

*Workers of all lands, unite!*

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

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## **MIGHTY DEMONSTRATION OF FORCES FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY**

The struggle for peace has entered a new, sharper phase since the North Atlantic Pact was signed, a Pact which served as the basis for the imperialist aggressive military bloc formed under the leadership of the United States. Truman is using the atom bomb as an open threat, deliveries of American arms to Britain, France and other capitalist countries are increasing, military bases are being built in all parts of the world.

Greed for profits, common hatred for the People's Democracies and the peace loving Soviet Union which is growing ever stronger and is the principal obstacle to their plans unite the American imperialists aspiring to world domination and trying to avoid the approaching economic crisis by unleashing a new war, with the imperialists of other countries. The imperialists hope that their combined forces will be able to smash the democratic movement in their countries and the growing national liberation movement in the colonies which is winning great victories.

The American millionaires, anti-Soviet provocateurs, stock exchange gangsters and fascist-minded obscurantists are trying to kindle the flames of a new war which will doom millions of people to death and destroy the heritage of centuries of world culture and progress.

This gang is trying to thrust upon the world the misanthropic "culture" of the colonisers and to harness millions of people to the yoke of slavery.

The bloc of governments which have signed the North Atlantic Pact is reminiscent of the fascist axis of the "Anti-Comintern Pact" countries which started World War Two. The

only difference is that the Atlantic bloc is run by the American and British imperialists who are restoring the war potential of the German and Japanese militarists.

Speaking of the Atlantic Pact, Bevin expressed himself in the following words: This is the greatest adventure ever undertaken by us. One can agree with Bevin. The Atlantic Pact is indeed much more venturesome than the “Anti-Comintern Pact” of the fascist axis.

The peoples have not forgotten the terrible sufferings and horrors of World War Two. The time has passed when the masses allowed themselves to be driven onto the battle-field to be used as cannon fodder by the imperialists. Today the peoples are no longer defenceless. The forces of peace, democracy and Socialism are stronger than the forces of imperialism and the warmongers. The peoples are in a position to prevent the aggressors from carrying out their criminal plans.

But should the Anglo-American imperialists nevertheless start a new adventure, in spite of the desire of the overwhelming majority of mankind to preserve peace, they will suffer a more crushing defeat than did the fascist aggressors in the last war.

In the event of a new war the mass of the people in the capitalist, dependent and colonial countries—in all parts of the world—will take to arms, to launch a ruthless struggle against the enslavers and overthrow them. Thus, the new war will inevitably turn against imperialist domination, shaking the very foundations of the already weakened, and decaying imperialist system.

After World War One the imperialist camp found itself short of one-sixth of the earth—Russia—and after World War Two of such countries as Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and others, as well as of vast areas of

China, whose people have started a powerful national-liberation movement. Should the imperialists, however, unleash a new world war, the anti-popular predatory character of which will be obvious to all peoples, they will find themselves short of much more.

Defending the vital interests of the peoples of culture and civilisation, the Communists are at the head of the masses who do not want war. The working people of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies are interested in a lasting peace which will enable them to go ahead with, building a new, happy life. The working people and all the peoples of the other countries who do not want to shed their blood again in the interests of a handful of finance magnates are equally eager for peace. For they realise that a new world war will bring the people still greater suffering than the previous wars. Consciousness of the common danger is helping to consolidate all these forces and is helping to form a mighty peace front against which the warmongers will foam in their impotent rage.

The vast mass of the workers, peasants, intellectuals, women and young people, including elements of the democratically minded national bourgeoisie in the colonial and capitalist countries, is taking part in the struggle for peace headed by the great Soviet Union and the Communist Parties. This movement is made up of all kinds of people, regardless of their religious belief, the colour of their skins, or party affiliation. It is made up of all who treasure the interests of peace, the future of human culture and progress, the honour and independence of their native land. Congresses, conferences and powerful demonstrations in defence of peace are being held in all lands. Numerous organs of struggle in defence of peace, uniting the broadest sections of the people, are being formed everywhere. The strike movement against the aggressors and their hirelings is developing on an ever wider

scale in the capitalist countries. Organisations representing 600 million people have announced that they will participate in the Paris Peace Congress, Peace Committees are functioning in 30 countries. These figures are eloquent of the sweeping scope of the struggle for peace.

The American multi-millionaires, the militarists, the reactionary governments, the Right Socialists, the Vatican, with Truman and Acheson, Bevin and Churchill, Schuman and Moch, de Gasperi and Saragat, Pius XII and Franco, Schumacher and the German Hitlerites, will not be able to unleash war in the face of the mounting movement of millions of people for peace and freedom.

The Communist Parties guiding the struggle for peace, are consistently exposing the bitter enemies of the working class and the henchmen of the Anglo-American imperialists—the Right Socialists—who are endeavouring to smash the unity of the democratic forces. The Communists are exposing those who shout about the fatal inevitability of a new war, for these people are weakening the class struggle of the working people—they are undermining the front of struggle in defence of peace.

The Communists are tirelessly explaining to the masses that the maintenance of peace calls for an active struggle. Unity, organisation and the militant readiness of the working class are the main conditions for the successful struggle in defence of peace. The struggle for peace in the capitalist countries is at the same time the struggle for the rights of the working people, for improving their living conditions, for the independence of their countries. The struggle for peace is a powerful movement against the enemies of the working people, against the imperialists who are viciously slandering the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. The cause of peace demand that progressive mankind should support in every

possible way the peoples of Greece, Spain, China, Viet Nam, Indonesia and Malaya who are fighting with arms in hand for the independence of their countries and for democracy, thus preventing the imperialists from unleashing a new war.

The Peace Congress will become an historical landmark in the struggle of the working people and peoples of the world for peace and a happier future for mankind. The millions of people who are sending their representatives to this Congress will decisively say "No" to the warmongers. The Congress will consolidate and augment the vast army of defenders of peace. It will become a torch illuminating the path for all honest people who do not want new fascist slavery, a new war of devastation. The only path they can take is the path of an active, ever mounting offensive against the criminal Anglo-American imperialists and their accomplices the successors of Hitler, the enemies of the working people and of mankind.

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## **CZECHOSLOVAK CONFERENCE OF PROPAGANDA WORKERS**

A conference of Communist Party propaganda workers was held recently in Prague to discuss the Party's tasks in Czechoslovakia's economic construction.

It was addressed by leading Party and administrative workers, among them Prime Minister Zapotocky, Ministers Dolansky and Duris, and Deputy General Secretary of the Communist Party, Comrade Frank.

Comrade Slansky, General Secretary of the Party, who spoke on "The Communist Party, the leading force in our economy," pointed out that the leading role of the Communist Party in economy was to define the aims and directions of economic construction, to ensure the steady growth of socialist production over capitalist forms.

Comrade Slansky pointed out that the Lenin-Stalin teachings that the class struggle sharpens in the transition period from capitalism to Socialism was especially significant for Czechoslovakia.

An understanding of the fact that people's democracy is carrying out the main functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat will help the Party to proceed more confidently with its leading role in economic construction.

As early as the first days of the Five-Year Plan the growing initiative of the working people revealed a number of latent productive resources which led to a considerable growth of labour productivity in the iron and steel, heavy machine-building and textile industries.

Comrade Slansky stressed the need to build close links between political and administrative work. [page 1]

## **MAY DAY**

### **DEMONSTRATIONS FOR FRANCE**

At its recent meeting the Bureau of the French General Confederation of Labour discussed preparations for May Day. The Bureau resolved to call upon the working people to hold mass demonstrations throughout the country under the slogans: "For peace and friendship between peoples," "For the economic and social demands of the working class," "Against unemployment and the Marshall Plan, for national independence," "Against reaction and for democratic and trade union liberties," "Amnesty for arrested strikers," "For the fraternal unity of the working class in France and throughout the world."

The Bureau proposed that all departmental and local trade union bodies should call upon their organisation and other democratic groups in their districts to hold joint May Day celebrations under the slogans of struggle for unity.

In Paris the demonstrators will march from the Place de la Nation to the Place de la Bastille.

### **EMULATION IN RUMANIA**

The working people of the Rumanian People's Republic have started May Day emulation to fulfil the state plan, to increase labour productivity and lower production costs. The movement has been initiated by workers and technicians of the Red Grivitsa railway shop in Bucharest who, challenging workers throughout the country, have undertaken to increase

labour productivity [...] per cent, to improve the quality of production, to economise 9,500,000 lei and to strengthen labour discipline.

Their challenge met with a wide response throughout the country. Workers in Bucharest and other towns held enthusiastic meetings in reply to the railwaymen's challenge and also made concrete pledges.

Workers and technicians of the Resitsa plant have pledged themselves to produce thousands of tons of cast iron and steel in excess of the plan and to economise 1,500,000 lei.

The workers of the "Red Banner" plant have pledged themselves to surpass the May Day production targets for wagons by 12 per cent and for steel by 30 per cent.

The youth of the Republic is to the fore in socialist emulation. The young workers of the "Tarnoveni" chemical works have saved 106,000 lei.

Similar pledges to exceed their targets were made by the miners of the Jiu Valley, of the Gelar pit and the Brad gold mine by workers in oil, textile, footwear, cement and other industries.

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## **STALIN PRIZES IN THE SOVIET UNION**

In the Soviet Union every year Stalin prizes are awarded for outstanding scientific work and inventions, merit in perfecting production methods, the best books, paintings, films, plays, sculpture and architecture.

The enumeration of 'he works alone shows what great strides have been made by Soviet scientists, production innovators, and cultural workers. Physical research on cosmic rays and the nucleus of the atom, work on hydrodynamics and gas dynamics, on metallurgy, chemistry, biology, agronomy, economy, history—in all these spheres Soviet scientists achieved remarkable results in 1948.

The progress of Soviet science is explained by its practical work and its close contact with life. One example of this is Academician Lysenko's work "Agro biology" which was awarded a first degree Stalin prize.

This work develops the advanced ideas of Michurin biological science and enables millions of collective farmers to grow crops of good quality and high productivity.

Among the Stalin prize-winners there is large group of industrial and agricultural workers, including turners and millers, headed by the Leningrad worker Bortkevich, who applied new high-speed methods in engineering, and deputy foreman Chutkikh who initiated new methods in textile production, producing high-grade quality. These Stalin prizes won by advanced workers is another proof that labour in the Soviet Union is a matter of honour and valour.

Writer and poet prize-winners include Fedin, Azhayevev, Yakub Kolas, Gribachev, Simonov and Gulia, all representing different generations, nationalities and styles in Soviet literature. But they are all animated by one desire—to use culture as an instrument facilitating the building of Communist

society.

The Moscow Grand Theatre, the Maly and Art Theatres and national theatrical groups—the Uzbek Drama Theatre, the Kazak and Tadjik Opera and Ballet Theatres and the Georgian State Dancing Ensemble—have also been awarded prizes.

In the past year the Soviet cinema has produced a number of excellent films among which the documentary “Vladimir Ilyich Lenin” is outstanding. Soviet painters and sculptors have created a number of masterpieces. Architects have planned fine schemes for high-storied buildings.

Greeting the new Stalin prize-winners, working people throughout the world will rejoice at the successes of advanced Soviet science, technique, literature and art, seeing in them a new contribution to the cause of peace.

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## **DRAFT FIVE - YEAR PLAN FOR HUNGARY**

At a recent plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Hungary held in Budapest, Comrade Rakosi, General Secretary of the Party, gave a political report and Imre Vajda, Chairman of the National Planning Board, reported on the draft Five-Year Plan.

The plenum endorsed Rakosi's report and adopted the proposals submitted by him.

After hearing Imre Vajda's report the plenum adopted the draft Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy. The Plan will be widely discussed throughout the Party, in public organisations in the People's Front and by the whole country.

By carrying out the Three-Year Plan, says the plenum resolution, the people of Hungary will rehabilitate their national economy. The realisation of the Three-Year Plan in two years and five months, that is, seven months ahead of schedule, necessitates the elaboration of a further plan.

Although the Three-Year Plan was a plan for rehabilitation, it also helped to develop the national economy. It made it possible to lay the foundations of Socialism not only in the towns but also in the countryside.

The Five-Year Plan will transform Hungary from an agrarian-industrial country into an industrial-agrarian one. The socialist sector of the national economy will predominate. To achieve this aim, nearly 35 billion forints will be invested in the national economy, of which 17 billion will be invested in industry, 6 billion in agriculture, 6 billion in transport, 3.5 billion for social and cultural needs and 2.5 billion forints for house-building.

The realisation of this plan of capital investments will be guaranteed by the steadily growing national income which in 1954 will be 160 per cent more than in 1949, by increasing the productivity of labour by 40 per cent in five years, and by lowering production costs by 20 per cent.

The plenum resolution specially stressed the need to do away with backwardness in the Hungarian countryside, to raise the productivity of agriculture, to increase livestock herds, to mechanise agriculture and so on. This will make it possible to change from the system of small, scattered households to the modern profitable system of large-scale farming, thus securing a prosperous, cultured life for the people.

By the end of the Five-Year Plan, says the resolution, there will be 500 machine-tractor depot with 20.000 tractors.

As a result of the Five-Year Plan, the resolution points out, the living standards of the working people of Hungary will be 150 per cent above the 1938 level.

The Five-Year Plan is the path forward to a well-to-do, strong, cultured socialist Hungary.

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## **CONGRESS OF YOUNG BUILDERS OF COMMUNISM**

The Eleventh Congress of the Communist Youth League of the Soviet Union held in Moscow is over. It heard and discussed reports of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League, of the Central Auditing Commission and a report on League work in the schools. It amended the Rules of the League and elected its central organs.

The Congress demonstrated the boundless devotion of Soviet youth to the Party of Lenin and Stalin and to Comrade Stalin, leader and teacher of the peoples. All speakers stressed the ardent love of the young people for their socialist homeland. They pointed out, that the strivings of Soviet youth to live and work as Lenin taught, had produced the indomitable energy that overcomes all obstacles.

The delegates were especially enthusiastic in the welcome they gave to the message of greeting sent by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks).

The Central Committee of the CPSU(B) highly appreciated the work of the Communist Youth League. "The Leninist Communist Youth League," said the message, "is the vanguard detachment of the Soviet youth, a reliable reserve of the Bolshevik Party and its faithful assistant. Trained and led by the Party of Lenin and Stalin, the Communist Youth League has traversed a long and glorious path; it has produced millions of young Soviet patriots, active builders of Communist society."

The Central Committee noted the heroic patriotic activity of the Communist Youth League both during the war and in the post-war years when, side by side with the entire people, it is

taking an active part in the struggle to rehabilitate and develop the national economy, and secure a powerful new upsurge in socialist economy and culture.

The Communist Youth League follows the Communist Party as a devoted son, and a faithful assistant.

League members honoured their Congress with new labour exploits. One hundred thousand young Muscovites have already

reached their Five-Year Plan targets. The young workers of Azerbaijan have restored 450 abandoned oil-borings and repaired their equipment. In Byelorussia young Communists have built over 900 clubs and reading rooms in the course of the past two years. These exploits are proof that for Soviet youth, labour has become a matter of honour, of valour and heroism.

The Congress devoted much attention to the question of the Communist education of young people. The direction and content of the Communist education of Soviet youth is wholly determined by the policy of the Bolshevik Party, the backbone of the Soviet system. The reason why the Party considers educational work of such exceptional importance is that Soviet youth will strengthen and glorify the power and might of the Soviet system and utilise to the full the dynamic forces of socialist society to build Communism.

The main task of the League, as defined by the Congress, is to cultivate the feeling of Soviet patriotism and a conscious attitude to labour among young people. Comrade Stalin's directive that the young generation should be trained to be buoyant, to have confidence in itself, to be fearless in face of difficulties and ready to overcome all obstacles, forms the basis of the educational work of the Communist Youth League. Young men and women of the Soviet Union will continue to be educated in the spirit of love for their socialist homeland, in the

spirit of hatred for its enemies and steadfastness and persistence in struggle.

The delegates warmly welcomed the representatives of democratic youth organisations from abroad who brought fraternal greetings to the Communist Youth League of the Soviet Union and stressed its genuine, friendly attitude toward the young people of capitalist countries fighting for their rights and for a lasting peace. Democratic youth throughout the world is united in its struggle against the warmongers.

True to the principles of internationalism, Soviet youth will unswervingly march in the vanguard of the democratic youth of all lands, fighting for peace and friendship between the peoples.

On behalf of the nine million League members and of the young generation in the Soviet Union, the Congress sent a message of greetings to Comrade Stalin. The Communist Youth League pledges itself to continue to be the faithful assistant of the Communist Party in the struggle for the triumph of Communism in the Soviet Union.

“The young generation of our country,” says the message, “is ready to carry out any directive, any task set by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government. We promise you to be always vigilant, to be ready to spare no efforts, even life itself, to defend our socialist fatherland.”

