

Workers of all lands, unite!

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

**Bucharest. Organ of the Information Bureau of the Communist
and Workers' Parties**



NO. 37 (97), FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER, 15, 1950



Source: For a Lasting Peace for a People's Democracy
Newspaper, NO.37 (97),FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1950

Language: English

Translated into English and transcribed as E-Book.

August 2021

*The Socialist Truth in Cyprus Direct Democracy (Communist
Party) London Bureaux*

<http://www.st-cyprus.co.uk>

www.directdemocracy4u.uk



CONTENTS

MARXIST-LENINIST EDUCATION OF CADRES OF THE COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES	5
TWO MILLION SIGNATURES IN BURMA	10
STRENGTHEN THE FRONT OF STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AGAINST WAR	11
DEFENDERS OF PEACE IN FRANCE INTENSIFY STRUGGLE AGAINST WAHMONGERS	11
ITALIAN PEOPLE WIDEN THE PROGRAMME OF PEACE MOVEMENT	11
CZECHOSLOVAK LAWYERS CONDEMN AMERICAN AGGRESSION IN KOREA	12
CONGRESS OF PEACE COMMITTEES IN RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC	13
COLLECTION OF SIGNATURES IN CHINA	17
LETTER FROM BERNHARD KELLERMAN	17
CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST CANAL IN TURKMENIA	20
SIX YEARS OF PEOPLE'S POWER. Vladimir Poptomov, Member, Political Bureau, Central Committee, Communist Party of Bulgaria	21
IN THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC	27
GOVERNMENT DELEGATION VISITS NATIONAL AREAS OF THE NORTHWEST	27
TRAINING SKILLED WORKERS	28
ENCOURAGEMENT OF INVENTORS AND INNOVATORS	28
CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS FORMED	29

THE AGE-OLD DREAM OF THE CHINESE PEASANT COMES TRUE .	29
RISE IN STANDARD OF LIVING OF WORKING PEOPLE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Evzen Erban, Member, Presidium, Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia	30
STRUGGLE OF THE BELGIAN WORKING PEOPLE AGAINST IMPERIALIST REACTION. Edgar Lalmand, General Secretary, Communist Party Belgium.	36
FOR THE REGENERATION OF A REVOLUTIONARY, GENUINE COMMUNIST PARTY OF YUGOSLAVIA. Pero Popivoda	42
SUCCESS OF THE PRODUCER CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN HUNGARY	51
PROTEST MOVEMENT IN ITALY AGAINST RELEASE OF FASCIST CRIMINALS	52
EMULATION IN HONOUR OF PEOPLE;S ELECTIONS	53
LETTER FROM AN AMERICAN PRISON. Eugene Dennis General Secretary, Communist Party of the U.S.A.....	54
FASCIST TERROR WILL NOT BREAK THE WILL OF THE PEOPLES FIGHTING FOR PEACE	60
FRENCH PEOPLE WILL PUT A STOP TO THE FASCIST TERROR	60
VAIN EFFORTS OF MR. PIO SOCARRAS	61
LETTER FROM CUBA	61
POLITICAL NOTES.....	64
1. MACARTHUR THE WARMONGER	64
2. HOW “GUESTS” ARE RECEIVED IN TIOTITE YUGOSLAVIA.....	66

MARXIST-LENINIST EDUCATION OF CADRES OF THE COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

The great teachings of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, the all-conquering theory of Marxism-Leninism, constitute an unexcelled, powerful ideological instrument in the hands of the working class and its vanguard—the Communist and Workers' Parties.

Revolutionary theory is a tremendous force, teaches Comrade Stalin, “for it, and it alone can give the movement confidence, the power of orientation, and an understanding of the inherent connection between surrounding events; for it, and it alone, can help practice to discern not only how and in which direction classes are moving at the present time, but also how and in which direction they will move in the near future.”

The Communist and Workers' Parties are deeply conscious of the decisive importance of ideological and political work and of the Marxist-Leninist education of cadres. Whether in the complex conditions of the work of the Communist Parties in the capitalist countries, in the fundamentally different conditions in the People's Democracies where the foundations of Socialism are being laid, where the Communist and Workers' Parties are in power, whether in new China or in the German Democratic Republic—everywhere, political education, the Marxist-Leninist training of cadres, plays a truly invaluable role.

The Communist and Workers' Parties gain their knowledge of the importance and the need to strengthen the ideological front, to thoroughly improve the Marxist-Leninist education of cadres, from the rich experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) which has always been victorious, and is victorious now, because, in all its activities, it is firmly guided by the scientific principles of Marxism-Leninism, because it always devoted, and is still devoting, close attention to the ideological tempering of its cadres. Millions of Communists, the broadest circles of the Soviet intelligentsia and non-party activists in the U.S.S.R., are studying Marxist-Leninist theory individually, in political schools and circles, in Party schools, in the universities of Marxism-Leninism. Cadres of the Party intelligentsia, who have had good training and who are constantly enriching their experience,

are drawn into propaganda work.

The Communist and Workers' Parties have achieved signal successes in Party education during the past two years, and especially since the November (1949) meeting of the Information Bureau which raised before the Communist and Workers' Parties the task of considerably strengthening ideological work and education of their members in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. Fighting against the underestimation of theory and a narrow practical outlook—one of the main reasons for insufficient class vigilance and militancy—the Communist and Workers' Parties, particularly in the People's Democracies, China and in the German Democratic Republic, are engaged in widespread propaganda of Marxist-Leninist ideas and in systematic work to educate cadres, Numerous schools and courses have been opened for Party functionaries at the different levels. A broad network of evening schools, courses and circles is functioning in factories and in many rural villages where tens of thousands of Party members and probationer members the principles of Marxism-Leninism Party education has assumed a

In Poland and Rumania ... hundreds of thousands of people were educated by the system of Party education the last study year. In Hungary, Bulgaria, from one-fourth to one-third of the Party members and probationer members of the Party studied in different circles and schools. In Czechoslovakia, over 1,700 members and probationer members attended Party studies. The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party advanced as one of its cardinal tasks the ideological re-education of the Party membership on a wide scale during the summer, autumn and winter of 1950 in order to raise the ideological and political level of the Party activists and of all members of the Party. The Socialist Unity Party of Germany is also carrying out extensive work in the sphere of the Marxist-Leninist education of its cadres.

The Communist Parties of Italy, France and of a number of other capitalist countries have, despite the serious difficulties in organising mass Party studies, achieved big successes in training Party cadres; they are, continuing to deepen and extend their activities in the sphere of the Marxist-Leninist education of hundreds of thousands of Communists and non-Party working people.

The Central Committees of the Parties have drawn up study programmes for all types of Party schools and circles, adapted in

the main to the general educational level and political training of the membership. A big step forward is the introduction in the Party educational system of the People's Democracies of *a unified study plan and unified study year*; this has greatly improved the organisational aspect of the work and has raised Party education as a whole to a higher level.

The publishing activities of the Parties play an exceptionally big role in popularising the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. Year by year the Party Publishing Houses are increasing their publications of the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, are putting out, in vast numbers, popular books and pamphlets on Marxism-Leninism. Stalin's "Short History of the C.P.S.U. (B)" which has become the main text-book for studying in the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and the rich experience of the C.P.S.U. (B), has had a particularly big circulation in all countries. This brilliant work by Comrade Stalin is today virtually a hand-book for millions of Communists and non-Party working people in all countries. The History of the C.P.S.U. (B) which is included in the programme of Party education in all Communist and Workers' Parties, is the key to an understanding of the history of the international working-class movement and the working-class movement of the given country.

Together with the development of a broad network of Party education, cadres of propagandists and teachers are being trained and developed. In raising the ideological level of Party education, *a decisive role belongs to those cadres capable of propagandising* Marxist-Leninist theory. That is why the Party is paying more and more attention to training cadres of propagandist-teachers, and is opening different kinds of courses, district, regional and central Party schools for this purpose. But no matter how significant the successes achieved by the Party in the Marxist-Leninist education of cadres, in no circumstances can these successes serve as a reason for complacency. It should not be forgotten that although much has been done, a vast and strenuous work lies ahead, that the success of all the Party's activities depends on the availability of a sufficient number of cadres educated in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism.

Although Party education in the Communist and Workers' Parties has been conducted on a mass scale during the past year, a very large number of members and probationer members, especially in the countryside, are still not involved in Party studies.

Organising studies for many thousands of workers, peasants, youth and women is a complex and difficult task. The solution of this task calls for the unremitting attention of all Parties and Party organs; for daily guidance and assistance to the Party Committees and branch organisations.

In order to raise the level of the propaganda of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the forms of propaganda must be extended. Till now, for instance, little use was made of such forms as lectures theoretical conferences and talks, individual assistance to comrades studying independently, etc. The work of the **Party consultation centres** requires radical improvement as also their assistance to propagandists and members studying Marxism-Leninism. The method of teaching should be arranged in such a way as not only to enrich the knowledge of the student but also to train him to study independently. A serious improvement must be brought about in **independent** study of Marxist-Leninist theory by Party cadres and in the control of their studies.

Scholastic propaganda and the isolation of propaganda work from the current tasks of the Party must be vigorously combated. Party propaganda should be of a militant, offensive nature should be intimately linked with revolutionary practice, with the practice of the class struggle, with the political tasks arising from the international and internal situation. It has the function of making it easier for Party cadres to understand the onward march of the general crisis of capitalism, the processes of the collapse of the colonial system of imperialism, the world historic significance of the building of Communism in the U.S.S.R. and socialist construction in the People's Democracies, the noble aims of the international movement against war, in defence of peace. It is called upon to equip the Communists in the struggle against the aggressive intrigues of American-British imperialists and their Titoite agents, against each and every form of bourgeois influence and social-democratic ideology.

Marxism-Leninism is the militant, active teaching of the working class. Propaganda of this teaching must contribute to the utmost to the further consolidation and strengthening of the Communist and Workers' Parties, to the political tempering of their cadres, to the successful solution of the great and complex tasks facing them. It is called upon to imbue Communists and all working people with deep confidence in the complete victory of our cause, inculcate in them love and loyalty to the standard-bearer of

peace—the great Soviet Union—and a burning hatred for the imperialist warmongers and their agents in the ranks of the working class.

TWO MILLION SIGNATURES IN BURMA

Two million people have already signed the Stockholm appeal in Burma. They include Members of Parliament, university professors, cultural workers and Buddhist monks. The campaign has developed on a particularly large scale in the liberated areas of the country.

STRENGTHEN THE FRONT OF STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AGAINST WAR

DEFENDERS OF PEACE IN FRANCE INTENSIFY STRUGGLE AGAINST WAHMONGERS

Representatives of the organisation “Fighters for Peace and Freedom”, the General Confederation of Labour, the Union of French Women, the Union of Republican Youth of France and a number of other democratic organisations, adopted resolutions at meetings devoted to the Second World Peace Congress calling on all peace committees in the Communes to acquaint the people with the proposals of the Prague session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, and to popularise the appeal of the Prague session by means of the local press, leaflets, posters, letters, etc.

In the Cote d’Or Department, peace partisans are electing delegates to the forthcoming Department Peace Conference. In a number of places in this Department, delegates have already been elected at public meetings.

Striving to curb the growing peace movement, French reaction has succeeded in obtaining a ban on the religious activities of Abbé Boulrier, one of the most popular champions of peace. The National Bureau of the “Fighters for Peace and Freedom” organisation has published a communique in which it expresses solidarity with, and warm support for, Abbé Boulrier.

ITALIAN PEOPLE WIDEN THE PROGRAMME OF PEACE MOVEMENT

In a statement to the press, the General Secretary of the Italian Peace Committee stated that by September 8 more than 16,000,000 signatures had been collected to the Stockholm appeal and 19,471 local peace committees set up. “The nationwide peace ballot”, reads the declaration, “which has developed around the Stockholm appeal has attained a scale unprecedented not for the peace movement alone but for political life in the country as

such”.

The proposals contained in the appeal, adopted by the Bureau of the Permanent Committee at the Prague meeting in August this year, have been widely approved by all peace partisans in Italy and have stimulated and intensified their activities in defence of peace. Hundreds of thousands of defenders of peace in the Florence Province have cabled to UNO protecting against the barbarous bombings of the peaceful population and demanding the immediate cessation of military operations in Korea, the withdrawal of American troops and peaceful settlement of the conflict. A meeting and demonstration, attended by tens of thousands of towns-people, who pledged themselves to continue and extend the struggle for peace on the basis of the new tasks outlined in the Prague appeal of the Bureau of the Permanent Committee, were held in Ferrara, where 75 per cent of the population signed the Stockholm appeal.

