

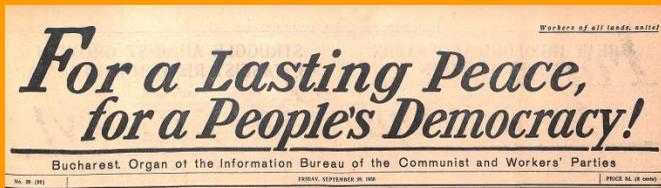
Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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



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FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

A year ago, an outstanding historical event occurred—the People's Republic of China was proclaimed. This event summed up, the results of the heroic and victorious struggle for liberation of the democratic forces of China against the combined forces of Kuomintang reaction and American-British imperialism.

The struggle of the Chinese people for freedom and national independence was marked by difficulties and bloodshed, but neither the mass shootings, blockades and hunger, nor the superiority of the imperialists and their henchmen in technique and armament could break the will and freedom-loving spirit of the Chinese people fighting for a just cause.

International imperialism received a crushing blow as a result of the victory of the Chinese people. China, the imperialists' greatest colonial centre, yielded them billions in profits annually. The victory of the 475 million people made a breach in the imperialist colonial system, shook to the foundations this rotten system which is heading to its doom under the blows of the national liberation movement of the colonial Peoples.

The victory of the Chinese revolution revealed the tremendous influence exercised by the Great October Socialist Revolution, which opened a new era in the history of mankind. It revealed the attractive force of the Soviet Union, which set an example to all oppressed and exploited how to build their life without exploiters, how to advance—toward Communism, toward a happy, joyous life.

The victory of the Chinese revolution was made possible by the victory of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.: it was the result of the destruction of Hitlerite fascism and Japanese imperialism by the Soviet Army. The establishment of the Chinese People's Republic has, in its turn, strengthened considerably the forces of the anti-imperialist, democratic camp, has paved the way for breaches in the colonial chain of imperialism on other sectors. Therein lies the great historical significance of the victory of the Chinese people.

Twelve months ago, when the Chinese People's Republic was proclaimed, the imperialist press prophesied its speedy disintegration, alleging that the Chinese people would be unable by their own efforts to cope with the main questions of economic rehabilitation. The long years of war had wrought terrible destruction in the country. The peasants, ruined by age-long feudal exploitation, the forays of the war-lords and the unbearable taxes of the reactionary Kuomintang government, languished in poverty. Transport was in a state of chaos. The industrial centres were littered with the ruins of the blown-up mills and factories. Reaction hoped that the People's Government would not succeed in reviving economic life, that without the "aid" of the imperialists, China would suffocate in the grip of hunger and poverty.

But the Chinese people, led by the glorious Communist Party, against upset the calculations of their enemies.

The first year of the People's Republic of China marked the beginning of the national revival of the Chinese people. Successes have been achieved which will serve as a beginning for still greater transformations. A Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and

Mutual Assistance has been signed between the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic, a treaty which has sealed for eternity the friendship of the two great peoples. Soviet-Chinese friendship has become a vital factor in the struggle of the people for peace and against the war-mongers.

Within a year the Chinese People's Republic, relying on the fraternal aid of the Soviet Union, has succeeded in stabilising economic life: inflation has been ended (a few days ago, the exchange rate of the yuan again rose in relation to the dollar and sterling), thousands of enterprises and railways have been restored and the foundations of planned economy are being laid. The position of the working class has improved considerably. Emulation is developing in many industrial enterprises and productivity of labour is increasing steadily. Agriculture is advancing. Large-scale irrigation work is underway and a successful struggle begun to combat natural calamities. The harvest this year is much better than last year's. This is due to the fact that on a territory with a rural population of approximately a hundred and forty-five millions, agrarian reform has already been carried out and on the remaining territory the people's administration is rendering every possible assistance to the poor and middle peasants by reducing taxes and land rent. In the provinces liberated last year, careful preparations are underway for agrarian reform.

Agrarian reform abolishes the landlords as a class, abolishes the system of feudal landownership and introduces the system of peasant land ownership. The great significance of agrarian reform in China becomes particularly clear if we consider that until recently the landlords possessed 70-80 per cent of all the cultivated land. Feudalism is a brake on the development of China,

and the feudal landlords are the main support of the imperialists. To open the way for the broad development of the productive forces and to consolidate the cause of national independence it is necessary to carry out a deep-going agrarian revolution which would radically change the balance of political forces in China in favour of democracy and would strengthen the militant alliance of the working class and the peasantry, under the leadership of the working class.

The most important instrument for economic restoration, cultural revolution and social reform in China is the State of people's democracy. This State differs in principle from the bourgeois State, where democracy exists for the exploiting minority. Comrade Stalin, with brilliant foresight, pointed out that the future revolutionary power in China, would in general, resemble in character that power of which we spoke in 1905, i.e., something in the nature of a democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and the peasantry with this difference, however, that it would, in the main, be an anti-imperialist power.

It would be a transition to a non-capitalist power, or to be more precise, to the Socialist development of China, said Comrade Stalin.

State power in China is not the dictatorship of the proletariat, and in this it differs from the State power in the European countries of People's Democracy where this democracy fulfils the functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The dictatorship of the People's Democracy in China is the State power of the People's Democratic United Front of the working class, peasants, petty-bourgeoisie, national bourgeoisie and other patriotic democratic elements, based on the alliance of

workers and peasants and led by the working class. The task of the People's Democracy in China at this stage is to carry out agrarian reform, to consolidate the alliance of the working class and the peasantry, to draw into active political life hundreds of millions of people, economic rehabilitation, and industrialisation of the country, to strengthen and broaden the foundation of public property, to restore and develop the economy, to raise the living standard of the working people and to effect the cultural revolution. The Central People's Government of China is building up the defence of the country against imperialist aggression.

The nature of the people's democratic State power in China is defined by the conditions in this, recently colonial country. At present the working people of China are not confronted directly with the task of building Socialism, the instrument of which is the dictatorship of the proletariat. As Mao Tse-tung, said: "When we have created a flowering national economy and culture, when all the conditions are ripe and when this will be approved by the whole country, we, in our steady advance shall enter the new era of Socialism."

“SHORT COURSE OF THE HISTORY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION (BOLSHEVIKS)”—IDEOLOGICAL WEAPON OF ALL COMMUNIST PARTIES

October 1 will be the twelfth anniversary of the publication of J. V. Stalin’s classic work “The Short Course of the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks).” This book is an encyclopaedia of fundamental knowledge in the sphere of Marxism-Leninism, a powerful ideological weapon of the international Communist movement. It is read and studied by millions of people; it is becoming a handbook for all advanced people in all countries.

In the U.S.S.R. during the past twelve years “The Short Course of the History of the CPSU (B)” has been published in nearly 40 million copies.

In **Poland** 30,000 copies of “The Short Course of the History” were sold up to 1948. That same year, on the eve of the Unity Congress of the United Polish Workers’ Party, the first Polish edition of “The Short Course of the History” was published in 113,000 copies. By the end of 1949, the total number of copies reached 1,350,000. The Publishing House “Book and Knowledge” in Warsaw will, in the near future, print an additional 100,000 copies.

In **Rumania** “The Short Course of the History” has been published in three editions of 735,000 copies, including 100,000 copies in the Hungarian language.

In **Hungary** “The Short Course of the History” was printed in 30,000 copies in 1945, 134,000 copies in 1948, 100,000 copies in 1949 and 50,000 copies in 1950.

A special edition is now being printed in 250,000 copies.

In **Czechoslovakia** a total of 357,000 copies of “The Short Course of the History” has been published in the Czech language and 80,000 copies in the Slovak language. A new edition is being prepared this year of 100,000 copies in Czech and 30,000 copies in Slovak.

In **Bulgaria** five editions of “The Short Course of the History” have been printed in 150,000 copies in the six years since the country’s liberation. A new edition is being prepared.

In the **German Democratic Republic** the “Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U. (B)” was printed by two publishing houses in 720,000 copies.

In **Italy** the first copies of “The Short Course of the History” in the Italian language appeared in the years preceding World War Two. In 1944 the first two Italian editions appeared in Milan and Naples. To date, 300,000 copies of “The Short Course of the History” have been sold in Italy,

In **France** nearly 300,000 copies of the “Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U. (B)” were sold before World War Two. Since 1947 and up to now 82,700 copies have been sold. A new French edition of the book is being prepared.

PEACE SUPPORTERS WILL COMPEL WARMONGERS TO RETREAT

Only the unity of all men and women determined to maintain, peace can halt and beat back the growing danger of war—a unity based on the proposals of the Prague Session of the Bureau of the Permanent Committee for the banning of atomic weapons, reduction and control of all armaments, condemnation of aggression and armed intervention in the internal affairs of nations, for a peaceful settlement of the Korean conflict by the Security Council of the United Nations with the representatives of the interested parties present and for the banning of all forms of war propaganda.

Discussion of the Prague proposals must be brought about in all countries through meetings open to all who sincerely desire peace, to people of different political convictions, religious beliefs or philosophical opinions.

ITALIAN PEOPLE BROADEN PROGRAMME OF STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

The initiative of the local peace committees is meeting with wide support in all the provinces of Italy in the protest movement of the Italian people against the brutal American bombings in Korea, against the danger of spreading military conflicts, against the U.S. imperialist plans of expansion.

Peace supporters in Cosenza and Varese are carrying out extensive work explaining the decisions of the

Prague Session of the Bureau of the Permanent Committee and, simultaneously, are going ahead with the collection of signatures to the Stockholm Appeal under the slogan: "Every peace supporter to collect the signatures of one more family."

The peace supporters in Turin sent a telegram to Foreign Minister Sforza on behalf of more than half a million citizens in which, after denouncing his policy of servility to the American imperialists, a policy disastrous for Italy, they write: "... the people of Turin will counterpose, to any obligation signed by you, the firm determination to fight for independence and peace."

In Reggio Emilie, the provincial peace committee has announced a competition for the best painting or sculpture that awakens in the people a desire for peace, or reflects their struggle for peace and freedom.

Italian children and Young Pioneers are taking an active part in the struggle for peace. Children in Genoa have collected 13,000 signatures. Children's processions and demonstrations took place in Mantua. In Rome, "Pioneers of Peace" detachments have been formed. The Young Pioneers organisations in Naples, Genoa, Florence and Bologna have sent letters to American and Korean children.

CONGRESS OF PARTISANS OF PEACE IN COLUMBIA

The First National Congress of the partisans of peace of Columbia was held in Bogota at the beginning of September, attended by nearly 200 delegates from all

parts of the country. With great enthusiasm, the Congress unanimously supported the Stockholm Appeal and expressed its determination to continue the struggle against the atomic weapon and war propaganda, and also to support all measures in defence of peace. A decision was adopted urging the Security Council to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Korean questions. In another decision, the Congress expressed solidarity with the Korean people and condemned American aggressive imperialism. The first issue of the National Peace Committee's organ, "Peace and Democracy", appeared on the eve of the Congress.

Many Columbia trade unions have supported the Stockholm Appeal on behalf of their membership.

