

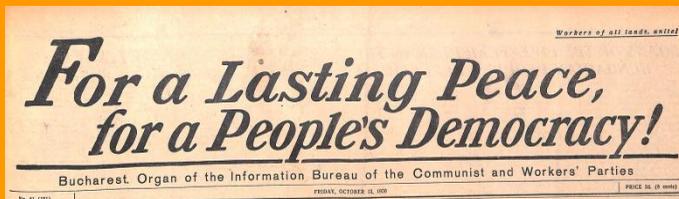
Workers of all lands, unite!

***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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TOWARDS THE SECOND WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

The Second World Peace Congress, to be held in November, will constitute an important landmark in the great historic battle of the peoples for peace. It will express the will of hundreds of millions of people and their unbending determination to foil the criminal plans of the warmongers. This is strikingly proved by the preparations for the Congress—which are now underway in all countries.

At thousands of meetings and rallies all who treasure peace and the security of the peoples demand that the atomic weapon be prohibited as a weapon for the mass annihilation of people, that the armament drive be stopped, disarmament effected and aggression condemned. Hundreds of millions of people actively and insistently express their will and demand that the barbarous and misanthropic propaganda for a new war, now being conducted in a number of capitalist countries, and especially in the United States, be stopped; that the United Nations Organisation be strengthened as a weapon of peace and that the right of the peoples to decide their own fate be secured. They demand the peaceful settlement of military conflicts and the establishment of normal economic and cultural exchanges between countries.

Summarising the results of the work already done, the Preparatory Committee of the World Peace Congress stated at its meeting, held in Prague on October 5, that the “free people of the whole world, by affixing their signatures to the Stockholm appeal, have forced the various governments to expose their intentions and to

refrain from using the atom bomb". In vain did Achesons and Bevins pretend that the signatures of hundreds of millions of people to the Stockholm Appeal would not tie their hands.

Messrs the imperialists, will have to reckon with the will of hundreds of millions of people who have placed their signatures to the Stockholm Appeal. No matter how the American-British propagandists of war twist and turn, they will be unable to conceal the fact that over 400 million people have condemned war and are ready actively to fight for peace.

The Preparatory Committee for the Second World Peace Congress justly noted: "What has already been accomplished by the unify of hundreds of millions of citizens can be done on an even vaster scale". The vital interests of all the peoples call for a deeper and wider struggle for peace.

At the present session of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organisation, the delegation of the Soviet Union has suggested the adoption of a "Declaration for the elimination of the threat of a new war and for strengthening the peace and security of nations". This declaration contains clear and precise proposals concerning the prohibition of propaganda for new war, the ban of the atomic weapon, the signing of a Pact to strengthen peace by the U.S.A., Great Britain, France, China and the Soviet Union and the reduction by one third of the armed forces of the five great powers in 1950. These proposals constitute a great and noble programme to establish a stable peace throughout the world. They proceed from the possibility of the peaceful coexistence of the two systems, and are aimed at a real strengthening of the United Nations Organisation. But this programme of peace, placed before the General

Assembly of UNO by the Soviet delegation, a programme which expresses the thoughts and aspirations of all peace-loving peoples, the thoughts and aspirations of people of good will in all countries and continents, encountered the hostility of the American-British warmongers and their agents.

The delegations of the Soviet Union Ukraine, Byelo-Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia have brought forward for consideration by the General Assembly concrete proposals concerning the question of Korean independence. These proposals envisage the immediate cessation of hostilities, the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea, a free general election and the formation of a common Korean government. However, these proposals have been rejected by the conspirators against peace. Under the screen of the UNO flag the U.S. warmongers continue even more ruthlessly to exterminate the peaceful population of Korea and are developing military operations on a steadily increasing scale, hastening to turn Korea into a colony of the U.S. imperialists, into a base for struggle against the U.S.S.R., the Chinese People's Republic and against the colonial peoples who have risen in struggle for their freedom and national independence. The sanguinary deeds of the U.S. imperialists in Korea overshadow the crimes of the Hitler bandits. The U.S. military clique is organising one provocation after another, grossly violating the borders of the Chinese People's Republic and the Soviet Union. The firing by U.S. planes at Chinese villages and towns is followed by opening fire against a Soviet airfield located one hundred kilometres from the Soviet-Korean border. Such are the practical deeds accompanying the pompous and utterly hypocritical and false speeches of the Achesons,

Austins and Jebbs at the General Assembly and in the Security Council.

In the U.S. and the countries which are under its control a fierce armament drive continues. This year, U.S. military expenditure amount to 62,000 million dollars. The period of military service is being increased both in the U.S. and in the Marshallised countries. An aggressive army is being formed in Western Germany. The explosion of bombs in Korea is echoed by the explosion of grenades thrown by fascist assassins at selfless fighters for peace. The Wall Street magnates and their Right Socialist lackeys no longer rely solely on torture chambers into which they unlawfully throw Communists and democrats. They want to deal with the champions of peace and democracy in a dastardly, bandit way. Police arbitrariness and banditry organised on a State scale—such are the guiding “principles” of the present imperialist politicians.

The characterisation of the imperialist aggressors given by Comrade Stalin as far back as sixteen years ago, when the German and Italian fascists in alliance with the Japanese militarists were actively preparing for their bloody adventures, is as true today as it was then.

“... The ruling classes in the capitalist countries”, said Comrade Stalin, “are zealously destroying or nullifying the last vestiges of parliamentarism and bourgeois democracy which might be used by the working class in its struggle against the oppressors; they are driving the Communist Parties underground and resorting to open terrorist methods to maintain their dictatorship.

“Chauvinism and preparation for war as the main elements of foreign policy; repression of the working

class and terrorism in the sphere of home policy as a necessary means for strengthening the rear with a view to future wars—these now particularly engage the minds of contemporary imperialist politicians.