Fifteen provinces in Italy (Sassari, Brindisi, Rovigo and others) have already topped their signature quotas but the peace partisans in these provinces continue to boost the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm appeal.

Peace defenders, are holding local peace conferences which have already taken place in Pescara (Abruzzo) and Brescia (Lombardy) In preparation for the Italian Peace Congress.

CZECHOSLOVAK LAWYERS CONDEMN AMERICAN AGGRESSION IN KOREA

At a meeting of lawyers, held a few days ago in Prague, professors of Charles University—Hobbsa, Turecek, Venecek and Donner—experts on international law—demonstrated, on the basis of irrefutable facts, the criminal character of the American intervention in Korea and the illegality of the actions of the Security Council. American barbarism in Korea and the calls for the use of the atom bomb, declared the lawyers, constitute an international crime. The organisers of this barbarism and of these calls should be tried on the same grounds as the Hitlerite war criminals in Nuremberg.

The lawyers adopted a resolution strongly condemning the American aggression in Korea.

CONGRESS OF PEACE COMMITTEES IN RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

A Congress of Peace Committees in the Rumanian People's Republic was held in Bucharest on September 9-12. The Congress was attended by 2,396 delegates elected at peace conferences in the districts and also by delegations from the Peace Committees in the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Germany, France, Greece, Belgium, Viet Nam, Finland, Italy, Austria and Sweden.

The Congress was opened by Academician Mihail Sadoveanu, author, and Chairman of the Permanent Peace Committee of the Rumanian People's Republic. In his opening speech, Academician Sadoveanu briefly outlined the vast dimensions of the world peace movement since the Wroclaw Congress: he emphasised the leading role of the Soviet Union in the struggle for a stable and lasting peace and spoke about the results of peaceful labour in the Rumanian People's Republic.

With great enthusiasm The delegates elected Comrade Stalin, leader of the peoples, honorary chairman of the Congress. Mao Tse-tung, Frederic Joliot-Curie, Kim Ir Sen, Yakov Malik Academician K.. Parhon, Paul Robeson, Kuo Mo-jo. Pablo Neruda, Howard Fast, Eugenie Colton, Nikolai Tikhonov, Nazim Hikmet, Alfred Varela, G. di Vittorio, Martin Andersen Nexö, Hewlett Johnson and Raymond Dien were elected to the Presidium.

Gabriel d' Arboussier, General Secretary of the African Democratic Alliance and Vice-Chairman of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, greeted Congress on behalf of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress and its Chairman, Joliot-Curie.

The speech delivered by Academician A. I. Oparin, head of the Soviet Peace Committee delegation, was frequently interrupted by tumultuous applause. He drew the attention of the Congress to the aggressive foreign policy of the U.S.A., spoke about the provocative actions of the American militarists against the Soviet Union (violation by a U.S. military airplane of the border of the U.S.S.R. in the Baltic Sea area; the attack on a Soviet airplane by American military aircraft in the area of Haiyung-tao) and also against the

Chinese People's Republic, Academician Oparin also spoke at length about the aggression and monstrous crimes of the American imperialists in Korea. Speaking about the great dimensions of the peace movement, Academician Oparin emphasised that this mighty movement, in the vanguard of which marches the Soviet Union, already enjoys the support of half the world's population.

"Peace partisans in all countries," he said, "are extending the base of the movement daily, drawing in all sections of the population. They are demanding not only prohibition of the atomic weapon but also an all-round reduction in armaments, prohibition of any aggression and the suppression of every form of propaganda for a new war.

Academician P. Constantinescu-Jasi in a report "The World Peace Front in the Struggle for a Lasting Peace and against the Warmongers," spoke about the movement in defence of peace throughout the world, about the different forms of the movement and the participation of the Rumanian people in this movement.

"Our people," declared the speaker, "demand the banning of the atomic weapon and other means of mass annihilation of the peaceful population, all-round reduction in armaments and prohibition of any aggression. They also demand the immediate cessation of the remilitarisation of Western Germany and prohibition of every kind of propaganda for a new war."

These same demands of the Rumanian people were also expressed in the report delivered by Professor Florica Mizincescu when she spoke about the peace movement in the Rumanian People's Republic which developed on a particularly large scale after the invasion of Korea by the American aggressors.

These demands were insistently advanced by all the delegates on behalf of the people they represent. Workers and peasants, scientists and writers, teachers and students, clergymen and workers in the realm of art enthusiastically described the successes of their peaceful labour in factories, villages, districts and, regions throughout the Rumanian People's Republic. They spoke with indignation about the attempts of the American-British imperialists to kindle a new world war and to deprive the peoples of their great gains.

Out with the American aggressors from Korea; withdraw all troops from foreign territories; ban the atom bomb and all types of arms of mass annihilation of human beings; prohibit all aggression; secure universal and effective reduction of armaments; ban all

forms of propaganda for a new war; stop the persecution of activists of the peace movement; stop the rearmament of Western Germany—these insistent demands were heard in speeches by Alexandra Dumitrescu, a worker in the Stalin Tractor Plant; Josif Barta, miner; Inana Anastasia, peasant; Metropolitan Sebastian Rusan and other representatives of the peace front. About 30 delegates spoke and all expressed the unswerving will of the Rumanian people for peace, for resolute action against the intrigues of the incendiaries of a new war.

Congress reflected this will of the Rumanian people and its demands in a unanimously adopted resolution and also in a cable to the Security Council of UNO and to the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress. In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm, Congress adopted a telegram to the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party, to the Government of the Rumanian People's Republic and to Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, the standard-bearer of peace.

Congress elected a Permanent Peace Committee of the Rumanian People's Republic consisting of a hundred members and a delegation of 30 people to the Second World Pence Congress.

Representatives of the delegations from the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies, France, Germany and other countries brought greetings to the congress.

Congress was a brilliant manifestation of the will of the Rumanian people for peace, its ardent affection for the Soviet Union and the great Stalin.

*

A big demonstration, attended by over two hundred thousand working people, was held in Victory Square in Bucharest at the end of the Congress. Speakers at this meeting included Gheorghe Apostol, Chairman of the General Confederation of Labour of the Rumanian People's Republic, member of the Central Committee of the Politburo of the Rumanian Workers' Party; Gabriel d'Arboussier, Vice-Chairman of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress; Boris Polevoi, writer, member of the Soviet delegation; Jorge Amado, writer; Albrecht Jerzy, member of National Peace Committee of the Polish Republic, member of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (on behalf of the delegations from the People's Democracies) and

Academician Constantinescu-Jasi.

COLLECTION OF SIGNATURES IN CHINA

The call of the Chinese Peace Committee for the extension of the movement for collection of signatures to the Stockholm appeal has met with warm response among all sections of the Chinese people. This is evident from the fact that the number of signatures in the period from August 15 to September 8 has increased by nearly 60,000,000 and has now exceeded the 100,000,000 mark.

Chinese women who have experienced the horrors of war are in the vanguard of the movement which has embraced the whole country. Hundreds of thousands of women are collecting signatures to the appeal in the towns and countryside of China. Housewives in Shanghai collected more than 250,000 signatures in the last few months. The women intensified their activities after the American aggression in Korea and Taiwan, exposing the aggressive plans of the imperialists. Chiang Chien, for instance, the mother of six children, collected more than 4,000 signatures in one month. Two aged mothers who visited Peking with a group of Shanghai women, collected 8,000 signatures in 10 days.

The campaign for signatures to the Stockholm appeal has now merged with the broad protest movement against the violation by American planes of the air borders of China.

The newspaper "Huangminjipao" writes: "Being one of the most peace-loving nations, Chinese people have always stood for the peaceful settlement of international conflicts. But they resolutely oppose interference in the home affairs of any State. Therefore, the people of China are in complete agreement with the Soviet proposal for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question: they consider this to be the only way of restoring the prestige and legality of the United Nations Organisation and also the only way of upholding world peace and security".

LETTER FROM BERNHARD KELLERMAN

In a letter to the Editorial Board of our newspaper Bernhard Kellerman, famous German author writes:

"A new era has set in for mankind. The system of slavery in

ancient Rome came to an end; the persecution of Christians ceased; the terrible inquisition with its instruments of torture and burning at the stake finally suffocated in blood and went up in smoke; witchcraft vanished; in due course feudalism also ceased to exist, And there can be no doubt that the present-day forms of exploitation will likewise disappear. Would it be too bold to suggest that the time will come when wars, too, will disappear, that they will vanish just as cholera and the plague have vanished?

“Mankind has now one enemy, a fearful enemy—the war industry! We know that some people do well out of peaceful industry, alas, we also know that there are unscrupulous people who have created the war industry. They have made war a business!

“These people close their eyes to the huge cemeteries, the razed cities, the battlefields soaked with blood, the army of the blind and the maimed, the mangled corpses of women and children. They are blind to everything but their steel plants working at full blast, their coal mines, chemical works and aircraft factories, in a word, to everything but their war industry. They rejoice, without the slightest prick of conscience, at the profits made by the companies in which they are shareholders. Nor do they give a thought to the fact that their hands are crimson with blood, a thousand times more so than the hands of the murderer.

“These armaments manufacturers, especially the American, are the instigators and mongers of war. It is against them, above all, that we must wage struggle, struggle with all means.

“They have replaced the kings, thirsting for conquest, replaced the vile executioners and killers of the Inquisition, they have taken the place of the ruthless slave traders and witch-hunters. But their days are numbered.

“The peoples have changed!

“The armaments manufacturers encounter the scorn and the curses of hundreds of millions of people. Peoples formerly oppressed by the whip and machine-gun have to-day reached full stature, Prisons no longer frighten them. No longer are they silent. Their voices raised in defence of peace resound throughout the world, night and day, What can thousands of armaments manufacturers, a contemptible handful, do against the voices of hundreds of millions? What can the enemies of mankind do against the demand for truth and justice which comes from hundreds of millions of people throughout the world? What can they do against

their active struggle for peace?

The war industry also will be made to close its gates one day. The wave of the peace movement which is mounting throughout the world will compel it to do so.”

CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST CANAL IN TURKMENIA

The Soviet Government has decided to begin construction of the Main Turkmenian Canal, 1,100 kilometres long, which, when completed, will be the largest structure of its kind in the world. The waters of the River Amu-Darya will be used to irrigate the Kara Kum Desert and the Caspian plains in Western Turkmenia and to transform nature in this grim, desert area. One million, three hundred thousand hectares of land will be irrigated and brought under cultivation, chiefly cotton, and some seven million hectares in the Kara Kum will be turned into pasture lands. Work on the dam and hydroelectric station on Amu-Darya, and on the Main Turkmenian Canal with its subsidiaries, is scheduled for completion in 1957.

The construction of the Canal is an integral part of the great Stalin Plan for the transformation of nature, for the continued improvement in the wellbeing of the Soviet people.

Like the other great undertakings—the Kuibyshev and the Stalingrad hydro-electric stations—the Main Turkmenian Canal will rank as one of the majestic edifices of Communism in the Soviet Union. At a time when American-British imperialists are engaged in a fierce armaments drive and threatening world peace, the Soviet people, under Comrade Stalin's leadership, are engaged in peaceful creative labour. The launching of these great undertakings in the U.S.S.R. is convincing evidence of the peace policy of the Soviet Union, of confidence in its forces and of the ability of the peace camp to uphold the cause of peace.

SIX YEARS OF PEOPLE'S POWER.

Vladimir Poptomov, Member, Political Bureau, Central Committee, Communist Party of Bulgaria

On September 9, 1950, the Bulgarian people for the sixth time joyfully celebrated their day of liberation. September 9, 1944, marked a turning point in Bulgaria's history, clearing the path to Socialism in our country. We are indebted for this, above all, to the consistent anti-imperialist policy of the Soviet Union, to the victories of its valiant army of liberation, to the wise leader of the Soviet people—the great Stalin.

The long struggle which our working people, headed by the working class under the leadership of the Communist Party, tenaciously waged against the tyranny of the reactionary and fascist forces, and which found great support in the victorious offensive of the Soviet Army in the Balkans, reached its culmination on September 9, 1944 when a mighty anti-fascist peoples uprising swept Bulgaria and overthrew the anti-popular fascist regime.