WORKING PEOPLE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA PREPARING FOR THE SECOND WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

At its recent session, the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee decided to popularise the appeal of the Prague Session of the Bureau of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, to launch a movement for aid to the heroic Korean people, to develop preparations for the Second World Peace Congress.

At present, delegates are being elected at public meetings to regional conferences which will be held in all regional centres on October 15. The delegates are elected from among the best shock workers, peasants, youth, women and representatives of the intelligentsia. These conferences will elect delegations to the Second

World Peace Congress and to the First Czechoslovak Peace Congress.

CONFERENCES IN PORTUGAL

The central organ of the illegal Portuguese Communist Party reports that actions in Portugal in defence of peace are increasing steadily. In the city of Oporto, the “Liga Feminina pro Paz” (Women’s Peace League) held two conferences. The first was addressed by Maria Lamas, well-known democrat and writer, and the second by Teixeira de Pascoais, well-known poet. The two conferences were attended by more than 1,500 persons. Similar conferences have also been held in Lisbon and Sacavem.

DOWN WITH 18 MONTHS!

The “Action Committee against 18 Months” has addressed the following call to the people of France:

“Extension of the term of military service to 18 months is the first step toward two years’ military service, already introduced in Britain and Belgium. This measure has been dictated by the American Government to all member countries of the aggressive Atlantic Pact. Extension of the term of military service means intensification of the criminal colonial war in Viet Nam, increased aid to American aggression in Korea and speeding up the preparations for a third world war”.

Tens of thousands of Parisians gathered in the Buffalo Stadium on September 24, in response to the Committee's call. The meeting was addressed by representatives of the General Confederation of Labour, the Union of the Republican Youth of France and the Unitarian Socialist Party.

Speaking on behalf of the Communist Party, Maurice Thorez said: "if the present French army is a mercenary army in the service of the capitalists, a civil war army designed for struggle against the working class, Republicans and patriots. Why is the army being increased? In order to send young soldiers to Africa and Asia to ensure the rule of the capitalists, in order to reinforce with French infantrymen the army of the North Atlantic aggressors' bloc".

"But the warmongers", said Maurice Thorez in conclusion, "will never succeed in deceiving our people, they will never succeed in sending the sons of our people against the Soviet Union."

Soldiers in the army are signing the petition, against extending the term of military service. In Argenteuil, 2,000 signatures were collected among young men who had reported to the call-up commission. In Montauban, Castres, Perpignan and Blida (Algeria) soldiers held a demonstration under the slogan "Down with 18 months!"

PEACE MOVEMENT IN AUSTRALIA GROWS

At Peace Congresses held recently in Northern and Southern Victoria, delegates from country areas endorsed the Stockholm Appeal and agreed to step up

efforts for peace.

The newspaper "Victorian Guardian" reports that the Gippsland Peace Congress, in the town of Yallourn, was a complete success, despite attempts by local reactionaries supported by police to break up the gathering. The delegates unanimously endorsed the Stockholm Appeal. Signatures in Australia to the Stockholm Appeal have now passed the 100,000 mark.

PEACE CONGRESS IN BULGARIA

The Second National Peace Congress of peace supporters in the Bulgarian People's Republic was held in Sofia on September 20-21.

Preparations for Congress took place in an atmosphere of a real nation-wide movement for peace. The peace committees which now number 10,000, engaged in organisational and propaganda work on a large scale. Nearly nine thousand rallies, forty-five thousand talks in houses and 255 meetings were held during the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm Appeal. More than a hundred thousand propagandists addressed the Bulgarian people with fiery words in defence of peace.

Preparations for Congress coincided with the celebration of the sixth anniversary of the liberation of the country from fascism. The working people of Bulgaria developed large-scale emulation for fulfilment and overfulfilment of production assignments in honour of these memorable events. Liliانا Dimitrova, a weaver from the town of Gabrovo and Dimitrov prize winner,

completed her five year programme on September 11, three years ahead of schedule. A special “peace train”, carrying a consignment of this year’s grain crop, arrived in Sofia, Khristo Atanasov, the engine-driver, said that his train-crew was working a Stalin peace watch and that it had pledged to nearly double the daily mileage of the locomotive and to save 180 tons of coal a month. Peasants in hundreds of villages have given the name “peace caravans” to the cart-loads of grain which they deliver to the State receiving points.

The movement of the Bulgarian people against American aggression in Korea occupied a central place in the preparations for the Congress. A wave of angry protest against the barbarous annihilation of the peaceful population of Korea has swept the country. The Bulgarian people resolutely support the Soviet Government’s proposal for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea.

Nine hundred and forty delegates—workers, peasants, eminent workers in science, art and culture, Dimitrov prize-holders, active participants of the resistance movement against fascism, mothers and wives of fallen heroes, youth representatives and religious organisations—took part in the work of the second National Peace Congress in Bulgaria.

The election of the great Stalin—standard-bearer of peace—as honorary chairman of the Congress was hailed with tumultuous applause and cheers. Mao Tse-tung, Kim Ir Sen, Professor Juliot-Curie and other eminent representatives of the world peace movement were elected honorary members of the presidium.

A report on the subject “The struggle for peace, against imperialist war” was made by Tzola

Dragoicheva, Chairman of the National Peace Committee and a member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. "The idea of peace," she said, "has gripped the minds of our working people. The freedom-loving Bulgarian people are well aware that our country is in the forefront of the struggle against the imperialists in the Balkans, that the breaking-up of the Kostov gang of conspirators has averted misfortune from our country which is now experienced by, the people of Yugoslavia. That is why the peace movement in our country is swiftly spreading and gaining strength."

Dwelling on the tasks of the peace partisans in Bulgaria, Tzola Dragoicheva said: "The peace movement must rid itself completely of survivals of sporadic campaigning. It must develop into a daily, systematic, effective and even more concrete movement. Peace committees must become centres of nationwide unity: they must rally all Bulgarian citizens who hate war and are prepared to struggle against aggression wherever it may appear, against the atomic weapon and all other weapons of mass annihilation, for the right of the Korean people to settle their own destiny, for the withdrawal of American troops from Korea."

Delegates, representing various sections of the population took part in the discussion following the report of Tzola Dragoicheva. Speakers included: the coalminer Belinov; Professor Nadjakov and Professor Daskalov, Rectors of the Sofia and Plovdiv Universities; Kirill, Metropolitan of Plovdiv; Dzavjzov, an engine-driver; Angelova, team leader in an agricultural cooperative; Hasanov, representing the Turkish minority in Bulgaria; Dr. Hananel, Chief Rabbi, journalists and former partisans.

Congress unanimously adopted an address to the Bulgarian people calling upon them to redouble their efforts in defence of peace, to rally still closer around the Communist Party and the Government of the Fatherland Front, to work selflessly for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of economic plans, to sharpen vigilance against the intrigues of internal and external enemies of the Bulgarian people and to further strengthen the bonds of friendship with the great Soviet Union.

A message of greeting on behalf of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress and peace supporters in Africa was conveyed by Gabriel d'Arboussier. Peace delegates from Poland, Hungary, Germany, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, China and representatives of the Greek and Yugoslav political emigrants in Bulgaria greeted Congress on behalf of their people.

The delegates heartily greeted Academician Grekov, leader of the Soviet delegation, who spoke about the struggle of the Soviet people in defence of peace. His words that peace will not come of its own, that we must fight for its consolidation throughout the world were greeted with loud applause.

With cries of "Stalin-peace! Stalin-peace!", the delegates adopted a telegram of greetings to Comrade Stalin.

On the final day of the Congress, a monster meeting was held in Sofia.

GREAT IDEOLOGICAL WEAPON OF BOLSHEVISM. M. Mitin

Twelve years have elapsed since the Short Course of the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), was first published. This work occupies a special place among the outstanding creations of Marxist-Leninist thought. Its influence is great indeed.

Written by J. V. Stalin, peerless master of revolutionary theory and revolutionary practice, the Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U.(B) has generalised the rich experience of the great Bolshevik Party. Step by step the Stalin course of the history of the C.P.S.U.(B) unfolds the glorious path traversed by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union--from the small Marxist circles which arose in Russia in the '80's of the last century to the great Party of the Communists which became the leading force of the first socialist State in the world.

The Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U.(B) is the scientific history of Bolshevism. It shows how the Bolshevik Party put into practice the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, how the leaders creatively developed and enriched Marxist-Leninist theory in conformity with the specific historical conditions.

The Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U.(B) shows how, in the most complex situation, overcoming enormous difficulties and waging a struggle against the entire array of enemies of the proletariat, the leaders and founders of the Party elaborated the ideological, organisational, tactical and theoretical foundations of the Party of the new type. The history of the C.P.S.U.(B) scientifically explains how there took shape

and developed such a powerful force as the Party of the Bolsheviks which led the masses of Russia in the assault on capitalism, created the first working people's State in the world, inspired the peoples of the U.S.S.R. to the victory of Socialism. All the earlier history of the C.P.S.U.(B) explains why the Communist Party was able to rally and organise the masses, to repel the perfidious attack of the Hitlerites on the U.S.S.R., and bring about the utter defeat of German fascism and Japanese militarism, to save the civilisation of Europe from ruin, to liberate the peoples of Europe from the fascist yoke. The entire heroic path traversed by the C.P.S.U.(B), so profoundly generalised and so vividly portrayed in Stalin's book, gives implicit confidence that the Bolshevik Party will victoriously lead the peoples of the U.S.S.R. to the construction of Communist society.

The Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U.(B) shows how the Bolshevik Party grew strong in a bitter struggle against the enemies of the people, how it smashed the landlords, capitalists, kulaks, wreckers and spies. This book reveals the force with which the Bolshevik Party settled accounts with all hirelings of the capitalist world who sought to hinder the victorious onward march of the proletarian revolution and the building of Socialism.

The Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U.(B) is an excellent source of revolutionary experience and revolutionary inspiration to the cadres of the Communist Parties in all countries. A study of the history of the Bolshevik Party equips us with knowledge of the laws of the political struggle, with knowledge of the motive forces of the revolution, with knowledge of the laws of social development. "The study of the history of the C.P.S.U.(B)", we read in the Short Course,

“strengthens our certainty of the ultimate victory of the great cause of the Party of Lenin-Stalin, the victory of Communism throughout the world.”

I.

Communist Parties in the capitalist countries draw from the history of the C.P.S.U.(B) invaluable experience for their struggle against capitalism, against the imperialist warmongers, for the struggle for bread, peace and freedom for the working people. They are learning- from the great example of the C.P.S.U.(B), how to unite the broad masses of the people around the Party’s banner, how to fight successfully against the bourgeois parties, how steadfastly and consistently to expose the Right-Socialist agency in the working class. The Communist Parties learn from the experience of the C.P.S.U.(B) how to combat sectarian views which hinder the Parties from making a causeway to the proletarian and non-proletarian working masses. They learn how to find the way to the broad masses of the proletariat, to the hearts of the working people, how to prepare them for the struggle for the overthrow of capitalist slavery.