The Soviet youth, the army of young builders of Communism, will fulfil the oath it has given to Comrade Stalin, the great leader of the peoples.

# **PEOPLES OPPOSE NORTH ATLANTIC PACT**

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## **STATEMENT OF CHINESE DEMOCRATIC PARTIES**

The leaders of democratic parties and groups in China, including Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, have issued a joint declaration denouncing the North Atlantic Pact.

The declaration defines the Pact as “a pact endangering the peace and security of mankind and aimed at starting another aggressive world war.”

The declaration states; “In the name of the Chinese people, the democratic parties and groups in China solemnly declare that if the imperialist aggressive bloc dares to unleash this reactionary war, threatening the peoples of the world, we will rally the people of the entire country. Following the immortal directives of Sun Yat-Sen, side by side with China’s ally, the Soviet Union and with the forces of peace and democracy throughout the world, we will wage a resolute struggle against the instigators of an aggressive war.

“We will wage this struggle to crush the aggressors, to overthrow the entire imperialist system, to liberate the whole of mankind and to establish a lasting peace.

We are convinced that if war breaks out the imperialist aggressors will be defeated and the countries they attack, resisting imperialism, will be victorious.”

## **MASS MEETING IN MUNICH**

A mass meeting to protest against the North Atlantic Pact was recently held in the Krone circus in Munich. Max Reimann, Chairman of the Communist Party in Western Germany, addressing the meeting, declared that the meeting in Braunschweig, proposed by the German People's Council, should be held and that the "Parliamentary Council" in Bonn should be dissolved.

Reimann sharply criticised the policy of the Western powers who are striving to involve Western Germany in their military plans. "The Atlantic Pact," he said, "is a new conspiracy of the warmongers who are preparing a third world war. The overwhelming majority of the German people vigorously protest against such a policy and demand the restoration of Germany's unity and a just peace treaty."

## **STATEMENT BY FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY FOR UNITY**

The French Socialist Party for Unity has issued the following statement:

While the Foreign Minister of France is putting his signature to the Atlantic Pact, the Socialist Party for Unity solemnly declares that not a single Socialist among the working people, not a single supporter of peace, can allow our people to become a part of this disastrous war agreement.

Up till now the French Socialist movement has been split in two. Some people believed in the possibility of the "third force", others did not. Now these differences are past history.

Today, on the one side there are the leaders of the so-called

Socialist Party who, casting aside their mask, are openly supporting the war pact of the capitalist countries on the other side are the masses of the Party rank and file who remain faithful to the ideal of peace. The former will stay in the Government as hostages of reaction, the latter will unanimously back the wide campaign against the Atlantic Pact.

## **DUTCH WORKING PEOPLE PROTEST**

The working people of Holland are insisting that their Government should repudiate the North Atlantic Pact. A meeting of building workers in Amsterdam unanimously protested against the Pact and supported the World Peace Congress.

At a meeting in Zaandam, workers of the Alberta Gein plant sharply protested against the Pact and welcomed the forthcoming World Peace Congress.

## **PEACE DEMONSTRATIONS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

A monster demonstration in defence of peace, against the Anglo-American warmongers was held in Prague on April 13. Two hundred thousand people took part in a march through the city.

Big demonstrations were also held in a number of other towns including Brno where 70,000 people came out on the streets.

## **NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF FRANCE**

The national conference of the Communist Party of France was held in Montres (Seine Department) on April, 9—10. Reporting on the cantonal elections, Leon Mauvais, Secretary of the Party, analysed in detail the Party's activity in the past period, outlined measures of intensifying Party work in the struggle for peace, democracy and the national independence of the country. The report was followed by lively discussion.

The closing session of the conference was addressed by Maurice Thorez, General Secretary of the Party. Estimating the results of the cantonal elections, Thorez said that they reflected a strengthening of the forces of the working class and forward looking democracy and their consolidation around the Communist Party; a certain alarm at the gains of reaction and its extreme elements the so-called independents in the "Republican Party of Freedom" and the "Rally of the French People" (de Gaulle's party). They reflect also the weakening of the so-called Third Force, which was apparent in the losses suffered by the Socialist Party.

The electoral coalition of the combined reactionary forces ranging from Socialist Party leaders to de Gaullists, continued Comrade Thorez, fully exposed the demagoguery of the de Gaullists who criticise the Government and its Parliamentary majority, but continue to give it every support. At the same time the Right Socialists have narrowed their opportunities to manoeuvre and deceive the working people. However, we must take account of the fact that not all the working people who are leaving the Socialist Party because of its treacherous policy, vote for us.

A polarization of class forces is taking place in accordance

with the sharpening of contradictions both inside France and on the international arena. Reaction is regrouping its forces which were suppressed during the resistance against the Hitler occupation and in the early period after the liberation. The big bourgeoisie in France, rich in experience and supported by international reaction, were able to influence the middle classes in town and countryside and have caused certain vacillation among them.

However, continued Thorez, the number of votes cast for the Communist Party increased in many cantons. This shows that our political line was correct. It follows that in those cases, where such results were not achieved there were shortcomings in carrying out this policy, shortcomings in the form of deviations of an opportunist or sectarian nature.

Giving a detailed analysis of the international situation Thorez pointed out that there should be no underestimation neither of the war danger nor of the growth of the peace forces throughout the world whose unity can frustrate the plans of the warmongers. Under the leadership of American imperialism the forces of capital are trying to preserve their domination in the struggle against the growing forces of democracy and Socialism.

Commenting on the recent statements of Churchill and de Gaulle, Thorez disclosed the real meaning of the "Marshall Plan" and Atlantic Pact which are part of the policy being pursued in preparation for war. The decision of the Anglo-American imperialists on the German question is also part of this policy. The American imperialists are openly restoring Western Germany (which has not been denazified or demilitarised in order to turn it into a jumping-off ground for war against the Soviet Union.

What does this policy hold out for France?

Thorez recalled the consequences of the "Marshall Plan":

delay in the recovery and reconstruction of the country, deterioration in the standard of living of the working people, the threat of unemployment, the undermining of France's foreign trade as a result of the ban prohibiting normal trade relations with the countries of Eastern Europe and especially with the Soviet Union.

Thorez stated that the Atlantic Pact sharply contradicts the obligations stipulated in the Franco-Soviet treaty of friendship and mutual assistance. The Atlantic Pact, as admitted by the American Chief of Staff, Bradley, assigns France the role of a bridgehead or, to use the words of another American military man, the role of battlefield in an atomic war.

"This Pact," continued Comrade Thorez, "is leading our country to ruin and war. This is what we have to show. This is what our enemies want to conceal through lies, slander and persecution.

"In these conditions the task of the Communists is to explain to the masses, again and again, the danger threatening France, to mobilise and organise all peace supporters in order to avert war. If, in spite of our efforts, such a war nevertheless breaks out, we must be able to put a stop to it as quickly as possible."

Comrade Thorez stressed the solidarity of the French working people with the land of Socialism. He recalled the great sacrifices made by the Soviet workers and peasants not only during the last war, but ever since October 1917. Where is the proletarian who can forget this? Where is the proletarian who can forget what the international working-class movement owes to the October Socialist Revolution? The attitude to the Soviet Union is the acid test of proletarian internationalism.

The imperialists, continued Comrade Thorez, want to hurl the people into a third world war. But big changes have taken place compared with 1914 and 1939. Because of these changes

we can assert that war is not a fatal inevitability. Today the Soviet Union is more powerful than ever before. The People's Democracies are rapidly developing economically and becoming stronger politically. Under the banner of proletarian internationalism they are combating the bourgeois nationalism to which Tito and his clique have succumbed. The democratic forces and the national liberation movement are advancing rapidly throughout the world.

A broad women's movement, the movement of the Fighters for Peace and Freedom is developing in France; the youth are carrying out a vigorous campaign against the foul war in Viet Nam, a letter addressed to President Truman has been signed by hundreds of thousands of people; preparations for the World Peace Congress are enthusiastically being carried out.

Comrade Thorez went on to speak of the incessant struggle being waged by the Communist Party of France for the unity of the working class.

He resolutely condemned manifestations of sectarianism. The Socialist worker cannot be our enemy. He should be regarded as a comrade, as a brother. It should be explained to him that the Right Socialist leaders are pursuing a policy that runs counter to the interests of the working class, to the interests of France and the cause of peace, and to the interests of his own party.

In the concluding part of his speech Thorez referred to the relations between the working class and the peasantry. He called upon the membership to answer the question often posed by the peasants: "What will you do when you gain power?"

What is the position of the peasantry today? asked Maurice Thorez. From generation to generation the peasant has been deprived of land in favour of the landlord. In 1921 Lenin analysing certain incorrect formulations in the agrarian

programme of the French Communist Party, approved this programme which included the following main points:

The need for the revolution to avoid new imperialist wars; the absolute need to prepare in relation to the agrarian question a “programme of transitional measures” to Communism, adapted to the **voluntary** switching over of the peasant to socialised agriculture and resulting at the same time in an **immediate** improvement in the conditions of the overwhelming majority of the rural population, agricultural labourers and small peasants;

immediate **confiscation**, that is expropriation without compensation of the landed estates and the transfer of these land to the tillers of the soil,

the need to secure for the “small proprietors who themselves till their land” unconditional right to their land in perpetuity (and by right at inheritance);

the need to secure “continuity and increased agricultural production”;

the need for a whole number of measures to promote the systematic “Communist education of the peasantry”.

In addition Lenin approved the programme for immediate demands for the peasantry: the significance of agricultural machinery, tractors, etc. But he added that yet another step had to be taken. It was necessary to show that the capitalist system was incapable of securing the electrification of the countryside in the interests of the workers and peasants.

There are two ways open to the peasantry, stated Thorez. Either capitalism, that is exploitation, poverty, expropriation, war, or, Socialism in alliance with the working class, that is, land for those who till it, peace, and expropriation of the expropriators.

Thorez stressed the role of the Party as the vanguard detachment of the working class, closely linked with the whole

working class.

In connection with the Government's policy of preparing for war, he said, the economic and financial situation of our country will grow steadily worse. Contradictions will grow and class antagonisms intensify. We are moving toward big social and political battles. It cannot be otherwise. War expenditures are growing, the colonial war, if we do not stop it, will take an increasing toll of human life and will call for increasing expenditures. The budget deficit will grow, the more so because the restriction of trade and industry is curtailing revenue from taxation (73 billion francs in February instead of the envisaged 115 billion francs). Inflation will have its effect: according to the latest report of the French Bank the currency in circulation has increased by 43 billion francs. What is more, the American bankers are planning a new devaluation of the franc.

Under these conditions the position of the working class will steadily deteriorate. The same can be said of the middle classes, traders, small manufacturers and small peasants. The masses will inevitably be forced to fight simultaneously for their demands and for freedom for peace and national independence, They will demand, more than ever before, the formation of a government of democratic unity.

Thorez called upon the Communists to wage a stubborn and steadfast struggle to unite the working class, and the people, to save peace and clear the way to progress, happiness, freedom and Socialism.

The conference adopted a detailed decision on the matters discussed, calling on the Party to intensify the struggle against the Marshallisation of the country and the Atlantic Pact, for peace, for better living conditions for the working people, and for the establishment of a mighty front of democratic forces.

## **CLASSICAL WORK OF COMRADE J. V. STALIN. Professor V. Kruzhkov**

It will soon be twenty-five years since Stalin's brilliant work "The Foundation of Leninism" was first published in April 1934. This work, containing a series of lectures given by Comrade Stalin to students at Moscow's Sverdlov University is a masterly exposition and a profound theoretical analysis of Leninism.

In his work "The Foundations of Leninism", Comrade Stalin the great continuator of the cause of Lenin, for the first time drew general theoretical conclusions from the heritage of Lenin and analysed the fundamental problems of Leninism. This was a great contribution to the treasure house of Marxism-Leninism, a new step forward in developing the science of laws of social-life. Marxist-Leninist theory was raised to a new and higher level. "The Foundations of Leninism" equipped the Communist Parties of all countries with a powerful ideological weapon.

Creatively developing the great ideas of Lenin, enriching and concretising them on the basis of the experience of the international revolutionary movement and the experience of the initial stages of socialist construction in the U.S.S.R., Comrade Stalin armed the Bolshevik cadres with a clear understanding of the concrete ways and means of carrying out the proletarians historical mission of becoming the gravedigger of the bourgeoisie and the building of a new socialist society. The world historical role of the proletariat, scientifically proved by Marx and Engels, brilliantly, developed by Lenin, was generalised, concretised and further developed by Stalin in his "Foundations of Leninism". In this work Comrade Stalin showed Leninism in all its greatness as a revolutionary guide to

action.

Comrade Stalin's invaluable service is that in "The Foundations of Leninism", well as in his other works such as "Trotskyism or Leninism", "The October Revolution and the Tactics of the Russian Communist", "Problems of Leninism" he delivered a crushing blow to Trotskyism and upheld Leninism as the only correct doctrine embodying in practice the world historical role of the proletariat.

The bitter enemy of the working class Trotsky, and his associates did everything to harm the young Soviet state and viciously attempted to divert the Party from the Lenin path of the revolutionary reorganisation of the country's economy and enforce the Soviet state to capitulate to imperialism.

Under the leadership of Comrade Stalin's work "The Foundations of Leninism", played an outstanding role in the ideological defeat of Trotskyism. This was of enormous historical importance not only to the Bolshevik Party but also to Communist Parties throughout the world.

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Disclosing the essence of Leninism, Comrade Stalin showed what was new and distinctive in the works of Lenin, his contribution to the treasure house of Marxism all that is indissolubly connected with his name, and gave a classical definition of Leninism.

Comrade Stalin stated that "Leninism had not only restored Marxism, but had gone forward, developing Marxism further under the new conditions of capitalism and of the class struggle of the proletariat". By this definition Comrade Stalin stressed the creative character of Lenin's teachings. Comrade Stalin furnished 6 examples of the creative development of Marxism-Leninism in all his works thus enriching Marxist-Leninist

science with new ideas on the basis of new historical experience.

Rejecting the attempt to counterposed Marxism to Leninism and to regard Leninism as a purely national, purely Russian phenomenon and Marxism as an international phenomenon, Comrade Stalin emphatically stressed the world historic international significance of Leninism. Comrade Stalin stated that “Leninism is not merely a Russian, but an international phenomenon rooted in the whole of international development.”

Comrade Stalin showed the international significance of Lenin’s teachings when he analysed the historical roots of Leninism. He gave an all-round description of imperialism and its contradictions, drawing the conclusion that at the beginning of the 20th century Russia represented the focus of all the contradictions of imperialism and was on the eve of a bourgeois revolution which, under conditions of imperialism, was the prologue to proletarian revolution. Lenin’s prophetic words about the vanguard role of the Russian proletariat have been fully confirmed as well as Comrade Stalin’s statement at the Sixth Party Congress that Russia would blaze the trail to Socialism, and that any idea that Europe would point the way should be rejected. As Comrade Stalin pointed out, Russia became the birthplace of the theory and tactics of proletarian revolution and Lenin, leader of the Russian proletariat, became the creator of this theory and tactics and the leader of the international proletariat.

The following definition of Leninism by Stalin is now a fundamental contribution to the treasure house of Marxism-Leninism: “Leninism is Marxism of the era of imperialism and of the proletarian revolution. To be more exact, Leninism is the theory and tactics of the proletarian revolution in general, the theory and tactics of the dictatorship of the proletariat in

particular.”

This classical definition of Leninism, which fully reveals its essence, is a warning to all opportunists and falsifiers of Marxism-Leninism who have attempted, and still are attempting to distort the teachings of Lenin to the detriment of the cause of the working class.

The works of Lenin and Stalin are an example of irreconcilable, ruthless struggle against every manifestation of opportunism and revisionism in theory, politics or tactics, an example of struggle to uphold the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

Comrade Stalin's statements on the international character of Leninism have always been of exceptional theoretical and practical importance to the working class and its parties in all countries. As is known, the adventurist Tito clique has betrayed Leninism. Tito and his luckless theoreticians have invented “Yugoslav Marxism” and have rejected the teachings of Lenin and Stalin. Only dyed-in-the-wool nationalists and chauvinists like the Tito-ites could invent anything so fantastic. Adventurism in practice; complete ignorance of theory; bourgeois nationalism; betrayal of democracy. Socialism and the international solidarity of the working class; complicity with Anglo-American imperialism—this is the picture presented by Yugoslav Marxism.

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Stalin “Foundations of Leninism” profoundly analyses the method and theory of Lenin, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the peasant question and the national question, strategy and tactics, Lenin's teaching about the Party and style in work. Taken together, one with the other, these questions expounded by Comrade Stalin give a scientific explanation of the principles of Leninism.