The Bulgarian people celebrated the sixth anniversary of its liberation in an atmosphere of international tension. The peace-loving peoples know that the predatory armed intervention of the American imperialists in Korea is one of the links in the preparations for a new world war. It is necessary today, more than ever before, to defend peace with all forces. The profound indignation of the Bulgarian people, evoked by the atrocities of the American interventionists, was voiced in the telegram recently sent by Comrade Vylko Tchervakov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, to the Chairman of the Security Council and to the General Secretary of U.N.O. Similar protests were cabled, and continue to be sent, by numerous Bulgarian public and cultural organisations. The wave of indignation in our country will subside only when an end is put to brutal American aggression against the Korean people. The Bulgarian people will wage the struggle in defence of peace with still greater vigour than hitherto; the masses will redouble their efforts in preparations for the Second National

Peace Congress and Second International Peace Congress in London.

The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, true to the behests of Comrade Georgi Dimitrov, is adhering to its policy of peace and co-operation with other peoples on the basis of equality and mutual respect for national independence and State sovereignty. The focal point of our international relations is indissoluble friendship and cooperation with the great Soviet Union, relations which are daily growing stronger and extending to all spheres of economic, public and cultural life. Also our economic, political and cultural co-operation with the New Democracies has been considerably extended during this year. We have strengthened and extended our international contacts.

This year, too, the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria successfully defended the inviolability of the national independence and State sovereignty of the country. As is known, when their principal agents, the Kostovites, were crushed, the American-British imperialists launched a diplomatic offensive against our country, seeking pretexts to interfere in our internal affairs. After the rebuff administered by our Government to this cynical and gross "totalitarian diplomacy" of the American colonisers who resorted to most blatant forms of espionage, the United States broke off diplomatic relations with our country. In such circumstances, the need for constant vigilance by the Government and the people is obvious. The Bulgarian people cannot ignore the fact that our neighbours to the South and West—the Greek monarcho-fascists, reactionary circles in Turkey and the fascist clique—are not only backing American aggression in Korea but are also the hotbeds for the war preparations in the Balkans. The servility of the Governments of these countries in carrying out the orders of the American imperialists is a serious cause for anxiety in the Balkans and requires greater vigilance on our part.

*

We celebrated the sixth Anniversary of September 9 in a situation of the further consolidation of people's power, increasing confidence of the broad masses in the people's State, in the policy of the people's Government. A striking indication of the political consciousness and activity of the people was the election of deputies to the People's Assembly. the nation-wide celebration of

Comrade Stalin's seventieth birthday and the collection of signatures to the Stockholm appeal.

The growing creative upsurge of the masses in the work of laying the foundations of Socialism, in the increasing economic and cultural co-operation between town and countryside, in the co-operative movement in the countryside—still further strengthens the alliance of the workers and peasants, the main bulwark of the people's power. The role of the working class in our country as the vanguard of the working people in the struggle to build Socialism is becoming more pronounced. The Bulgarian Communist Party is today the recognised ideological and political leader of the people and the country. The working people have the utmost confidence in our Party—the Party of Dmitri Blagojev and Georgi Dimitrov, the Party which, today, under the capable Bolshevik leadership of Comrade Vylko Tchervenkov, is rallying the working people around the Dimitrov Central Committee and People's Government.

The decisions of the January Plenum of the Central Committee and of the Third National Conference of the Bulgarian Communist Party on the development of criticism and self-criticism, on waging a decisive struggle against distortions of the Party line and policy of the Government and on purging the State and public organs of alien, careerist and corrupt elements, decisions joyfully welcomed by the peoples, contributed to increasing the confidence in our Party and to enhancing its prestige.

We have forged ahead in developing the national economy. In 1949, the first year of the Five-Year Plan, industrial output exceeded the 1948 level by 29.5 per cent and the number of workers increased by 50,000. In the first half of 1950 the output plan was fulfilled by 101.6 per cent. For the first seven months of the current year production increased by 19.3 per cent compared with the corresponding period last year.

In the current year, the production of electric energy will be almost three times the output of 1939; coal output more than double; production of ore more than 15 times greater; steel more than 28 times; output of the machine-building industry 50 times greater. In 1939, our country hardly had any electro-technical industry, whereas today the People's Power has built, and is continuing to build, electro-technical plants which in the near future will be able to satisfy the needs of our socialist construction. In the one-and-a-half years since the Five-Year Plan has been in operation, our industry has mastered the production of 54 types of

new machines, a large number of which is now in mass production.

There has also been a marked increase in the output of consumer goods. The food and textile industries have more than doubled their output compared with 1939.

The productivity of labour has increased by 11.3 per cent in industry this year, and in building, by 30 per cent. As a result of the over-fulfillment of the annual plans, the gross output of our industry will, by the end of 1951, reach the level envisaged in the Five- Year Plan for 1953.

The wealth of our industry is entirely in the hands of the working people; at present the private sector in industry accounts for a bare 0.1 per cent.

Agriculture, too, has achieved many successes this year. Despite great difficulties, the autumn and spring sowings were carried out on time; harvesting and threshing were completed in the shortest space of time. In response to the call of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Government, the members of the agricultural co-operatives and individual peasants engaged in emulation on a mass scale in the countryside. The grain deliveries to the State were carried out with unprecedented speed, notwithstanding desperate resistance by the kulaks.

Due to the measures taken by the Government and the Party, animal husbandry is on the upgrade. The number of cattle has reached the pre-war level, while the figures for hogs and poultry are in excess of the pre-war figures. The social sector in cattle-breeding is steadily expanding, as witnessed by the fact that there are now 2,792 socially owned cattle-breeding farms,

We have achieved considerable successes in organising agricultural co-operatives, the medium for the development of our countryside along the path to Socialism. The following figures indicate the rate at which our agricultural co-operatives are developing: by January 1, 1950 there were, in all, 1,600 agricultural co-operatives in the country embracing 156,483 peasant households and cultivating 550,837 hectares of land. By September 4, the figures respectively were 2,053, 361,966 and 1,433,033. Thus, 33 per cent of the 1,095,000 peasant households in the country have joined the agricultural co-operatives which today till 29.4 per cent of the land under cultivation (4,880,000 hectares). The yield of most crops cultivated by these co-operatives is, on the average, from 20 to 30 per cent higher than that of the same crops farmed by the individual households. The poor and middle peasants see

this and are beginning to realise, more and more, that only through the agricultural co-operatives can they better their lives. In some districts over 50 per cent of the rural population has joined the cooperatives.

In 1950 the number of machine and tractor depots increased from 86 to 95 the number of heavy tractors at their disposal increased by 105 with a corresponding increase in the number of tractor-drawn machines received from the Soviet Union; they also received 862 other agricultural machines produced by home industry.

Transport has made considerable headway this year and achieved big successes, thanks to the application of Soviet experience and Socialist emulation.

Note should also be taken of the stable financial position of the country. The steady development of the national economy furnishes a sound base for the lev. The Republic's budget knows no deficit: revenue for 1950 exceeds expenditure by over nine billion leva. The State budget draws its funds in the main from the socialist economy, taxes make up only 10 per cent of total revenue.

The increased productivity of labour and the development of the national economy ensure considerable improvement in the material and cultural level of the working people of town and countryside. The general wages fund has increased by 23.6 per cent (in industry by 20.3 per cent). It is expected that the national income will increase by more than 25 per cent this year compared with 1949. The purchasing power of the working people has also increased.

Due to the steady growth in production and the struggle conducted by the Party and the Government to increase the amount of goods for the market, a considerable improvement has taken place in the supplies to the population. In the first half of 1950 trade turnover registered a 25 per cent increase compared with the same period for 1949. Prices have been cut on a number of commodities (on vegetables, for instance, by 50 per cent.).

The great attention which the People's Power devotes to public health is yielding significant results. Over half the population enjoys State medical service free of charge. Since 1944 there has been a marked decline in infant mortality while the birth-rate is steadily increasing. Cases of illness from contagious diseases also show a decline.

We have considerable successes to our credit in the sphere of

public education, science, culture and art. We now have 9,500 elementary and secondary schools attended by 1,200,000 pupils. New educational establishments is opened in 1950 numbered 190; the number of pupils increased by 102,912. Ten higher educational establishments with 60 faculties were opened with a student body of 37,000. In the cities of Sofia, Stalin and Plovdiv special university preparatory courses are helping to train working-class intelligentsia; 1,458 men and women workers are studying in these courses.

We are indebted to the heroic labour of the working class, working peasantry and people's intelligentsia for our achievements in the sphere of national economy and culture. These successes have been won in a bitter struggle against the class enemy who is offering frantic resistance. These successes are due to the fact that our working people are headed by the Party which is guided by the great invincible teachings of Lenin and Stalin, a Party imbued with the spirit of internationalism, and which is unswervingly advancing along the path indicated by Georgi Dimitrov.

We must particularly stress the contribution made by the great Soviet Union to our achievements and successes, the enormous fraternal and selfless aid it gives us and without which industrialisation of our country, mechanisation of agriculture and development of socialist culture would be unthinkable. Our gratitude to the Soviet people and the great Stalin is boundless. We are also deeply grateful to the fraternal New Democracies with whom we are establishing ever closer economic and cultural cooperation and mutual aid.

But under no circumstances can we rest content with the successes achieved. We know of the serious shortcomings and weaknesses still to be found in our work. Big tasks lie ahead of us—the industrialisation of the country, organisation of the cooperatives and mechanisation of agriculture, without which Socialism cannot be built in our country. We shall carry out these tasks. A guarantee of this is the patriotic upsurge of the masses, in town and countryside. A guarantee of this is the true leader of the working people of our country—our glorious Communist Party of Bulgaria, its Dimitrov Central Committee headed by the tried Bolshevik, Comrade Vylko Tchervenkov. A guarantee of the victory of Socialism in our country is our eternal friendship with the great Soviet Union.

IN THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION VISITS NATIONAL AREAS OF THE NORTHWEST

At the beginning of September a 50-man delegation of the Central People's Government, headed by Shen Chun-ju, President of the People's Supreme Court, and Sa Kung-liao, Vice-Director of the Press Administration, and including representatives of the Commission of Nationalities Affairs and other organs of the Central People's Government left Peking on a tour of the multi-national areas of Northwest China.

This delegation will bring the good wishes of the Central People's Government to the fraternal nationalities, will engage in explanatory work and study the conditions of the different nationalities in order, upon its return to Peking, to report on them to the Central People's Government.

The delegation has taken with it a number of banners to be presented to the various nationalities. Other gifts include books, medical supplies, etc. Accompanying the group are a Chinese opera troupe and a cinema projection team.

On arrival at Sian the delegation will break up into smaller groups and visit five of the Northwest provinces, including Sinkiang, Kansu and Ninghsia.

Commenting editorially on this visit the newspaper "People's Daily" writes: "This is a great event in the history of the relations between China's nationalities. This visit will enable the people of the different nationalities in the Northwest to co-operate still more fully in building the new China." The paper hails "the new era of friendship and co-operation between the nationalities in the Northwest, established as a result of the victory of the Chinese Communist Party. Under the leadership of the Central People's Government the peoples of the different nationalities in Northwest China have established popular rule, drawing in all nationalities, all democratic classes and all democratic parties and groups".

TRAINING SKILLED WORKERS

As is the case throughout China great attention is being paid to training skilled workers in Manchuria. Approximately half of the 240,000 new workers who have entered industry in Manchuria since the beginning of the year are unskilled and special measures are being taken to train them. According to incomplete figures, over 60,000 young workers are undergoing apprenticeship training, Nearly 2,000 skilled workers have been trained in this way in the railway workshops in Dairen during the past two years.

A unified plan for training workers is being carried out at the different State enterprises and factories. Lectures on mechanics are held in classrooms while manual practice is given by experienced workers. Spare-time technical courses and short-term technical schools are also being set up in many places. In Port Arthur area and in Dairen, for instance, there are six technical schools in addition to over 20 polytechnics belonging to different factories. Polytechnics for training skilled workers are also being opened in the large industrial centres such as Anshan, Fushun and Pengki.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF INVENTORS AND INNOVATORS

For the purpose of speeding up the restoration and development of industry the State Administrative Council of the Central People's Government has passed a decision on "measures to encourage inventions, technical improvements and rationalisation proposals." This decision brings all matters concerning inventions, technical improvements and rationalisation proposals in industry under the unified control of the Committee of Financial and Economic Affairs of the State Administrative Council. Special organs are to be set up at large public enterprises to help factory and office workers and technical personnel try out inventions and rationalisation proposal. The decision contains provisions for protecting rights of inventions and outlines different measures for their encouragement.