The Communist and Workers’ Parties in the People’s Democracies have drawn from the experience of the C.P.S.U.(B) invaluable guidance for the successful national liberal ion struggle against fascist slavery, for establishing the power of the working people, headed by the working class. They are learning from the experience of the C.P.S.U.(B) how to build Socialism successfully, how to fight the class enemy in the specific conditions of the system of People’s Democracy, which is a form of proletarian dictatorship. The Short Course of the History of the Communist Party

of the Soviet Union (B), acquaints the Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies with the difficulties encountered in building a Socialist society and how to surmount them. The struggle for Socialist industrialisation, the accumulation of' means for building a heavy industry capable of technically re-equipping the entire national economy, the training of new cadres of technicians and engineers and the struggle against sabotage, require the mobilisation of all the forces of the Party and the people as is taught by the experience of the C.P.S.U.(B). The solution of the most difficult historical task of the proletarian dictatorship—the switch over of the small individual peasant households to the path of Socialism, strict adherence to the voluntary principle in switching the peasants to the collective-farm path of development, the elimination of the kulaks as a class and the destruction of the last roots of capitalism when all the essential conditions for this are ripe—require skilful political leadership and deep consciousness on the part of the cadres of the Communist and Workers' Parties.

Stalin's book exposes the counter-revolutionary "theories" of the dying-out of class struggle, of the "peaceful growing" of capitalism into Communism—"theories" hostile to Marxism-Leninism. Relying on the experience of the C.P.S.U.(B) and analysing numerous facts from the life of the Soviet State and the Bolshevik Party, Comrade Stalin shows that the struggle for Socialism is a fierce class struggle, that the successes of Socialism call forth the active resistance of the internal and external enemies of Socialism. From the experience of the Soviet Union, from the experience of the C.P.S.U.(B). it is clear that in the struggle against the peoples and States which have taken the path of

building Socialism, the imperialist world employs and will continue to employ the most varied and subtle forms of struggle in order to disrupt the building of the new life.

The Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U.(B) teaches the Communist and Workers Parties and all working people revolutionary vigilance. In the struggle against the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, the imperialist bourgeoisie makes use of the mercenary, corrupt leaders of the Social Democratic Parties—these faithful lackeys of the bourgeoisie who see no other purpose in life but to support the tottering, utterly rotten capitalist system. The Attlees and Bevins, the Mochs and Schumachers, the Saragats and Renners will “go down in history” as one of the last defence lines created by capitalism to preserve its domination, to keep the working masses in subordination. These so-called Social Democratic Parties are simply American parties in the respective country. It would now be impossible to find more loyal exponents of the reactionary American policy than the Right Socialist leaders.

The imperialist bourgeoisie is also using in its struggle against the great progressive forces, the despicable espionage Tito-Rankovic gang, which, with the aid of the Anglo-American imperialists, has seized power in Yugoslavia, persecutes the peoples of Yugoslavia and carries out the foul assignments of the imperialist intelligence services and the military staffs of the aggressive capitalist countries. The great experience of the C.P.S.U.(B) teaches how steadfastly, consistently and relentlessly to expose these and other enemies of the working class, how to unmask and bring them out into the open and to ceaselessly sharpen the

vigilance of the masses, how to fight the enemies of the people.

II.

The closing pages of the Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U.(B) are of particular importance. In concise theses, rich in content, Comrade Stalin generalises the main lessons of the historical path traversed by the C.P.S.U.(B). These pages of the Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U.(B) are especially important for all the Communist and Workers' Parties of the world for those who are struggling in the difficult conditions of the bourgeois system, for those who are working under illegal or semi-legal conditions and for those who have come to power.

The main lesson of the history of the C.P.S.U.(B) is that without a genuine proletarian revolutionary party there is not, nor can there be, any victory of the working people and their liberation from the yoke of capitalism.

“The history of the Party teaches us, first of all, that the victory of the proletarian revolution, the victory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, is impossible without a revolutionary party of (the proletariat, a party free from opportunism, irreconcilable towards compromisers and capitulators, and revolutionary in its attitude towards the bourgeoisie and its State power.”

Only a Marxist-Leninist Party can be such a Party, a party of social revolution capable of leading the broad masses of the working people to the assault on capitalism, to the building of Socialism. Lenin and Stalin moulded and welded such a Party.

Throughout the book, J. V. Stalin shows to what

great heights the Bolshevik Party elevates the role and significance of revolutionary theory.

“The power of the Marxist-Leninist theory”, we read in the Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U.(B), “lies in the fact that it enables the Party to find the right orientation in any situation, to understand the inner connection of current events, to foresee their course and to perceive not only how and in what direction they are developing in the present, but how and in what direction they are bound to develop in the future.”

Only Marxist-Leninist theory gives the Party confidence in being able to solve correctly the tasks facing it. A party which does not master Marxist-Leninist theory is doomed to grope blindly; it loses confidence in its actions; it is incapable of leading the working class forward.

In the Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U.(B) Comrade Stalin strongly stigmatises dogmatism. “Marxist-Leninist theory,” he writes, “must not be regarded as a collection of dogmas, as a catechism, as a symbol of faith, and the Marxists themselves as pedants and dogmatists.”

In his recent brilliant works on linguistics, J. V. Stalin, again sharply stigmatised dogmatism and talmudism and pointed out that Marxism is the enemy of dogmatism. Comrade Stalin explains that mastery of Marxist-Leninist theory means constantly enriching this theory with the new experience of the revolutionary movement, the ability to replace certain propositions that have become outdated and do not correspond to the new situation, with new conclusions and propositions arising from the new historical situation.

As an example of the theoretical development of

Marxism, by V. I. Lenin in the new historical epoch, the epoch of imperialism and proletarian revolution, Comrade Stalin points to Lenin's great discovery of the Soviet Republic as the ideal political form of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and to Lenin's other great discovery of the possibility of the victory of Socialism in one country, taken singly.

"And just because Lenin and the Leninists have advanced the Marxist theory," states the Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U.(B), "Leninism is a further development of Marxism; it is Marxism in the new conditions of the class struggle of the proletariat, Marxism of the epoch of imperialism and proletarian revolutions, Marxism of the epoch of the victory of Socialism on one-sixth of the earth's surface."

Throughout the book, J. V. Stalin attaches enormous importance to development of criticism and self-criticism in the working class parties. The Bolshevik Party, he writes, if it wishes to perform its role as leader of the working class must not be carried away by success, must not become conceited, must be able to see its shortcomings. One of the main reasons why revolutionary parties perished, as is taught by the experience of history, was that they covered up their sore problems by pretending that all was well, became conceited, complacent, cut themselves off from life and lost face.

"A Party is invincible", states the Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U.(B), it does not fear criticism and self-criticism, if it does not gloss over the mistakes and defects in its work, if it teaches and educates its cadres by drawing the lessons from the mistakes in Party work, and if it knows how to correct its mistakes in time."

III.

Dialectical and historical materialism, emphasises Comrade Stalin, forms the theoretical foundation of Communism. Dialectical and historical materialism is the world outlook of the Marxist-Leninist Party, it is the theoretical basis of the Party. Hence, the study of this basis is the duty of every active member of the Communist and Workers' Party.

J. V. Stalin's work on dialectical and historical materialism, which is an organic part of the Short History of the C.P.S.U.(B), has an importance of its own. It raises to a new level the philosophy of Marxism-Leninism. The most important feature of this work is that it reveals the profound connection between Marxist philosophy and the revolutionary activities of the Bolshevik Party. This work shows most forcefully what conclusions have to be drawn from the Marxist dialectics for the practical revolutionary activities of the Party, it shows that, guided in its activities by Marxist dialectics, the Bolshevik Party always looks forward and not backward, that it orientates itself towards everything progressive, towards everything with a future, towards everything that is growing and developing.

From the Marxist dialectics there emerges directly the need for working-class parties to conduct a revolutionary policy. In order not to err in policy, points out Comrade Stalin, one must be a revolutionary and not a reformist, pursue an uncompromising proletarian class policy and not a policy of harmony with the interests of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.

From the Marxist dialectics there issues directly the need not to cover up the contradictions of the capitalist system, but to "disclose and unravel them; not to try to

check the class struggle but to carry it to its conclusion.”

Thus, J. V. Stalin links questions of theory with the practice of the revolutionary struggle of the proletarian Parties, thus he shows Marxism-Leninism in action. It is this—the fact that the Bolshevik Party, throughout its entire history, has been guided steadfastly and consistently by an advanced revolutionary theory—that enabled it to solve successfully the tasks confronting it. Guided by this advanced theory and understanding the course of social events, the laws of political struggle, the Bolshevik Party marched in its history from victory to victory.

Comrade Stalin also showed how the course of historic events had consigned to the dustbins of history the “Economists,” Mensheviks, the Socialist-Revolutionaries and others who did not understand the laws of political life, did not know the laws of social development and who, consequently, were crushed and destroyed.

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The Short Course of the C.P.S.U.(B) is a great ideological weapon of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the world. Millions of working people in all countries are studying this brilliant book; acquiring from it confidence in their struggle, confidence in victory.

The imperialist warmongers, following in the footsteps of the Hitlerites, have launched a fascist crusade against the Communists in a number of countries. In their blindness they really believe that they can “destroy” Marxism, “destroy” Communism. Comrade Stalin has exposed similar attempts by the

Hitlerites. "Marxism," he wrote, "is the scientific expression of the fundamental interests of the working class. If Marxism is to be destroyed, the working class must be destroyed. And it is impossible to destroy the working class. More than eighty years have passed since Marxism came into the arena. During this time, scores and hundreds of bourgeois governments have tried to destroy Marxism. But what has been the upshot? Bourgeois governments have come and gone, but Marxism still goes on. Moreover, Marxism has achieved complete victory on one-sixth of the globe—has achieved it in the very country in which Marxism was considered to have been utterly destroyed."

Since the time J. V. Stalin wrote these remarkable lines, Marxism has achieved new brilliant victories. Marxism cannot be "destroyed".

Capitalism is a system which has outlived itself. It can "ensure" for the people nothing but an armament drive, new wars, destruction of productive forces, bestial crimes, annihilation of millions of people. What the Hitlerite bandits did in the Second World War, what the American imperialist gangsters are doing now in Korea shows what capitalism is "capable of" in the present historical conditions. But mighty forces are counterposed to the world of oppression, blood and violence. They are growing daily, becoming ever more consolidated and stronger. The Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic, the People's Democracies, the peace movement in all countries—testify to the might and invincibility of the forces of peace, democracy and Socialism.

The Communist and Workers' Parties in all countries, equipped with the great ideological weapon of scientific Communism, are heading for, and will

achieve, final victory.

STRUGGLE AGAINST GROWTH OF FASCIST REACTION IN THE U.S.A. John Williamson, Secretary, National Committee, Communist Party, U.S.A.

At home as well as abroad, American imperialism is desperately trying to sell its war program under the false labels of “democracy” and “human rights.” The Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the Atlantic Pact—and now the war against the Korean people—are all falsely advertised as measures necessary to maintain world peace, defend the sovereignty of small nations, etc. But monopoly capital and its two party system, operating through the Truman Administration, have accompanied these assaults against other peoples’ rights with a step-by-step drive to destroy the remnants of bourgeois democracy at home.