On the concrete, historical examples of the struggle waged by Lenin against opportunism, Comrade Stalin showed the critical and revolutionary spirit of Lenin's method and drew the conclusion that this was not only the restoration, but also the consolidation and further development of Marx's revolutionary method and dialectical materialism.

Lenin's method, a reliable weapon in the activity of the Bolshevik Party, has served as a guide to action for the Communist Parties of other countries in their struggle against the various opportunist trends. Lenin's method is a great example of the organic unity between theory and practice. It teaches the parties of the working class to be self-critical in their work, to realise their mistakes and correct them in good time, to listen closely to the voice of the masses, to have confidence in the strength of the working class.

Of exceptional importance to the Communist Parties of all countries are Comrade Stalin's words about the great role of revolutionary theory and its inseparable links with revolutionary practice. "Theory is the experience of the working class movement in all countries taken in its general aspect," writes Comrade Stalin. "Of course, theory becomes aimless if it is not connected with revolutionary practice, just as practice gropes in the dark if its path is not illumined by revolutionary theory." Comrade Stalin goes on to point out that theory can be a tremendous force in the working-class movement if it develops in indissoluble contact with revolutionary practice.

Comrade Stalin sharply criticised the opportunist "theory" of spontaneity in the working-class movement, the ideology of "Khvostism", showing the political harm it could cause and stressing the leading role of the vanguard of the working class—its party. He gave an exhaustive analysis of Lenin's theory of proletarian revolution, which ideologically,

equipped the Bolshevik Party and all Communist Parties, inspiring them with confidence that the cause of the working class would triumph. A crushing blow was dealt to the Trotsky theory of “permanent revolution” the inventors of which underestimated the strength of the revolutionary energy of the peasantry, the strength and ability of the Russian proletariat to lead the peasantry and rejected the leading role of the proletariat.

The socialist character of the October Revolution, stressed Comrade Stalin, was a brilliant confirmation of Lenin’s theory that the bourgeois-democratic revolution would develop into a socialist revolution. The October Revolution in Russia fully confirmed Lenin’s teachings about the possibility and necessity of breaking the imperialist chain at its weakest link, that Socialism could be victorious in one country first. The fact that the Soviet people, following Lenin’s precepts, built Socialism in their country under the leadership of Stalin, in the face of capitalist encirclement was a remarkable example of the profound truth of Lenin’s theory about revolution which Comrade Stalin further developed and concretised.

Lenin’s theory of proletarian revolution and its realisations is of world historic significance. Socialism was victorious first in one country—in Russia. The great Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is the first socialist state in the world, showing the working people of the world the clear, sure path. Today the People’s Democracies are building a new socialist life thanks to the help of this state. The vanguard of the working class in these countries is equipped with the brilliant Lenin theory of revolution, the teachings of Lenin and Stalin on Communism. The working class in the capitalist countries draws confidence from its own strength, from the inevitability of victory over the bourgeoisie, from the great successes of the land of victorious Socialism.

Comrade Stalin gave a profound analysis of the all important question in Leninism—the dictatorship of the proletariat. He showed the significance of the dictatorship of the proletariat as the instrument of proletarian revolution, as the instrument of domination of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, and the role of Soviet power as the state form of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In a devastating criticism of the rotten theory of “pure” democracy under capitalism (the theory propagated today by the lackeys of imperialism—the leaders of the Right Socialist parties), Comrade Stalin pointed out that democracy under capitalism is the dictatorship of the exploiting minority over the exploited majority. Only under proletarian democracy can there be real liberty for the exploited and real participation of the proletarians and peasants in the administration of the country. The finest example of genuine democracy under the dictatorship of the proletariat are the Soviets the **immediate** organisations of the masses themselves, that is, the most democratic and the most authoritative or organisation of the masses which enable them to take part in the work of building up the new state and in its administration.

The Lenin-Stalin theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is of enormous international significance. It is a powerful ideological weapon in the hands of the vanguard of the working class, in the hands of its party in the struggle for power and for Socialism, Conclusive proof of the great strength and truth of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the building of Socialism in the People’s Democracies, where the states of the People’s Democracies are carrying out the functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The working class in these countries is the leading force in building Socialism. No sooner had the treacherous Tito clique rejected the principles of the dictatorship of the proletariat than a

bourgeois system of life began to reappear in Yugoslavia.

In "The Foundation of Leninism", Comrade Stalin analyses and develops Lenin's ideas on the peasant question and national question. Comrade Stalin stresses that although the peasant problem is of serious and vital importance in Leninism it is not the main thing in Leninism. The peasant problem, as the problem of the ally of the proletariat in its struggle for power, continues Comrade Stalin, is a derivative problem. The fundamental problem of Leninism, its point of departure, is the problem of the dictatorship of the proletariat, of the conditions under which this can be achieved and under which it can be consolidated. But since the peasant problem is part of the general problem of the dictatorship of the proletariat it remains one of the most vital problems of Leninism.

The national problem is of utmost importance in Leninism. The section devoted to this question in "The Foundations of Leninism" is a further development of Comrade Stalin's works written before the October Revolution, and of the works of Lenin. It is difficult to over-estimate the international theoretical and practical significance of Lenin's and Stalin's works which profoundly analyse the national question. The friendship of peoples in the U.S.S.R. which has become one of the motive forces of Soviet society, is convincing proof of how such a complex question as the national problem has been brilliantly solved. The Lenin-Stalin theory of the national question is a guiding principle for the working class and its parties in all countries. In the People's Democracies the national problem is being successfully solved on the basis of the Lenin-Stalin programme.

Leninism proceeds from the premise that in order to solve the national problem under imperialism the oppressed nations must always be supported and helped in their struggle against imperialism for the real equality of nations, for their

independent state existence. Comrade Stalin particularly stressed the need to wage a resolute struggle against the imperialist chauvinism of the “Socialists” of the ruling nations who do not want to fight against their own imperialist governments and do not want to support the struggle of the oppressed colonial peoples for their liberation from oppression, for state secession.

There is no need to prove how Stalin’s theses on the national problem, developed in his lectures “The Foundations of Leninism” are appropriate today. In its drive for world conquest, American imperialism is doing everything to suppress and enslave the peoples of other countries and deprive them of their national independence and sovereignty. The Lenin-Stalin theses on the national problem expose this imperialist chauvinism and the racial “theories” of the imperialists who today propagate cosmopolitanism which is the reverse side of the naked chauvinism of the warmongers.

The section of Comrade Stalin’s book dealing with strategy and tactics presents a further creative development of Lenin’s ideas on this question. Comrade Stalin points out the great importance of strategy and tactics as the science of leadership in the class struggle of the proletariat. Comrade Stalin’s comprehensive theoretical analysis of all the main questions of strategy and tactics is an invaluable contribution to the treasure house of Marxism-Leninism, a guide to revolutionary action for the Communists of all countries fighting for victory over imperialism. The tactics and strategy of Bolshevism is a model for all parties of the working class.

In “The Foundations of Leninism” Comrade Stalin gave an exhaustive theoretical background to the Lenin teaching on the Party, which serves as a programme and guide to action to all Communist Parties. Comrade Stalin emphasised the following specific features of the party of the new type: The Party—the

vanguard of the working class equipped with revolutionary theory; the Party—the political leader of the working class, its General Staff; the Party—the organised detachment of the working class; the Party—the instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat; the Party—the embodiment of unity of will, incompatible with the existence of factions,

**“The Party is strengthened by purging itself of opportunist elements.”**

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Comrade Stalin’s “Foundation of Leninism” is a brilliant model of the creative development of Marxism-Leninism. This work educates Communists in the spirit of unshakable loyalty to Leninism, inspires and equips them for struggle for the victory of Communism. In present conditions the ideological education of Party cadres on the basis of the teachings of Marx-Engels Lenin-Stalin is of particular importance. The tasks of consolidating all the forces of the democratic camp to wage a successful struggle for the cause of world peace stands out in all sharpness today.

The leaders of the Right Socialist Parties are servilely helping the imperialists. One of the important tasks of the Communist Parties is to expose their treacherous role. Comrade Stalin’s works, especially the “Foundations of Leninism” play an important role in safeguarding the purity of Marxist-Leninist theory. This work equips the proletariat of all countries with a knowledge of the laws of social life, inspires them in the struggle for peace, democracy and Socialism.

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## **PLENUM CENTRAL COMMITTEE BULGARIAN COMMUNIST PARTY**

The Sofia newspaper "Rabotnichesko Delo" in its issue of April 5 carried a report of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria held on March 26 and 27 to discuss the political and anti-Party mistakes committed by Traicho Kostov.

The Plenum unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Having heard and discussed at its meetings of March 26, 27, the report made by Comrade Kolarov on behalf of the Political Bureau concerning the serious political and anti-Party mistakes committed by Traicho Kostov, and also about his incorrect methods of leadership and administration, the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party point out:

1. On several occasions, for instance, during the trade negotiations and when economic information should have been given to the Soviet representatives in Bulgaria, Kostov pursued an insincere and unfriendly policy in relation to the Soviet Union. He was tolerant towards nationalist tendencies in the state apparatus and even encouraged them by his incorrect anti-Party directives. This is evidence of his own nationalist deviation, a deviation endangering the future of our State which could not retain its national independence, develop its economy and build Socialism without the confidence and all-round support of the Soviet Union.

2. On questions vital to the state Comrade Kostov crudely and systematically violated the principle of collective leadership in the Party and in State administration. He ignored the Party leadership and tried to usurp the roles of Prime Minister Comrade Dimitrov and of the Council of Ministers. He implanted his own, personal rule; he stilled the initiative of

individual Ministers and retarded the development of really democratic methods of government.

3. Motivated by a narrow individualism Comrade Kostov tried hard to form factions inside the Party. He manoeuvred and intrigued in an attempt to undermine confidence in the Political Bureau, and to split the Central Committee. Eaten up with ambition, he went so far as to try to sow suspicion and distrust between the Communist Party of Bulgaria and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks).

4. Comrade Traicho Kostov proved insincere in his self-criticism, which varied each moment and with each different situation. His insincerity was particularly obvious at the Plenum where he took the attitude of fighting the Political Bureau and its decisions. Unashamed, he attempted to drive a wedge in the Bolshevik unity of the Party and break its consolidation around our teacher and leader, Comrade Dimitrov.

In view of this, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria unanimously took the following decisions:

A) To approve the Political Bureau's report submitted by Comrade Kolarov, on the serious political and anti-Party mistakes of a nationalist character made by Comrade Traicho Kostov and also on his incorrect methods of leadership and administration.

B) To confirm the Political Bureau decision on organisational measures to be taken against Comrade Kostov; to remove him from the Political Bureau and from the position of Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the Economic and Finance Committee.

C) To commission the Political Bureau to inform the membership of these measures and the reasons for them as outlined in the report of the Political Bureau.

It is essential that the Political Bureau should draw the

attention of the Party membership to the importance of strengthening vigilance against nationalistic anti-Soviet tendencies in the Party and in the state apparatus. Effective measures must be taken to nip them in the bud and to prevent any manifestation of anti-Party factionalism. That section of the Party Rule dealing with Party discipline and the inadmissibility of forming factions and carrying on factional activity inside the Party must be thoroughly explained in Party organisations and in the press.

Close attention should be given to these questions during the verification of Party cadres. The genuine and honest recognition in practice of the Plenum decision should be considered as a concrete criterion of devotion to the Party and, its Bolshevik line. Any double-dealing altitude should be ruthlessly exposed.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria expresses its firm conviction that the entire Party will rally its ranks closer round these decisions, sharpen its vigilance, mobilise its forces to struggle against nationalism which constitutes the main danger, intensify educational work in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, follow even more closely its teacher and leader, Comrade Georgi Dimitrov and raise still higher the great banner of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin.

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At the meetings of the Party Active and of Party branches held after the Plenum, Party members unanimously approved the Plenum decisions and assured the Central Committee of the Communist Party that they would sharpen their political vigilance still more, would fight more actively against any manifestation of nationalism and strive to secure further

ideological and organisational consolidation in the Party.

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## **MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE'S MASSES FOR LASTING PEACE, AGAINST IMPERIALIST INSTIGATORS OF NEW WAR IS GROWING AND EXTENDING**

**“The horrors of the recent war are too fresh in the minds of the people, and the social forces standing for peace are too great for the Churchill disciples of aggression to overcome them and turn them towards a new war”.**

**J. STALIN**

The preparatory work of the world Peace Congress has developed into a mighty movement of hundreds of millions of people who, ever more vigorously are ranging themselves against the instigators of a new war, and for a lasting peace. The people of the world are deeply conscious that only the united effort of all honest people of the most varied social strata can frustrate the criminal designs of the imperialists who are again dreaming of waxing rich on war and of destroying the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. In all parts of the world—in New York and in African villages, in Prague and in towns in China, on islands in the Pacific and in Rome—great-hearted, honest people are saying No to those seeking to involve mankind in a new slaughter. Millions of mothers are asking: For whom are we expected to mourn our sons? Who benefits from war, say the workers and peasants? What will happen to the Louvre, to the Capitol, the British Museum, the famous universities and the entire edifice of world civilisation if the Churchill's succeed in provoking war, ask cultural workers.

The movement for peace has grown into a genuinely world-wide movement. The imperialist rulers and their henchmen are trembling before the wrath and indignation that has gripped the peoples. The eyes of honest people everywhere are focused on Paris where the messengers of peace are now gathering. The peoples expect from the Congress the rallying of all forces engaged in the struggle for peace. The imperialists will receive their answer from hundreds of millions—from mankind.

## **PRE- CONGRESS CHRONICLE**

\*Towards the end of February, the International Liaison Committee of Cultural Workers in Defence of Peace, the World Federation of Democratic Women and a number of people well known in the cultural world addressed a Manifesto to democratic organisations and progressives with the call for a World Peace Congress to be held in April this year. The underlying purpose of the proposed Congress was to rally all the active forces of the people of the world in defence of peace.

\*The Lancashire and Cheshire Federation of Trades Councils on behalf of 950,000 workers addressed a message to the workers of Leningrad (the U.S.S.R.) calling for world peace and for close Anglo-Soviet friendship. On February 25, a gathering of 10,000 trade union delegates in Leningrad, representing 1,400,000 factory and office workers of the city and region, enthusiastically endorsed the message of the British workers and called upon them to consolidate the mutual friendship for joint struggle against the warmongers.

\*At the end of February, the National Committee of the

“Fighters for Peace and Freedom” organisation in France addressed a letter to President Truman in which they protested, in the name of the people of France, against the attempts of the French Government to involve the people, through the medium of the Atlantic Pact, in an aggressive war against the Soviet Union. “We reserve the right to refuse service if war seems criminal to us”, declared the letter. The publication of this letter was followed by a nation-wide campaign for signatures to it.

\*Among, the first to respond to the call for the World Peace Congress were the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the Union of French Women, the Union of “Fighters for Peace and Freedom” and the National Writers’ Committee in France.

\*At monster meetings and demonstrations held on March 6-8 in honour of International Women’s Day in Italy, United States, France, England, Norway, Lebanon and other countries, the main slogan was: the struggle for peace and freedom, against war.

The Soviet trade unions, the Soviet writers, scientists and artists unions, the Anti-Fascist Committees of Soviet Women and Youth and the Slav Committee, organisations which have behind them millions of people, have declared their readiness to take part in the Congress.

\*Greeting the Congress, the Polish League of War Invalids stated: “Our voice, the voice of people mutilated by war, and the voices of the widows and orphans will merge with those of the millions of people of good will who sincerely want peace. Let these voices sound as a warning to the organisers of war provocations, a warning that they will not be able to violate the peace which has been bought at such a price, nor will they be allowed to hamper the people in building a new and happy life.”

\*The Organising Committee reported at its meeting on March 18 that the Congress had the backing of numerous democratic organisations and progressives in France, Italy, the Soviet Union, Britain, United States, Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Denmark, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Albania, Germany, Holland, Norway, Yugoslavia, Mexico, Switzerland, Chile, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Cuba and other countries. The Organising Committee formed a Secretariat, and a Bureau with Frederic Joliot-Curie acting as Chairman.

\*The Viet Nam People's Federation in a telegram to the Organising Committee stated: "The eleven million strong Viet Nam People's Federation which takes in the National Union of Viet Nam Women, the Youth, Student and Peasant Unions, cultural associations, Buddhist and Roman Catholic organisations, Viet Nam associations abroad and numerous public leaders—is sending delegates and will take part in the World Peace Congress."

\*From the People's Democratic Republic of Korea comes news that prominent figures in the realms of science, culture and art, and also a number of organisations are supporting the Paris Congress. A peace congress held in Korea was attended by delegates from over 30 organisations rallying a total membership of 12 million. At this Congress a national committee was set up to prepare for the World Congress in Paris.

## **WHAT THE ORDINARY PEOPLE THINK**

In response to the call issued by the French Committee of the World Federation of Democratic Women, women

throughout France have been collecting signatures to Peace Notebooks. Signatures were collected in factories and offices, in the streets, market places and by door to door canvassing. The Peace Notebooks have been delivered to the prefects.