“It is not surprising that fascism has now become the most fashionable commodity among bellicose bourgeois politicians.”

As is known, this policy of the imperialists brought about World War Two. The present situation however differs radically from that preceding World War Two. At that time the forces of peace were represented by one slate—the U.S.S.R., alone. Today, alongside the mighty Soviet Union there are defending peace the Chinese People’s Republic, which accounts for a quarter of the world’s population, and also the People’s Democracies and the German Democratic Republic. At that time in the capitalist countries there were not, as yet, mass Communist Parties, enjoying the sympathy and support of the broad sections of the people. Today they exist and neither dastardly shootings nor fascist trials will be able to destroy them, for the widest masses of the people are following the Communists. Finally, at that time—that is in 1939—there was no organised world movement of the partisans of peace. Today this movement exists; it is acting, growing, fighting and making those traders in guns—who dream of plunging the world into the abyss of a new war—tremble. The forces of peace are far stronger than the forces of war!

The preparations for the Second World Peace Congress which are now underway, are bringing this movement to a new level. In the name of preserving peace, people in the most varied professions—workers, peasants, artisans, scientists, writers, actors, clergymen, housewives, traders and industrialists—have

rallied and continue to rally together. The unity of their will and actions constitutes that power which will bar the way to war.

It is natural that Communists are in the front ranks of this great movement. Communists will not be intimidated by the brutal repressions to which they, are now subjected by the imperialist warmongers. Communists will not be distracted from their path—which corresponds to the interests of the masses of the people—by the slander and provocations of the Achesons and the Bevins, Schumachers and the Kardeljs. Communists have been strengthening and will continue to strengthen the unity and consolidation of the fighters for peace, and together with all people of good will, shall do everything in their power to see that the Second World Peace Congress, this great assembly of the peoples who are fighting against the warmongers and for peace throughout the world, is crowned with success.

ALL-POLISH PEACE CONGRESS DELEGATES REPORT

Crowded meetings are being held throughout Poland at which the delegates to the first National Peace Congress acquaint the people with Congress decisions and also with the decisions of the Prague session of the Bureau of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

Similar meetings were held aboard ship on vessels of the Polish merchant fleet. Collections were taken at these meetings for the fund in aid of the civil population of Korea, victims of American bombing.

Jaroslaw Iwasckewicz, the well-known Polish writer, who was a delegate to the Congress addressed a crowded public meeting in Lublin. Tumultuous applause greeted the statement by the speaker that war is not inevitable.

MILLIONS OF PEOPLE IN ALL COUNTRIES SUPPORT PEACE

HUGE IN RALLIES IN ITALY

The Appeal of the Preparatory Committee of the Second World Peace Congress has been published in the entire democratic press in Italy. Meetings of local peace committees, at which preparations were made for the Second World Peace Congress, have been held in many provinces, towns and villages.

In Genoa a conference of dock workers—members of the peace movement—was attended by 400 delegates. Some 257 peace meetings, 124 peace conferences and 666 rallies were held in Milan during the past two months. Meetings to discuss the preparation of province peace conferences, which will elect delegates to the Second World Peace Congress, are being held in the Pisa and Imola provinces.

PREPARATIONS FOR CONGRESS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Regional Peace Conferences to elect delegates to the Second World Peace Congress and to the First Peace Congress of Czechoslovakia will be held on October 15. Delegates to these Conferences were elected at factories, in united agricultural co-operatives and in all organisations of the National Front.

Preparations for the Regional Conferences are bound

up with the broad movement of the working people for new Socialist obligations in honour of the Second World Peace Congress. The working people pledge themselves to fulfill the second year of the Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule. The workers are overfulfilling their production norms and the members of the united agricultural co-operatives are ploughing the boundaries which until now have divided their fields and are beginning to till collectively on a large scale.

THE YOUTH OF CEYLON AGAINST AMERICAN AGGRESSION IN KOREA

An All-Ceylon Youth Congress, which united all progressive youth organisations on the island in a single “Ceylon Federation of Democratic Youth”, was held in Kandy on September 16 and 17. Despite the malicious campaign of slander carried on against it by the reactionary press of the country, the Congress was all unprecedented success, bringing together over 1,000 delegates representing 44 youth organisations.

Having endorsed the Stockholm Appeal and having called upon the youth of Ceylon to take an active part in the campaign for signatures, Congress condemned American armed aggression in Korea as aggression against the peoples of Asia striving for their national independence and called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea. Congress also called upon the Government of Ceylon to prohibit all vessels carrying men and war materials to Korea from entering ports in Ceylon.

COMMUNIQUE OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE OF THE SECOND WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

The Preparatory Committee of the Second World Peace Congress at its session in Prague on October 5 issued the following communique:

The Preparatory Committee of the Second World Peace Congress heard the reports of the national delegations in which they noted the great response, breadth and scope of the campaign that has developed if all countries of the world around the call to hold a Peace Congress.

With all the differences in world outlook, reflected in discussion of the call, it was established that peace cannot be imposed by force, but depends upon the peaceful existence, side by side, of different social systems in the world, as well as on the peaceful competition of people of different views inside each country.

Because of the ever-growing war clamour, free discussion between men of different ideologies, supporters of different social systems, becomes an imperative necessity for the achievement of an enduring peace. That is why the Preparatory Committee has concentrated its work upon the task of ensuring representation to all men of goodwill who, whatever their political convictions, share the longing for peace.

The Preparatory Committee of the Second World Peace Congress declares with certainty that the free people of the whole world, by pulling their signatures to the Stockholm Appeal, have forced the various governments to expose their intentions and to refrain

from using the atom bomb.