The fascist-minded Un-American Committee of the United States Congress, established ten years ago, is now a permanent fixture. Its chairman, J. Parnell Thomas, was convicted of stealing government funds. He has just been freed from jail, while 25 anti-fascists, including Eugene Dennis, the general secretary of the Communist Party, are in prison for challenging his standards of “Americanism”.

The fascist ideology of this infamous committee is being used as a yardstick for employment in the civil service, our educational institutions, and private industry. The “loyalty order”, through which Truman purged all government organs of all Communists and other progressives, was followed by the adoption of “teacher’s oaths” and “non-Communist affidavits” for

trade union leaders. The rank and file membership of the trade unions are increasingly subjected to a "political test" and progressives are finding it increasingly difficult to get jobs in private industry.

All avenues of mass communication in the hands of Wall Street are subject to surveillance and organized pro-fascist pressure which prevents the appearance or use of writers and artists who at one time or another in their lives harboured a progressive thought.

A Hollywood studio has just called off its plans to produce a movie dealing with the life of Hiawatha, an Indian chief of the fifteenth century immortalized in the poem of Longfellow. According to a studio spokesman, it was Hiawatha's efforts as a peacemaker among the warring Indian tribes that gave rise to concern among the Hollywood bosses that a movie based on his legend "might be regarded as a message for peace and therefore helpful to present Communist designs."

This obscurantist thought-control is accompanied by mounting violence against the Negro people, and by combined employer-government repression of the working class. Acting under the authority of the Taft-Hartley slave labour law, Truman has intervened to break the strikes of the railroad workers and, earlier, attempted to break the historic strike of the coal miners. While the cost of living soars, the workers are being threatened with a wage freeze and a demand that they surrender the right to strike.

At the same time, there is a marked growth of police violence against peaceful assemblies and vigilante attacks where workers circulated petitions around the World Peace Pledge. For the first time in over 100 years, peaceful rallies have been banned in New York City's Union Square. In a host of cities, local

ordinances, requiring registration of local Communists and thus nullifying the right to free speech and assembly, are being passed.

All of these and many other manifestations of the developing fascist reaction in our country are ostensibly aimed “only” at the Communist Party and the advanced peace forces. But, while our Party feels the sharpest edge of this fascist assault and is rapidly being deprived of all its constitutional rights, the labour movement as a whole, the Negro people, and the broad masses of the American people are also fast losing decisive features of their civil liberty.

The fascist bills just passed by the U.S. Congress aim at pushing the country another big step towards the open terror rule of monopoly dictatorship. These McCarran, Mundt, Kilgore bills wrap up in one package every repressive proposal which has been advanced in Congress and blocked by the mass popular will in the recent past. They can be compared only to the Hitler Enabling Act of 1933.

The monstrous law finally passed by the U.S. Senate on September 23 requires the Communist Party and all organizations designated by the Attorney General as “Communist fronts” to “register”. Individual members will be placed on a blacklist. They will be denied public employment, the right to travel abroad, and be liable to prosecution under the infamous Smith Act as “spies”, “saboteurs”, etc. All mail and publications of the Communist Party and other progressive groups will have to carry a label in effect characterizing it as “subversive.”

The law authorises the Government, in the event of war or “**other** emergency situations” (that is, whenever the Wall Street atomaniacs think fit), to make mass

arrests and put into concentration camps without trial so-called “subversive elements” among whom the American authorities, as is known, include all democratically-minded people. The law also imposes numerous restrictions on persons of foreign origin.

What is the real aim of the fascist legislation? The debate in Congress revealed that the American lawmakers are ridden with fear of the people, as are their Wall Street masters. Unable any longer to rule through demagoguery alone, they are using open police methods in an attempt to crush the growing economic struggles of the workers and to paralyze and destroy the rising people’s peace movement. To this end, they seek to outlaw and smash, above all, the vanguard of the American working class, the Communist Party, which, though small in number, leads and influences the broad peace-loving masses, the economic struggle of the workers, the national liberation movement of the Negro people and all defenders of democratic rights.

For this reason, the struggle to keep the Communist leaders out of jail and to defend every shred of legality that remains to the Communist Party is an integral part of the struggle to prevent the establishment of fascist dictatorship in the United States.

The Communist Party is the only conscious and consistent force in America whose active resistance to the growing threat of fascism is bulwarked with principled opposition to Wall Street’s war provocations and interventions. It is the only Party that fully recognizes the role of American imperialism as the centre of world reaction aiming at world domination by encouraging the organizing of a third world war. The Communist Party fulfills this role because it is the only force which understands that the invincible Soviet

Union, People's Democracies, the People's Republic of China and the national liberation movements of the colonial world carry on their banners the peace hopes of all peoples, and that this goal of peace corresponds to the best interests of the workers and people of the United States. Only the Communists are today able to give the American working class and people a perspective of victorious struggle against the sharpening war danger, the fascist menace, the increased attacks on the Negro people, the sharpened offensive on the economic conditions of the workers, and the ever-present threat of a new economic crisis whose development is now being retarded only by the diversion of the whole national effort into war and preparations for war.

Yet, despite confusion and division, broad opposition to the fascist drive of the Truman administration is developing in many quarters. The American masses also are far from happy about the imperialist adventure in Korea, and at least passively resist the policies leading to atomic world war. As a result, even Truman finds it necessary to engage in all kinds of demagogic manoeuvres, to pay lip service to the Bill of Rights and to sprinkle his bellicose speeches with sweet words in praise of "peace" and "freedom". The reformist and Social Democratic trade union officials are also obliged to speak out against the more open fascist moves—even though they do not organize but attempt to block militant mass action.

The Communists and all advanced American workers recognize that we who face the war-mad men of Wall Street on home ground must carry the main brunt this historic battle, and bear the main responsibility to the world working class for the defence of world peace

which is inseparably bound up with the defence of our country's democratic heritage and institutions. But we also know that world public opinion and international working class solidarity can be of great assistance.

The American working class and people remember with deep appreciation how the workers of the world helped to free Tom Mooney and saved the lives of the Scott-boro boys. Only a few weeks ago, similar actions on a world scale reinforced the united Negro and white struggle to save the lives of Willie McGee and the seven Negroes who are among the 23 innocent Negroes in America now facing execution on frame-up charges.

World public opinion has done much, and can do more, to expose the hypocrisy of the American imperialists. It can challenge the "Voice of America" to explain in its self-styled "truth campaign" how a government which adopts legislation for "registering Communists" as well as concentration camps for Communists dare claim leadership of the "free nations" of the world. It can challenge Truman who tries to pose as a defender of the United Nations Charter to explain why his Administrator and bipartisan supporters are nullifying the Constitution of the United States.

The bipartisans who boast of the superiority of their "free enterprise" system are seeking to jail all Communist leaders for adhering to the world liberating principles of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and for teaching scientific socialism. The Wall Street monopolists are threatening the atomic destruction of a progressive humanity in their vain hope of wiping out all socialist thought.

The Communist Party of the United States will continue to defend the immediate and fundamental interests of the American working class and people. It

will yield no inch of its legal rights without resolute struggle. But irrespective of the outcome of this immediate fight against the war-mad men of Wall Street and Washington, we Communists will continue to lead the American people in the struggle for peace, equality, economic security and Socialism.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES

The National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States has issued a statement in connection with the reactionary fascist “home security” McCarran-Kilgore Act, adopted by the House of Representatives and the Senate on September 23, in which it stresses its determination to fight for the annulment of this police State law.

The statement reads: Opposition by the people to this law will continue to grow, since any attempt to apply this vicious law will inevitably evoke more resolute and united opposition. Emphasising that the law imposes countless restrictions on all political activity in defence of peace, in defence of the economic wellbeing of the workers, the rights of the Negro people, etc., the National Committee statement continues: We call on all our countrymen to take up this struggle and fight together. The time has come to strengthen all the democratic organisations of the workers and of the whole people. The time has come to defend all our democratic rights and consolidate them through courageous joint actions. The time has come for all who hate fascism to act together, regardless of political views. The trade unions must intensify their economic struggle and redouble their efforts to annul the Tall-Hartley Law. The Negro people must reinforce their growing unity, insist on their demands, secure real civil rights and strengthen their bonds with the trade unions and all their allies. None must succumb to this latest attempt to intimidate those who desire peace and not an atomic world war. On the contrary, the struggle

for peace must unite new supporters, for this fascist war measure exposes the hypocrisy of the bipartisan policy of leadership of the “free nations”. It lays bare the real aims of the Wall Street imperialists.

U.S. Congress has violated the fundamental law of our country. The people of the United States must support the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Congress has allowed the forces of fascism to establish a reign of terror. The people must annul this decision of Congress and halt the fascisation of the country... No law enacted by Congress can destroy the sovereignty of the American people. The people must unite to destroy the McCarran-Kilgore police-State law and prevent its enforcement.

The statement bears the signatures of Foster, Chairman of the National Committee of the Communist Party and Secretaries Hall, Williamson and Winston.

COMMUNIST PRESS MONTH IN ITALY

The Italian Communists held their traditional Communist Press month during September, with the aim of increasing the circulation of their press and also for collections for the newspaper “Unita” and other Party periodicals.

A national festival, dedicated to the newspaper “Unita” and attended by more than 500,000 people, was held in Genoa on Sunday, September 24. The celebration ended with a monster demonstration and meeting. Speaking at this rally, Longo, Assistant General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party, read a message from Comrade Togliatti: “In our struggle against the group of rulers, who once more are taking Italy along the path which leads to war,” wrote Togliatti, “we must save peace and the lives of the Italian people. We can achieve this purpose... because the overwhelming majority of the Italian people, irrespective of class or party affiliation, do not want war and are earnestly seeking ways and means to avert it. We, Communists, our friends and sympathisers must show that there is another way.”

The National Congress of Friends of “Unita”, which summed up the results of the circulation campaign and collections for “Unita”, was held in Genoa on September 23. The sum collected totalled 130 million lira.

EMULATION IN HONOUR OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT OCTOBER REVOLUTION

The many thousand workers of the “Pokui” metallurgical works in Poland recently made a proposal to start socialist emulation on a mass scale in honour of the thirty-third anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the forthcoming Second World Peace Congress.

The metal workers pledged to mark the anniversary of the Great October Revolution with increased output, including 2,500 tons of cast iron and 3,500 tons of steel in excess of the target. The value of output over and above plan will total 274 million zloty.

The keynote of the meetings held by the factory and office workers of “Pokui” was “for peace and Socialism!”.

A NEW STEP TOWARD STRENGTHENING THE SOCIALIST ECONOMY OF HUNGARY. Istvan Friss, Member, Central Committee, Working People's Party of Hungary

By decision of the Council of Ministers, beginning with July 31, measures were introduced into industry in Hungary to regulate norms and raise the basic wage. The carrying-out of this measure, which is in keeping with the decision of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party, is of tremendous importance for the further strengthening and development of the country's economy.