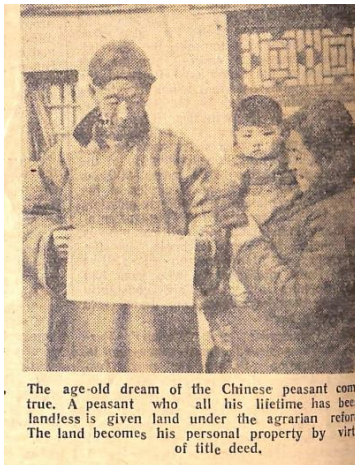
CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS FORMED

An increasing number of peasants and workers are joining the newly organised co-operative organisations in China. According to figures announced at the recent First All-China Conference of Co-operative Workers held in Peking, there are over 38,000 co-operative organisations in China with a membership of close on 20,000,000.

These new co-operatives have nothing in common with the old Kuomintang co-operatives which, for the most part, were used as a screen for the exploitation of the people. The new co-operatives render every assistance to their members: they help peasants to sell their surplus agricultural products, supply them with staple goods, farm implements, etc.

An All-China Federation of Co-operatives was inaugurated at the conference.

THE AGE-OLD DREAM OF THE CHINESE PEASANT COMES TRUE



The age-old dream of the Chinese peasant comes true. A peasant who all his lifetime has been landless is given land under the agrarian reform. The land becomes his personal property by virtue of title deed.

The age-old dream of the Chinese peasant comes true. A peasant who all his lifetime has been landless is given land under

the agrarian reform. The land becomes his personal property by virtue of title deed.

RISE IN STANDARD OF LIVING OF WORKING PEOPLE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Evzen Erban, Member, Presidium, Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia

The experience of socialist construction in the Soviet Union has irrefutably confirmed the Marxist-Leninist thesis that Socialism, having liberated the productive forces of the country from the shackles of capitalism, having liberated labour from the yoke of exploitation develops, on an unprecedented scale, the creative initiative and productive activity of the working masses., gives rise to a new attitude towards labour as a matter of valour and honour, secures higher labour productivity than the capitalist system of economy, provides society with more products and makes society richer. Socialism radically improves the material conditions of the workers and peasants, raises their standard of living to an immeasurably higher level.

This thesis is daily borne out, more and more, also by the example of the People's Democracies, which have taken the path of building Socialism and, particularly, by the example of Czechoslovakia.

A feature of capitalist Czechoslovakia as it chronic unemployment which in the '30's, during the world economic crisis reached the figure of 920,000, according to official statistics. In other words every third worker was deprived of the means of earning a living. The income of 70 per cent of all workers was below the subsistence minimum. Women and youth were paid much less than men for their labour. The reformist system of social insurance granted the worker-pensioner a paltry pension. In order to make ends meet he had to depend on charity. In addition to being exploited by the national bourgeoisie the working people were exploited also by foreign capitalists. The Czechoslovak bourgeoisie annually paid into the coffers of foreign banks more

than two billion crowns in the form of dividends, “payment” for the alliance with the Western imperialists. The bourgeois circles, which held power and controlled the wealth of the country ultimately bartered it to German imperialism and fascism, contrary to the will of the overwhelming majority of the population.

The Czechoslovak people tasted all the “joys” of the capitalist system and imperialism, including Hitler slavery, war and mass murder during the period of fascist occupation.

That is why today the working people in people’s democratic Czechoslovakia are proud to belong to the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, headed by the great socialist power—the Soviet Union.

The world is witnessing a titanic contest between two social systems. The splendid victories of the Soviet people confidently advancing toward Communism, together with the successes of the People’s Democracies which are building Socialism, clearly demonstrate to whom the future belongs and what social classes are condemned to defeat, disintegration and destruction. These victories clearly outline the bright prospect which the socialist system opens to mankind. And the working population of Czechoslovakia, guided by the working class, the new, real masters of the country, gladly give their labour for the purpose of raising their material and cultural level, and in defence of their revolutionary gains, in defence of democracy and peace among peoples.

Today, the difference in the material conditions and social rights of the working people in the capitalist countries and in those countries in which power is in the hands of the people is clearly manifest.

The Marshallisation of the capitalist countries of Europe which has lost them their independence, the feverish armaments drive launched by American imperialism and the bourgeois Governments of the European countries, the insolent attack by the American aggressors on Korea—all this is adding greatly to exploitation and worsening the living conditions of the working people whom the bourgeoisie are, simultaneously, trying to deprive of elementary democratic rights.

People’s Democratic Czechoslovakia, which has taken the path of socialist construction, has abolished crises and unemployment. Relying on the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union, the working people of our Republic are achieving ever new and outstanding

successes. The pre-war level of production was reached in 1948; since then, production has steadily increased. The Five-Year Plan (1949-1953) envisages a 57 per cent increase in production and 50 per cent increase in the national income compared with 1948 figures. As in all other countries where the working class has been victorious, the great economic and social progress achieved by Czechoslovakia is a result of the forward movement towards Socialism. The social ownership of the principal means and instruments of production, the Five-Year Economic Plan and steady growth of production have enabled the working people to realise the right to work, to payment in accordance with work done, and a far-reaching system of social insurance. The right to education has also been realised. Universal concern for the education and development of children and youth has become a law of life; supplies to the population and housing are improving.

The number of people employed in 1919 was 26 per cent greater than in 1937.

The development of industry is marked by an increase in real wages for factory and office workers. In 1919 alone wages registered a 15 per cent increase and compared with 1939, a 43 per cent increase. Peasant incomes rose by 11 per cent last year. The fact that the number of members of the family in employment is increasing is also adding to the incomes of the working people. Family income is greatly augmented by such additional sources as grants for children. New Year bonuses, allocations of factory funds for public feeding and social insurance, free passes to rest homes and sanatoria, etc. This so-called social income adds, on the average, another 32 per cent to the wages of the working people.

Rationing of flour and flour products, cereals and a number of other articles of consumption has been abolished, simultaneously the free sale of goods still rationed has been introduced and their prices considerably reduced. The Government also recently granted considerable salary increases to civil servants and other office workers. One of the most important gains of the working people is their annual paid vacation of from two to five weeks. In the U.S.A., for instance, the worker receives, on the average, not more than six days paid vacation, in Great Britain from six to twelve days. In addition to the annual vacation the Czechoslovak working people enjoy ten official paid holidays.

The trade unions and organs of People's Administration are building an extensive network of rest homes and sanatoria. In 1949

some 104,000 factory and office workers received medical treatment free of charge; 311,000 working people and members of their families spent vacations in sanatoria and rest homes. This year the figure will reach 400,000.

The working people of Czechoslovakia are provided for in the event of disability. Ninety-two per cent of the population is covered by social insurance. Sickness benefit amounts to 65-80 per cent of the average wage, pensions 50-80 per cent. Begging, a common feature of bourgeois Czechoslovakia, has been completely abolished.

In a number of capitalist countries there is no social insurance for workers, and in those countries where it exists, the benefits are not enough to meet the most elementary demands of the workers who, due to sickness, old age, motherhood or disability, are unfit for work. Thus, for instance, in the United States, sickness benefit hardly covers three per cent of the people, old-age pensions 25 per cent, and in Great Britain, which boasts one of the "best" capitalist social insurance systems, only 50 per cent of the people qualify for sick benefit and old age pensions. Moreover, the social-insurance benefits are lower than those paid in the People's Democracies.

Rent is a big item in the budget of the people in capitalist countries. In the U.S.A., for instance, rent swallows 30-40 per cent of a working family's income. In Czechoslovakia, where rent increases are prohibited by law, rent accounts for 6.1 per cent of the expenditure of a worker's family. The improved standard of living, naturally increases the demand of the working people for better dwellings. The State Housing Fund will invest 8 billion crowns in housing construction this year.

A striking manifestation of the solicitude displayed by the State for children and juveniles is the 369 per cent increase in the number of creches between 1948 and 1950, the 30 per cent increase in the number of children having meals in school canteens and the 46 per cent increase in the number of youth hostels. State expenditure per child is today 30 times more than at the time of the bourgeois-reformist coalition government. The 1950 budget of the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance accounts for 13.6 per cent of the State Budget as compared with 9.16 per cent in 1949, and together with the Central Social Insurance Fund budget, 34.6 per cent; the U.S.A. budget allocates a mere 4.9 per cent of its expenditure for public health and social insurance and only 1 per cent for public education, But 71 per cent of the budget goes in

preparations for a new war.

The people's democratic Government has also put an end to the exploitation of apprentices in industry and is displaying every concern to give the youth specialised and scientific training. The pupils in the vocational schools are well provided for, the State gives them every facility for developing their abilities to the full, and satisfies their cultural requirements. All this is reflected in the increased interest displayed by the youth in socialist construction in our country.

The increased consumption is an important index of the rising standard of living of the Czechoslovak working people. In the capitalist countries of Europe, consumption of staple foods has considerably decreased compared with the pre-war years. In Czechoslovakia, the consumption of meat, for example, has increased from an annual 32 kilograms per head of the population to 39 kilograms, flour from 11 to 16 kilograms; retail trade turnover more than doubled between 1917-1949.

Culture is keeping pace with the strides in the material conditions of the working people. The various cultural and educational centres and establishments which formerly served exclusively the bourgeoisie are now entirely at the disposal of the people. The State meets the expenditure for the upkeep of more than 40 theatres which acquaint their audiences with the best works of Czechoslovak and world art. Most significant is the fact that 7-8 books are published annually per person. Last year, 14.5 per cent of State Budget appropriations was spent on education as against 8.5 per cent in 1937. The number of kindergartens in the Czech lands increased from 981 to 3,785, that is, by more than four times than the number of secondary schools from to 1,839 last year; special schools ... in pre-war days to 2,596 in 19... number of vocational schools doubled ... 6,216; schools with hostels from 15 to 50, the number of students receiving stipends rose from 2,400 to there was also a marked increase scale of the stipends.

The improvement in the living conditions of the working people in Slovakia where, before the war conditions were on a much lower level than in the Czech lands, calls for special attention.

As a result of the rapid increase in production, Slovakia's national income rose to 142 per cent last year compared with 1946; this year it will increase to 163 per cent. The wages fund creased by 108 per cent compared with 1946, the consumption of meat per head of the population by 25 per cent, wheat flour 53 per cent,

sugar 62 per cent. fats 97 per cent, textiles 98 per cent, footwear 265 per cent, furniture and household utensils 217 per cent.

The Czechoslovak people realise that this considerable improvement in their well-being and which is bound up with the construction of Socialism, is due, above all, to the experience and aid of the great Soviet Union. Nine million signatures to the letter of greetings on the occasion of the seventieth birthday of Comrade Stalin to whose genius we owe our life and faith in the future, nine million signatures to the Stockholm appeal in defence of peace, the successful struggle of the working people to fulfil and exceed the targets of the first Czechoslovak Five-Year Plan—it is this that expresses the sentiments and will of the peoples of our country.

Guided by the Communist Party and Comrade Gottwald, the working people of Czechoslovakia will victoriously advance towards Socialism and steadfastly continue the fight for peace between peoples, for a happy future for peoples!

STRUGGLE OF THE BELGIAN WORKING PEOPLE AGAINST IMPERIALIST REACTION. Edgar Lalmand, General Secretary, Communist Party Belgium.

The past few months in Belgium have been marked by events of exceptional political significance.

Recall for a moment the course of events. At the end of July more than 700,000 working people went into action. The army proved to be unreliable. Reserves, mobilised by the Government, marched to their barracks singing "The Internationale". In a number of places soldiers fraternised with workers. This mighty upsurge of the mass movement forced the American imperialists to insist on an immediate settlement of the quarrel among the Social-Christians. Liberals and Socialists concerning the King which "threatened Atlantic unity". On July 30, at the peak of the political crisis, Wall Street, acting through Armstrong, U.S. Military Attache in Brussels, openly ordered the Government and the three American parties to put an end to their internecine strife. The American imperialists needed the help of the Belgian Right Socialists who used the Royal question in order to prove to their masters on the other side of the Atlantic (who had no confidence in the Belgian Socialist workers), that they are still capable of rendering valuable services to imperialism.