What has already been accomplished by the unity of hundreds of millions of citizens can be done on an even vaster scale. The prohibition of weapons of mass destruction, the end of the armaments race, progressive control of disarmament, definition and condemnation of aggression, the prohibition of war propaganda, respect for the U.N. Charter, and the right of the peoples to decide their fate, the peaceful settlement of the military conflicts now in progress, return to economic and cultural exchange such are some of the questions which are being debated in different countries as part of the preparation for the Congress,

The Second World Congress is open to all concerned with these questions. It will be a great assembly of peoples who are defending their greatest possession—peace.

PEACE MOVEMENT IN LATIN AMERICA GROWS

CUBA. The “Youth Peace Caravan”, organised on the initiative of the Youth Peace Committee, spent 12 days touring the country. The members of the “Caravan” organised numerous rallies and meetings, helped to set up Youth Peace Committees and collected signatures for the Stockholm Appeal.

The All-Cuban Peasants’ Congress, attended by hundreds of delegates, decided to step up efforts in the struggle for agrarian reform and for peace. All delegates pledged themselves to participate actively in the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm Appeal, in the struggle for reduction in armaments and against

American aggression in Korea.

COSTA RICA. Despite Government repressions against the democratic organisations, which were intensified following American intervention in Korea, the struggle for peace—which is linked with the defence of the national interests—is gaining momentum throughout the country. University students have organised an Anti-Imperialist League which has set itself the task of fighting for peace and against granting any further concessions to foreign oil and electric companies. Thousands of signatures for the Stockholm Appeal have been collected.

ECUADOR. In addition to thousands of citizens in Ecuador, the Stockholm Appeal has been signed by Dr. Ruperto Alarcon, Chairman of the Chamber of Deputies and Leader of the Conservative Party; Dr. Pio Jaramillo Alvarado, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and lecturer in the Central University; Dr. Jorge Escudero and Dr. Julio Endara, University lecturers; Enrique Gil Gilbert author; by more than 30 Deputies and Senators, a number of Catholic priests : Dr. Benjamin Wandemberg, Chairman of the Ecuador Red Cross and by the members of numerous organisations including the National Teachers' Union, Ecuador Confederation of Labour, the Women's Union of Ecuador and the University Students' Federation.

GUATEMALA. Demonstrations and meetings against the ratification by Congress of the Inter-American Agreement concluded in Rio de Janeiro were held throughout Guatemala. The National Committee of United Trade Unions, embracing the Guatemala

Confederation of Working People and the Trade Union Federation of Guatemala, has issued a statement protesting against the Agreement and denouncing it as a menace to the peace and independence of the peoples of Latin America.

The Ninth Conference of the Guatemala Confederation of Labour resolved to extend the peace movement and took the following pledge:

“To defend world peace; resolute opposition to becoming part of an aggressive army serving the imperialists; to wage patriotic struggle in defence of territorial integrity and national independence; to regard as an invader and enemy of our country any armed force of any foreign country which might invade the territory of Guatemala.”

CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The seventh of October saw the first anniversary of the proclamation of the German Democratic Republic. In connection with this Comrade Stalin addressed the following telegram to Otto Grotewohl, Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic:

“On this occasion of national celebration—the day of the Republic—accept. Mr. Prime Minister, my sincere greetings to the German people, to the Government of the Republic and to you personally. I wish you success in building a united, independent, democratic and peace-loving Germany. **J. Stalin.**”

The Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany received telegrams of greeting from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and from the Communist and Workers' Parties of a number of countries.

A celebration meeting was held in Berlin on October 7th. in honour of the proclamation of the German Democratic Republic.

In his speech the Prime Minister, Otto Grotewohl, outlined the path traversed by the Republic during the past year, and stressed the necessity of mobilising all the forces of the German people for the struggle for peace, together with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

Following the speech of Otto Grotewohl, Wilhelm Pieck, President of the Republic, presented the national prizes annually awarded for distinguished achievements in science, technics, literature and the arts.

Meetings and rallies were held throughout the

Republic, where the working people gave their approval to the policy of the Government and expressed readiness unswervingly to fight for peace and for the democratic unity of Germany.

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF FRANCE

The Central Committee of the French Communist Party expresses its feelings of fraternal attachment to Jacques Duclos who nearly became a victim of a foul attempt on his life by fascist bandits, agents of the warmongers.

The Central Committee assures all the victims of the criminal attempt on their lives of its complete solidarity and warmly wishes them a speedy recovery.

The Central Committee, confident that it voices the indignation that has swept the country, resolutely denounces the Hitlerite methods which, thanks to the complicity of the Government, are ever more frequently being employed against the real defenders of the interests of France. The Central Committee reminds all members of the Party and all working people of its recent resolution about ensuring protection for the Party's activists and safeguarding the premises of workers' and democratic organisations.

The Central Committee of the French Communist Party is deeply convinced that all Republicans will vigorously condemn the fascist criminals and that they will be able to unite for the sake of victoriously safeguarding democratic liberties and peace.

**THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE WILL
FRUSTRATE THE PLOT OF ASSAINS AND
WARMONGERS. George Cogniot, Member,
Central Committee, French Communist
Party**

The assassins in the service of imperialist reaction wanted to kill Jacques Duclos. Yesterday they directed their blows against Tokuda and Togliatti and brutally murdered Julian Lauhaut. Today they seek to kill the courageous fighter for the cause of the French people, the unshakable champion of peace, the man who for many years has been the best assistant of Maurice Thorez in guiding the French Communist Party.

On Sunday, October 8, in the town of Auch (Southern France) three fascist gangsters threw grenades at the rostrum from which Jacques Duclos was speaking. Ten persons attending the meeting were wounded, and it was only because tree branches happened to be in the way of the grenades that the Secretary of the French Communist Party was not killed.

The attempt on the life of Jacques Duclos was made exactly fifty days after the assassination of Julian Lauhaut, Chairman of the Communist Party of Belgium. In both cases the terrorists were exposed by the moral and political forerunners of the crime—the campaign of hatred, the instigation to murder and calls for repressions against Communists. Furious because the working class and the masses of the people bar the way to war, imperialist reaction is resorting to political assassination and terror in order to realise its aggressive plans. The police raids on the premises of the

Communist Party and democratic organisations. mass arrests of foreign anti-fascists, particularly of Spaniards, and the persecution of the fighters for peace served as a signal and encouragement to those who committed the crime in Auch.