Speaking at the Plenum of the Central Committee, held May 31-June 1, on the immediate tasks for developing Hungary's national economy, Comrade Erne Gerö said that the norms in industry were, in general, low and outmoded. "The low level and the fact that the norms are outmoded," he stressed, "their varied and uneven nature, are to an increasing extent becoming a serious brake and an obstacle to the rapid, even, steady increase in the productivity of labour and our whole forward movement."

Even before the Plenum of the Central Committee, the more conscious elements of the working class raised the question of the need to regulate norms. The previous general regulation of norms took place at the beginning of 1949; these were based on the level of industrial development at the time and on the experience acquired. Subsequently, the situation in industry sharply changed: new enterprises were built, the factories received new, more up-to-date

equipment, machines and instruments specialisation was introduced and also new methods of work, production was better organised and the quality of raw materials improved. It became clear to the Hungarian Working People's Party from the reports made by workers at meetings and in the press that the existing norms were lagging behind technical development and that the workers themselves considered them unfair. The Council of Ministers decision states that the increase in the basic wage should be higher, above all, in the key trades where the rate was somewhat lower: for instance, certain branches of the mining industry, and also for work calling for higher skill or greater effort.

The object of the decision of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party and Council of Ministers was to relate the wages system as closely as possible to the demands of the epoch of socialist construction.

However, a serious shortcoming of the new norms is that in the overwhelming majority of cases they are experimental-statistical. The new norms have been established in accordance with the indices actually reached for different branches of work in April 1950. As is known, the Soviet Union as early as 1935 rejected the system of experimental-statistical norms. The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), held in December 1935, oriented industry along the line of establishing technically based norms, that is, norms based on the technical and technological development of the enterprise, and also on the skill of its workers. On the other hand, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU(B) pointed out that the norms should be progressive, that is, they should not take as

their basis the average level, but should be based on the tried experience of the foremost workers.

In the given circumstances, the Hungarian Working People's Party could not insist on effecting such fundamental changes as the introduction of progressive norms, corresponding to the requirements of socialist payment for work, since we are not yet in a position to introduce even ordinary technically-based norms. Such norms exist as yet for only very few types of work, their elaboration on a mass scale calls for time; but it was impossible to postpone any longer the regulation of norms. Another reason why progressive norms could not be introduced was that the Stakhanov movement in Hungary, despite certain outstanding results, is not as yet a mass movement, and especially because the organisational and technical level of industry does not at the moment allow for the introduction of progressive norms. The managers of enterprises would not have been able to ensure the measures that would enable the worker to fulfill progressive norms.

The broad mass of the working people reacted to the measure to regulate norms with an understanding of its importance and with satisfaction. The foremost workers who realise that the outmoded norms are an obstacle to increasing production and promoting labour emulation, to the further strengthening of our economy, played their part in this. Moreover, the decision of the Central Committee of the Party made clear to the broad masses the link between the increase in wages and successful socialist construction.

The Plenum of the Central Committee ripped the mask from the class enemy in the ranks of the working class and who, by lowering norms and by machinations in the sphere of wages, sought to obstruct the economic

consolidation of the people's democratic system and to have the workers believe that it was in their interests to work as little as possible and receive as much as possible.

The decisions of the Plenum of the Central Committee helped the working people to realise that it was not in their interests to pocket the maximum amount of money for the minimum effort of work; that the worker who wants a high wage for the least work is harming his fellow workers and injuring the State of the working people, is undermining his own future and that of his own class. They realised that socialist construction calls for work, for serious effort and discipline; that an improvement in the standard of living should follow increased production, but not outstrip it.

The strained international situation and the machinations of the instigators of a new war have whetted the vigilance of the working people toward the enemy, have increased their labour enthusiasm in socialist construction. Ever since the barbarous attack of the American aggressors on the Korean people, the Hungarian workers have more and more been advancing the slogan: In answer to the bloody crimes of the imperialists we will redouble our efforts to strengthen our country!" The Hungarian Trade Union Council welcomed the initiative displayed by many thousands of workers and called upon the working people to prove their solidarity with the Korean people by increasing productivity of labour during the week, August 7-14.

This week, which became known as "Korean Week", was a brilliant demonstration of international solidarity and patriotism on the part of the Hungarian working people. New, remarkable results were achieved practically in all branches of industry. At the Mathias

Rakosi steel works, the brigade headed by the worker Sertözö reduced the time for a smelt from 4 hours and 6 minutes to 3 hours and 20 minutes. At the “Peti-Nitrogen” fertilizer works, the workers in one of the departments increased the daily output from 58,000 kilograms to 64,500. The workers in the textile industry who pledged to exceed the target by 8 per cent during “Korean Week”, actually exceeded the quota by 13 per cent. Similar results were achieved in many branches of heavy and light industry and In the building industry, Also the number of rationalisation proposals submitted during the solidarity week considerably increased.

It is not yet possible to give the general figures showing the great economic effect of the measures to raise the basic wage and regulate norms, since the work in this sphere continued until quite recently. But it can be stated that these measures have fully borne out the correctness of the Government’s decision and that they are a major success from the viewpoint of strengthening the national economy. A big contribution to this success was the fact that the Central Committee of the Party lost no time in taking the necessary measures to rectify mistakes that were brought to light. Following the instructions of the Central Committee, the Party functionaries and members took an active part in carrying out the decisions of the Council of Ministers.

By daily explanatory work and by setting a personal example, tens of thousands of propagandists helped to make the success more complete. It was due in great measure to their vigilance that the enemy was unable seriously to hamper the work of regulating the norms; his demagogic attacks encountered a fitting rebuff, and he failed to cause tangible difficulties even in those places where, apart from a whispering campaign and

slander, he tried to resort to open sabotage.

There are many examples at hand to show that production has considerably increased since the introduction of the new norms. Enterprises which immediately after the revision of norms hardly reached the target were, in the second and third weeks, already fulfilling the plan with ease and in many cases greatly overfulfilling it. In line with this, the earnings of the working people are increasing from week to week.

The revision of norms gave new impetus to labour emulation. This graphically bears out the statement of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party that low norms are a brake on emulation. The workers of the Csepel automobile works, for instance, undertook to lower the cost of production by seven per cent between July and the end of the year, to cut out waste by 50 per cent and to complete the annual plan by Comrade Stalin's birthday. On the railways the engine sheds are pledging to fulfill the autumn transport plan; the number of train crews taking part in the movement of the two thousanders is increasing; the turn round of cars takes place in less time than before.

The rise in production and the spreading labour emulation show clearly that the wages system now in operation in industry is a greater incentive in getting the working people to raise the level of production and productivity of labour than the old system. At the same time, the new wages system is stimulating study, and helping workers to improve their qualifications. The conditions are thus being furnished for raising the future level of industrial production.

Another very valuable result of the regulation of norms is that, in the course of carrying out the decisions

of the Council of Ministers, our working class has gone forward, has increased its consciousness and lightened its discipline. The working people are more vigilant with regard to the enemy, more resolute in rendering the enemy harmless. Our Party and trade union cadres have grown and developed. The managers of enterprises have learnt much, they have a greater sense of responsibility.

All this, in the aggregate, means that the regulation of norms and wages strengthens the Hungarian People's Democracy still more, consolidates the economy, ensures the possibility of developing at a still more rapid rate and that it is a new step towards building Socialism.

IN THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Having overthrown the corrupt Kuomintang regime, the regime of national betrayal, feudal oppression and colonial exploitation, the great Chinese people, under the leadership of their Communist Party and the People's Government, are confidently building a new happy life and already, in the first year of the existence of the Chinese People's Republic, have achieved immense successes.

AGRARIAN REFORM

The confiscation of the land and property of the landlords in the earlier liberated regions with a population of approximately 160 million, was carried out on the basis of the law of 1947. The peasants received more than 37 million hectares of land. The law on agrarian reform adopted at the session of the National Committee of the People's Political Consultative Council of China in June 1950, aims at abolishing feudal-landlord land ownership, in the main, throughout the country. The millions of the Chinese peasantry for whom, before this, rents had been lowered 25-30 per cent, and also the interest on loans, hailed the law with tremendous enthusiasm.

Taking into consideration the economic, national and other peculiarities of the different regions in China, the People's Government fixed a term of 2½ to 3 years for the implementation of agrarian reform. In many provinces the training of cadres is nearing completion. The Peasant Unions, in conformity with law, are the

executive bodies for the carrying out of agrarian reform and are being strengthened. Another big job now under way includes compilation of lists of the rural population according to social status.

Agrarian reform in many provinces will follow immediately after the harvest which this year will be 10-30 per cent above last year's.

READJUSTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

The People's Government is now readjusting industry and trade so that by means of centralising the allocation of orders among State enterprises and institutions, blind production will be ended. The People's Government is also helping private enterprises to produce goods more essential to the country by placing orders and ensuring both raw materials and markets.

Remarkable changes have taken place in the legal and economic position of the Chinese workers (a law has been adopted on labour protection, the law on trade unions and so forth), which has led to a marked increase in labour productivity.

State enterprises and the entire State-owned sector of industry are steadily moving in the direction of planned economy. The State organs of the Chinese People's Republic are already working on a draft of the first Five Year Plan.

In the countryside, state trading concerns are purchasing from the peasants the bulk of the tea, tung oil and other agricultural produce formerly bought by speculator merchants.

SUCSESSES OF CULTURE AND PUBLIC EDUCATION

The People's Government of China has achieved outstanding success in the realm of culture, As stated in the report of Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the Committee of Cultural and Educational Affairs, at the session of the People's Political Consultative Council, a vast popular movement for abolishing illiteracy and for education has developed in the country.

The People's Government and the Communist Party are devoting close attention to political study and popular education. In the universities and secondary schools, courses on the development of society, political economy and questions concerning people's democracy have been opened. Serious political work is carried out among the teaching personnel. Political study circles and special political educational establishments have been opened in all parts of the country.

One of the most important forms of study is the education of adults in the countryside. Last winter more than ten million peasants attended such study circles.

China now has 227 higher schools with a student body of 134,000; 3,690 secondary schools with more than one million scholars and 213,000 elementary schools attended by 16,000,000 pupils. By the end of 1949, the number of schools in Manchuria had increased by 60 per cent compared with the period of Kuomintang domination.

Big successes have been achieved in the organisation and functioning of the health service. Sanatoria and rest homes for working people as well as child consultation

centres have been opened for the first time in the country. Serious efforts are being made to train medical personnel.

Science, art and the press have also taken the path of broad and free development.

STABILISATION OF FINANCE AND PRICES AND TAX REFORM

For many years and especially during Japanese and Kuomintang domination, Chinese currency ranked among the most unstable in the world. Inflation in China soared to an unprecedented scale, since the Japanese imperialists and following them, the Kuomintang issued a mass of paper money which had no backing. Suffice it to say that in 1948 prices had jumped to nearly 800 times the pre-war level and after the issue of the Kuomintang Government's "gold yuan", soared still higher. China's currency and prices have already been stable for some months. The People's Government has also succeeded in balancing State expenditure and income. This has been described by Liu Shao-chi as the "greatest achievement of the Chinese people since the victories of the People's Liberation Army at the front".