The Right Socialist leaders committed a new and insolent betrayal of the interests of the working masses of Belgium. As a result of the deal made on August 1, Leopold III not only remains in Belgium but continues to rule through Prince Baudouin who, in the opinion of all, is incapable of carrying out functions with which he has been charged.

The immediate demands of the working people were not granted. The moment the danger passed the employers displayed their former arrogance. Finally, the outcome of the compromise was the formation of an ultra-Leopold Government headed by the hardened reactionary Pholien.

The reconciled American parties hypocritically call for national accord, conciliation and unity around the throne. "Unity around the throne" pursues the aim of facilitating the carrying out of a policy which means: a growing danger of Belgium being drawn into a third world war for which the American-British imperialists are preparing with feverish haste; participation in the armed aggression against the Korean people; a longer term of military service and additional military expenditure which means an increased tax burden; the complete inclusion of Belgium's economy into the military economy of the Atlantic bloc; worse conditions for the working people, the inevitable result of all resources being used for war preparations; intensified repression against the working class and accelerated fascisation of the country.

A few hours after "unity around the throne" had been effected, Duvieusart (then Prime Minister), announced in the Chamber of Deputies: "The Government has decided to increase considerably general military expenditures. It will propose an increase of approximately five billion Belgian francs..." Pholien-Van Zeeland have now taken upon themselves to carry out this decision of the Duvieusart Government. But even these five billion francs no longer satisfy the American imperialists who are demanding heavier sacrifice. Belgium will re-arm at a feverish rate and on an excessive scale and this will be done to the detriment of the national economy and at the expense of the working people.

The imperialists and their lackeys of course cannot count on the people quietly accepting this disastrous policy. To the extent that the preparations for war acquire an ever more concrete character, the imperialists are becoming more and more conscious of the need to ensure their rear lines.

"Unity around the throne" is designed to furnish the conditions for hastening the fascisation of Belgium's state system and which is already reflected in the brutal actions of the gendarmerie against the July strikers and the assassination of workers.

In order to pacify the people, the reactionaries are beginning to attack the Communists whom they are trying in every way to isolate from the masses. The reactionary press is vehemently demanding that the Communist Party be outlawed. On August 12, Buset, Chairman of the Socialist Party, wrote in "Le Peuple": "What are we waiting for in order to deal with these accursed (!) Communists?"

Less than 24 hours after this vicious rail, a bomb exploded in

front of the premises of the Central Committee of the Party. And before the week was out, Julien Lahaut, Chairman of the Communist Party of Belgium, was murdered by bullets fired by Leopold assassins—fascist agents of American imperialism.

It is quite clear that the warmongers will not hesitate to qualify as Communists (and deal with them accordingly) all who refuse to be dragged into the third world war on which the imperialists are banking in order to prolong the agony of the capitalist system.

*

Leopold III's treachery before and during the war, seriously impaired the prestige of the Saxe-Cobourg dynasty and the monarchy. The monarchy, which now enjoys the protection of the Right Socialists, is identified in Belgium today with the policy of the war camp. It bars the path to independence, peace, freedom and social progress.

As a result of the recent struggle, the Republican trend in Belgium, and especially in Wallonia, has made considerable headway. Having taken the initiative in uniting and mobilising all Republicans, and resolutely heading the struggle against the monarchy and for the establishment of a federal republic (federation of Flanders and Wallonia), the Communist Party realises that it is serving the cause of independence, democracy and social progress, the cause of the peoples of Belgium and the cause of peace.

"Unity around the throne", which is designed to furnish the conditions for hastening the preparations for Belgium's participation in the anti-Soviet war planned by the American-British aggressors, undoubtedly still further complicates the situation. More than ever before we must do everything to unite and consolidate the democratic and patriotic forces of the country in order to save peace.

We must conduct, on the widest possible scale, the campaign for signatories to the Stockholm appeal, the success of which was the constant concern of our dear Julien Lahaut. In this respect it is especially necessary to make a decisive turn in the activity of all class-conscious workers, all Belgian democrats and patriots. Julien Lahaut was murdered by fascist assassins because he set an example in, the struggle against war. It is our sacred duty to carry out his behests, to redouble our efforts in the movement against

war. For the prohibition of the atomic weapon, for a reduction in all types of armaments, for condemnation of the propaganda of the warmongers.

The answer of our Party to the assassination of Julien Lahaut, to the offensive of fascist reaction, is the “Julien Lahaut enrolment”, the further consolidation of our ranks, the strengthening of our ties with the masses.

The impressive funeral of the Chairman of our Party, Comrade Julien Lahaut, and the protest strikes in Belgium, Italy and France in connection with his foul assassination, were a serious warning to those who arm the assassins, to the Fanatic adherents of the atom bomb, to the imperialist warmongers and their accomplices.

The widespread protest movement in Belgium against Wall Street aggression in Korea, against the barbarous bombing of the Korean civilian population, against the decision of the Pholien-Van Zeeland Government to send (on orders from Washington), Belgian “volunteers” to Korea, is also a warning to them. Miners and factory workers, “The Union of Belgian Women in Defence of Peace”, “The People’s Youth of Belgium” and all democratic organisations are resolutely raising their voices in protest.

*

We are often reproached by honest Socialist workers that we subordinate “all questions to the essential problem of peace, and do this to the detriment of immediate demands.”

This indicates that we must improve our political and explanatory work, and show the working people that defence of their daily bread, like defence of democracy, is inseparable from defending peace—our greatest blessing. War preparations inevitably lead to heavy sacrifice by the working masses. The imperialists and their lackeys take it for granted that the working people shall shoulder the expenditure connected with intensified rearmament. That is why the preparations for imperialist war and the reorganisation of the economy on a war footing are inevitably accompanied by a policy of social regress. We must, therefore, develop the struggle for immediate demands (40-hour working week, increased guaranteed minimum wage, increased pensions, better vacation pay, etc.) and turn this struggle into a formidable weapon against the warmongers who are also responsible for poverty.

*

The new upsurge of the strike movement, the strikes of the dockers in Antwerp (who struck for more than a month); in Ghent and Brussels supported by the French and Dutch dockers, strikes by the miners and other sections of the working people speak of the determination of the Belgian proletariat to win their demands and to frustrate the employers' offensive against the vital interests of the working people.

*

The mass action against Leopold III were vivid proof of the power, political maturity and militant spirit of the working class of Belgium. The workers accomplished unity of action despite all kinds of splitting manoeuvres by the Right Socialist leaders. The Flemish and Wallonian working people displayed effective solidarity; the proletariat strengthened its ties with the middle strata of the population. The Belgian proletariat saw from its own experience that it can prevent repressive measures, can achieve success if it closely unites its ranks and heads all the working people.

The experience gained in the recent struggle particularly confirmed the decisive importance of close unity between the Socialist and Communist working people. The Communists, therefore, must reject more resolutely all sectarianism towards non-Communist workers and in no circumstances link the treacherous Right Socialist leadership with the rank and file Socialists who still show confidence in this leadership.

We must constantly and patiently explain to the Socialist workers the full significance of proletarian unity and try to show them, on the basis of their own experience, that unity cannot be achieved without first utterly exposing the policy of the Right Socialist leaders—the agents of the Belgian bourgeoisie and American-British imperialism.

We must do more to popularise the achievements of the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies and expose the hypocrisy of those who, claiming to be Socialists, basely slander the builders of Socialism.

In view of the sharpening situation caused by the regrouping of all the forces of reaction and war around the throne, it becomes

imperative, more so than ever before, to effect united action as speedily as possible with the Socialist, Catholic and non-party working people, the unity of all forces of peace and progress in order to prevent the preparations for a new war, to frustrate the fascist plot encouraged by the Leopold Government, to defend democratic liberties and the right of the working people to live, which is being threatened by reaction, to achieve better conditions for the working people.

It is the duty of the Belgian Communists to consolidate their ranks still closer and to sharpen their vigilance in the irreconcilable struggle against imperialist reaction, for the cause of peace and democracy, for the national independence of Belgium.

FOR THE REGENERATION OF A REVOLUTIONARY, GENUINE COMMUNIST PARTY OF YUGOSLAVIA. Pero Popivoda

I.

The counter-revolutionary coup d'état in Yugoslavia dealt a heavy blow to the Yugoslav working class movement.

The Tito-Rankovic clique of imperialist hirelings devoted several years to preparing the blow against the working class of Yugoslavia. Having wormed themselves into the leadership of the Communist movement they systematically corrupted the Party ranks, removed, compromised and physically destroyed the healthy forces of the Party—their ideological and political opponents, the Communists loyal to the ideas of Lenin-Stalin.

The Tito clique deliberately distorted Marxism-Leninism and came forward as the bearer of ideological hotch potch and confusion in the Party. Hypocritically distorting the essence of the thesis that “Marxism is not dogma...” this clique resorted to incredible revisionist experimentation and deviations in order to carry out the assignments of the imperialist intelligence services and to deflect the Communist Party and the working class movement onto an anti-revolutionary path.

The Yugoslav counter-revolutionaries came out into the open and struck at the working class and the Communist Party of Yugoslavia precisely at that moment when it was no longer possible for them to mask themselves in the international working class movement, i.e. in the period of the resounding victories of the Communist movement throughout the world, of growing class contradictions. This revolutionary advance of the international proletarian movement—the outcome of the historic victories of the great land of Socialism, the victory of the Lenin-Stalin idea over fascism and international imperialist reaction, helped to lay bare everything alien and hostile to the revolutionary movement.

The fact that the class enemy—the Tito clique—succeeded, more or less easily, in smashing the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, is due to the serious ideological and political short-comings in the work of the Party. The misfortune of the working class movement and the Communist Party of Yugoslavia is that for the greater part

of the time, over a period of thirty years, (the Communist Party of Yugoslavia was founded in 1919) they were actually headed by bourgeois agents who always deflected the Party from the correct path, provoked crisis after crisis in it and eventually brought it to ruin and ignominious liquidation.

Imperialist secret service agents had for years been trying to worm their way into the so-called Communist Party of Yugoslavia. During those thirty years, the central leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia was changed on more than ten occasions and each time, as a rule, (excluding rare individuals), it was a treacherous leadership, hostile to the working class. Of the dozens of general secretaries which the Party had, only one, Juro Djakovic, was not a traitor and an enemy of the working class! Every Yugoslav patriot and revolutionary recalls with indignation, with contempt and disgust the names Sima Markovic (Semic), Martinovic, Gorkic, Miletic, Josif Broz (Tito) and other traitors, spies and liquidators. It will not be amiss to recall that Djakovic had been leader of the Party only for a few months when he was assassinated. His body was found on the Yugoslav-Austrian border!

In its social composition the Communist Party of Yugoslavia never was actually a proletarian party. Less than ten per cent were workers (and of these the majority belonged to the labour aristocracy and lumpen proletariat). This situation prevailed right till the liquidation of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in 1948. Even after the war, when numerically the Party was at its highest level, this percentage not only did not increase, it declined steadily. In the main industrial centres of Yugoslavia: in industrial enterprises in Slovenia, in the Bor mines and in the mines in Bosnia, there were no party organisations before the war. According to the data quoted by the Tito-Rankovic clique at the Fifth "Congress of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia", in 1948, three enterprises in Slovenia employing over 20,000 workers had a mere 245 Party members. In one of the industrial enterprises in Bosnia, and Herzegovina, which employed seven thousand workers and an office staff of approximately a thousand, only 92 of the Party members were workers at the bench.

The Tito clique—enemy of the Communist Party—brought into the Party, the agents of all kinds of imperialist intelligence services—capitalists, merchants, kulaks, bourgeois intellectuals, reactionary priests and even scions of the overthrown dynasty. For a long time, until his return to France, in 1948 ex-Prince Mihailo

Petrovic, grandson of King Nikolai of Montenegro and notorious international spy and adventurer, was a member of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. The Titoites appointed this bandit to an important post in The Foreign Ministry!

In 1945 former members of over 20 reactionary bourgeois parties were in The Communist Party of Yugoslavia, many of them occupying positions in the central and republican leadership of the Party. Thus, after the war, the Titoites co-opted to the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovenia, Marian Brezel—leader of the Christian Party (direct Papal agency in Yugoslavia) and son of the founder of this party.