While appending their signatures many women expressed their reasons for doing so. "I have two sons", wrote Lea Leleu from Roubaix. "One was prisoner of war for five years, the other had to hide from the Germans for eighteen months. My husband fought in the 1914-18 war. I have experienced evacuation twice, and do not want any more!"

"I spent two years 1943-45 in a concentration camp", wrote Mrs. Rosenberg, "My husband was shot by the Germans. Two of my three children are boys. I want peace. Down with war!"

Mrs. Perriault, mother of five, who had one son killed at the front and another invalided for life while an inmate of Dachau, suggested fighting for a genuinely democratic government. "I do not belong to any party", she wrote, "but I believe that the Government must think of the workers."

Mrs. Delbrun, mother of two sons, said: "Let them leave Russia alone. I have Russia to thank for the liberation of my son."

French women employed in industry are linking up their fight for peace with demands for higher wages, payment for overtime and improved working conditions.

## **AFRICAN PEOPLES' DEMAND**

The peoples of Africa have no desire to be either cannon fodder or slaves. This point was stressed recently by Semakula  
The peoples of Africa have no desire to be either cannon

fodder or slaves. This point was stressed recently by Semakula Molumba, representative of the Elders of Uganda (East Africa) in a letter addressed to Truman.

“You and your Government and the American people”, he wrote, “should know that we, Negroes, like all peoples denied the right to self-government, and who have experienced the horrors of imperialism, do not want war and will not fight against the people who have liberated themselves from fascism.

“What did we fight and die for during World Wars One and Two? For freedom? But we are being held down deliberately under conditions of political, economic and social slavery. For progress? But our progress is retarded by the policy of the colonial powers. For prosperity? But we are forced to endure permanent poverty and deprivation, For self-determination? But we are dominated by foreigners who have usurped political power in our countries. We, Negroes, have nothing to safeguard but our lives. Although we are deprived of Western values and the democratic rights which you, according to your words, are ready to defend, we shall not let you deprive us of our lives”.

## **MEETINGS AND DEMONSTRATIONS**

In Poland the decision to take part in the Paris Congress was taken by the main public organisations including the 31/2 million strong Trades Union Federation, the Peasant Mutual Assistance League rallying 1,500,000 members, the Women’s League and the “Serve Poland” organisation with over a million members each, and the Union of Polish Youth—700,000 members. These organisations are now holding hundreds of peace meetings, rallies and demonstrations.

The Central Trades Union Commission has allocated a million francs to cover Congress expenses in Paris, The Peasant Mutual Assistance League which is also sending a delegation to Paris has allocated the sum of 600,000 francs to help defray Congress expenses.

**“What do the barons of industry want by organising another world slaughter? They think that war will help them to get out of the clutches of the economic crisis caused by anarchy in production, by the insane greed for profit.**

**“Figuratively speaking, they want once again to bathe in the blood of the working people in the hope that this will infuse new life into their senile decay”.**

**M. GORKY**

## **IN DEFENCE OF FREEDOM**

Pablo Neruda, the world famous Chilean poet who has raised his voice in defence of the freedom and national independence of the Latin American peoples, has been forced into underground refuge to evade imperialist persecution.

The U. S. Scientific and Cultural Peace Conference received a letter (delayed) sent by Neruda from his residence somewhere

in Chile. In his letter Neruda writes: “We in Latin America are well aware of the imperialists’ greed for gold. Our copper, iron and nitrates are used solely for the purpose of enriching them, while our people suffer from hunger, poverty and illiteracy. Our people do not want war, and every Latin American country will take to arms in the struggle against the imperialist

aggressors. We, workers and representatives of the intelligentsia, are interested only in peace, and we will resist any aggression against the Soviet Union”.

## **EXPOSE THE WARMONGERS**

The fight for peace initiated by the valiant Soviet people reflects the age-old aspirations of mankind, the desire for peaceful, constructive labour, and for cultural and scientific progress.

The intelligentsia of the People's Republic of Rumania knows that the profound and natural strivings of the people must be directed towards consistent and ceaseless struggle with the aim of completely unmasking the warmongers,

That is why the people of our Republic have commissioned us, their delegates to the great Peace Congress in Paris, to express their ardent desire for peace, their determination to spare no efforts in the struggle for peace

**MIHAIL SADOVIANU, writer,  
head of the Rumanian  
delegation to the World Peace  
Congress.**

## **THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE OF BULGARIA.**

Over a thousand delegates representing hundreds of thousands of people throughout Bulgaria were present at the recent Peace Congress in Sofia.

A resolution adopted by the Congress denounced the war preparations of the Angle-American imperialists, and welcomed the World Peace Congress. "The people of Bulgaria have commissioned their delegates," said the resolution, "to express their determination to go ahead with the work of laying the foundations of Socialism, and to uphold by every means the independence and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Bulgaria".

Two hundred thousand people attended the monster peace rally and demonstration which followed the Congress.

## **CZECH SCIENTIST'S STATEMENT**

In connection with the Peace Congress Professor Mukarovsky, rector of the Charles University, Prague, said:

It is becoming increasingly clear that the overwhelming majority of mankind, all who by their labour create and preserve human society, want peace and are determined to have peace. They have nothing but contempt for those who use the words "peace" and "international understanding" in order to cover up the preparations for a new war.

## **ITALIAN WOMEN SEND LETTER TO TRUMAN**

The recent Fourth National Congress of the Union of Italian Women held in Naples addressed a letter to Truman repudiating the Atlantic Pact and denouncing the treachery of the Italian Government to its people. "We do not want another war", declared the women. "We are suffering from the

consequences of World War Two. Addressing you from Naples, within sight of the ruins caused by the last war, we swear to do all in our power to prevent a new armed conflict, to stay the criminal hands of those who are ready to resort to arms once more.

“While the Italian Minister, representing the Government but not the people of Italy, is signing the Atlantic Pact, we send to you, Mr. President, our message signifying our alarm and our will. We say: Down with the Atlantic Pact! Long Live Peace!”.

## **PRE-CONGRESS CHRONICLE**

\*In Bulgaria, religious bodies are supporting the peace movement. The Synod of the Orthodox Church has called upon the faithful zealously to uphold the cause of peace.

\*A declaration issued by the All-China Women’s Congress representing 22,600,000 Chinese women pledged support for the World Peace Congress and denounced the North-Atlantic Pact as a menace to all peace-loving peoples.

\*At a recent meeting of the Unity Committee of the Communist and Socialist Parties of Italy a decision was reached concerning joint struggle and coordinated activity on a national scale against the Atlantic Pact and for peace. The Socialist Party of Italy has nominated its delegates to the World Peace Congress.

\* As the first step in carrying out the decision of the recent New York Conference to organise a nation-wide peace campaign, the U.S. Scientific and Cultural Committee is drawing up a petition— “A Written Call for Peace”—which

after the collection of millions of signatures will be submitted to Truman on May 30, the day dedicated to the memory of American war dead. Meetings and demonstrations are planned for a number of the main cities.

\*The Union of Belgium Women is preparing a peace petition which will be sent to U.N.O. The collection of signatures is proceeding successfully. The peace movement and support for the World Congress are making headway throughout the country. Peace statements and resolutions by railwaymen, metal workers, miners, dockers, scientists, and by trade unions, youth and other organisations are being published.

\*By April 1, the Organising Committee had also received messages of support from democratic organisations in Austria, Spain, Syria, Trieste, Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Israel, Venezuela, Ireland, Luxemburg burg and Australia.

\*At a Youth Peace demonstration in Rome on April 1 peace leaflets were distributed by members of the Youth Alliance.

\*The Central Sponsoring Committee of Macedonian Cultural-Educational societies in Bulgaria has protested, in the name of hundreds of thousands of Macedonian emigrants in Bulgaria, against the new war preparations by the Anglo-American imperialists, "The people of Macedonia", says the Committee's message, "on whose soli four wars have been fought during the past 40 years, know full well what imperialist war means for the working people. All Macedonians in Bulgaria are at one with the millions standing foursquare for peace and international cooperation".

\*Meetings held in 730 villages of the Padrubice region, Czechoslovakia, have expressed the determination of

Czechoslovak peasants to fight for a lasting peace.

\*In Rumania peasants in the Jalomita, Prahova, Dorohoi and other districts have expressed their will to fight for culture and progress.

\*At meetings held throughout the country, the working women of the People's Republic of Mongolia have greeted the World Peace Congress. Resolutions unanimously passed at the meetings point out that the women of Mongolia, together with all the working people of the country, have taken their place in the ranks of champions for peace and democracy.

\*An open meeting of the Provisional Democratic Magistracy in Berlin, held on April 4 in preparation for the Congress, noted that the widespread peace movement in Germany had also extended to the Western regions.

\*Six hundred million people have responded to the call for the Congress. Organising committees are at work in 30 countries. Requests for credentials from organisations and individuals are streaming into the national organising committees and to the main Organising Committee in Paris.

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Working People in New York demonstrate against arrival in U.S. of warmonger Churchill.

## **SAFEGUARD PEACE!**

The Editorial Board of the Journal “For Lasting Peace, for a People’s Democracy” has received a letter from Natalia Goncharova, a Stalingrad war widow. Complying with her request the Editorial Board is publishing the letter below:

I curse the instigators of a new war Never shall I forget August 23, 1942, the day of the first fascist air-raid on our beloved Stalingrad. The years will pass, the scars which disfigure our city will heal, the last shell-hole will yield to green poplars, but in my heart, and in the hearts of all Stalingrad people, the memory of the monstrous fascist crimes will remain.

I am the mother of a family. My husband, Pyotr Alekseyevich, was a worker in the “Red October” factory. He began as a labourer, and gradually acquiring skill became a tradesman in the blooming mill. He was a diligent worker and the name of the Stakhanovite Pyotr Goncharov was famous in every department of the “Red October” plant. Soviet power brought joy and happiness to our home. Four boys—Fedya, Vitya, Volodya and Misha—made life still brighter.

And then, like a bolt from the blue, all was shattered. The fascists destroyed our city; the factory to which we had given the best years of our lives lay in ruins. A fascist bomb reduced to rubble the house that we built with our own hands.

My husband, like thousands of his fellow workers, joined the people’s guard to defend the city and the Soviet homeland.

Pyotr Goncharov, sniper and guardsman, became famous during the Patriotic War. With his sniper’s rifle he accounted for 449 fascists, a feat which earned him the title Hero of the Soviet Union.

Like all other Soviet people, my husband did not want war. He fought and killed fascists because they had encroached on

the peace and happiness of our country, because they had invaded our homes. And I gave him my blessing. Pyotr Alekseyevich did not come home after the Soviet Army's victory over Hitler Germany. He died the death of the brave.

With the return of peace, we began to make good the heavy wounds of war. The rapid rehabilitation of Stalingrad is proof of what we are doing.

The Soviet power did not forget our children. The road to life is wide open before them: Fedya is now a qualified electrician, working in the shop where his father worked; Victor is doing fine in one of the Suvorov schools and is a member of the Communist Youth League; Volodya is a vocational school pupil and will soon be a qualified fitter; Misha, the youngest, is attending elementary school. Our future is provided for and we are happy.

But, as mother of four boys whose father was killed at the front, I am worried by the machinations of the instigators of a new war. It is not that we are afraid of war. I know that my boys will fight for their native land in the same way that their father did, and that together with the millions of Soviet people they will safeguard the country. But, with every fibre of me, I do not want war. I know, no-one more than I, the meaning of human sorrow. And so, to all decent people throughout the world I say: it is impossible that another war should be allowed to break out! Impossible! For another war would be even more frightful than the war just ended. Impossible because it is wanted only by capitalists and exploiters. To the instigators of a new war I say: my curse, the curse of a war widow, be upon you!

Let my voice, the voice of a Russian Soviet woman, war widow, mother of four orphans, a citizen of Stalingrad, be heard everywhere, by all women, by all honest toilers and let them join with me in defending peace all over the world, in

fighting to avert the new world war now being prepared by the imperialists-fascists in the U.S.

**NATALIA GONCHAROVA, widow of Guardsman Hero of the Soviet Union, killed in action.**

52, Yefremovskaya Street, Stalingrad.

## **BRITISH WORKERS OPPOSE WAR AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION**

Some 200 delegates, elected at meetings of factory workers, shop stewards, trades councils, women's organisations, and other democratic bodies, will travel from Britain for the World Peace Congress in Paris,

Shop stewards at the great Rolls Royce factory near Glasgow denounced the Atlantic Pact as a bloc directed against the U.S.S.R., and decided to send a delegate to Paris.

In their resolution repudiating the Pact shop stewards in the Paisley (Scotland) district addressed their 800,000 fellow members in the Amalgamated Engineering Union saying: **“Let us make it clear to the warmongers that not even one nut or bolt will be produced for war against the Soviet Union”**.

Delegate have also been nominated by the Society of Socialist Clergy and Ministers, No. 15 branch of the National Union of Furniture Trades Operatives, the Glasgow branch of the Scottish Operative Plasterers' Union, the Hampstead (London) Peace Campaign Council, the Hampstead branch of the British-Soviet Friendship Society, the Wood Green (London) Housewives Club, and numerous other organisations.

In Liverpool seamen are collecting signatures to a petition, which says, **“Not a British ship nor a British life for an imperialist war against the world's workers”**.

London women have collected thousands of signatures for Peace Notebooks. Touching scenes were witnessed in the streets when mothers expressed their feelings to the organisers of the Peace Notebooks. Mrs. Lenzner, mother of two sons to be called up for military service, wrote: The last war is still fresh in our minds. We remember too well our miserable existence in the air raid shelters, We poor people want a chalice to live.

## **“PEACE CARAVANS”**

A great Peace rally will be held in the Buffalo stadium, Paris, on April 24, Frederic Joliot-Curie, the well-known scientist will preside over the gathering which will be addressed by foreign delegates to the Peace Congress.

“Peace caravans” which have been organised throughout the country, are travelling to Paris for the rally. Youth organisations in Belgium as well as in France, are well to the fore in the campaign for “peace caravans”. A special committee has been set up to welcome the travellers upon their arrival in Paris.

The Peace Congress Aid Committee has suggested to democratic organisations that on April 23-24, as a tribute to the fallen, flowers should be placed on the graves and memorial plaques of the heroes of the resistance, and on the memorials erected to the dead of the past two wars.

## **PLENUM CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMMUNIST PARTY OF ITALY**

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Italy, held on March 29 - 31, discussed the important questions:—the Party in the fight for peace, the economic situation in the country and the tasks of the trade unions, the formation of a Communist Youth League.

In his report on the first question, Comrade Palmiro Togliatti analysed the situation in Italy since the Government had joined the military-political bloc of the imperialist countries of the North Atlantic Pact. He stressed that all internal contradictions would inevitably become sharper, and outlined Italy's difficult economic situation. He referred to the growing struggle of the working people and criticised the reactionary measures hastily taken by the Government which is in the service of Italian and foreign imperialists.

Comrade Togliatti's analysis of the imperialist essence of the policy of the ruling classes and the monopoly capitalist groups in Italy and his summing up was particularly important. Their policy in which they have no autonomy, he said, is subordinated to the policy of the American, British and French imperialists, and is under the wing of the Vatican.

Describing how the danger of war had become more serious than six months or a year ago, Comrade Togliatti listed the four main reasons for this: expansion of U.S. imperialism; the imperialists' fear of losing their hold on the colonies and the knowledge that their world domination is far more seriously menaced now than it was in 1917-20; the economic crisis threatening the U.S.; the strivings of French imperialism to improve its position at the expense of other countries, and the hopes of the German and Italian imperialists to stage a

comeback.

These forces, said Comrade Togliatti, are confronted with the great desire of the peoples for peace, from which has arisen the slogan of creating a broad peace front in Italy and throughout the world. After outlining the specific role of the Italian Communist Party in the peace front, Togliatti declared that war was not inevitable if it was not supported by the peoples.

Among other urgent tasks of the Party, Comrade Togliatti stressed the work to make the Paris Peace Congress a success and to prepare for a great people's plebiscite against the Italian Government's war policy.

Discussion on the report took the form of a self-critical analysis of the results of the first big battles for peace against the North Atlantic Pact. New tasks of organisational work among the masses and practical agitation and propaganda work were also discussed.

The second question on the agenda, the economic situation in the country and the tasks of the trade unions, was introduced by Comrade Novella. Italy's economy, he said, was passing through a period of stag nation and was threatened with new crisis. Production and trade were proceeding unevenly. Heavy industry was disintegrating. Italy's economy was more and more coming under the control of foreign imperialists. In such conditions the monopoly groups of Italian capital were resorting to their well-known source of super- profits : greater exploitation of the working people, intensification of labour, lower wages and large-scale unemployment. At the same time, an attack against the living standards of the working people and against their trade union and social gains had been launched.