The tax collection reform was of the greatest importance in stabilising economic life. Under the mercenary Kuomintang regime, tax collection was organised plunder of the population on a vast scale: the rich avoided paying taxes while the poor bore an exceedingly heavy burden. There were several hundred different taxes which were exacted by tax gatherers in the service of governors of provinces. The bulk of the

collected money remained in the pockets of these satraps.

Now, all taxes go to the People's Bank and are used for public needs in the interests of the broad mass of the people.



Young people gathering in the harvest on a State farm in Chi-Hen, Hupeh Province

LETTER OF FRENCH WORKERS EXPOSING TITO-FASCIST REGIME

In its issue of September 22, “l’Humanite” published a letter from two young French workers, Pierre Belour and Rene Tavernier, both of the Renault Works, who recently returned from Yugoslavia: In this letter they write:

“We went to Yugoslavia because we believed the false propaganda spread in France... The sponsors of the trip told us that we would be given the opportunity to learn the truth about Yugoslavia and then to relate it. Why are they, themselves silent when they return from Yugoslavia? Because we have seen that the Tito regime has nothing in common with Socialism. We ourselves saw two concentration camps enclosed with barbed wire where the men and women inmates are under constant surveillance. The Titoites told us that the prisoners were capitalists. But we know that this is a lie. The capitalists are free. We saw them, well fed and well dressed, in the hotels where we stayed, while the Yugoslav workers are poverty-stricken and suffer greater want than the workers in France. Everywhere we were told lies in order to mislead us,

“During a visit to a factory, we noted that the meal served in the canteen was a good one. One of the workers told us:

As a rule we don’t get such dinners. This is because you are here today.

“We had the opportunity to have a frank talk with a Yugoslav who speaks French. He told us: We cannot criticise the Tito regime. It only needs a militiaman or an officer, and the country is swarming with them

spying on the people, to inform on a Yugoslav for the latter to immediately find himself in a concentration camp.”

“Such is Tito’s police regime.

“One of the three interpreters attached to our group said that he was against the fascist regime. He managed to flee the country and cross the frontier together with us. The Trotskyites in charge of our group wanted to hand him over to the police, but all the members of our group emphatically protested, threatening to throw the Trotskyites off the train.

“But the Trotskyites are silent on this score, for they do not want to injure their propaganda.”

THE TIME HAS COME FOR THE JAPANESE PEOPLE TO UNITE IN STRUGGLE AGAINST THE ENEMY

September 3 marked the 5th anniversary of the defeat of Japanese imperialism by the anti-fascist peoples of the world. Five years ago, on September 3, 1945, the anti-fascist Second World War ended with the formal surrender of Japan. During the war, Japan controlled by the Mikado, the capitalists and militarists, was an aggressor second only to Hitlerite Germany. After invading the Chinese Island of Taiwan in 1895, Korea in 1911, Northeast China in 1931 and the vast area of the northern, eastern, central and southern parts of China in 1937, Japan, beginning with 1941, occupied the Philippines, Malaya, Indonesia, Annam, Siam and Burma. Japan was a country with a comparatively developed economy in Asia. At the same time it was the sole aggressive state in this part of the world. Japanese imperialism thus became the common enemy of the peoples of Asia. The peoples of China, Korea, Annam, Indonesia, Malaya, Burma and the Philippines waged a resolute struggle against the Japanese aggressors. When the Soviet armed forces destroyed the crack troops of the Japanese Army in our North-east and, together with the Chinese and other peoples, quickly forced Japan to surrender, the people of China and the peoples of Asia as a whole, rejoiced over the downfall of this aggressor in Asia. In the final count, the surrender of Japan also stimulated a broad national-liberation movement among the peoples of Asia. The victory of the Chinese people in the liberation war, the war for liberation being waged by the many

oppressed peoples of Asia, and the development of the people's democratic movement. are the direct outcome of the overthrow of Japanese Imperialism-the aggressor and oppressor in Asia.

But the surrender of the Japanese Government did not put an end to imperialist aggression in the East. did not eliminate the possibility of the resurgence of aggressive forces in Japan. By seizing the major share of the fruits of victory in the anti-fascist war, American imperialism has taken the place of Japan as the greatest aggressor in Asia. It occupied South Korea and unleashed the aggressive war against the Korean people. Having suffered defeat in their attempts to invade the mainland of China, the American imperialists invaded Taiwan and took control of it by armed force. At the same time they began openly to Intervene in the affairs of the Philippines and Vietnam and seek to extend their aggressive plotting to Indonesia, Siam, Burma, India and Pakistan, By pursuing a policy of turning Japan into a colony and military base for America, the American imperialists have also become' the enemy of the Japanese people.

The interests of the Japanese people are the direct opposite of the interests of the Japanese aggressors. During the aggressive war waged by Japan, the Japanese aggressors intensified their oppression and exploitation of the Japanese people. In violation of the Potsdam Declaration, the American occupation authorities did not even attempt to weed out aggressive forces In Japan and did not support the democratic forces in the country. On the contrary, they retained aggressive forces in Japan as an Instrument for oppressing the Japanese people and supported them so as to use them to subordinate the peoples of Asia.

Moreover, the Japanese aggressive forces, availing themselves of the protection of the American occupation authorities, have preserved their reactionary rule over the Japanese people and are trying to continue their aggressive policy in relation to the different countries of the East. Under American occupation, Japan is again becoming a centre for Imperialist aggression and fascist reaction in Asia.

That is why the people of China and the peoples of Asia as a whole cannot but jointly resist American imperialism—the successor and patron of Japanese imperialism. It is for this reason that the people of China and the peoples of Asia as a whole are displaying such keen interest in the situation in Japan and in the struggle of the Japanese people.

It is absolutely clear that a bright future for Japan and the prospect of her becoming a State capable of co-operating and living in peace with all other countries in Asia, depend on the Japanese people themselves and on none else.

Two roads are open to the Japanese people: one indicated by the ruling class of Japan and the other by the Communist Party of Japan—the Party of the working class of Japan. The ruling class of Japan tell the Japanese people that Japan should collaborate with American imperialism and be prepared to sign a peace treaty only with the United States and allow it to rearm Japan, to keep American troops in the country permanently and to conclude an aggressive military alliance with the U.S. The Japanese ruling class declares that the sole path of regeneration for Japan lies through a new world war and only if it sides with the American Government in this war. Thus, doing everything to carry out the will of the American occupation authorities, it

has launched a brutal onslaught against the democratic forces of the Japanese people and, above all, against the Communist Party of Japan, while at the same time actively preparing to take part in American aggression against Taiwan and Korea.

In contrast to this, the Communist Party of Japan tells the Japanese people that Japan should vigorously oppose a separate peace, should strive for an over-all peace treaty (with the Soviet Union and China among the signatories), establish peaceful friendly relations with the peoples of Asia and together with the U.S.S.R., the Chinese People's Republic, the Korean People's Democratic Republic and the entire camp of peace and democracy fight against a new world war, otherwise Japan is doomed to destruction. The Communist Party of Japan calls upon the Japanese people to unite in the Democratic National Front in order, together, to fight against the American imperialists who are enslaving and destroying Japan and against their watchdog—the reactionary Japanese Government, for they are the common enemy of the Japanese people. Unless they are overthrown the Japanese people will be in a hopeless position. Any weakening in the struggle against either of these two enemies would be a mistake.

As is known, the Japanese ruling class is deceiving and betraying the Japanese people. It is this very class that forced Japan to launch the aggressive war which encountered the resolute resistance of the peoples of the world, and especially of the peoples of Asia. It is this very class that brought about Japan's defeat five years ago and imposed on Japan occupation, oppression and plunder by foreign imperialism since then. Now they are again trying to plunge Japan into a new gamble, to send the Japanese people to die for the interests of

Wall Street monopoly capital, interests that are alien to it. The Japanese people must resolutely reject the path indicated by the Japanese reactionaries, and closely rally round the Communist Party of Japan. The history of the past 28 years shows that the Communist Party of Japan alone always fought vigorously against all aggressive encroachments and always, despite persecution, remained steadfast. It is the most loyal and reliable representative of the Japanese people, the symbol of independent, democratic and peace-loving Japan. The path indicated by it is the only correct path, and only along this path will the Japanese people attain real national revival.

Owing to lack of experience, the Communist Party of Japan committed certain mistakes of principle. However, after last January, it corrected, these mistakes and defined a correct general line for the Party. That is precisely why the American occupation authorities and their watch dog—the reactionary Government of Japan—enforced their infamous “purge” of the leadership of the Communist Party. The Communist Party of Japan and the Japanese people with pride regard this “purge” of the leadership as a tribute to the Communist Party and the people, for it shows that the Communist Party has rejected the path proposed by the American and Japanese reactionaries, the path which once before led to Japan’s defeat, and which can again lead to the same result. At the same time it shows that the Communist Party is guiding the Japanese people along the correct path of national revival. Precisely for this reason the American and Japanese reactionaries will continue to resort to each and every means in order to destroy the Communist Party of Japan. Not only will they continue to “purge”

the Communist Party and to suppress it by external means, they will try also to split and undermine it from within.

Consequently, all loyal and true members of the Communist Party of Japan must be exceptionally vigilant toward such machinations by the enemy, must combat all attempts by the enemy to split and disunite its ranks, must closely rally round the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan and adhere to its line in order to wage an organised struggle against the enemy.

Just now, in view of the complex situation, solidarity and accord Within the Communist Party of Japan and the determination of all its members to preserve the internal unity of the Party, is the all essential task.

There have been cases recently when certain members of the Communist Party of Japan doubted or rejected the correctness of the Central Committee line, advanced a number of incorrect Leftist and adventurist slogans and demanded that, In the present critical situation, the Party should cease its activities and enter into useless discussion with them and adopt certain unnecessary organisational measures.

It is absolutely clear that the attitude of these members of the Communist Party is incorrect. They should calmly consider the present situation, renounce their incorrect demands and slogans and sincerely unite with the majority of the Communist Party of Japan round its leading organ.

Certain differences of opinion can be discussed and settled on the basis of unity. In order gradually to, achieve unanimity of views the Party can organise and arrange discussions as the external and internal

situation permits. Or, instead of demanding that the other members of the Communist Party and the Central Committee hastily accept these views, let the course of events settle the question.

If these views are not approved (then those who express them should not take arbitrary steps that might endanger the unity of the Party. Only in this way can the Party be strengthened. Otherwise they will play into the hands of the enemy, will help him. All loyal and true members of the Communist Party of Japan must avoid this.