Less than two weeks have passed since Jules Moch, the Right Socialist Minister, revived, by a special decree, a fascist-type militia. This militia includes the gangs of incendiaries and murderers who, armed with bombs, grenades and all kinds of explosives, have made more than twenty raids on premises of working class organisations since the beginning of this year.

Both the murderers armed with grenades—whom the police commissioners present at the place of the crime, calmly allowed to escape—and the high-ranking gangsters, the French supporters of a “preventive” war and of the atom bomb, know what aim and what master they serve: they have one aim and one master. The series of assassinations reveals the existence of a single plan. In France, as in all capitalist countries, there exist dark agents of fascism. Closely linked with the U.S. masters, these agents resort to terror in order to put the leaders of the democratic movement out of commission. It is the warmongers, the criminal ring-leaders of Washington and Wall Street, who are guiding the process of fascisation, not stopping at anything, even assassination.

All French people, who desire freedom and peace, realise that through fascisation the imperialists seek to secure their political hinterland for aggression against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. That is why all working people, all democrats rose immediately in a united front to demand the arrest and punishment of the Auch assassins and to stop the fascist terror.

All over France the cry “Down with the fascist assassins!”, is resounding, striking both at the executors and the inspirers of the crime. The day following the attempt, hundreds of thousands of the French working people in Marseilles and Toulouse, Tarbes and Paris expressed their indignation by stopping work and organising demonstrations. They declared the firm determination of the masses not to leave unpunished any crime committed against the people. All members of the General Council in the War Department—Communists, Socialists and members of the de Gaulle Party—unanimously demanded that the assassins should be punished without mercy. Hundreds of democratic organisations and municipal councils also raised their voices demanding punishment. Within even a few hours after the crime, the wrathful protest of the people made the bishops and even the most reactionary Parliamentary deputies denounce the attempt and demand fitting punishment for those who had committed it.

The working class surrounds its leaders with love. The powerful movement of protest is gaining in scale. It coincides with the growth of the movement against the decree on the revival of the fascist militia, developing not infrequently into strikes by whole enterprises. It coincides with the opposition of the masses to the prosecution of peace leaders. On October 9, dockers struck work in Rouen, Calais, Marseilles, Sète and other ports. A national day of protest against the increase in the term of military service was held throughout France on October 7. On that day, all fighters for peace united with conscripts, soldiers and masses of young people to participate in hundreds of demonstrations and meetings.

The struggle for peace is directly linked with the defence of democratic liberties. The prefect of the Puy-de-dome Department sought to prevent a meeting called for October 8, in Clermont-Ferrand where Maurice Thorez was to speak. However, the population opposed this with such vigour and determination that the municipal council of the town (consisting along with Communists of Socialists, Radicals and de Gaulists) was forced to ask jointly, with three persons abstaining, for the lifting of the ban.

Trade union members and the organisations affiliated to the General Confederation of Labour, the Confederation of Christian Unions and the Fource Ouvriere are drawing closer together in the struggle for wages, and are strengthening unity of action for further battles. On October 9, many enterprises of Paris and the Paris region stopped work to unanimously support the demands placed before the wage commission by the workers of the iron and steel industry. The working people realise that war economy signifies for them unemployment, low wages and the growth of poverty.

Brutal attempts on the lives of leaders will not halt the mounting movement of the masses for bread, freedom and peace. The nefarious tactics of assassinations and provocations are doomed to failure. The French Communist Party is waging an irreconcilable struggle against the forces of internal and foreign reaction. It is defending the vital interests of the French people and the national sovereignty of the country. It is successfully exposing the machinations of imperialist reaction and its agents in the working class movement. Never before was the influence of the Party as powerful as it is now. Responding to its call, the French working class will enhance its vigilance. [n response to the

statement which has just been made by the Central Committee of the Communist Party the masses of the people will protect the activists and effectively defend the premises of working class and democratic organisations. In towns, in villages and at enterprises the masses will resolutely prevent the formation of a fascist police. They will reply immediately to acts of violence by reaction, and, by their unity in struggle, they will frustrate the conspiracies of the assassins and the warmongers.

LOANS OF THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN IN THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. Karoly Olt, Member, Central Committee, Hungarian Party of Working People

As is known Hungary was swept by unparalleled inflation in the period immediately following the liberation of the country. When inflation was at its height and during the early period of stabilisation, reaction insistently propagated the idea that Hungary's internal forces were not sufficient to arrest this inflation and to stabilise the currency and that the country could not, with its own forces, realise the vast Three-Year rehabilitation Plan proposed by the Communists. Reaction's real intentions were obvious: it was out to push the country into the arms of American capital in order, with the help of Wall Street dollar loans, to reduce Hungary to the status of a political appendage of the United States.

The working people of Hungary, under the leadership of the Communist Party, resolutely rebuffed these intentions of reaction. Mobilising the internal forces of the country we succeeded, in 1946, in stabilising our currency. After this, with our stabilised currency, and with the support of the Soviet Union, Hungary successfully carried out the Three-Year Plan in two years and five months, and without capitalist loans.

The idea of an internal loan first arose at the beginning of the realisation of the Three-Year Plan. However, it was not put into effect partly because the nationalisation of the means of production had only just begun and partly because the comparatively low

standard of living did not allow for the use of this means of internal accumulation.

The pre-schedule fulfilment of the Three-Year Plan, its sweeping success and the comparatively rapid improvement in the standard of living at the end of the Three-Year Plan (in 1949 the standard of living was 137 per cent compared to the 1938 level), fundamentally changed the situation. At the beginning of the new Five-Year Plan, along with nationalisation of the banks, industry was nationalised 92 per cent, foreign trade 100 per cent and internal trade 30 per cent. This created the necessary economic and political conditions for floating an internal loan.