In the course of the liberation war the Tito clique removed and physically destroyed the healthy forces of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. One has but to quote the basic figures. Due to the foul and criminal actions of Tito and his Anglo-American instructors, more than ten thousand of the total pre-war membership of twelve thousand in the underground Communist Party of Yugoslavia were killed! Two-thirds of the members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and hundreds of the leaders of the republican and regional Party organisations were killed. The entire leadership of the Party organisations in Serbia and Vojvodina was wiped out. This was the infamous trotsky-hitlerite method of removing political opponents. Because of this fascist terror on the part of the Titoite gang against the healthy forces of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, the leadership of the Party fell into the hands of spies, assassins and imperialist hirelings.

It should be emphasized, that the genuine Yugoslav Communists, despite constant treachery and sabotage on the part of the leadership, displayed, both before and after the liberation war, magnificent examples of fidelity to the Lenin-Stalin ideas. But always blocking their way was the treacherous leadership which reduced to nought all their successes and achievements.

II.

The working class in Yugoslavia is in a particularly difficult position at present. Tito's fascist regime is systematically dealing it heavy blows, gradually eliminating all the gains of the Yugoslav working class movement and of the national liberation struggle of our peoples Having wrested the country from our great liberator

and defender—the Soviet Union—and the entire democratic, anti-imperialist camp—the Titoites betrayed it and handed it over for plunder by the imperialists who are ruthlessly exploiting it. Yugoslavia has long since been deprived of its national sovereignty, political and economic independence; it is experiencing one of the gravest crises in its history and is actually on the brink of ruin and national disaster.

The working class of Yugoslavia is subjected to colonial exploitation in the interests of American-British imperialists. Workers are deprived of all rights, working class organisations have been broken up and turned into fascist-militarist organisations under the supervision of agents of American-British reaction. Tens of thousands of the best workers have been killed or are being put to death in the Rankovic torture chambers. Hunger and poverty, corruption and the black market, terror and lawlessness, forced labour and deception are rampant.

The present-day Titoite party, which the Titoites for demagogic reasons still call “Communist”, is, in composition, organisational structure, ideological base and political character, a fascist counter-revolutionary party. Its functions are those of a police-gestapo, terrorist-provocateur, predatory functions and directed against the peoples. The Titoite party is a hotch potch of the remnants of the old bourgeois parties, of counter-revolutionary trotskyism, of the liquidators of the Party and countless imperialist agents. It is a hotch potch of the most reactionary element: trotskyism, fascism, Right Social democratism, etc. This party is in the service of the American-British imperialists who supervise it. It is at war with all the Communist Parties of the world, it “leaders’ are rabid enemies of Communism.

It goes without saying that such a “party” bodes no good for the peoples and the working class of Yugoslavia. The Titoite party is waging war not only against the Communist Parties of the world but also against the peoples of Yugoslavia. The Belgrade fascists are using this party as an instrument for suppressing the popular resistance to the imperialist plunder, for terror against the peoples of Yugoslavia, for plundering the national wealth of the country, for preparing war in the interests of the American-British imperialist aggressors.

III.

In the light of these facts and in the conditions of the growing resistance of the peoples of Yugoslavia to the fascist regime of the Tito clique, the question of re-creating a Communist Party of Yugoslavia is of paramount importance. The situation in the country, the growing liberation struggle of the people for the freedom and independence of Yugoslavia, the leading role of the Yugoslav working class in this struggle—all this urgently demands acceleration of the process for the creation of a genuine revolutionary, Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Yugoslavia—vanguard and leader of the liberation struggle of the peoples of Yugoslavia.

The Information Bureau of Communist and Workers' Parties rendered extensive and timely aid to the Yugoslav revolutionary forces. The Resolution "The Communist Party of Yugoslavia in the Power of Assassins and Spies" states: "A necessary condition for the return of Yugoslavia to the socialist camp is active struggle on the part of revolutionary elements both inside the Yugoslav Communist Party and outside its ranks, for the regeneration of the revolutionary, genuine the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, loyal to Marxism-Leninism, to the principles of proletarian internationalism, and fighting for the independence of Yugoslavia from imperialism".

The results achieved prove that the Yugoslav revolutionary forces correctly understand their task. The numerous underground organisations in the country are, despite the difficulties, searchings and inexperience, successfully reorganising their work in keeping with the internal situation; they are establishing contact with one another and are taking deep root in the heart of the working masses. The struggle for peace, against the Tito traitors who are seeking to provoke a military conflict in the Balkans, occupies the central place in the activities of the underground Yugoslav Communist movement. Peace committees are being formed in the country, signatures are being collected to the Stockholm appeal calling for prohibition of the atomic weapon; the war provocations and preparations by the Tito clique are being exposed, and a struggle waged to disrupt the export from Yugoslavia of strategic materials for the American-British aggressors.

The Communist organisations are countering the fascist propaganda and ideology with which the Titoites are poisoning the minds of the peoples of Yugoslavia, with Marxist-Leninist teaching, with Lenin-Stalin ideas and the Stalin policy of peace and

friendship between peoples. Revolutionary newspapers, leaflets and pamphlets are circulated, revolutionary slogans advanced, and reports by radio stations in the countries of the democratic, anti-imperialist camp circulated. The Yugoslav revolutionary forces in emigration are waging an active struggle against the Tito clique; they issue five weeklies and two bi-weekly newspapers which are successfully circulated in the country by the underground workers.

As a result of the struggle of the Yugoslav revolutionary forces, the Belgrade imperialist hirelings, despite the terror, and despite their demagoguery actually suffered a political defeat in the election held in March. In many places more than two-thirds of the total number of electors voted against the Tito candidates or openly boycotted the election by keeping away. The masses are waging a successful struggle against the plunder of the working peasantry. Less than 50 per cent of the export plan and "export obligations" has been carried out. Under the influence of the underground organisations the Yugoslav working people are refusing to perform compulsory labour; they are leaving the factories and mines working for the Western imperialists, boycotting work on military objects, refusing to unload and transport the war materials and munitions sent by the imperialists to the Titoites.

The imperialists and their Belgrade servitors are trying to plant their agents and provocateurs in the underground Communist Party and among the revolutionary emigrants. With this aim in view Rankovic sent UDB agents to work in the "underground" with the object of smashing the clandestine organisations. At first these degenerates caused considerable damage to the underground movement. Take the case of the provocateurs Sima Balen and Vojislav Luic within the country and Brankov and Hadjipanzov abroad. Only by raising their ideological level and Bolshevik vigilance can the Yugoslav revolutionaries successfully combat the Rankovic bandits expose them to the people and warn the masses against the danger threatening them.

IV.

In its struggle against the Tito-Rankovic clique, and to build its vanguard—the Communist Party, the working class of Yugoslavia relies on the fraternal assistance of the international proletariat and Communist Parties, uses their rich revolutionary experience

and, above all, the experience of the heroic Russian working class and the great Party of Lenin-Stalin.

The regenerated Yugoslav Communist Party must absorb the **best** militant forces of the working class and working people of the country. The loyalty of every Yugoslav Communist to the cause of Communism, to proletarian internationalism is being tested in the daily **practical** struggle against the Tito clique. The masses of Yugoslavia are opposed to this clique—their struggle must be headed and organised. But this can be done only by a militant, Marxist-Leninist party of the new type. There must be, and there will be such a Party in Yugoslavia!

The regenerated Yugoslav Communist Party will be successful provided it pursues the correct political line contained in the well-known resolutions of the Information Bureau. Our goal is to overthrow the counter-revolutionary fascist Tito clique, to return Yugoslavia to the fraternal family of socialist countries. This goal can be reached only if the regenerated Communist Party, and this must be particularly stressed, is permeated with the spirit of proletarian internationalism, the spirit of loyalty to the great bulwark of the international working class—the Soviet Union. We must always remember Comrade Stalin's words:

“The **revolutionary** is he who, without reserve, unconditionally, openly and honestly, without secret military conferences is prepared to defend the U.S.S.R., for the U.S.S.R. is the first proletarian revolutionary state in the world building Socialism. The **internationalist** is he who unreservedly, without hesitation and unconditionally is prepared to defend the U.S.S.R. for the U.S.S.R. is the base of the world revolutionary movement and it is impossible to defend, to advance this revolutionary movement without defending the U.S.S.R. And he who thinks of defending the world revolutionary movement apart from and against the U.S.S.R., is acting against the revolution, is definitely slipping into the camp of the enemies of the revolution.”

The political line is carried out in practical, revolutionary work. The peoples of Yugoslavia, exploited and oppressed by the Tito clique, realise more and more from their own experience that Yugoslavia can be saved from national disaster, can be wrested from the clutches of the imperialists only by overthrowing the fascist regime. This sentiment of the masses should be channelled along lines of organised struggle. Only the Communist Party can do this. That is why the regeneration of the Communist Party of

Yugoslavia is a timely task. Success depends on how soon the transition will be effected from group and primitive methods of work in underground activities to unifying all the revolutionary forces.

The experience of the international revolutionary movement and the Bolshevik Party teaches that a revolutionary party must be built, above all, along lines of a genuine proletarian party; the working class is the most revolutionary of all classes, and the conditions under which it labours facilitate its being organised. The Yugoslav Communist Party must rally together, above all, the finest sons of the working class and become a force that enjoys the confidence and esteem of the whole working class, of all working people.

Our Party must be an **advanced conscious, Marxist** detachment of the working class, organised on the scientific, theoretical principles of Leninism. In order to carry out the great role of leader of the liberation struggle it must be an organised unit of the working class. This is of particularly great importance in conditions of the fascist terror unleashed by the Tito clique, when Communist must display great courage, selflessness, and iron discipline.

Lenin wrote: "How is the discipline of the revolutionary party of the proletariat maintained? How is it tested? How is it reinforced? First, by the class consciousness of the proletarian vanguard and by its devotion to the revolution, by its perseverance, self-sacrifice and heroism. Secondly, by its ability to link itself with, to keep in close touch with, and, to a certain degree if you will, merge itself with the broadest masses of the toilers—primarily with the proletariat, **but also with non-proletarian** masses. Thirdly, by the correctness of the political leadership exercised by this vanguard and by the correctness of its political strategy and tactics, provided that the broadest masses become convinced of this correctness **by their own experience!**"

An extremely important aspect of the process of regenerating the Communist Party of Yugoslavia is that of educating Communists in the spirit of unflagging revolutionary vigilance. Revolutionary vigilance is imperative in order to safeguard the regenerated Party from provocateurs and traitors, in order to prevent a single Rankovic agent getting into the Party. Revolutionary minded people should be trusted, but it is also necessary to test cadres in practical work. No less important is the **technique of conspiracy**. The Tito

clique has a ramified police apparatus and in order successfully to fight this apparatus we must know **how** to build the underground organisations, **how** to establish contacts, how to effect leadership. The proper handling of the technique of conspiracy will help us to avoid traps and at the same time enable us to establish contact with the masses, will help us to avoid sectarian mistakes. Our strength lies only in the masses! We must remember Comrade Stalin's words that "a party perishes if it shuts itself up in its narrow party shell, if it severs itself from the masses."

The uppermost thought and wish of the Yugoslav revolutionaries is that the new Communist Party of Yugoslavia from its very first step take the path indicated by the great leaders and teachers of the working class—Lenin and Stalin; that it regains as quickly as possible, its place in the family of the fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties and in the entire international Communist movement. The Yugoslav revolutionaries realise that only by taking the path along which the great and glorious Bolshevik Party advanced and is advancing under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin, and along which the entire international working-class movement is today confidently marching forward, only thus will the new Yugoslav Communist Party be victorious in the liberation struggle, only thus will it wipe out the disgrace which the Tito clique has brought on the Yugoslav working-class movement.

Today, with the Yugoslav revolutionaries on the eve of building their new revolutionary Communist Party, they are imbued more than ever before with a feeling of infinite love, gratitude and devotion to the leader and teacher of the international proletariat and of all working people—Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin.

SUCCESS OF THE PRODUCER CO- OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN HUNGARY

The past few weeks have witnessed a steady increase in the number of new co-operatives in the Hungarian countryside. The smaller co-operatives are combining to form big economies. Influenced by the reports made by the members of the peasant delegation that visited the Soviet Union, more and more middle peasants are joining the co-operatives. In many places the cooperatives have doubled their membership; in some villages all the working people have joined.

PROTEST MOVEMENT IN ITALY AGAINST RELEASE OF FASCIST CRIMINALS

A wave of protest strikes and meetings swept Italy in connection with the release of ex-Marshall Graziani, Mussolini's last war minister; it was on Graziani's orders that brutal punitive expeditions were undertaken jointly with German S.S. units against the Italian partisans.