On the other hand, the leading organ of the Communist Party of Japan (today the provisional leading body) should adopt a very careful attitude toward comrades holding divergent opinions, should patiently listen to their views, adopt them if acceptable and, if not, convince the comrades accordingly. Those who remain unconvinced as yet should be allowed to keep to their opinion for the present and given the possibility to prove in practice that they are right, providing they submit to Party discipline. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan must unite all devoted members of the Party who hold different views, and not resort to hasty organisational conclusions, for no ideological question can be settled by purely organisational methods. Otherwise this will aggravate differences inside the Party, cause harm to the unity of the Party and will be used by enemies and spies to split and destroy the Party. This is what the leading organ of the Communist Party of Japan must avoid.

The leadership of Party organisations must be able to distinguish the loyal comrades who entertain different views, from spies who have infiltrated into the Party. (With regard to the latter it is necessary to

possess convincing evidence of their links with the enemy). Two different approaches should be made when dealing with these two different kinds of people: the spies must be exposed and expelled from the Party, whereas all loyal members of the Party should be united and together fight the enemy.

The comrades in Japan should understand that only by adopting such measures will it be possible for them more effectively to unite all loyal members of the Party in order to expose, isolate and expel disruptors and spies. Such is our sincere proposal to the Japanese comrades.

On the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the victory over Japan, when the peoples of Asia are waging a struggle against the aggression of American imperialism, we want to see the further strengthening of the democratic national solidarity of the Japanese people and internal unity in the Communist Party of Japan, the vanguard of the Japanese people. Unity is now the vital thing for the Japanese people and the peoples of Asia.

**Editorial from “People’s Daily”,
Organ of the C.C. of Communist
Party of China,
September 3, 1950**

THE BRIGHTON TRADES UNION CONGRESS. Harry Pollitt, General Secretary, Communist Party of Great Britain

I never attend a Trades Union Congress without wishing it was being held in some great industrial centre, so that the workers from the factories could watch its proceedings, see what kind of leaders they have, how their money is spent and to what purpose.

There were rank-and-file delegates at Brighton, who thought they would see their leaders tackle the things that the workers are so worried about. The wages issue and the rise in the cost of living; the way we have got under the thumb of the U.S.A.; the wars in Malaya and Korea; the atom bomb, rearmament, the lengthening of the conscription period; the cuts in schools, houses and hospitals.

Was any lead of a working-class character on all these problems given by the General Council? Were the rank-and-file delegates encouraged to put their ideas forward on them? Did the General Council try to get a sense of urgency and responsibility as to what should be done to fight the employers and war-makers? Did it in any way even reflect the concern of the workers in the workshops at the situation Britain finds itself in?

They did none of these things, and had not the slightest intention of doing so.

The Brighton T.U.C. was organised and led by frightened and hysterical leaders, terrified at the results of their own past policies and desperately seeking alibis to prevent this from becoming more

widely understood.

It was led by trade union leaders for whom exploitation and capitalists no longer exist, men who from the start to the close of the Congress uttered no single word against the employers or capitalism.

When they spoke they trembled with uncontrolled hysteria, but all this was against Communism and the Communist Party.

The main spirit of Brighton is meant—if the General Council has its way—to make the trade unions lead the employers' fight against the camp of peace and Socialism.

What was the trick worked at Brighton in the presidential address of Mr. Bullock, in the speeches of Attlee and Tewson?

It was this line of talk: "We have had five difficult years. We have made many sacrifices. We had just turned the comer and great gains were going to be obtained, but now, we have had to increase our expenditure on defence, take part in a war in Malaya and Korea, and abandon our social plans for the future through having to adopt a great programme of rearmament."

Now, is that picture even remotely true? It is not. The Labour Government in its hatred of Communism has allied itself with the most brutal and aggressive power the world has ever known—the U.S.A.—and has rejected alliance with the greatest, most constructive and peace-loving socialist power in the world—the U.S.S.R.

It is through the American alliance that Britain has been forced into pacts like the Brussels Agreement, Atlantic Pact, into rearmament, into the war in Korea today and Formosa tomorrow. In the meantime, the U.S.A. refuses to lower its prohibitive tariffs; steals

Britain's colonial markets; re-equips Western Germany and Japan.

But the right-wing leaders of the General Council are not concerned with facing the real state of affairs in the country; they can think of nothing but their manufactured bogeys of Communism. They talk about "moral values"! But they are experts at making black appear white. Immediately after the T.U.C. in September 1949, the U.S.A. forced Britain to devalue the pound sterling, which Cripps had declared again and again with the full support of the Government and T.U.C., would take place only over his dead body.

The President of the Brighton T.U.C. had the audacity to declare: "The Chancellor of the Exchequer had to take the serious step of devaluing sterling. This very necessary but hazardous action has so far accomplished a desirable purpose."

And that "apostle of morality," Attlee, went further and stated to the T.U.C.

"The distasteful, but necessary, devaluation of the pound sterling was having the results which we anticipated."

But these labour leaders didn't dare tell the Congress delegates that the startling rise in the cost of living since devaluation took place as the result of a policy forced on Britain by Wall Street. These champions of "morality and spiritual values" knew last September (1949) they were going to devalue the pound, and they singled the Trades Union Congress into supporting the wage-freeze policy on the ground that prices would come down, when all the time they knew that prices would go up and up.

They dare to talk about "Communists being the agents of a foreign power." But history has no

precedent for an alleged great Power like Britain so abjectly and slavishly carrying out the orders of the U.S.A. in the hope of halting the rising tide of the fight for national liberation, independence, peace and Socialism.

Behind the slick phrases of Attlee about rearmament lies the intention of a gigantic speed-up in the factories; the attempt to force the workers to give up customs and practices which are a safeguard for their wages and jobs; the direction, and transference of labour; longer hours—all of which will be accompanied by higher prices, higher profits for the capitalists, shortages of essential commodities; drastic curtailment of essential social services and building of new houses.

This is one price to be paid by the workers for the politics of the Labour Government and the General Council, in tying Britain to the war chariot of American imperialism.

But there is another price also to be paid, if the policy of the Labour Government, supported by the General Council, lands Britain in a third world war. It is the danger of being completely obliterated through atomic warfare. And yet the Tewsons and Deakins go blue in the face begging Congress not to demand the abolition of the atom bomb. They are prepared to see our cities totally destroyed and this island made uninhabitable for years and years, and all in their hatred of Communism and the Soviet Union.

A lot was said by Deakin, Tewson and Attlee at Brighton about democracy and it is high time that this issue was raised sharply in the factories and trade union branches. For these passionate exponents of “British Democracy” are those who annul every vestige of democracy in their own trade unions.

Since the advent of a Labour Government, more and more of the time of Trade Union conferences each year is being given over to representatives of the Government and to leaders whose speeches are in defence of the Government. This is also the case with the Trades Union Congress. The opportunities for delegates from the factories to express their point of view get less year by year. But for the reactionary “fraternal delegates” from America and Canada, for Government representatives, and for what are termed “speakers who will lead in” for the General Council, more and more time is being given.

The minority who fought so hard at Congress can be justly proud of the fight they put up in a very difficult situation. It has taken three years of hard fighting to get the wage freeze policy seriously defeated. Those who led this fight have been subjected to every form of abuse from the right-wing leaders of the General Council. The workers at the Trades Union Congress have found that Deakin’s policy on wage restraint is a wrong one. They will soon find that out also in relation to his policy on Korea.

Of course there is an apparent contradiction on the voting on the wage freeze resolution and the voting on the Korea resolution. It arises because there is still far too little political discussion inside the factories and trade union branches—still far too much concentration on what are called “the immediate practical things”, and not sufficient understanding that it is from the political situation and policies adopted to meet it, that all the “immediate practical things” arise. It is this which leads to setbacks and defeats for the workers. If the political issues of the day had been as seriously discussed in the factories and trade union branches as

the General Council's policy on the wage freeze and equal pay for equal work had been, the General Council at Brighton would have been defeated in the same way on the political issue as they were on these two issues.

The right-wing trade union leaders who are foremost in denouncing politics in the Unions, have themselves shown the example to the workers. They judge everything from a political standpoint, the reactionary stand: point of social democracy. They have succeeded in turning the Trades Union Congress into a mere political appendage of the Labour Party and Government.

It will now be a fatal mistake if the militant workers say, "we won out on ending the wage freeze and in demanding equal pay for equal work, and let it stop at that." Wage increases and equal pay will have to be fought for in the factories and trade union branches, and rest assured the right wing leaders of the General Council will move heaven and earth to prevent this from taking place. Resolutions on paper are one thing, action to secure them is another.

We are fully aware of all the attacks of the Press and the B.B.C. on the Soviet Union, on Communism and the Communist Party. We understand the speeches of Tewson, Attlee and Deakin. We know what is cooking and will face it and defeat it. When the hysterical outbursts of these leaders have been forgotten, there are hundreds of the Brighton Congress delegates who will ask themselves: "And where do we go from here?"

We Communists have not been defeated. We are neither intimidated nor afraid. We know that the last word has not been said at Brighton. The principal General Council leaders returned from Brighton more worried and frightened than when they went there. The

U.S. warmongers cannot be happy either at the strong anti-American feeling that was expressed at the Congress.

It was not a united Congress. It was not a Congress that can make the warmongers believe that it is all plain-sailing for them, nor one that can make the profit-makers feel the barometer has been set "fair" for them.

The last word will be spoken, not by the General Council, but in the factories and trade union branches. Passivity and belief in false Labour leaders have brought us into a situation where splendid British lads who could be carrying forward the fight for Socialism in Britain, who could be building houses, weaving cloth, tilling the soil, forging steel, digging coal, manning the trains and docks, are being maimed and killed fighting for the profits of British tin and rubber millionaires in Malaya, and for Yankee imperialists in Korea. Their blood is not on our hands. It is on the hands of Attlee, Deakin and Tewson.

The British Trade Union movement needs men with flaming tongues to rouse the masses to action before it is too late. It needs the militant spirit and sacrifice of the heroes of the 1926 General Strike and Miners' Lock-Out, to inspire the masses to action in defence of wages, full employment on constructive work, our national independence and peace. It needs fighters against sectionalism and purely craft outlooks: men and women who won't cringe before a Wall Street millionaire's frown, who will recall our triumphs of the past, and refuse to see them squandered by people who serve the interests of capitalism. It needs men and women who believe in Socialism—yes, men and women who want power for the working class, and know that to do this, a united, militant, fighting trade union

movement against the bosses, against capitalism and against Labour leaders who conspire against, disorganise and betray the interests of the working class, is a vital necessity.

That is the lesson of Brighton.

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN

The thirtieth anniversary of the Communist Party was celebrated in London on September 24 at a meeting attended by 9,000 people. The meeting was held under the slogan of the struggle for peace. The audience warmly greeted the call of Harry Pollitt, General Secretary of the British Communist Party, for the establishment of mutual understanding between Great Britain and the U.S.S.R., to frustrate the attempts of the U.S. imperialists to unleash a third world war. Congratulations from Communist and Workers Parties in all countries of the world were read at the meeting.

The message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (B) to the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain was hailed with stormy applause.

“TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY

“The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union sends fraternal greetings to the advanced detachment of the working class of Great Britain—the British Communist Party,—on the occasion of its thirtieth anniversary.