The Five-Year Plan itself—which will lay the foundations of Socialism and turn our country from an agrarian-industrial country into an industrial-agrarian country, along with the planned utilisation of materials and the mobilisation of the labour power of the working people—is supported by the Five-Year State Loan.

When, in the autumn of last year, the Party and the government took the decision to float a State loan in connection with the Five-Year Plan, they were also guided by the example of the Soviet Union. Comrade Stalin has pointed out that: It is necessary that the surplus accumulations in the country should not be scattered, but gathered together in our credit, co-operative and State establishments, and also in the form of internal loans, as an item to be used, above all, for industry.

Along with this our Party took into account that the subscriptions to the loan constitute a political campaign of enormous significance which would attract the broadest sections of the working people to Socialism.

The first loan, the State Loan of the Five-Year Plan,

was issued on September 29, 1949 to the amount of 500 million forints. This sum was exceeded in the course of three days and loan subscriptions totalled 752 million forints. Comrade Rakosi had every reason for saying that “not only the working people—the worker and peasant, but literally every true son of our country” is subscribing to the loan. Subscriptions for the loan came from 2,471,000 people, that is, over a quarter of the country’s population. The working class was in the forefront and decided the success of the loan. Nor, for that matter, did the working peasantry and intelligentsia lag behind. More than 830,000 peasants signed up. Factory and office workers paid their subscriptions over a period of 10 months while peasants, and people of the free professions, small merchants and handicraftsmen paid cash down.

The success of the loan was a new source of strength, it added to the breadth of Socialist construction, contributed to increased production and, in this way, raised the standard of living. As a result of the loan, capital investments connected with the Five-Year Plan increased by 900 million forints.

The first winnings on the loan took place last September and over 140,000 subscribers drew varying sums. For a whole year reaction was predicting that we would not meet our obligations connected with the loan; the winnings, therefore, acquired particular political significance.

The splendid experience gained in floating the first Five-Year Plan State Loan stimulated our Party and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People’s Republic—again following the example of the Soviet Union—to call upon the working people of the country to contribute to the new loan, the 750 million forint State Peace Loan.

We proceeded from the fact that the wage fund had greatly increased during the past year, that unemployment had been completely liquidated, that close upon 500 million forints had been economised in the first seven months of 1950 as a result of price reductions on consumer goods—and, in this way, conditions promoting internal accumulation were enhanced in the course of the year.

The working people, especially factory and office workers, and the intelligentsia, enthusiastically subscribed to the new loan.

Thanks to these sections of the working people, contributions exceeded the initial requirements of the loan within thirty-six hours. Over 2,750,000 people contributed a total of 1,032 million forints, exceeding the initial sum of the loan by 282 million forints; the number of factory and office workers and representatives of the intelligentsia who subscribed totalled 1,800,000. Thus, their participation in the loan was practically complete, only some tens of thousands failed to subscribe.

Everywhere subscriptions were voluntary, and were based on the political consciousness of the working people. The political slogan of the Peace Loan was defence of peace and for accelerating fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan. During the loan subscriptions, which mobilised millions of the people, there were a host of splendid examples demonstrating the growth of political consciousness, examples of how our working people love their country which is building Socialism. A welder at one of the leading metal processing enterprises in the country writes in his letter: “From being a stepmother, our country has become a real mother and I am loaning her 1,500 forints with all my heart.”

It is interesting to compare the data of the two loans, and to evaluate the growth in the political consciousness of the working people and improvement in the standard of living.

Subscriptions to the Five-Year Plan Loan in 1949 were completed in 15 days, to the Peace Loan in 1950 in 10 days. The first loan was floated for the sum of 752 million forints, the Peace Loan for 1,032 million forints. The first loan had 2,471,000 subscribers, the second had 2,750,000.

The success of the new loan is even more evident when we compare the average sums subscribed. Among factory and office workers the average sum subscribed per person increased from 389 to 424 forints in the course of the year; among peasants from 146 to 188 forints. In the large enterprises the average sum was much higher. For instance, the workers at the "Egyesült Izzo" electric bulb plant increased their average subscription from 344 forints last year to 640 forints this year. The workers at the Mathias Rakosi oks subscribed five million forints more than last year. The workers, employees, engineers and technical personnel of the open hearth furnace department in these Works subscribed an average of 1,135 forints each:

Our working peasantry, too, displayed a fine example of class consciousness, especially the peasant members of the new producer co-operatives, the working people of the State farms and machine and tractor depots. In the Dimitrov producer co-operative, for instance, 37 members subscribed the sum of 20,000 forints. Forty-nine members of the State farm in Trefort-puozta loaned the State 25,000 forints. Outstanding results in the emulation between villages were achieved by the peasants of Decs village (Tolna

district) who each signed up for an average of 619 forints.

One of the splendid resells of the subscriptions to the loan has been the active participation of the working intelligentsia. By their subscriptions our intelligentsia showed that they are more and more becoming a true and militant companion-in-arms of the working class. Our employees in offices and enterprises, our artists, physicians, professors and scientists were in the front ranks of the subscribers. The example of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences calls for special mention: 111 Academicians between them subscribed 690,000 forints.

Our working youth enthusiastically subscribed to the loan. At many enterprises young workers loaned the State a month's or even two month's earnings. When subscribing they made statements such as:

“The Koreans are fighting for their country with arms in hand, we are defending peace by subscribing to the loan.”

All this proves that our people are united and are unanimously solving the task facing them. Subscriptions to the loan constituted a real plebiscite in which factory and office workers, peasants, and the professional workers took part. They voted for the victories we have won, for building Socialism, for indissoluble loyalty to the Soviet Union, for the organiser of our victories—the Hungarian Party of Working People and for its wise leader, Mathias Rakosi.