Twenty partisans who are still in prison because of their armed struggle against the fascists declared a hunger strike. In Milan the workers of the "Alia Romeo", "C.G.E.", "Tallero" "Filotecnica". "De Angeli" other plants downed tools. In Parma all political parties, including the Christian Democrats, Republican, Saragat, Liberals and also the Association of the Families of Fallen Partisans adopted a protest resolution, Protest demonstrations were held in Mantua, Modena, Venice, Turin, Rome and other cities.

Minister Scelba who, evidently, was particularly concerned for the safety of the hangman and war criminal Grazini, provided him with a bodyguard of 50 policemen when he left the hospital where he had been "imprisoned".

EMULATION IN HONOUR OF PEOPLE'S ELECTIONS

Preparations for the elections to the legislative organs, scheduled for October 15, are now underway throughout the German Democratic Republic. Men and women workers of the Bitterfeld electrical works have pledged to increase production by 15-25 per cent and to improve the quality of output. Thirty brigades at the transformer and X-ray equipment plant in Dresden are competing for the title of "top-quality brigade". The slogan of the emulation drive at the Koch-Hütte works is "Every ton of copper is a blow against the Anglo-American warmongers!".

LETTER FROM AN AMERICAN PRISON.

Eugene Dennis General Secretary, Communist Party of the U.S.A

Since May 12, Comrade Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., has been languishing in one of the American jails into which he was thrown by the American fascist court because of his courageous fight against the war fomenters, and for a stable peace and friendship between peoples.

Below we print excerpts from Eugene Dennis' letters to his wife, published in the American "Daily Worker" and in the magazine, "Our Time",—letters which are a powerful political and human document.

Letter One

JULY 1

... This is a grave moment for our people and for the peace of the world. There is so much to be done. I know the true destiny of our country rests in the strong capable hands of the people and its vanguard. our Communist Party.

But I long so strongly to be out there too ... I wish I, too, could participate in the struggle for the security of our nation and the peace of the world.

Letter Two

JULY 3

... Just came down from the roof. Saw a large four- motor plane headed westward. Naturally I thought of you two—wondered if you were aboard on your way to Chicago. Wished I were along and I, too, was heading out across our country. I have plenty on my mind and I would certainly welcome the opportunity to express it.

Of course, the plane brought to mind other things—unpleasant and ominous. It took on the form of a B-29 superfortress—the type which the press reports is bombing Korean men, women and children. Here we are going to commemorate our July 4 tomorrow.

Yet, on this day, American armed forces will be in action, in Korea, and American military aid will be used in Indo-China, the Philippines, Malaya, etc., to try and crush the national liberation movement of these and other peoples. But while Truman, Dulles, MacArthur and Co. desecrate our day of freedom and independence—other peoples (and many Americans too) will demonstrate in countless ways that liberty and peace are cherished, and that the peoples—in the East and the West—are determined to secure them in their own way. And they will—and soon.

Millions of Americans will shortly come to learn, too, that if they want to restore and extend democratic liberties at home and to achieve a stable peace, they must actively and unitedly call a halt to U.S. armed intervention against other peoples; they must ban the H-bomb and shackle the atomic warmakers.

Letter Three

JULY 5

With each passing day when time is so precious, when history is being shaped, when there is so much to be done—I am chafing at the bit (to put it mildly) and am as congenial as a caged lion.

But not all news regarding Korea is bad news nor entirely one-sided. Korea is not Greece—and neither is Korea bordered with a Yugoslavia. With this thought, I could add much, much more, that is favourable for the camp of national freedom and peace.

Letter Four

JULY 7

Well, the prophets and instigators of war are certainly trying to spread the flames of war and to condition the people to the idea that World War III is inevitable.

It is true, of course, that the “cold war” is getting pretty “hot” and that the armed intervention in Korea and the Far East has seriously increased the war danger.

But World War III is not imminent, nor is it inevitable. Yet at this moment it is not enough merely to repeat: “World War III is not inevitable.” What is decisive are those slogans of action that will

inspire confidence, avoid panic and fatalism, and will mobilise people for action. for utilising an existing possibilities to stave off another world holocaust; i.e., such slogans that embody the ideas: Prevent World War III—Stop armed intervention in Korea and Asia! Ban the A-bomb! Establish a U.S.—U.S.S.R. pact of peace!

Among other things, the press is trying to confuse and divide the peace movement by counter-posing to the struggle for peace support for the national liberation movement. Naturally this is counterfeit, and demagoguery of the first order.

It is still possible, and supremely desirable, that the two social systems co-exist peacefully. But peaceful co-existence and the fight for peace does not mean: freezing the status quo, or dooming peoples and nations to oppression and enslavement. In fact, national and social oppression undermine the peace, while peoples and nations that enjoy or win freedom and make social advances strengthen the cause and the foundations of peace and democracy.

Letter Five

JULY 9

Well, Korea continues to dominate the news and conversations. There is much speculation and query as to whether World War III is imminent. It is not—yet. But the danger grows. What is imminent are new casualties and fiascos, as well as more desperate interventionist moves. What is imminent are new aggressions by the imitators of Hitler, and a spread of the arenas of war, coupled with a further war mobilisation of the country, of the economy, and of the fascisation of political processes. All this will accentuate—not diminish the danger of World War III.

But this need not be an automatic process—with foregone results. Intervention by the peoples can alter things, can stave off the greatest of all catastrophes for our people—a world war.

United mass action, 24 hours around the clock is needed—instead of speculations, panic or fatalism. If people want to know what will eventually happen—they must act immediately and resolutely to demand: “hands off Korea”; “Outlaw the H-Bomb”; “For an American-Soviet pact of peace and friendship.”

Letter Six

JULY 11

This surely is one humid and sultry day. Made to order for a swim or a hammock—that is, if these were ordinary times. But I would settle for, and much prefer, just to be at liberty—anywhere; free to put my thoughts into motion, into useful action; free to cool off in the vigorous wind of the people’s anti-war movement; free for all the things we cherish and strive for in life—above all, now, for peace and social progress.

As It is, I have had to content myself with some reading, interspersed with my official clerical duties in here, and with my major extra-curricular activity: taking and making mental notes. And the latter range from the Korean situation, to thoughts on the role and history of our own sturdy, able and influential Party.

Only wish I were able to play a more active part in helping shape the historic events of these fateful days. But I can assure you that all the time now being “lost” is by no means entirely wasted—whatever can be squeezed out in reading and thinking through a number of basic questions, I certainly am doing.

Letter Seven

AUGUST

I was informed of the decision of the Appellate Court late yesterday afternoon (Tuesday). (On August 1. the Appellate Court confirmed the ignominious sentence passed, on the 11 leaders of the Communist Party of the U.S.A.—Ed.) I wanted. oh, so much to meet with the rest of the National Committee, talk this event over with them—and then quickly home to you and the Big Fellow. I still feel that way, only more so—and come what may, I’ll still keep on feeling and thinking, caring and fighting. The thought of five years added on to this enforced separation is not an easy thought to live with here behind bars. But nothing will ever stop the way I feel about the things that mean most to me—personally and politically. No matter how difficult or depressing things may be or seem—my beliefs, my hopes, my ideals, my love for you, my resolution and confidence in the future will remain and grow stronger.

How could it be otherwise when our cause, the cause of peace and Socialism is just and will triumph; when our class—the working class—is strong and invincible, regardless of temporary setbacks

and tribulations; when our personal lives together are an integral part of our devotion to our Party and our work.

Aside from the frenzied haste with which the court meted out its finding and the fact that the decision was unanimous, the court's ruling really should not take any wide-awake person by surprise.

The whole trial was conceived and engineered by atomaniacs, and the review and judgment rendered by the Circuit Court took place in the midst of, was influenced and shaped by the needs of imperialist aggression and the criminal war against Korea.

But expected or not, this does not lessen the weight of the blow inflicted upon our people, our Party, and upon ourselves personally. The court's decision is a wartime ruling dictated by the hysteria, propaganda and criminal ends of the men of Wall St., the imperialist war instigators. It is directed against peace, against all partisans of peace, irrespective of their political affinity. Equally it is aimed against the Bill of Rights, against all who cherish democratic liberties and want to advance democracy, regardless of their social outlook.

It is not accidental that the decision of the Appellate Court synchronized with and took place in company with the Senate vote to extend loans to Franco, with the granting of further military aid to "North Atlantic anti-Communist Axis", with the 8 to 3 decision manipulated by the U.S. in the Security Council to block the unseating of the miserable U.S.-Kuomintang puppet, and to prevent the seating of the representative of the great Peoples Republic of China, and with the continued, bombing of and aggression against the heroic people of Korea.

Yes, the American people will yet come to view Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1950, as a day of national shame and infamy!

But this is not a matter merely for future historians to record. This is a challenge to be met by the millions of men and women who love peace and freedom so passionately and devotedly that they will dauntlessly and steadfastly act collectively to impose their will now so as to influence and shape history in the interests of the people.

Yes, there are new difficulties, new heartaches. But if we and other progressives and anti-imperialists do not lose our heads, do not despair or get panicky, as well as if we also decisively rebuff the "counsellors" of adventurism or sectarianism, we will ride out the storm.

With our scientific compass, with all hands on deck and pulling together, the ship of state will yet reach its destination, even though there will be more than a few casualties and hardships. We must explain all this, clarify and mobilise, be courageous and audacious.

I long to see you at this moment, more than ever; not only to exchange these many ideas with you, but to assure you and reassure you that we two also will weather this additional storm, as we have so many others in the past. I look forward to our few moments together on Saturday as never before—even though they be only in the frustrating glassed—in “monkey cage.”

FASCIST TERROR WILL NOT BREAK THE WILL OF THE PEOPLES FIGHTING FOR PEACE

FRENCH PEOPLE WILL PUT A STOP TO THE FASCIST TERROR

The Pleven-Moch Government recently ordered the arrest, without any legal justification, of over 400 democrats, political emigrants residing in France, the majority of them Spaniards. The methods used in this operation remind the French people of the SS and gestapo round-ups during the Hitlerite occupation. The entire press in the service of the warmongers applauded this act of Government violence as “the most important police operation since the liberation.” In addition to these foul police acts, Pleven and Moch banned the Communist organisation of the Spanish political emigrants and suppressed their newspaper “Mundo Obrero”.

The purport of these measures is clear. The American imperialists who regard, France as a springboard for aggression and purveyor of cannon fodder, are anxious to secure their rear lines. The French Government of national treachery is acting on the orders of its Washington masters. The repressions against the democratic-political, emigrants residing in France, testify to accelerated preparations for war.

On September 8, the day after this fascist operation, the “New York Herald Tribune” (European Edition) and other Paris reactionary newspapers explained that the fascist-police actions against the emigrants was a rehearsal for a new phase in the sphere of repressions. The Washington masters and the French Government obedient to them intend to carry out similar operations, but on a wider scale, against the Communist Party and all democratic organisations of France.

It is not fortuitous that the blow was delivered precisely against the Spanish Republicans. Anxious to ensure in full the inclusion of Franco Spain in the American created North Atlantic aggressive bloc, the French Government has granted the request of the Spanish dictator to suppress the activities of Spain’s loyal sons

who defended the independence of their country against him and his master, Hitler. The Right Socialist leaders, who in 1936 initiated the criminal policy of “non-intervention”— Republican Spain—are now taking action against the Spanish emigrants.

A few hours before the round-up of the Spanish democrats, an inter-ministerial conference was held where the question was discussed of reviving the laws with the help of which Daladier and Paul Reynaud attempted, in 1939-1940, to behead the French Communist Party. The French working people learnt of this, simultaneously with the report about the vicious actions against the Spaniards. The working people immediately expressed their indignation by stopping work at the factories, sending protest resolutions and getting signatures to petitions, The French Communist Party, the General Confederation of Labour, the Union of French Women, the Union of the Republican youth of France, and the Fighters for Peace and Freedom Organisation, issued calls for action against the terrorist policy of the Government. Numerous demonstrations took place in Tarbes and Toulouse, in the Departments of Bouches-du Rhone, Ariège, Gard, Nord and Pas-de Calais. Delegations were sent to protest to the Government.

Unanimous action on the part of the working people secured acquittal for the Roanne defenders of peace who were tried by a Lyons military tribunal; now, the working people, democrats, all common people in France, Communists and non-Communists have intensified and will further intensify the struggle in order to bar the way to the fascisation of the country and the terrorist acts of the Plevens and Mochs, in order to help the democratic organisations, and to uphold the peace and independence of their country which the Government of betrayal and war has sacrificed to American imperialism.