During discussion numerous facts were given to illustrate the sharp struggle waged by the trade unions not only against the employers but also against the Government administration

which interferes directly in all labour disputes. The struggle now being fought by the working people of Turin and by chemical workers throughout the country proves the fighting capacity of, the working class which is defending itself and taking counter-action.

The resolution passed by the Central Committee on the report of Comrade Longo, Deputy General Secretary of the Party, concerned the formation of a Communist Youth League in Italy. The Italian youth, whom the capitalists try to demoralise and the Catholic organisations to divert from the political and social struggle, will now have a unified militant organisation which can help the Party to educate the young generation in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism. The Plenum appointed a national inaugural committee with the task of organising the Communist Youth League and of preparing its first congress.

The Plenum has published a declaration which concludes by stressing the gravity of the situation and the danger of a new war. It calls on all honest Italians to join the forces which, by their consolidation and activity in each country, can save peace.

The Central Committee once again confirmed the solidarity of the Communists and the working people of Italy with the Soviet Union which has shown, by its firm policy of peace, the way to fraternity between the peoples and international cooperation.

The declaration calls on Party organisations to intensify their activity and to give the widest support to all measures to unite and mobilise all sections of the Italian people in order to prevent the groups in the service of the foreigners from plunging the country into a new military conflict.

On organisational questions the Central Committee stated that the Communist Party's strength and influence had

considerably grown. The Party membership had increased, the circulation of all Communist publications is going up steadily, particularly that of the Sunday edition of "L'Unita" which is now being sold in more than 1,200,000 copies. The administrative and trade union elections have shown increased votes for the Communists.

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## **LONDON WORKERS PROTEST AGAINST BAN ON MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION**

At a recent meeting representatives of Various London Trades Councils passed a resolution denouncing the action of Home Minister, Chuter Ede, who has banned London's traditional May Day demonstration.

The resolution called on workers to gather in Trafalgar Square on May Day to uphold the principles and traditions of the May Day demonstration.

The representatives pledged themselves to fully support the London Trades Council and to do everything possible to see that the 1949 May Day demonstration is worthy of those of past years.

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## **THE SOVIET PEOPLE IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE. A. Surkov**

Enslavement of peoples, economic plunder, war—these are the words inscribed on tile black banner of the criminal clique, the rulers of the imperialist camp.

This camp of “masters in the art of death”, represents a handful of parasites who are accustomed to living off the toil and sweat of millions of working people, the exploited slaves of capitalism. It is opposed by the vast camp of the supporters of peace and progress uniting under its banners the force of progressive labouring mankind.

The whole course of history during the past three decades has determined that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the first Socialist state of working people in the world, should take its place at the head of this camp.

The Soviet Union, the great guarantor of peace, has won for itself undisputed prestige by its consistent struggle against the force of reaction and aggression during the past thirty years.

From the day it first came into power, the Soviet Government has pursued a consistent policy of peace between peoples. One of the principal slogans advanced by the Bolsheviki when preparing for the Great October Revolution was the slogan of struggle for an immediate peace without annexation or indemnity.

One of the first decrees issued by Soviet power was the Decree on Peace. And it was no fault of the Soviet people that the imperialists of Germany and the Entente replied to this call for peace with intervention against the young state of workers and peasants.

During the period between the two wars, the working

people of the world saw in the U.S.S.R. the selfless champion of peace between peoples.

In the ill-fated League of Nations and outside it, the Soviet Government advocated universal disarmament as the most reliable guarantee of peace. Exposing the imperialist essence of the policy of the Anglo-French League of Nations rulers who called for first “security” and “then disarmament”, the Soviet Government pointed out that this policy was encouraging an armaments race and would inevitably lead to a new world war.

Both public opinion and the Government of the Soviet Union insistently warned the world that the capitalist governments’ policy of “appeasement” in relation to the aggressive acts and plans of fascist Germany, Italy and Japan was endangering mankind.

The Soviet Government alone among the Great powers, did not shame itself with treachery in the face of Italian fascist aggression in Abyssinia, Japanese aggression in China, German-Italian fascist aggression against republican Spain, the Nazi seizure of Austria and Czechoslovakia, and the Hitler invasion of Yugoslavia.

This was the situation up till World War Two. The ominous danger threatening Great Britain and the United States from the imperialist “Berlin-Rome-Tokyo axis” intoxicated by its easy “victories”, forced the British and American rulers to fight along-side the Soviet Union. This common struggle brought victory to the Allies. But after committing a number of treacherous acts against their ally, the Soviet Union, and after doing everything to hold back the resistance movements in the fascist-dominated countries, the British and American capitalists went further, trying to weaken the Soviet Union as much as possible during the war and safeguard themselves against the consequences of the political activity of the working people liberated from fascist slavery, a political

activity that had matured in the fire of resistance.

However, their calculations were unsuccessful and their treacherous machinations failed to give the hoped for results. Shouldering the full brunt of the struggle against the combined forces of Hitler and his satellites, the Soviet Union was seen by the world on victory day in all the grandeur of its inexhaustible strength. The millions of working people of all lands voiced their gratitude to the Soviet Union as the liberator of peoples from the fascist yoke.

In no epoch have the blind animal instincts of greed, malice and fear been wise guides and counsellors in international political affairs. But it is these three instincts that are prompting the actions of those who are trying today, in the middle of the twentieth century, with a zeal worthy of better applications, to resurrect the dark past of the "holy alliance" and are setting out to become the gendarmes of the world.

These are the people who started the criminal adventure in Greece while the war was still being fought, despatching General Scobie's troops against the heroic resistance fighters. After the war, the Churchill executioners were joined by the Truman executioners. And to this day, hand in glove with the monarcho-fascist bandits of Tsaldaris, they are still drenching the valleys and mountains of Greece with the blood of her finest sons and daughters.

These are the people who during the war calmly watched Chiang Kai-Shek sabotage the struggle against the Japanese by fighting China's true patriots, the People's Democratic Army led by the heroic Communist Party of China. After the war, the U.S. imperialists spent billions of dollars, wrung from the American taxpayer, on their puppets, scorned and hated as they are by the Chinese people.

These are the people who are fomenting internecine war in India and Pakistan, Siam and Burma, who with fire and sword

arc suppressing the people's liberation movement in Malaya.

These are the people who are using their junior partners to shed the blood of the peoples of Indonesia and Viet Nam, heroically battling for freedom and independence.

These are the people who gave the order for the blood of Jews and Arabs to flow in Palestine; they are responsible for the reign of terror against the progressive forces in Iran and Turkey, in the countries of the Near East, in the colonies and semi-colonies.

Mortal fear of the tremendous growth of the progressive forces throughout the world, the certainty of approaching economic crisis threatening to rock the very foundations of capitalism and the rapacious desire for world domination are forcing the U.S. imperialists their British accomplices to drive the world toward a new war at a quickened tempo. World War Two was hardly over before they launched "the cold war" against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. They were not fastidious in choosing their methods. Their arsenal included economic pressure and diplomatic blackmail, the threat of the atom bomb and vicious press and radio campaigns of lies and slander.

At the same time, military blocs were formed, culminating in the recently signed Atlantic Pact and preparations made for future war bases in all parts of the world, from Greenland to Algiers, from Iceland to Turkey and Iran.

The Soviet people cannot help noticing the criminal activities of the warmongers. It is clear to everybody that the goal of this gamble is an attack on the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies whose very existence is an insuperable barrier to the world domination of the Anglo-American imperialist, a barrier which prevents the peoples of the world from being turned into helpless slaves of America's handful of uncrowned kings.

Comparing the present policy of the imperialists with the facts of the recent past, the Soviet people, who are creatively working to build Communism, see the remarkable similarity between the past and present deeds of the rulers of the capitalist world.

Today the imperialists are forming aggressive blocs and speeding up armaments, covering up their deed with talk about humanism, defence of world civilisation against “Bolshevik barbarism”, defence of democracy against tyranny and totalitarianism.

But these were the slogans they shouted when they sent their troops into Russia in 1918—19, when they equipped and inspired White guard bandits to slaughter the working people who, exhausted by years of war, had dared to plan their own destiny.

In these days, too, they tried to strangle the young Soviet state in the noose of a blockade and to prevent it establishing economic ties with the Western world.

Extolling democracy they shed the blood of the workers and peasants of Russia, relying for support on the reactionary, monarchist scum such as the Kolchaks, Denikins, Yudeniches, Wrangels and the like.

And today, they are light-heartedly parading the moth-eaten mummy of the “democrat” Kerensky on the platform of anti-Soviet slanders. They are rounding up the miserable remnants of the émigré Whiteguards and henchmen of German fascism—the Banderovs, Melnikovs, Vlasovs and other fascist scum who sought “shelter” from the People’s Democracies—to use for espionage, provocation and all kinds of shady business.

We have not forgotten how hard the American and European imperialists worked to restore the military might of Germany after World War One.

Is not the present unashamed rehabilitation of war

criminals in Germany and Japan, the resistance to democratisation in these countries and the persistent restoration of their military and economic potential at the expense of the economic restoration of the victims of fascist aggression—is not this a repetition of the past on a broader scale?

A comparison between the inglorious path trod by yesterday's pretenders to world domination and that of the present pretenders reveals a striking similarity.

Is not the arrogant assertion that the Anglo-Saxons are superior to other peoples, instanced by racial discrimination against Negroes in the U.S. and coloured people in South Africa, a duplication of the Nazi racial "theories"?

Is not "The American Way of Life" which is being forced on other peoples by propaganda, economic pressure and political blackmail a replica of the Hitler "new order" which the people condemned?

Is not the notorious North Atlantic Defence Pact, as outlined by its authors, a miserable duplicate of the fascist "Anti-Comintern Pact" and is not the present "New York London-Paris-Rome axis" a reproduction of the notorious "Berlin- Rome-Tokyo axis" which we smashed?

Mankind has not forgotten what happened to the criminal adventure of yesterday's pretenders to world domination. And any level-headed person will at once realise that identical reasons will inevitably produce a more decisive outcome.

It is difficult to foresee which city of the world will become the second Nuremberg of those who dare to hurl mankind into a third world war. But the inexorable logic of historical experience demonstrates that there will be such a Nuremberg. And this time the world tribunal will not include judges who will allow the new Schachts to escape just retribution.

But the working people of the countries which have

suffered the horrors of World War Two must not for a minute forget the bitter price the peoples paid for victory over the aggressor, the bitter price the peoples of the capitalist countries paid for the criminal policy of their governments which contributed to the outbreak of war.

History is on the side of mankind's progressive forces, who do not want a repetition of the recent horrors of world war. These forces are growing in strength every day. But we, who have seen the crimes committed and planned by the enemies of mankind—the imperialists—have no right to become fatalistic, in the hope that history will spontaneously crush the dark forces of reaction.

People make history. They speed the departure of the old life from the historical scene and bring in the progressive advance of the new life. Only the united will of the people can wrest from the hands of the warmongers—blind with greed, fear and malice—the burning torch they are holding to the fuse of the powder-barrel.

The Soviet people believe that this is the duty of all who want to avert war. That is why the Soviet people and the Soviet Government firmly stand for peace and why they are fighting the warmongers, stripping them of the disguise of peacemakers, champions of democracy and the rights of peoples.

The Soviet Union's consistent peace policy is not dictated by fear or weakness. The victory won in the last war has shown the world the strength of our people. The Soviet people are fighting for peace because they have a keen sense of responsibility for the destiny of mankind, for its future which the enemies of peace and progress are endangering.

Our people are especially sharp in their protest against the criminal warmongers for they have, during the past three decades, experienced the destructive force of war more than

any other people of the world.

The ashes of hundreds of ancient townships, and thousands of villages, the ashes of millions of brothers and sisters in the crematoria of Maidanek, Oswiecim, Mauthausen, and Buchenwald, the memory of millions of brothers who fell in battle for peace and progress do not allow us to forget the past. They sharpen our ears and our eyes. The working people of the Soviet Union have paid for victory with great sacrifices. This has taught them to appreciate and defend peace which brings with it the joy of creative labour, new landmarks in culture, science, art and literature, and sure perspectives for building Communism.

In its hard-fought battle with the forces of world reaction our state relied on the invincible moral and political unity of the Soviet people.

The Soviet people are tenaciously and consistently fighting for the consolidation of all progressive forces, for only the consolidated forces of the supporters of peace and the establishment of confidence between the peoples can mash the plans of the warmongers and prevent their criminal designs from being carried out.

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**HIGHER LIVING STANDARDS FOR  
WORKING PEOPLE IN NEW  
DEMOCRACIES. S. Jendrychowski,  
Member Central Committee United  
Workers' Party Poland**

Less than four years have passed since the war ended, but the fundamental difference between the economic situation and the rate of rehabilitation in the capitalist countries of Western Europe and in the People's Democracies has already become marked. An examination of the living standards of the working people gives a striking example of this contrast.

In the capitalist countries the law of the proletariat becoming impoverished as capitalist profits grow is working out inexorably, on an increasing scale. Not only the working class but also the broad masses of the peasantry and the petty bourgeoisie are suffering under the growing exploitation of native monopoly capital and that of the United States. In France the average wage is but half the pre-war wage, while the taxes paid by working peasants have doubled compared with last year. In Britain the increased cost of living has seriously lowered real wages. In the United States, according to the calculations of a number of bourgeois economists, the purchasing power of industrial workers will decline in 1949 between 4 and 6 billion dollars compared to 1948, and that of the farmers by 2 billion dollars.

In contrast, living standards in the People's Democracies are rising steadily each year, even though the economic conditions in the countries of Eastern and Central Europe were far less favourable than in the countries of the West because of the devastation of war and the historical backwardness they

had inherited from capitalism,

After World War One, the capitalist countries suffered from short-time working in industry and millions of unemployed which, under the conditions of the general crisis of capitalism, became a chronic malady developing in a particularly sharp and wide-spread form during the periodical economic crises. Unemployment had a drastic effect on the conditions of the masses of the working people.

After World War Two severe impoverishment of the working people took place in a number of West European countries which had been economically advanced. The Marshall Plan has brought with it a further deterioration in the living standards of the peoples of the Marshall countries.

Today the working people of the West European capitalist countries find themselves once again in the grip of growing unemployment. In Italy there are about three million unemployed. In Belgium the figure has reached 300,000. According to the U.S. Board of Statistics there were nearly three million unemployed in the U.S. in February, but unofficial sources put the figure of workless as high as 4 to 5 million, apart from the 9,500,000 short-time workers.

In contrast, unemployment is being completely eliminated in the People's Democracies. Indeed there is a manpower shortage in the steadily developing industry. The fundamental changes in the conditions of the working people from this point of view can be seen from employment figures for industry and other sections of national economy. In Poland, for example, the number of workers (excluding agricultural workers) has increased from 2,700,000 in 1918 to nearly 3,500,000 by the middle of 1948 (i.e. by 30 per cent) while the country's population had decreased by nearly a third by 1948.

The disappearance of unemployment and the increase in employment were not, of course, chance happenings. They

resulted from the radical changes which took place in the People's Democracies and particularly from the fact that large-scale and medium industry, transport and banks became the property of the people. This made it possible to plan the national economy and to utilise productive forces to the full.

As economy is rehabilitated and industrial and agricultural output increase, the wage fund goes up, and at a faster rate than employment grows. This means that the average earnings of factory and office workers increase. During the period from January 1918 to January 1949 employment in Poland (excluding agriculture) went up from 3,228,000 to 3,755,000. At the same time, the total monthly wage fund including both payment in money and in supplementary rations soared from 42,000 million zloty to 72,500 million. Average monthly wages increased from 12,940 zloty in January 1948 to 19,300 in January 1949.

All the People's Democracies have won great success in improving the economic and cultural conditions of the working people which in their aggregate, as Marxism teaches us, determine the standard of living of the working class. The social insurance fund has grown considerably—a fund which under capitalism, particularly during crises and depressions, was systematically cut as the capitalists tried to throw the burden onto the shoulders of the workers.

The People's Democracies are doing everything possible to solve the housing shortage inherited from capitalism, both by redistributing existing dwelling space and by new building. The social services caring for the working people's health, education and culture are systematically improved. This can be seen from the increased state and municipal funds being spent on hospitals, dispensaries, rest homes, sanatoria, schools, creches, kindergartens, theatres, cinemas, radio, press and publishing houses.

Thus, for instance the 1949 budget of People's Democratic Czechoslovakia, compared to 1948, provides for an increase of 1.6 billion crowns for social insurance, 3.8 billion crowns for public health, 1.5 billion crowns for education. Poland's budget, recently approved by the Sejm, appropriates more than 22 per cent of all expenditure for education, 10.5 per cent for social welfare and public health. The housing programme for workers will exceed last year's figure by 46 per cent. Some 500,000 factory and office workers will spend their vacation at rest homes, etc.