The success of the Peace Loan showed both friends and enemies that the Hungarian people are always prepared to defend peace, their freedom and independence. Communists and Communist propagandists everywhere were in the forefront of the

struggle for the success of the Peace Loan and by their personal example drew along others.

The Hungarian people rallied together to subscribe to the Peace Loan, for the object of this Loan is peaceful construction. The victory of the Loan shows that the working people of Hungary are, to a man, following our Party. Under the banner of Lenin-Stalin they are advancing to the building of a Socialist society.

NEW CRIME OF RIGHT SOCIALISTS IN AUSTRIA

For ten days Austria was swept by a wave of big strikes in which hundreds of thousands of factory and office workers took part, demanding the annulment of the Government's decision to raise prices.

Frightened by the broad scope of the strike movement the Austrian bourgeoisie turned to the American occupation authorities for help. On their advice the Austrian bourgeoisie decided to provoke the workers into action in order to turn this into a civil war and then to take brutal reprisals against the strikers. With this aim in view police and special armed detachments were dispatched against the workers.

The Austrian reactionaries were fully supported by the Right Socialist leaders in their foul plans and actions.

The reactionary leadership of the Socialist Party of Austria and the Austrian Trade Union Federation committee fresh treachery by coming out against the workers—in alliance with the “People's Party”, the neo-fascist “Union of Independents” and other rabid reactionaries. In this situation of terror and planned reprisals the Presidium of the All-Austrian Confederation of Production Councils advised the workers to call off the strike. At the same time the Committee, in its appeal, urged the workers to continue the struggle for their vital interests.

As the organ of the Communist Party of Austria “Osterreichische Volksstimme” points out, the collaboration of the leadership of the Socialist Party of Austria with the People's Party and other reactionaries

is openly based on the occupation authorities of the Western powers. “In this struggle “writes the paper” tens of thousands of Socialist workers saw the real face of the Socialist Party leadership and the Socialist leaders in the trade unions. The powerful militant unity, welded during these days of the great strike, must be consolidated and extended.”

The working class of Austria continue the struggle. The increased prices and other “measures” to which the Austrian bourgeoisie are resorting in an effort to shift the whole burden on to the shoulders of the working class, does not in the least signify that a way out has been found from the difficult situation now facing the country as a result of the policy of the reactionaries a policy of servility to the American colonisers. No repressions, no threats and provocations will break the will of the Austrian working class to fight for their vital interests.

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA. PROPAGANDISTS
HOLDING A TALK ON EVENTS IN KOREA
AT THE METALLURGICAL WORKS IN
KLADNO NAMED AFTER MARSHAL
KONYEV**



Czechoslovakia. Propagandists holding a talk on events in Korea at the Metallurgical Works in Kladno named after Marshal Konyev

PARTY LIFE

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF UNITED WORKERS' PARTY OF POLAND

Three hundred and sixty people (one hundred more than last year) are studying in the one-year Central School of the United Workers' Party of Poland in Lodz. The increase in the number of students is due mainly to the enrolment of functionaries from trade unions and the Polish Youth Union.

In connection with the new tasks of Party propaganda, new groups—in addition to the main course for Party organisers—have been formed for teacher-propagandists and journalists, as well as a group composed of former school-teachers who, after graduating, will work in the educational departments of the Party Committees.

The teacher-propagandists' group is composed of 80 people. After completing their course the students will work in Party trade union and Youth Union schools and guide mass Party educational work. Class work in these groups includes reports and lectures made by the students themselves.

During practical work the students of the journalists' group will help to produce all-newspapers at factories and in the villages. They will also attend a special course of lectures and a supplementary two-month course in Warsaw. Special lectures will also be given to the teachers' group.

ORGANISATION OF REGIONAL AND DISTRICT COMMITTEES OF THE RUMANIAN WORKERS' PARTY

In accordance with the new administrative system of the Rumanian People's Republic the Rumanian Workers' Party has set up 28 Regional and 177 District Party Committees. The Bucharest Party organisation will be under the direct control of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party.

The newly organised Regional Committees of the Party are, in composition and structure, much stronger than the former District Party Committees. A large number of the Party members, graduates from the Stefan Gheorghiu Higher Party School in 1949-1950, have been promoted to various leading Party positions.

A large number of graduates from the middle Party schools have been sent to work in the Party offices of the Regional Committees and will work with the Regional Committees.

Leading Party, Young Communist League, and trade union organs, as well as propaganda, industrial, agricultural and other departments have been organised in the Regional Party Committees.

The newly organised District Party Committees have also become much stronger than the former Committees.

All this gives the District Committees the possibility of successfully carrying out their job of directing the political and economic activities of their districts and especially in rebuilding agriculture.

The Central Committee held three and five-day

courses for the first secretaries of the Regional Committees and also the secretaries in charge of propaganda and agriculture.

The Party evening classes and schools now functioning in the 19 regional centres throughout the country are of great importance for the improvement of the ideological and political level of the regional and district cadres of the Party.

SECOND YEAR OF PARTY EDUCATION IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party has summed up the results of the first year of the study of the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism by its members and candidate members. During the year's study those attending the schools became acquainted with the main principles of Party policy in the building of Socialism in their country and greatly improved their ideological level. There were approximately 86,000 main courses functioning in the Republic, which embraced over 1,500,000 people; 7,360 educational circles of Marxism-Leninism, embracing 94,300 people and over 580 branches of the Party evening schools with about 18,000 people. Up to 94,000 teachers and as many assistants have lectured in this Party educational network.

By decision of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party the educational centres are entering their second year of study.