P. HENTGES

VAIN EFFORTS OF MR. PIO SOCARRAS

LETTER FROM CUBA

At the behest of Wall street, Prio Socarras (the American

puppet President of Cuba) has restricted in every possible way the democratic rights of the Cuban people; he has banned solidarity meetings with the Korean people, intensified the persecution of the defenders of national independence, sheltered the gangsters who assassinate working class leaders, and has restricted broadcasting, placing the radio wholly in the service of the Government. Prio Socarras has enriched Cuban jurisprudence by defining two new crimes: "defence of peace" and "collection of signatures to the Stockholm appeal".

But this, far from scaring the people of Cuba, has, on the contrary, intensified the struggle for national independence and for democratic liberties; more resolutely than ever they are exposing the imperialist aggressors, the corruption and servility of the Cuba puppets who intend to send to Korea. 25,000 young men in the capacity of cannon fodder for the American imperialists.

However, the American Embassy, dissatisfied with its lackey, is exerting more pressure. The pro-American newspaper "Prensa Libre" and the falanjist "Diario de la Marina" openly call for the physical destruction of the Communists and the banning of "Hoy", the organ of the Popular Socialist Party. Prio Socarras has intensified the campaign against the Popular Socialist Party and its newspaper. Acts of terror against people selling the newspaper and attempts to prevent its circulation have become more frequent; plans were laid for an attack against the newspaper by armed thugs in the service of imperialism and reaction, and an attempt was made to boycott the newspaper through the medium of the American firm "Sears". The Cuban people are rallying to their newspaper with financial support. Volunteer brigades were formed to ensure its distribution and the President's palace was virtually flooded with telegrams and letters protesting against the restrictions.

Seeing that all his plans were collapsing, Prio Socarras ordered a raid on the premises of "Hoy" and also an 'order for its prohibition. At six a.m. on August 24th, some 40 police cars and 150 policemen and soldiers, armed with revolvers, rifles and machine-guns, headed by Prime Minister Antonio Varona and the trade union imperialist agent Eusebio Mujal, besieged the street and broke into the editorial office of the Communist newspaper. The Government decree, giving the reasons for the raid and the ban on the newspaper, alleged that because of its defence of the Korean Democratic Republic and its exposure of U.S. aggression in

Korea, it constituted a “serious threat to continental solidarity.” In this way the Government itself gave away the inspirers and authors of this foul violation of the Constitution and the laws of Cuba, and showed at the same time that the American imperialists feared the voice of truth of the Popular Socialist Party of Cuba. The Executive Committee of the Popular Socialist Party rightly declared in this connection: “They seized our newspaper because of fear and weakness for they cannot convince the masses or win their support... They have seized our newspaper because we alone are fighting resolutely against Cubans being used as cannon fodder in a colonial war against people fighting for their freedom and independence; because we are fighting for the complete national liberation of our country.”

Other measures undertaken by the Cuban government simultaneously with the attack against the newspaper “Hoy” were dictated by the same reason. These measures are: police raids on the premises of the Popular Socialist Party, the ban on the broadcasts “For unity of the working people” (organised by the Confederation of the Working People of Cuba under the leadership of Lazaro Penal; deprivation of trade union rights for Communist workers, the raid on the Havana House of Culture, the confiscation of the Paris journal “Defenders of Peace” and so on.

The people of Cuba will not be intimidated! They know that they are not alone in the struggle for peace, democracy and independence, they know that their struggle is an integral part of the common struggle of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism. And they will triumph!

I. SATUE

POLITICAL NOTES

1. MACARTHUR THE WARMONGER

The record of MacArthur's bloodletting goes back to the year 1903 when the people of the Philippines were waging armed struggle against the Wall Street colonisers in a war for national liberation. The American colonial troops, in which MacArthur was a Second Lieutenant, were shooting Philippine people, suspected guerrillas, on sight, just as they are doing now in Korea.

MacArthur, according to the author of his biography, observed a "guerrilla" unarmed except for a pocket-knife. Like a typical American gangster, opening fire on the unarmed man at close range, he emptied his revolver into the man's heart. Here, as quoted by the biographer, are the words with which braggart MacArthur described his... exploit:

"He finally fell dead at my feet... When I turned him over i could cover the whole pattern of six bullets by holding my hand over his heart."

The next big MacArthur exploit takes us to 1932, a year when millions of hungry unemployed workers were tramping the streets of American cities in search of a crust of bread. By now, thanks to the influence exercised on his behalf by millionaire friends of his millionaire wife, the former Lieutenant boasted the rank of Major-General. When some twenty five thousand unemployed veterans of World War I marched on Washington from each of the forty-eight States to demand their war 'bonus, the White House panicked. President Hoover sent for MacArthur and entrusted him with the operation of clearing the "enemy" out of Washington.

The "enemy", who included the wives and children of many of the unemployed marchers, were encamped on the Anacostia Flats, near Washington.

Against this utterly defenceless "enemy" consisting of hungry men and their wives and children, MacArthur, on the night of July 28, 1932, deployed 1000 infantry, cavalry, tanks and hordes of armed police. Albert Kahn, well-known progressive writer, described the storming of the unemployed camp in these words: "With giant floodlights blazing across the mudflats, the steel-helmeted soldiers advanced, flinging tear gas bombs, selling fire to

the ramshackle huts and tents, and driving before them the veterans and their families. By midnight, the Washington sky glowed as though a great fire were ablaze”.

Exulting over his “victory”, MacArthur boasted to journalists next morning that he had “saved the country from revolution”.

Stimulated by his “victory’ over the starving multitude, the “hero” of Anacostia Flats turned to... theory. An Army manual devoted to strike-breaking appeared in 1935 bearing his signature, its leit-motif in dealing with strikers is..., “shoot to kill”. The MacArthur cannibal recipe lays down with brazen fascist frankness that “blank cartridges should never be used against a mob... nor should the volley be fired. over the heads of the mob. Such things will be regarded as weakness...”

Keeping abreast of technique, MacArthur advocated the use of aircraft against the working people of the U.S. who, of course, in MacArthur’s fascist jargon. are always described as the “mob”, “rioters” etc. Airplanes”, says the MacArthur manual, “can be used for keeping rioters off roofs by machine gun fire-and... by dropping tear gas and high explosive bombs”.

Airing his views on democracy in same manual which reads like a plagiarism of Hitler’s “Mein Kampf”, MacArthur delivered himself of the following: ‘Democracy is the direct rule of the people and it has been tried without success... it results in mobocracy, agitation. discontent, anarchy”. His conclusions were identical with those of Hitler-democracy should be destroyed.

It is not surprising, therefore, that in 1934, in the crisis-ridden U.S.A. where the millions of unemployed were restive and big strikes were the order of the day. MacArthur was chosen by a group of reactionary bankers to head a Fascist “march on Washington” and overthrow the Roosevelt Government. The planned fascist putsch, in which Johnson, ex-Secretary for Defence in the Truman Government had a part, came to nought when a certain General Butler, who had been approached to take part in the plot, exposed the sensational details.

General Butler, who related that MacArthur’s name had been suggested as “fuehrer”, described a conversation with a Wall Street financier named Clark who tried to enmesh him in the conspiracy. Said Clark: “I have 30 million dollars. I don’t want to lose it. I’m willing to spend half the 30 million to save the other half”. Clark, it should be said, was acting as agent for the fascist organisation known as the American Liberty League which inspired the plot, and

the directors of the League were closely connected with United States Steel Corporation, General Motors, Standard Oil, Chase National Bank and a dozen other monopolies.

MacArthur's career during World War Two was distinguished only by disgraceful retreat in the Far Eastern theatre of operations. Military defeats, however, did not prevent him, as was the case with his fellow American generals, from putting more millions into his pocket.

The shameful and foul manner in which words are twisted and prostituted nowadays by the spokesman of the imperialist war camp is seen in the efforts of the Trumans, Churchills, Bevins and Trygve Lies to portray this unsuccessful candidate for "fuehrer" of the United States, this self-declared enemy of democracy, this butcher of the Korean people, as a "knight" of liberty and "champion" of freedom

For the first time in his inglorious military career, MacArthur encountered really serious opposition in the armed forces of the Korean people—an altogether different proposition from that of the unarmed, half- starved unemployed workers of Anacostia Flats. The valiant Korean People's Army, fighting for national independence, made the braggart MacArthur, using the besmirched flag of the United Nations, suffer disgraceful failure, put him to ignominious retreat. The "Conventrising" of peaceful Korean towns and villages, the monstrous crimes against the Korean people will no more save butcher MacArthur from the final disgrace of utter and complete defeat than it saved the Hitlerites.

The Korean people, and not only the Korean people, regard him as a war criminal, and, sooner or later, retribution will overtake him and his backers.

2. HOW "GUESTS" ARE RECEIVED IN TIOTITE YUGOSLAVIA

A curious incident occurred at the main station in Milan. The stationmaster received an urgent telegram requesting three stretchers for an incoming train. The stretcher-bearers who entered the compartment beheld a strange scene: exhausted youths, wearing tattered clothing which swarmed with lice were putting together the chattels of their friends who required

immediate medical attention. The stretcher-bearers removed from the train three French students—Jean Largot, Pierre Burdon and Jacques Jondese.

Milan railwaymen recalled that three weeks prior' to this painful incident this same group of French students had travelled eastward to Yugoslavia in a special train, gay with flags and bunting and accompanied by a band. The students, who had fallen for Titoite propaganda and set out for Yugoslavia for a fortnight's work with the "volunteer" brigades, had an altogether different appearance. Commenting on this incident the newspaper "Journale d'Italia" sagely remarked: "The visit to Yugoslavia has obviously not been a pleasant affair for the French students."

In connection with the Milan incident it is worth mentioning that the recruiting campaign for tourists and various "delegations" in the West European countries which the Tito clique advertised so loudly, was an utter failure.

Several emergency squads which the American-British imperialists rounded up at short notice were rushed to the aid of the fascist Tito clique. But these squads, headed by such hardened spies as Zilliacus whom bourgeois newspapers rightly describe as "Tito's intimate friend", failed to achieve the desired results. And so a few days ago there arrived in Yugoslavia a delegation from the British Labour Party itself, consisting of... the chairman of the Party, Watson and general secretary Phillips. Earlie,. the delegation visited Finland where Mr. Phillips took great pains to spread the Truman fable about the "U.S. being the most progressive country in the world." It is not surprising therefore that in Yugoslavia, too, Phillips acted as a hireling of American imperialism and carried out his vile assignment—support for the assassins and spies who have seized power in the country.

The Labour leaders, of course, received a different reception from that given the French students. Mr Phillips declared to a "News Chronicle" correspondent that the delegation, was touched by the Sincerity of the Yugoslav leaders. The talks, he said were sincere and frank, and the result would be most significant.

The "significance" of the conspiracy of the Tito clique and the Right Social leaders is obvious. The visits by Labourites to Yugoslavia pursue the sole political aim of bolstering the sanguinary fascist regime of the Tito clique which heading for disaster, of helping the clique reach an agreement with the Greek monarcho-fascists and the Italian reactionaries, and in this way create an

even greater danger to peace in the Balkans.

While Tito and Phillips were patting each other's back, hangman Rankovic was making short work of a group of Croat functionaries. Deputy Chairman of the Croat Government and several Ministers were thrown into prison. While Tito was arranging a reception for another delegation headed by Lord Boyd Orr and John Lawrence—scion of a former Viceroy of India—who had come to convince themselves of the “peaceful” disposition of the Belgrade gang, Kardelj charged the heroic people of Korea with aggression. The logic of facts is stronger than the lawyers' speeches of the Labour defenders of Tito. After his statement that “Tito is a most humane personality”, Lord Boyd Orr may, with justice, call himself a worthy disciple of Baron Munchausen and compete in political lying with such a past master of the art as Churchill.

Now, after Phillips' visit to Belgrade it can be asserted that the British Socialists will sing the praises of “Titoite Socialism”, Tito's “peaceful” intentions and, in this way, fulfil Churchill's vile assignment to support the exposed espionage, fascist Tito clique.

Jan MAREK

EDITORIAL BOARD

Journal “For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy” appears every Friday. Address of Editorial Office and Publishing House: 56 Valeriu Braniște, Bucharest. Tel.. 5.10.59.