In each of the New Democracies the working people and their children enjoy substantial privileges in the sphere of education.

Real wages are growing. In Hungary during the period October 1946 to August 1948 real wages of industrial workers went up by 138 per cent, of engineers and technicians by 77 per cent, Civil Servants 84 per cent, teachers 91 per cent. In Poland from the middle of 1947 to the middle of 1948 real wages increased by about 35 per cent and by the end of the year were 10 per cent above pre-war. The wage reform early in 1949 carried out at the same time as rationing was abolished resulted in a further increase in real wages by an average of 10 per cent. In 1948, real wages were 116 per cent of the pre-war level in Bulgaria and 106 per cent in Czechoslovakia.

The gradual abolition of rationing and change-over to a normal trading system will be an important contribution to improved conditions. With more goods on sale and a wider network of public trade this will make it easier to satisfy the main needs of the people.

The tax policy which protects the interests of the working people and gives the lower paid categories of factory and office workers and small farmers a number of benefits, is also of great importance in raising living standards.

Together with the successful struggle for distribution of the national income, aimed at steadily restricting the income of the capitalist elements, the struggle for higher labour productivity in the socialised sector is of decisive significance in improving the wellbeing of the working people in the New Democracies since this makes it possible for the national income to increase rapidly while the socialised sector becomes vastly superior to the capitalist sector. Higher labour productivity in the nationalised enterprises makes it possible to increase accumulations of capital and thus ensure the extended reproduction of funds and further development of socialist production relations. It results also in higher wages for factory and office workers.

Of major importance is the introduction of a satisfactory rating system which stimulates the workers to increase labour productivity and improve their skill. Increased labour productivity together with reduction in production costs in the socialist sector of industry must be the starting point for systematic price cuts in consumer goods, one of the means whereby living standards can be further improved.

Socialist emulation, modelled on that in the Soviet Union, is being taken up on an ever widening scale in the People's Democracies, and is an important factor in increasing labour productivity and improving the welfare of the mass of the working people.

The Communist and Workers' Parties and the trade unions must encourage in every way this movement and facilitate its further development.

The victory of people's democracy, the overthrow of bourgeois power and the realisation of fundamental social changes are the basis for improving the living standards not only of the working class but also of the masses of the poor and medium peasants. The land reforms carried out in all the New

Democracies, and the resettlement and development of the Western territories in Poland and Czechoslovakia have already considerably improved the economic conditions of the poor and medium peasants. Land hunger has to a large extent been abolished. Hundreds of thousands of former landless peasants and agricultural labourers have received land. The ranks of the medium peasants have been considerably extended by poor peasants who were given land under the reform.

The reforms carried out by the people's power have considerably improved the conditions of the poor and medium peasantry. However, the mass of the peasants are still being exploited by the rural capitalists. A higher standard of living for the poor and medium peasants can only be gained through a sharpening class struggle against the capitalist elements and through a policy that will restrict and dislodge them.

The capitalist elements in the countryside take advantage of the fluctuation in market prices to make poor and medium peasants more dependent upon them and thus grow rich at their expense. The people's state restricts the operation of the laws governing the capitalist market in relation to the small-scale peasant household by controlling marketing and prices of agricultural products through a policy of state deliveries.

As the trading positions of the State and the cooperatives are consolidated, the State's role in regulating the market grows. The development of rural consumer and distributive cooperatives, and the struggle inside them to eliminate the influence of the rural rich, giving the cooperatives instead a socialist nature is one way in which the standard of living of the poor and medium peasants can be raised. The machine-tractor depots organised by the State to serve the peasant households are aimed at freeing the poor and medium peasants from the exploitation of the rural bourgeoisie.

A sharp class struggle is now being waged in the

countryside around the question of tax assessment, particularly of the land tax. The rural rich try to avoid taxation. At the same time the living standards of the bulk of the peasants depend on a just taxation of the rich, since the Government and local authorities use the taxes to develop municipal economy, to improve public health services and to develop educational and cultural work in the countryside.

The living standards of the mass of the working peasants can be raised only in a consistent struggle led by the working class to restrict and dislodge the capitalist elements in the countryside, to consolidate and develop the socialist elements, to secure a gradual switch-over of small-scale economy onto the path of large-scale socialist farming.

Both in town and countryside the steady improvement in the wellbeing of the working people can only take place with a forward movement along the path to Socialism. For only Socialism, which completely eliminates exploitation of man by man can create a broad, firm basis for improving the wellbeing of the working people.

In paving the way to Socialism and systematically raising the living standards and cultural level of the people, the Communist and Workers Parties in the New Democracies must utilise the rich experience of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) which, under the leadership of the great Stalin, has built Socialism and created the necessary conditions for the ever increasing prosperity of the working people.

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**30th ANNIVERSARY OF MUTINY  
FRENCH SAILORS IN BLACK SEA.  
Andre Marty, Member, Political Bureau,  
Communist Party of France**

On December 18, 1918, French troops, covered by powerful naval forces, landed in Odessa. The war between the imperialists was followed by a new war, a war of imperialist coalition against the first Soviet Republic.

**How Anti-Soviet War Was Frustrated in the Black  
Sea**

The imperialists did not take into account the class consciousness of the working people in uniform. They forgot one of the characteristic features of the French proletariat—its high sense of internationalism.

Only one and a half months after the landing the troops began to refuse to go into action. This was the first stage of the mutiny.

The first refusals to fight took place between January 30 to February 8, 1919 at Tiraspol, North-West of Odessa. Gradually the resistance movement spread to all military units.

During the evacuation of Odessa on April 5, when French headquarters fled the retreating units started to sing the International when they saw a red flag flying over the Council building.

Then began the second stage of the mutiny. The refusal to fight gave place to open mutiny. On April 5, fraternisation between a French sapper unit and Odessa working people took

place when the sappers gave the people arms, ammunition and explosives.

On April 16, actions started on the destroyer Protet at Galatz (Rumania), and only unexpected arrests prevented the illegal committee from taking over command and sailing to Odessa to draw the entire fleet into the mutiny. On the evening of April 19, the crew of the battleship La France mutinied at Sevastopol. They were supported by the crew of the flagship Jean Bart. Next day the mutiny spread to all French ships at Sevastopol. At Odessa French warships mutinied on April 27 and were ordered to leave the Black Sea.

The mutiny developed into its third stage when attempts were made to establish contact with the workers.

In Toulon the crew of the flagship of the French fleet Provence refused to leave for the Black Sea and took to arms on June 10-12. The sailors were supported by the soldiers. They started to form a Sailors', Workers' and Soldier' Committee but the treacherous trade union leaders wrecked this attempt. On June 28, the sailors fought for four hours against mounted police and cavalry and stormed the Naval prison.

Similar action, took place at Brest and Rochefort and in the garrisons of Lyons and Toulouse.

The crews of the entire fleet refused to sail for the Black Sea, and the sailors abroad demanded to be sent back to France. One example of this was the cruiser D'Estrees at Vladivostok on August 13-14.

## **Reasons for the Mutiny**

How was it that the army of a victor country in World War One could refuse to fight against the Soviet Republic? It can be explained like this.

The French soldiers in the East were even more opposed to the war than the soldiers on the home front. Still greater was the revolutionary ferment in the navy.

Throughout Europe the threat of collapse hung over capitalist rule. There was a revolutionary crisis in France itself. ‘The working class, peasantry and the overwhelming majority of the people demanded **immediate demobilisation, abolition of the regime of military dictatorship and an end to military intervention in Russia.** Simultaneously political demands for the **eight-hour day, confiscation of the war speculators’ profits and amnesty for military and political prisoners** were put forward.

The open collaboration of the Socialist Party leadership with the Government during the imperialist war of 1914—18 discredited the Socialist Party as a whole. Strong opposition to these traitors to the working class was growing in the ranks of the Party, particularly in factories and military units.

The French working class, with the Paris workers at its head, guided by their class instinct, turned their eyes to the Russian revolution as a great instructive example. “The Russians have come out of the war by overthrowing the capitalist system—this is the lesson that should be learnt!” said the workers.

That is why a revolutionary wave swept through the army and the navy sent to crush the Soviet power.

Less than 15 days after they landed in Odessa, the soldiers and sailors showed their will for peace, although at that time they had no clear idea how to stop the war.

## **How the Army Was Won for the People**

Then a voice rang out showing the way for the French

sailors.

Two hours after the French troops landed in Odessa, an underground Bolshevik print-shop published the first leaflet in French explaining to the French soldiers and sailors that in the interests of their own class, they should fraternise with the Russian revolutionary workers.

Ignoring solemn and empty declarations, the Bolshevik Party addressed its call directly to the class consciousness of the French working people in army uniforms. The leaflets simply and clearly explained the role the French Government was imposing on its armed forces. **They put forward slogans for definite action.**

Thus, the small underground revolutionary groups on the French ships and in military units were given a political orientation and slogans for the struggle.

## **The First French Woman Communist**

The dangerous and difficult explanatory work among allied military units at Odessa was carried out by the Foreign Board of the regional committee of the Party of Workers and Peasants, the Bolsheviks. It was headed by Jeanne Labourbe, a French woman who had come to Russia in 1896 at the age of 17 as a governess and who joined the Bolshevik Party in 1905.

When Jeanne Labourbe found out about the landing of French troops, she requested the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party to send her to Odessa.

On the evening of March 1, 1919 Jeanne Labourbe was arrested by French and White guard officers. She was tortured and afterwards shot, with nine other revolutionaries.

The Moscow "Pravda" of March 25, 1919 wrote: "The French proletariat will never forget the glorious name of the

first French woman Communist who fought and died for the revolution". A month later the French soldiers, inspired by Jeanne Labourbe, were joyfully leaving Odessa, fraternising with the working people of Russia.

Member of the Lenin-Stalin Party, Jeanne Labourbe knew well that the cause of peace could not be safeguarded by words alone. She remembered the words which Lenin addressed to the mothers of Russia: They will say to their sons—You will soon grow up. They will give you a rifle. Take it and learn well military science. The proletariat needs this science—not to fire at their brothers, the workers of other countries, as is the case in the present war and as the traitors of Socialism are advising you to do, but to fight against the bourgeoisie of your own country, to end exploitation, poverty and wars not by means of pious wishes but by winning victory over the bourgeoisie and by disarming it.

Calls for peace are not sufficient to safeguard peace. Fierce struggle is needed. In particular, it is necessary to explain to the soldiers and sailors what their class interests are and what is their duty to their people.

## **Double Lesson**

The help given by the French proletariat to the Soviet Republic in its struggle against armed imperialist intervention is one of the most glorious pages in the history of the French working class movement.

**The French soldiers and sailors in the Black Sea were able to realise something that had not existed in France since the Paris Commune—unity of word and deed.**

The gap, between words and deeds resulted from the opportunism which, since the beginning of the century, had

been eating up the “United Socialist Party”. This opportunism led to the rejection, on August 2, 1914, of proletarian internationalism —the Socialist Party and the leaders of the General Confederation of Labour took up positions of chauvinism and bourgeois nationalism.

Years of the struggle in the factories, in the army and the navy were needed to regenerate the spirit of internationalism, fighting all the lime against the official “Socialists” and “trade union leaders”.

From the very outset the Russian revolution was the decisive factor in regenerating proletarian internationalism. The Black Sea mutiny of 1919 was the result of this regeneration.

The contact with the Great October Socialist revolution, its wide influence, the explanatory work and leadership of the Bolshevik Party helped the French soldiers and sailors to realise the first condition for securing the future of the working class and of the entire people: unity of slogans and deeds.

The glorious Black Sea mutiny was a great lesson for our working class and will retain its significance for the French working people for ever.

The interests of the working class, of all the working people of town and countryside call for **effective and unconditional solidarity with the working people of the Soviet Union, with the land of Socialism.**

The Soviet Union gave a great example of solidarity with the oppressed people, particularly with the people of France, by destroying, at the cost of enormous sacrifice, German fascist imperialism.

We must always remember Lenin’s words that “the international bourgeoisie has only to raise its hand against us to have it seized by its own workers”.

Now, when the imperialists, caught in a blind alley, are

plotting new aggression against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, the working people will remember how a similar crime was prevented in 1919.

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## **STRUGGLE FOR AGRARIAN REFORM IN ITALY. Pietro Grifone, Deputy, Italian Parliament**

In the Italian countryside today various categories of the working peasantry and agricultural labourers are fighting for their immediate demands: against dismissals, for higher wages and better contracts. Because of its scope and the sharpening political situation in the country, this struggle of the peasantry has become an important part of the general struggle Italy's progressive forces are waging for agrarian reform.

The main reasons for this struggle are that the landlords with their large estates and the Agrarians who farm large-scale capitalist holdings, own more than half the land in the country, while the State, Church, municipalities and other bourgeois proprietors control a quarter of all the land. Thus, there only remains a quarter of the cultivated area for the peasantry.

Of the country's 8 million peasants only 2 million work on their own holdings. The other 6 million are landless and poor peasants working for the big landowners who exploit and oppress them.

Production relations between the landowners and the working people of the countryside are complicated and differ widely from area to area. But everywhere they are marked by oppression and exploitation. They are based on the landlord's right to summarily dismiss the peasant he employs, thus forcing him to accept any conditions to earn his livelihood.

The peasant who has some land (for the most part poor peasants) is also oppressed, particularly economically, having to pay heavy taxes.

This is the situation in which peasants in every province are fighting for their immediate demands. Their struggle is

developing into a general struggle for agrarian reform, for a reform of social relations in the countryside, that is, for the redistribution of large estates, the abolition of landlord despotism and for better living conditions.

The struggle for agrarian reform is strengthened and stimulated by the day-to-day actions of the peasantry in which it is reflected. Each of these actions has a different cause. But, faced with the stubborn resistance of the landlords and Agrarians who are backed by the Christian Democrat Government (the Agrarians are represented in the Government by the Minister of Justice, Grassi, one of the biggest landowners in Apulia), these actions are in fact numerous episodes in the more general struggle for structural reforms and for the democratic regeneration of the State.

The peasants of Agro Romano (the countryside round Rome), of the South and of the Italian Islands are fighting for land reform. When the Communist Gullo was Minister of Agriculture, the peasants in these regions received nearly 200,000 hectares of uncultivated or poorly cultivated land. Today these peasants are fighting against the attempts of the previous owners to take back this land with the help of the reactionary de Gasperi Government. The peasants who have formed cooperatives are not only refusing to give up their land but are campaigning for more land. There are more than 2 million hectares of uncultivated or poorly cultivated land in the South and more than a million landless peasants.

In the North, where capitalist farming predominates, the struggle for agrarian reform is directed against the big landowners.

Together with the technical experts, agricultural workers on many farms have set up Farm Councils to force the capitalist landowners to respect the constitutional right of all working peasants to take part in the leadership and

administration of the economy. This struggle is similar to the struggle for Works' Councils in industry.

The campaign against agreements being arbitrarily broken is one of the focal points in the struggle to revise the system of labour relations. This struggle is widespread, covering all categories of the working peasantry: the hired agricultural labourer, the smallholder and the sharecropper are alike interested in it. It affects all peasants who live under the oppression of the landowners.

The peasants have succeeded in forcing the Government and the landowners to extend the agreements concluded during the war. The next stage is to make sure that the peasant land holder is not driven off the land without any valid reason which can be given only by the special joint commissions, to win the peasant's right to cultivate his holding always and to abolish the arbitrariness of the landlords.

Agricultural workers who cannot find steady work, are fighting for a democratic system of hiring labour. This is a hard struggle which has already led to sharp clashes in Emilia and Apulia. The agricultural workers correctly regard it as their main struggle, for only a democratic employment system can prevent strikebreaking, protect wages and other conditions specified in their agreements (length of the working day, etc.).

After a bitter struggle the sharecroppers, of whom there are large numbers in Italy especially in Emilia and the Central provinces, succeeded in changing the medieval system of dividing the crop equally between the sharecropper and landlord.

One result of their many years of struggle is that the sharecroppers have done away with such feudal survivals as gifts in kind to the landlords (poultry, ham, etc.), corvéé, and so on. This gain must now be included in all agreements.

The tenant farmers are fighting against the already high

land rents which are going up steadily. Organised resistance has in many cases (e.g. in the Province of Naples), forced the landlords to moderate their greed. At present the tenants are fighting to have land rents fixed on the same basis as the tax assessors fix incomes.

These are the main aims around which the struggle in the Italian countryside is now being waged. Millions of men and women are taking part in it. It is a bitter struggle, often resulting in fierce clashes, in which the self-sacrifice of the peasants is opposed to the reactionary spirit of the landlords and capitalist landowner who are backed by the Christian Democrat Government.