There are four kinds of Party education: the main

courses, Marxist-Leninist circles, evening schools of Marxism-Leninism of individual study of Marxism-Leninism by the Party active. The programme of the main courses includes: "The international situation and the struggle for peace", "How the Russian workers and peasants fought and won", "Thirty years of the Czechoslovak Communist Party", "The path of the village to Socialism", "The development of Socialist industry", "The building of the Party, its organisation and its rules".

A booklet and other aids including diagrams will be published for each subject. Those studying independently will study the "History of the C.P.S.U. (B)", the works of Lenin and Stalin and the writings of Comrade Gottwald. Simultaneously these comrades will give lectures at Party educational courses, write articles etc. An important role is assigned to the Party instructional centres which will arrange discussions and additional lectures for teachers.

ACTIVITY OF THE "SIKRA" PUBLISHING HOUSE IN HUNGARY

After the liberation of the country from fascism the Communist Party of Hungary set the Party Publishing House, "Sikra", the job of acquainting the broad masses of the working people with the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism by the systematic publication of the classics of Marxism-Leninism. Following these instructions, "Sikra" has contributed considerably to the raising of the ideological and political level of the Party cadres and to the general cultural development of the

Hungarian people. In 1945 the Publishing House printed 73 works totalling 384,500 copies and in 1949, 334 books in 8,750,420 copies. The most important works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin have been published, among which are “Capital”, Volume I; a two-volume edition of Lenin’s Selected Works; a two-volume edition of the Selected Works of K. Marx and F. Engels: “Anti-Duhring” and “Dialectics of Nature”, by Engels; “The Agrarian Programme of Social-Democracy in the First Russian Revolution of 1905-1907” and “Two Tactics of Social-Democracy in the Democratic Revolution” by Lenin: a collection of articles entitled “Lenin and Stalin on Youth”; J. V. Stalin’s “The Short History of the C.P.S.U. (B)” and his article “On China” etc.

In solving the theoretical and practical questions of laying the foundations of Socialism in Hungary, Rakosi’s book “We are building a People’s Country” serves as a guide book for all members of the Workers’ Party of Hungary and for all Hungarian working people. The publication of J. V. Stalin’s Complete Works, begun in 1949, was a big political event in the life of the People’s Republic of Hungary. Following the publication of Volume Three of Stalin’s Works, Volume Eleven was then published—which volume includes several of Stalin’s works of decisive importance for Hungary at its present stage of development.

The classics of Marxism-Leninism equip the Hungarian working people with a powerful weapon in the struggle against the remnants of the class enemy, against the remnants of bourgeois culture and facilitate the successful construction of Socialism.

PEASANTS IN NEW CHINA. Teh Kao

The Declaration on the establishment of the people's Republic of China tolled the knell for feudalism which had held back the development of the immense potential resources of China's vast rural areas. The Chinese peasant, together with the Chinese worker, has stood up and gone far during the first victorious year of the Chinese Revolution. He receives his own plot of land or a reduction in rent and interest, pending the carrying out of the distribution of the land. In consequence, he is showing great enthusiasm in stepping up agricultural production, thereby assisting the industrialisation of the country.

The number of people and the extent of the area involved in the agrarian reform means that it is a social upheaval in the rural areas which is unprecedented in the history of China and of the world. At the present time, an army of 145 million peasants have completely abolished the yoke of landlordism. The vast area where agrarian reform has already been carried out covers nearly 3,198,000 square kilometres, or five and a half times the size of France. The winter of 1950-51 will witness the carrying out of agrarian reform in the newly liberated Central-South and in East China and in parts of North and Northwest China where revolutionary order is being consolidated, where the bulk of the peasantry have raised the demand for land and where a sufficient number of capable cadres have been trained to carry through such a reform. This will bring the number of peasants who will rid themselves of feudal exploitation to 245 million, or 60 per cent of the total rural

population in China. It is expected that within three years agrarian reform will be completed throughout China.

Agrarian reform sets free the long restricted productive potentialities of the rural areas and improves the living conditions of the peasantry. Typical of the villages which already show signs of vital change following the agrarian reform is Hsi-Ko-Tsun, a tiny out-of-the-way hamlet in Shansi Province. Here is what the villagers wrote to Chairman Mao Tse-tung on May 15th of this year:

“Before the agrarian reform, only two of the twenty families in our village had enough to eat. Today we all have land, and the whole village has a food surplus of 6,500 kilograms. Our present crop yield is 50 to 100 per cent above pre-war. The number of draught animals in the village has increased from 18 to 39, and the number of sheep from 50 to 120.”

The letter also quotes Peasant Wang Sze-tse’s words : “My family used to live on chaff and vegetables and were clad in rags. The whole family shared a single blanket, while the house was nothing more than a round fence of corn stalks. Today, everyone of us has a cotton quilt and a cotton padded jacket for the winter. We have built three new rooms to our house.... Never will we forget Chairman Mao.”

“Prosperity Through Labour”

The enthusiasm of the peasants surges everywhere. They popularise the slogan “Prosperity through Labour” and are constantly applying new ways and means to

increase production. Mutual-aid teams, a term long popular throughout the old liberated areas, play an important role in raising agricultural productivity. By pooling tools and draught animals and by the planned division of labour, the working efficiency of the peasants is increased by one quarter to one half. Most of the land is now better tilled and the peasants are able to use more fertilisers than ever before.

Mutual-aid teams make extensive use of modernised farm tools, including horse-drawn ploughs, harvesters, ten-row seed drills and other farm machines. They obtain these implements at a moderate cost from State-operated factories. For which implements they pay by instalments. Peasants are now able to use selected seed which they obtain from the State-owned seed companies, exchanging their ordinary seed for better quality seed or obtaining good seed on credit.

Increased harvests reward the efforts of the peasants. For example, take Hsi-Ho-Tun village in Northeast China. In 1947 the total harvest of the village was 45 tons. Last year it was 130 tons. This year it is expected to reach 225 tons.