“We wish the Communist Party of Gt. Britain every success in its work of strengthening its ranks in the struggle for uniting the working class for strengthening the friendship between the British people and the peoples of the Soviet Union and for consolidating the

ranks of the progressive forces in the fight for peace and against the imperialist aggressors who are seeking to unleash a new war.

“We send our sincere wishes for the success of the British Communist Party in its struggle to defend the vital interests of the British working people and the cause of peace, democracy and Socialism.

**Central Committee of the
Communist Party of the Soviet
Union”.**

The message of the Communist Party of China, signed by Mao Tse-tung, was also hailed with loud applause.

The gathering was addressed by Harry Pollitt. Referring to the military operations in Korea, Pollitt, amidst tumultuous applause, declared that he was confident of the final victory of the Korean people just as he believed in the victory of the peoples of the Soviet Union in the most critical period of the battle of Stalingrad. Pollitt called upon the British people to bend all their efforts to bring about a change in the fatal foreign policy pursued by the government. The Communist Party calls on all working people in Britain to unite their forces in a gigantic campaign against the extension of military service; to ensure that British troops be brought home from Malaya and Korea; that the Chinese People’s Republic shall be admitted to the United Nations; and that Britain shall commence new negotiations for trade agreements with the Soviet Union, the People’s Democracies of Eastern Europe, and the New China. At the same time all lovers of peace have the duty of giving the fullest support to the World

Peace Congress which is to be held in Sheffield in November and make it a landmark in the struggle for peace.

In conclusion, Pollitt read a message of greetings to J. V. Stalin—the giant of Communism, the leader of the working class of the world”.

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF URUGUAY

The Communist Party of Uruguay as founded on September 21, thirty years ago. The working people of Uruguay marked the anniversary by holding numerous meetings and rallies at which they emphasized the role of the Party as the most consistent fighter for peace, the continuer of the struggle of Artigas—the national hero of Uruguay—for national liberation.

On the eve of the anniversary, there appeared in Montevideo the first issue of the newspaper “Verdad” (Truth). The leading article in the newspaper stated: “We are coming out as the organ of the Communist Party in order to bend all our efforts to the struggle for peace, for national liberation and for Uruguay’s sovereignty, against American imperialism... We shall speak the direct truth, promote unity of the working class and the people, and resolutely fight those who, for dollars or pounds, betray the masses.”

PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF GERMANY

At the recent plenum of the Central Board of the Communist Party of Germany, Max Reimann, Chairman of the Communist Party of Germany, pointed out that the Adenauer clique, on the orders of its foreign masters, was imposing on the working people of Western Germany the burden of the preparations for a third world war. Reimann stressed the need of explaining to the working masses that by waging a successful struggle against the high cost of living they would be striking a decisive blow at the arming and formation of a West German mercenary army.

The Plenum resolved to address an open letter to Social-Democratic workers, calling on them to conduct a joint struggle in defence of peace and the democratic rights of the people.

The Plenum also decided to convene a Congress of the Communist Party of Germany on November 17.

GROWING RESISTANCE TO TITO REGIME

The working peasantry of Yugoslavia, ruthlessly exploited by the fascist Tito clique, are living under extremely onerous conditions. Special squads make the rounds of villages and hamlets and force the peasants to hand over grain, livestock, fodder, etc. The so-called Slate quotas are a heavy burden on the working peasantry who are beginning to realise, more and more, the need to resist the fascist Tito clique.

In its issue of September 20, the Tito newspaper "Borba" wrote with unconcealed alarm about one of the forms of resistance offered by the working peasantry. In a special leader it viciously, attacks all the Yugoslav peasantry. "Borba" involuntarily admitted that "the peasantry either sell or slaughter their cattle, regardless of whether fodder is available."

"Borba", of course, is concealing the real reasons for the mass slaughter of livestock, the fact that the peasants do not want their cattle to fall into the hands of the Tito satraps. Even so the newspaper is compelled to make the significant admission that "the entire peasantry is panic-stricken".

"Borba's" admission is all the more significant seeing that more and more reports are coming in from various districts in Yugoslavia about armed clashes between the peasants and punitive expeditions of the hangman Rankovic. The Yugoslav peasantry are taking to active forms of struggle against the Tito clique, for the liberation of their country.

STRIKE MOVEMENT IN GREECE

The strike movement of the working people of Greece, who are protesting against the monarcho-fascist Government's policy of hunger, poverty and low wages, against the policy of war, is gaining momentum. The strikes reflect the opposition of the working people to the increase in prices which has brought down real wages still more. Prices for, butter, potatoes, sugar, rice, milk, etc., have gone up 50 per cent, oil products 30-35 per cent, electricity 15 per cent, while rent increases range from 66 to 140 per cent.

The strikes which are led by the advanced workers, contrary to the will of the corrupt reformists in the trade union leadership, embrace workers of different branches. Bus drivers of the Athens-Piraeus transport company struck work for 20 days; strikes were declared by the railway workers in the Peloponnesus, tramway workers in Athens, miners in Stratoniki and gas workers in Piraeus; 3,000 workers downed tools at the fertilizer works in Piraeus and organised hunger marches on Athens. The workers of the flour mills, confectionery and textile factories in Piraeus struck work for more than a month.

At the beginning of September, strikes broke out in the print-shops, creameries and woollen mills in Athens and Piraeus. Most of these strikes ended in victory for the workers. For instance, the transport workers of Patras, dockers and crews of small vessels and sailing boats in Piraeus won a 28 per cent increase in wages.

The working class is energetically supported by the poor and middle peasants who are suffering from lack of work and who are burdened by taxes and the crisis in

agriculture, caused by the Marshall Plan.

WHO IS HERR SCHUMACHER PARROTINH? Drawing by J. Novak

Speaking in Stuttgart recently, Schumacher, Right-wing Social-Democrat leader, stated: "We are ready to take to arms again!"

Press item.



POLITICAL NOTES

1. Kardelj, Fascist and Spy, at the Service of Mr. Acheson

The United Nations General Assembly is now in session in New York. In the interests of strengthening peace and the security of nations and removing the danger of war, the Soviet delegation, on behalf of the Government of the Soviet Union, suggested that the General Assembly should adopt a "Declaration on removing the danger of a new war and strengthening peace and the security of nations". The Soviet Government suggested condemning the propaganda for a new war conducted in a number of countries, banning such propaganda, holding those guilty of this propaganda responsible, prohibiting the use of the atomic weapon as a weapon of aggression and mass annihilation of people, establishing strict international control for the implementation of this ban, denouncing as a war criminal that Government which first uses the atomic weapon or any other means of mass annihilation against any country. The Soviet Government also proposed that the United States, Great Britain, France, China and the U.S.S.R. unite their peace efforts and conclude a Pact to strengthen peace, and that they reduce their armed forces by one-third during 1950.

Such is the absolutely clear and definite line of the Soviet Government which is upholding the cause of peace and proposing a concrete programme for strengthening the security of nations. But this programme is not to the liking of the U.S.-British

imperialists. One after another, the “Statesmen” of the Marshallised countries mount the tribune of UNO and on the orders of their masters, reject the proposals of the Soviet Union.

In the series of false and slanderous speeches by the instigators of a new war, the speech by Kardelj, fascist and spy, sounded particularly foul. Until recently, the representatives of Tito Yugoslavia in UNO abstained from voting on the Korean question in the Security Council. This was a direct attempt to mislead democratic public opinion. But now, the American servitors from Belgrade consider it unnecessary to mask their bestial countenance. From the tribune of the General Assembly, Kardelj, the fascist, vilely slandered the heroic Korean people whom he called... the aggressor! Kardelj even advanced the American dictated proposal condemning the just struggle of the heroic people of Korea for the freedom and independence of their country.

Fouly slandering the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies, Kardelj played up to and fawned upon the United States, lauding those who are shedding the blood of the heroic Korean people. The Tito representative even went so far as to make the monstrous assertion that the military operations of the Korean people against the American interventionists “do not serve the cause of real independence and unity of the Korean people.”

Kardelj broke all records for falsehood when he claimed in UNO that the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies are preparing aggression against Yugoslavia. As “proof” he referred to the departure of Yugoslav representatives from a number of democratic

countries, the annulment by the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies of their agreements with Yugoslavia; but he was silent about the fact that the Tito "diplomats", acting on instructions from Anglo-American intelligence, are plotting coups in the People's Democracies, that the Yugoslav fascists engaged in espionage and subversive activities in these countries, that they have long since taken the path of gross violation of agreements.

In bringing Kardelj on the scene, Acheson evidently hoped to surprise everybody with the fact that U.S.-British intervention in Korea is supported ... even by the Yugoslav Government. But instead of causing a sensation, he caused embarrassment; the peoples knew long ago how the Titoite, would react in the struggle of the forces of peace against the forces of aggression and war. Hence, the manoeuvres of the Tito spies did not and could not occasion any surprise.

By his vile slanders against the democratic camp, by his servility before the imperialists, Kardelj evidently will earn another insignificant dollar loan for the Tito clique and for himself the corresponding pieces of silver. But what he has already earned is the increased hatred and contempt of the Yugoslav people and all sincere supporters of peace for the clique of Belgrade traitors and spies who use the tribune of UNO for propaganda for a new war.

2. Anything but a Courteous Reception

Not so long ago, U.S. General Clark arrived in Vienna. It was announced that the purpose of his visit

was to inspect the American troops in Austria.

General Clark is well known; he is known above all for the fact that for a long time he assiduously and zealously carried out in Austria the rapacious imperialist policy of his masters—the Wall Street magnates.

The Austrian lackeys of the American imperialists are missing no opportunity to show deference and to please their “highly placed patron”. They tried to give Clark a warm reception. In their servile efforts to please the American coloniser, and to make sure that nothing blurred the warmth of the reception, Helmer, the Austrian Minister of the Interior, and Peterlunger, the Chief of Police; had police detachments stationed outside the “Bristol” Hotel where Clark was holding a press conference.

At this press conference, Clark slandered the Korean people, trying to foist on them responsibility for the atrocities committed by the Americans in Korea. According to newly elaborated instructions, he said, the American troops will be trained in the methods which the Americans have already applied in Korea. In other words, the American soldiers will be trained for atrocities which General Clark describes as “methods of self-defence”.

This press conference, held under police guard, had barely ended when it was discovered that no “precautionary measures” could keep the working people of Vienna from demonstrating. They accorded General Clark anything but a warm reception. The press conference had hardly ended when Clark heard mighty cries: “Go home Clark!”, “Korea for the Koreans!”. Thousands of honest Austrians demonstrated their attitude towards the American warmongers. Leaflets

were distributed among the crowd outside which read: “Down with the occupation! Clark wants to make cannon-fodder of the Austrians, but the Austrian people want peace!”

The police opened up with truncheons striking both at the demonstrators and passers-by. The reactionary Austrian rulers wished once again to impress upon General Clark their “reliability” and loyalty.

But the Austrian people displayed the opposite of what the reactionary Austrian rulers wished to show Clark. They demonstrated their will to struggle for peace and their hatred for the warmongers.

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