Support on the part of the urban workers is one of the main conditions for ensuring the successful outcome of actions by the working people of the countryside. Thus, in the autumn of 1948 during the struggle of the sharecroppers and tenant farmers in Tuscany, Emilia and Lombardy factory and office workers in the towns came to their aid with solidarity strikes. The working people of the countryside for their part help factory workers on strike with food and by taking care of their children. The militant alliance of the workers of the North and the working peasantry of South and Central Italy is gaining strength in the joint struggle.

This stubborn struggle in the countryside is accompanied by the equally stubborn and consistent struggle of the Communists in Parliament who demand that the principles guaranteed by the Constitution should not remain a dead letter.

The Communist Party has taken a decisive stand on this question. As soon as Parliament opened the Party's representatives submitted a detailed Bill on agrarian reform, based on principles which correspond to the interests of the peasants.

The Communist Party's Land Bill fixed the maximum area

for a farmstead at 100 hectares. In addition it outlined the following reforms for the countryside:

The right of the tenant farmer always to cultivate his own plot; prohibition of the arbitrary dissolution of agreements; distribution of the crop between landowner and tenant farmer to be in proportion to the labour expended by the parties; participation of working peasants in rural administration and recognition of the Farm Councils; restriction and control of rents; prohibition of subleasing; technical and financial assistance for the small and medium households.

The initiative of the Communist Party forced the Government—which after the 1948 elections preferred not to think about agrarian reform—to submit a Bill of its own. As might be expected, this Bill in no way meets the demands of the peasantry and contradicts the promises made by the Christian Democrat Party on the eve of the elections. The Communist Party was therefore able to expose the real intentions of the Government on this question and thus isolate it still further from the masses.

Through the work of its members in the National Confederation of Agricultural Workers, in the agricultural cooperatives affiliated to the National Cooperative League, and in the Land Committees affiliated to the Agricultural Constituent Assembly, the Communist Party leads the struggle for agrarian reform.

Everywhere Land Committees are being organised. These are the people's organs of struggle elected at general village meetings which are attended by men and women of various opinions and professions who are to different degrees interested in a land reform and are ready to fight for it. There are already several thousand such committees and, according to the National Assembly of Land Committees, they are widely supported.

Election of delegates to the Committee's Assembly was preceded by thousands of meetings at which millions of working peasants and members of other strata of society discussed agrarian reform and the struggle to bring it about. More than two million people took part in the election of the thousand delegates to the Committee's Assembly held in Modena on March 13—14. These two million working people not only elected their delegates but also drew up their demands. Thus, during the nationwide campaign which lasted more than three months, the masses of the working people learned of the demands for agrarian reform.

The millions who voiced their determination to fight for land at the same time confirmed their devotion to the cause of freedom and peace. Expressing the will of the peasants in all villages of Italy the National Assembly of the Land Committee started its work by adopting a resolution—amidst a storm of applause—to fight for peace. Support for the Paris Peace Congress by millions of Italian peasants was expressed in the slogan, which has become their main slogan: "Land and not war!"

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## **LATIN—AMERICA RESISTS MARSHALLIZATION. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Member, Executive Committee, Popular Socialist Party of Cuba**

After beating the war drums and proclaiming an ideological crusade against Communism, President Truman, in his inaugural address to Congress, formulated some of the points of the programme the United States Government intends to put into action on the world scene in the near future.

One of his points is presented as a “gift” to the world from the United States. Truman stated that the United States intends to “develop the backward areas” by advancing their economies.

On January 27, the “Wall Street Journal”, semi-official organ of the Yankee financiers, explained the real significance of the programme that Truman had termed “new and bold”.

It declared that American “aid” was to become “permanent”. It would not be temporary, like “Lend Lease” or the Marshall Plan but would go on all the time. Characterising the new plan, the newspaper described its objective as that of exporting not only technology and dollars, but also “all sorts of merchandise produced by the United States over and above domestic consumption.”

It would be difficult to find a more complete definition of the United States imperialist aims.

### **Attack on Latin—American Economy**

The war brought about certain changes in economic trends in the Latin-American countries: increase in the specific

gravity of industrial production as against the production of raw materials and semi-finished goods, increase in the trade relations between the Latin-American countries, and domestic capitalisation.

Industrial development in a number of these countries proceeded unevenly. The industrial potential of some of the countries and the availability of raw materials enabled them to establish certain basic industries. Others mainly developed light industries, particularly those producing for domestic consumption, like the textile, footwear, food and clothing industries.

This development had its origin in wartime conditions. Europe, particularly Great Britain and Germany, had before the war exported a number of essential commodities to the countries in the south of the continent, while the United States was the main supplier of the Caribbean and Central America. The war, paralysing European production and converting the industries of the United States into war industries, stopped the flow of foreign goods into our countries.

Trade relations between the Latin-American countries increased. While before the war only 7 per cent of the exports of these countries was directed within the continent, at the end of the war more than 25 per cent of trade was inter Latin-American in spite of the obstacles placed in its way by the U.S.

Another essential factor in the industrial development of Latin-America during the war was the possibility of domestic capitalisation. For the first time during a long period the Latin-American countries enjoyed a substantially favourable balance of payments due to reduced trade with Europe and the U.S. and to increased prices received for basic raw materials.

Another distinctive feature of Latin-American economy during the war years was the increase in the number of industrial workers. This increase in the working population at

the same time helped to develop industries producing for local consumption inasmuch as the domestic market for these goods also increased.

These changes constituted the basis for the possibility of an independent economic development of Latin-America.

Though it could have given economic help, the U.S. did not take the path of strengthening the industry of its southern neighbours. For the U.S. imperialists another way was more profitable—to turn Latin-America into a market for their own goods, over-production of which is being increasingly felt in the U.S.

In 1945, before the end of the war, at the time of the Chapultepec Conference, the U.S. Assistant Secretary of Commerce outlined to Latin-American delegates the principles of the so-called “Economic Charter of the Americas” which became known as “The Clayton Plan.” The “Clayton Plan” was directed against the tariff barriers protecting the native industries. Clayton demanded that there should be no “economic discrimination” which is the same line that Mr. Acheson puts forward when he asks for “guarantees” for U.S. investors. Clayton informed the Conference that his country was against exchange control which means that the dollar will prevail over all South America. Article 5 of his plan talks about “working toward the elimination of economic nationalism in all its aspects”, and Article 6 calls for “encouragement for the initiative, the technique and the capital carried from one country to another.” In other words, this is what Marshall imposed upon the sixteen European countries and what Acheson is now demanding—the green light for Yankee imperialism.

The U.S. tried to implement the Chapultepec proposals through its plan form an “International Trade Organisation.”

At the Havana Conference, held from November 1947 to

January 1948, the will of the American imperialist was enforced. The U.S.S.R. and the New Democracies did not take part in the conference. The U.S. manipulated the Conference until it achieved its purpose. Its delegation enforced the approval of a Charter which includes the reduction of tariffs and the elimination of “discriminatory treatment” in world trade, thus giving the U.S., because of its enormous productive power, the possibility of invading all markets and ruining them by dumping goods.

The Charter prohibits the imposition of taxes on foreign investors which are higher than those imposed on the native industrialists.

## **Effect of Marshallisation**

The “Clayton Plan” is the Latin-American edition of the “Marshall Plan.”

In some of the countries progress made in the development of the metallurgical and mining industries has been wiped out. Enterprises like “Volta Redonda”, the steel plant built in Brazil in spite of U.S. opposition, are finding it difficult to hold out, Competitive synthetic nitrates threaten Chilean nitrates with ruin. Attempts to guarantee that exploitation of new oil wells would benefit the national treasury has caused the downfall of Latin-American regimes. Connected with this are the military revolts in Venezuela, Costa Rica and Peru. The U.S. openly opposed the creation of the Gran Colombians joint mercantile marine (Columbia, Venezuela and Ecuador) and the hostile statements made about it by the U.S. led to popular demonstrations of protest in Bogota and Caracas.

U.S. exporters have thrown in the full weight of their superior technique and industrial equipment to eliminate

competition on the part of the countries of the southern continent. When Cuba attempted to protect her textile industry by means of certain regulations, the Chairman of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce of Textile Exporters visited Havana where he made arrogant speeches. Accompanied by the U.S. Ambassador, he called upon the President of the Republic whom he told that if the regulations were enforced, Cuban sugar would encounter difficulties in the United States. A similar situation arose in Brazil when U.S. oil firms tried to take over the country's oil reserves, Dutra himself being in the conspiracy.

In the pre-war years, the average U.S. imports into the Latin-American countries were valued at 530 million dollars. During 1947 Latin-America imported commodities to the value of 3,680 million dollars, a figure which proves how far Latin-America has fallen into economic dependence on the U.S.

Nothing expresses more clearly the economic penetration of Latin-America than the decrease in gold reserves after the war.

While in 1944 Argentina had gold reserves amounting to 1,119 million dollars, by August 1948 this figure had been reduced to only 196 million, dollars. The Chilean reserves went down from 82 million to 43 million, Mexico from 292 million to 70 million, Peru from 31 million to 20 million.

## **Latin-American Resistance**

The imperialist aims pursued by the U.S. in the Latin-American countries run counter to their national interests and are being resisted by the people. The vanguard of the struggle has been taken up by the Communist Parties. The working class, through its united organisation, the Latin-American

Confederation of Labour (CTAL), and through the various national confederations, has resisted U.S. economic penetration and political interference. In Cuba, Chile, Brazil, Mexico and other countries, the working class and its parties have advanced programmes which reflect the real national interests of their countries. Nor is the working class alone in its opposition. The damage that the imperialist plans are causing to the interests of the national bourgeoisie in these countries is so great that even that class—compromising though it is in many countries—has expressed disagreement with the anti-national policy of the governments and in certain countries is even becoming more active in the movement of resistance.

Sometimes even the official representatives of the Latin-American countries are forced to resist the insolent imperialist onslaught of the U.S. at international conferences as, for example, at Chapultepec and Geneva.

At the World Trade and Employment Conference, held in Havana under the auspices of the United Nations, the U.S. imperialist assault likewise encountered resistance.

Protests made by the different delegations almost brought about the failure of the Conference.

The defeat of Marshall and his partners at the Bogota Conference is better understood when we examine the statements made by some of the Latin-American delegates. Before the Conference, Torres Bodet, Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared that his country had insisted that “the Covenant should be directed toward the promotion of the least developed countries.” “We suggest,” he said, “that the deplorable gap in the text should be filled by adding to it a special chapter devoted to the topic of industrialisation.” He demanded that guarantees should be given that such countries would obtain machinery and equipment for their industries. During the Conference Torres Bodet declared he was “against

the colonial economic system under which the countries are only used as suppliers of raw materials.”

The Peruvian delegation moved that measures be adopted against the dumping system and that export quotas be assigned to Latin-America. Several delegations (Peru, Mexico, Argentina and Columbia) moved that an international bank be founded for the development of the southern economies, but Marshall vetoed the proposal.

Latin-American resistance is steadily assuming a mass character. On several occasions the Venezuelan oil workers have fought the imperialists. In fierce actions the Bolivian working class defeated the reactionary imperialist forces. In Paraguay there have been heroic popular struggles which have made it impossible for the regime which sold out to the U.S. imperialists to consolidate itself. In Brazil the masses have stopped Dutra from handing over the country's oil reserves to the Standard Oil Company. The Cuban sugar workers defeated an attempt on the part of the sugar mill companies to reduce wages and the mobilisation of the textile workers led to the struggle against the U.S. monopolies, which are ruining the national industry. The mass struggle has forced Gonzalez Videla, Chilean puppet of the Yankee imperialists, to make a partial retreat, compelling him to liberate political prisoners and to “relinquish” his extraordinary powers.

This spirit explains the mood of the people of Bogota during the bloody events caused by the murder of Gaytan, a mood of extreme hostility toward the U.S. delegates to the Conference.

## **American Imperialism Puts on the Screw**

The struggle that faces the peoples of Latin-America is

long and hard. U.S. imperialism is intent on turning Latin-America into a colony, assuring itself of complete hegemony there, while clearing the way to the Third World War. It is using all possible means to achieve this.

It avails itself of the fact that the United States is the main market, almost the only one, for most Latin-American goods, in order to force political decisions. It restricts the export of machinery which could be used by the Latin-Americans to extend their production. It uses the dollar as a political weapon.

Also, U.S. imperialism uses the Right social democrats and Trotskyites to split the trade union movement and weaken its resistance. By means of Ibanez in Chile and Cofino and Mujals in Cuba, Haya de la Torre, Betancourt, etc, the imperialists have made inroads on the unity of the working class forces.

In doing so they have been supported by the reactionary regimes of Dutra, Videla, Grau-Prio, Trujillo and so on. These men have outlawed the independent trade union movement, their agents going so far as to murder trade union leaders like Menendez, Iglesias, Roig and others, torture workers jailed in Santo Domingo and ban the Communist Parties of Brazil and Chile. In Chile alone almost one thousand political leaders have been imprisoned.

In order to carry through its policy, U.S. imperialism must make sure that only governments docile to its designs hold office. All its policy toward Latin-America points to this end. Every trace of the Roosevelt, "Good Neighbour Policy" has been eliminated as well as every aspect of the non-intervention agreement adopted at the Pan-American Conference held in Montevideo in 1933. Instead the policy of "dollar diplomacy" and the "big stick" has reappeared.

The Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica (Communist) has recently published a sensational document exposing the scandalous participation of U.S. Ambassador Thomson in the

Costa Rican civil war which overthrew President Picado, for whom Washington had very little sympathy. In Cuba the Americans play off President Prio against G. Perez Damera, head of the Army, thus keeping both of them under control. In Venezuela, in spite of his concessions and his manoeuvring Gomulo Gallegos was finally overthrown with the blessing of the U.S. Military Attaché. In every manoeuvre and intrigue against Latin-American democracy and independence, there can be seen the hand of U.S. imperialism.

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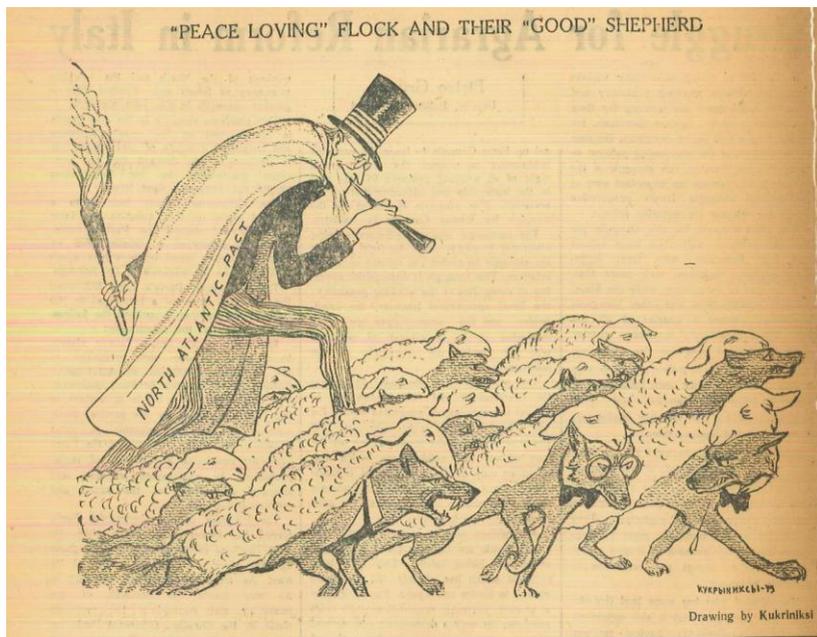
The peoples of Latin-America are beginning to realize the need for united action. The working class realised this need long ago. The Communist Parties and the CTAL, under the leadership of Lombardo Toledano, took up the struggle for unity. Now the idea of the need for unity is spreading to wider democratic circles. An example of this is the proposed continental conference to be held under the auspices of the ex-President of Mexico, Cardenas and Avils Camacho, the ex-President of Cuba, Batista, and other Latin-American political figures and intellectuals like Ortiz, Marinello, General Gabaldon, Otero Silva, Marturet, Senator Lucila Palacios, Gregorio Bergman and others.

This conference might well serve as the beginning of the unity of all the forces in favour of peace, democracy and national independence of the Latin-America countries, a unity expressing the needs and desires of Latin-America, as against those who want to perpetuate the semi-colonial and dependent status of its peoples.

The progressive forces of Latin-America are fully aware that their struggle for independence against imperialism must be linked with the struggle carried on by the democratic forces

in the U.S. and that the best alliance that can be accomplished to assure victory lies in the close unity of the peoples Latin-America with those forces which are today playing the decisive role in the fight for world peace and democracy, the forces of the anti-imperialist camp, headed by its glorious vanguard, the U.S.S.R.

[pages 5, 6]



## **WARMONGERS ON A PILGRIMAGE**

At the end of March Britain's first category warmongers Churchill and Bevin set out on a pilgrimage to the shrines of their warmongering brethren in and around Wall Street and the White House.

The two travel-weary pilgrims of war were almost on their knees before the golden calf of Wall Street, when, to their astonishment, the real voice of America the voice of the people was heard saying: Go home Churchill. Warmongers are not welcome to these shores. Such was the "welcome" the Americans accorded the pilgrim Churchill.

Friar Bevin fared even worse. For the crowds came to meet him not with gay garlands and red carpets but with stale tomatoes and other odorous missiles. And when two of the missile throwers were arrested and brought to court, so pronounced is the anti-Bevin feeling in New York that the magistrate declined to judge the case which had to be adjourned.

After the unpleasantness of the landing had been left behind Churchill set out for Boston to deliver his oration, ostensibly on the theme of the 20th Century. His real purpose, called forth by the rapid growth of the peace forces, was to whip up more of the war hysteria which he initiated in his Fulton speech in 1946.

His address reeked of pessimism and defeatism. It was the cry of an utterly bankrupt imperialist who had nothing to offer but war—aggressive atomic war.

He described the present era as the "terrible 20th Century". He lamented the departed glories of Imperial Britain, recalled the fear that is gnawing at his vitals morning, noon and night—the imperialist "failure to strangle" the October Revolution in 1917, and described the defeat of the reactionaries in China as

“a big disaster”.

Hypocritically professing “friendship” for the Soviet Union Churchill completely ignored the facts that showed up this “friendship”. For obvious reasons he was silent about his ignominious personal role in trying to crush and starve the young Soviet Republic into submission. He said nothing about his equally ignominious role during the, 1926 General Strike in Britain which, aided by his lieutenant, Bevin, he helped to defeat; none was more fulsome than Churchill in his time in praising Mussolini; even his opposition to Hitler was not of the earliest vintage. He was silent about his “strategy” during World War Two, when he fought tooth and nail against opening the second front in 1941, 1942 and 1943. This strategy prolonged the war and was responsible for a much heavier toll of lives. Had Churchill’s strategy prevailed in 1944 when he insisted on opening, with imperialist aims in view, the Second Front in the Balkans, then London and the South of England would have suffered far more from the German V weapons launched from sites on the Channel coast.

On these matters the “historian” of the 20th Century maintained a discreet, if not guilty silence. Potted history was followed by monstrous falsehood. The crafty demagogue, playing up to his multi-millionaire audience and at the same time seeking to chill the American public at large, had the brazen effrontery to declare that London would have been bombed long ago were it not for America having the atom bomb.

This warmonger, acutely conscious of the decline and rot of imperialism, hating the land of Socialism with every fibre, and powerless to halt the onward march of the peoples towards Socialism, peace and progress, resorts in his evil impotence, to the charlatanry of the political witch doctor.

True, in the 1945 general election in Britain when he

resorted to the same lying innuendo, prophesying all the horrors told and untold unless the people voted for his party, the people decisively rejected him and his party.

About the only positive thing, certainly the most truthful thing that Churchill said at Boston was his estimation of his faithful lieutenant Bevin, who has “shown himself indifferent to mere party popularity”, and who is “above partisan interests”.

The compliment was richly deserved. Bevin is more than a satellite of Churchill. He is Churchill’s right-hand man in the Labour Government; he is his master’s voice at international Conferences; he is the Churchill an Trojan horse in the British labour movement. The betrayer of the 1926 General Strike, promoted for services rendered, is now in 1949, betraying the cause of world peace.

Bevin, responding to the wiles of his mentor hastened to say his bit: “I never criticise Churchill when I’m abroad. I won’t stand for any criticism of him. Neither will he stand for criticism of me”.

For once, Bevin all unwittingly, has placed the cards on the table. Nobody expects Warmonger No 2. to criticise and denounce Warmonger No. 1.

**Jan Marek.**

**TITO CLIQUE—UNOFFICIAL  
SUPPORTER OF THE ATLANTIC PACT.  
Josef Reval, Member, Political Bureau  
Central Committee Hungarian Workers'  
Party**

The North Atlantic military bloc formed under the auspices of the American imperialists, and the powerful peace movement which is gaining momentum throughout the world—these are the two outstanding features of the present international situation.

This is something that even the Yugoslav nationalists, the traitors to the working class, cannot deny, however much they try to postpone defining their altitude with regard to the North Atlantic Pact. There is nothing surprising in this. For one thing, the Tito-ites have to keep up appearances in front of the working class and the people of Yugoslavia that they are “anti-imperialist” but at the same time they must take care not to offend the imperialists with whom they are continually strengthening their economic and political ties. The Yugoslav press solved this dilemma in the following way: using abstract generalisations, under pressure of world public opinion and direct accusations by the Communist Parties of other countries, it only recently as an afterthought began to refer to the Atlantic Pact as an imperialist agreement while simultaneously intensifying its campaign of slander against the People’s Democracies and the leader of the peace front—the Soviet Union.

In other words, Tito and his clique are playing the special role in the war preparations assigned to them by the imperialists and are at the same time trying to prove their alibi

to their own people. On the basis of a division of labour with the imperialist warmongers, the Yugoslav Trotskyite adventurers are lending their voice to the ideological justification of the Atlantic Pact.

The agents of the American imperialists range from Right socialist agents like Bevin and Blum, kulak agents like Mikolajczyk and Ferenc Nagy, clerical-Catholic agents like Mindszenty and de Gasperi, to fascist agents like de Gaulle. But they also need agents disguised as “Communists”. Such agents they have found in Tito and his clique. The imperialist press is laying ever greater stress on the importance of this “Communist” agency. The Washington commentator George Golf, stated on January 6 1949, that the example of Yugoslavia which, headed by “orthodox Communists”, was establishing ever closer economic ties With the West might acquire international significance.

The American imperialists are preparing to offer moral evidence of the “orthodox Communism” of Tito and his clique for the simple reason that Tito is more than ever becoming the chief “witness” of the imperialists. The “ideological” arguments of the Yugoslav traitors are playing an increasingly bigger role in the imperialist slander against the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies.

As is known, the sponsors of the aggressive Atlantic bloc are trying very hard to present the Soviet Union as the aggressive wolf and themselves as the innocent defenceless lambs.

In this they are zealously helped by Tito and company. During discussion of the Austrian peace treaty Bebler, deputy foreign Minister of Yugoslavia, putting up a pretence of firmness against the Anglo-American attitude, told representatives of tile capitalist press that “the Information Bureau would intensify its attacks against Yugoslavia.” This is

the kind of provocative anti-Soviet slander daily indulged in by the Tito-ites in their press.

These gentlemen speak about the Communist Parties and their international links in the same way that the fascist authors of the Anti-Comintern Pact used to speak about them, and in the same way that the inspirers of the Atlantic bloc are speaking about them today. The Tito clique provocation about the “attacks” of the Information Bureau came in useful to the imperialist press. In this way, spreading the lie about the aggressive intentions of the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies, the Yugoslav traitors helped the imperialists who signed the Atlantic Pact. Bebler’s statement is not his personal view and is not accidental. It is the planned, considered political line of the Yugoslav traitors. This is borne out by Tito’s speech at the congress of the Serbian Communist Party. By spreading slander about the “predatory” plans of the Soviet Union the imperialists are hoping to divert the attention of the peoples from their strivings for world domination.

Tito is hastening to the assistance of the imperialists by circulating the lie that the Soviet Union is the reason for the “conflict” between the Communist Parties and his clique, and that the Soviet Union’s relations with the People’s Democracies are not based on equality. The American imperialists are out to seize the world with the help of the Marshall Plan and the Atlantic Pact; they are turning their allies into vassals and depriving them of their national independence. To ingratiate himself with the imperialists. Tito runs to their aid declaring that it is the Soviet Union and the New Democracies and not the Marshall men who threaten Yugoslavia with colonisation.

Of course, Tito’s foul slander at the congress of the Serbian Communist Party was not only meant to give the imperialist slander ideological “truth” by lending it “orthodox

Communist” support. It was also meant to distract the attention of the working people of Yugoslavia from the treacherous policy of the Yugoslav Communist Party leaders, a policy which is more and more turning Yugoslavia into a colony and vassal of Wall Street.

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The Tito press is trying desperately to convince the Yugoslav people that the policy of close economic cooperation and trade agreements with the capitalists, paying them compensation, does not differ from the economic policy of the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies in relation to the capitalist countries. If Hungary or Poland can trade with Britain or America, so can Yugoslavia, claim these cynical falsifiers. But these professional deceivers of their people do not mention the fact that the Anglo-Yugoslav trade agreement was signed when, for instance, Anglo-Hungarian trade negotiation were broken off. They do not mention the fact that on America’s orders Britain is increasing the list of prohibited goods in its trade relations with the People’s Democracies while there are no export bans as far as Yugoslavia is concerned. Hence, there is no question of ordinary, normal trade relations existing equally for Yugoslavia and the People’s Democracies.

The imperialists support the Tito clique politically. That is why they are selling and purchasing goods from them on an ever wider scale, while at the same time intensifying their economic boycott of the U.S.S.R. and the People’s Democracies, and economically buttressing their policy of aggression. Can one regard as “normal” trade relations the fact that Yugoslavia is shipping increasing quantities of copper, lead, zinc, chromium and other strategic raw materials to the United States while the U.S. for its part qualifies machine tools

as “strategic” goods and prohibits their sale to the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies? In vain the hypocrisy and chatter of the Yugoslav traitors about the “normal” character of their economic relations with the imperialist countries. Tito is exposed by his own allies. For instance “News Week” writes that in the meantime Tito and his clique are receiving machinery and other goods from the United States, but it won’t be long before they are receiving arms and planes.

The imperialists already regard Tito and his clique as their potential ally. That is precisely why the job the imperialists have assigned the Tito clique is not merely confined to supporting the slanders against the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies. It is not as simple as all that. Their job is to harass and to a certain extent trammel the People’s Democracies of South-eastern Europe, to threaten them, especially Bulgaria, Hungary and Albania. These countries are repelling the persistent attempts of the imperialists to interfere in their internal affairs; they must concentrate their attention on defending their democratic order against plots and reactionary subversive activities of imperialist agents inside the country. Meanwhile the Tito clique is trying, through unceasing provocation, border incidents and chauvinist slander, to disturb the People’s Democracies, to distract their attention and divert their forces.

For instance, when a vicious slander campaign was launched against Hungary in connection with the trial and sentence passed on Mindszenty, the Yugoslav Government and press lost no time in finding a reason to join the imperialist concert. Or, for that matter, was it by chance that the international capitalist press announced the Tito clique’s rapprochement with the Greek monarcho-fascists at the very time when the Greek Democratic Government was being reorganised? Is it a question of putting out feelers? A

Hungarian proverb says that leaves don't rustle unless there's a breeze. Whether there is an open agreement between the Tito clique and Tsaldaris or not, the steady campaign of slander conducted by the Tito-ites against the People's Democratic Republic of Bulgaria and Albania is proof of collaboration in practise.

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The nationalism of the Yugoslav Trotskyites is not merely an abstract nationalism. It is not merely a question of a narrow national outlook being opposed to proletarian internationalism. It is the continuation and application of the traditions of the old Greater Serb chauvinism. Bulgaria and Hungary are being slandered as if they were "traditional enemies." And this slander is barely covered with the mask of "Socialism". To whip up the old anti-Hungarian jingoism in the Vojevodina, the Premier of the Serbian Republic deliberately lied and accused the Hungarian People's Democracy of, chauvinism, of making territorial claims. A similar position is taken by the Tito-ites against Bulgaria on the question of Macedonia. The British conservative paper "The Observer" wrote recently that since Tito broke with the Information Bureau he has been regarded with great sympathy in Serbia where he had until then, been unpopular. True, Tito has won the sympathy of the Serb chauvinist". The brutal terror of the Rankovic gangs in Croatia, Montenegro and Macedonia and also in the Vojevodina, where large numbers of Hungarian working people live, is not accidental. "The Observer" also pointed out that the activities of the Tito and Rankovic followers among the Hungarian population of Bachka and the Banat were of a terrorist nature.

Naturally, this chauvinist policy, to quote "The Observer"

is winning for Tito is old enemies; that is, he is relying on those sections and classes which in the past were also preachers of chauvinism.

The Hungarian radio receives thousands of letters from Yugoslavia complaining not only that the Rankovic gang applies the methods of the Chetniks and Ustashi but also reporting, that the State Security Department of Yugoslavia is enrolling Chetniks and Ustashi. In a letter signed "Fifteen Communists from Zemun" we read:

"Not Socialism, but National-Socialism on the Hitler model is being built in Yugoslavia." A worker from Osijek writes: "...the zealous Ustashi, Saratso, has been appointed director of the so-called labour exchange. He gives you work if you, give him a bribe."

A letter from Novy Sad states: "Karlo a former S.S. man is now deputy state security chief."

All these letters are indignant because the criminal Tito-Rankovic clique lives in comfort at the expense of the working people. A letter from Zagreb, for instance, states: "The officer's monthly ration of firewood and provisions is more than a worker gets in the course of the whole year. Tito and his janissaries live in comfort while the worker is forced to pay 400 dinars for a litre of oil, 150 dinars for a kilogram of flour, 600 dinars for a cake of soap." Young workers write from Novy Sad "What is happening in Yugoslavia is leading to a system of state bribery and not to Socialism." A letter from Zagreb states: "They are evicting working people from their homes and moving in their own people."

The new feature in these letters is that the Tito clique is no longer accused of persecuting only the Communists. These letters tell of their actions against the people and against the workers; they expose the indifference or the Tito-ites to the life of the poor people, accuse them of isolating the state apparatus

from the masses and of turning against the working people. In a letter from Baranja we read "We are sent, to do shock work without being paid for it. We are hungry. If I should dare to mention this anywhere I'll be accused of being a rebel. But, you can't help rebelling when your stomach rebels and you are ashamed because you and your children are in rags."

In conclusion I would like to quote yet another letter which shows how the corrupt, terrorist, chauvinist stale apparatus of Yugoslavia is working hand in glove with the kulaks at the expense of the poor peasants. "You have such things happening here," we read in a letter from Osijek, "as, for instance, a lot of talk against the kulaks while at the same time they are allowed all kinds of privileges. The poor peasants, on the other hand come up against many difficulties. The kulak does not have to volunteer for two months' work in the forest. But should the poor peasant refuse to do so he is fined 30,000 dinars. This is the altitude the people's power takes today to the small peasant" .

Thus the Yugoslav Tito traitors combine a betrayal or the international proletarian socialist front with a supercilious, arrogant altitude to the daily interests of the working people of the country. Thus, the allies of the imperialists are becoming the exploiters and oppressors of their own people, the quartermasters and allies of the exploiting classes.

In fighting the Tito clique Yugoslav Communists, true to Stalin, to the Soviet Union and the peace front, are not only becoming the defenders of the ideas of internationalism but also the defenders of the daily interests of the ordinary people of Yugoslavia, of the workers and working peasants against the terrorist dictatorship of the corrupt Tito clique, this band of imperialist lackeys who are preparing to restore capitalism.

## **MONARCHIST – FASCIST TERROR IN GREECE**

Forty Greek citizens have been court martial led in Athens and Peloponnesus. In Argostolion two democrats have been killed. In Salonika 12 Greek democrats, among them 7 women, have been sentenced to death for sheltering “terrorists”. In Serres 12 people have been sentenced to death.

An order issued by the monarchist-fascist authorities demands that all “disloyal” citizens should be excluded from the local government electoral lists. Elections are due in many regions under monarcho-fascist control.

Such is the democracy implanted by Truman in the Marshall countries.

[page 6]

## **WORDS AND DEEDS OF YUGOSLAV NATIONALISTS**

Kardelj, one of Tito's chief accomplices, demagogically stated in the Skupshtina in Belgrade that the days of the exploiting elements in Yugoslavia were numbered. That was a year ago.

It cannot be too difficult for Kardelj himself to see the falsity of his words. Twenty five kilometres from his ministerial cabinet in Belgrade there is a big village near the Danube, called Vinca. One third of the peasants in this village have no land and are working half-time for the rich farmers, giving them half the crop.

Who are the people that the peasants are working for? First, the Chairman of the People's Front Committee who owns 13 hectares of land. Second, the secretary of the local Party organisation with 10 hectares. Party members are compelled to work for their leader—this is the state of affairs in Yugoslavia.

The question arises: who is Mr. Kardelj—one of the authors of the new "theory" that Socialism can be built "independently" in Yugoslavia—trying to mislead? Perhaps he thinks that the working people of Yugoslavia are blind and unable to differentiate between exploitation and free labour? If this is the case, then he is repeating Goebbels who also thought that simple people could, not tell truth from falsehood.

It is quite clear why the Trotskyite Kardelj has to make false statements. With their help he is trying to divert the attention of the working people of Yugoslavia from the real facts—the restoration of capitalism in Yugoslavia.

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