The total wheat yield throughout the country in the summer harvest of 1950 has been estimated at about 20 million tons or 3,300,000 tons more than the wheat yield of last year. This is equal to 65 per cent of the plan of the Ministry of Agriculture to increase this year's total grain output by 5,000,000 tons.

Ginned cotton output is estimated to yield 735,000 tons, given favourable natural conditions. This will surpass the original target by 85,000 tons. This amount is sufficient to meet the needs of China's textile industry in the next year.

The better conditions of the peasantry are creating

an ever-widening market for industry. The peasants are buying more industrial goods while paying less taxes to the Government. The sale of cloth this year is estimated to reach 9,000,000 bolts, as compared with 1,200,000 bolts in 1948 and 3,200,000 bolts in 1949. Two years ago, the peasants counted themselves lucky to get coarse white cloth for their summer clothes. Now the demand is for finer and attractive patterned cloth—especially for the youngsters.

The steadily rising political consciousness of the Chinese peasantry can be seen in the ever-growing number of peasant associations being set up throughout the country. The membership of these associations in the areas of East China and Central-South China is already well over 30 million. In other areas, the number grows daily. These peasant associations have played an important part in carrying out the agrarian reform and in stepping-up production.

Significance of New Agrarian Reform Law

Now that the central task before the Chinese people has passed from war to national construction, a new agrarian reform law has been promulgated. This law sums up the experiences accumulated during the thirty years of class struggle in the vast countryside. This is why not only the Chinese people regard it highly, but the whole of progressive mankind view it as an historic document.

This new law is remarkable because of the most detailed and concrete lines which it lays down and which are to be followed in carrying-through the

agrarian reform. It brings about an important change in the policy towards the rich peasants—demanding that the rich peasant economy be preserved. This modification can be explained by the fundamental change which the nation has undergone during the last three years. More than two years ago the Chinese People's Liberation Army was still engaged in the war against the Kuomintang armies and it was not yet decided who would win. It is but natural that under such circumstances the rich peasants still hugged the illusion of a possible come-back for the Kuomintang regime. They leaned to the side of the landlords and opposed and sabotaged agrarian reform. On the other hand, it was the great mass of the peasants who made the heaviest sacrifices in support of the war, and without the support of the peasantry, the victory of the revolution would have been inconceivable. Under these conditions, it was not only justifiable that the surplus land and property of the rich peasants should be distributed among the landless or land-poor peasants, it was also positively necessary to do so. And the peasantry has deserved what it gained in helping the great Chinese Revolution to a victorious conclusion.

The situation in the country is now entirely changed. Victory has been achieved and the old reactionary regime has been done away with for ever. This new situation has brought about a change in the political attitude of the rich peasants. They now realise that it is no longer expedient to ally themselves with the landlords, and they are beginning to adopt a positive attitude, or at least to adopt a neutral attitude in relation to the fight to abolish the landlords.

In China, the landlords and rich peasants together constitute a little less than 10 per cent of the entire

rural population. Of this percentage the rich peasants constitute about 5 per cent. The winning-over of the rich peasants from the landlords will greatly reduce the range of organised resistance and facilitate the successful completion of agrarian reform.

On the other hand, as the war in the mainland is now basically over, the peasants have been relieved of the auxiliary military services. Their burden of grain tax in kind has also been lightened. In addition, the government is now able to help them with loans.

This new policy, eliminating the necessity of dividing up the surplus land and property of the rich peasants, at the same time gives better protection to the middle peasants. This is to be explained by the fact that, as the distinction between the rich peasants and the middle peasants depends upon the degree to which they carry on exploitation the calculation of which requires exceptional care not infrequently in the past some middle peasants were occasionally classed as rich peasants and part of their land and property was requisitioned. The middle peasant was then afraid to become a rich peasant by improved farming methods and so did not try his best in the course of production. This new policy by sweeping away such worries, will heighten the productive enthusiasm of all strata of the peasantry and thus ensure great development in agricultural production.

Ready to Defend His Country and World Peace

The Chinese peasant who has gained freedom under a People's Government is exerting his full strength in

developing his hard-won fruits of victory. The alliance of the working class and peasantry, under the leadership of the working class, has grown stronger. The Chinese peasant is conscious of his role in the consolidation and building-up of a new China. He has pledged full support for the liberation of Tibet and Taiwan. The news of the American aggression on Taiwan and the air raids on Liaotung Province in Northeast China have evoked a tremendous movement of anger and protest both in the cities and in the rural areas.

The Chinese peasant is ready to defend his Motherland and world peace. Everywhere, large numbers of peasants are signing the Stockholm peace appeal. Recent incomplete statistics reveal that of the 4,000,000 peace signatories in Honan Province, half are peasants. In Shansi Province where the total figure topped the 1,992,000 mark up to the end of August, the percentage of the peasants signing the peace appeal was as high as 82 per cent. Similarly, of the 390,264 peace signatures gathered in the vicinity of Mukden, over 70 per cent are estimated to be those of peasants. "The more signatures we collect, the better will the fruits of our toil be safeguarded" has become a common saying among the peasants. They know how to contribute their part to the defence of world peace. Former poor peasant Chan Shin-Ju expressed the firm will of the entire Chinese peasantry when he said: "We defend world peace with our ploughs!"

**DIMITROV PEOPLE'S YOUTH LEAGUE—
FAITHFUL ASSISTANT AND MILITANT
RESERVE OF THE BULGARIAN
COMMUNIST PARTY. Gero Grozev,
Chairman, Central Committee, Dimitrov
People's Youth League of Bulgaria**

After long and stubborn work overcoming the resistance of the enemies of the people, unity of the people's youth of Bulgaria was effected in December 1947, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Bulgaria and Comrade Georgi Dimitrov personally. The separate progressive youth organisations united into one League which, after the death of Comrade Dimitrov, was named the Dimitrov People's Youth League.

For the third year now, the League with its membership of over 700,000 young men and women has been growing and developing into an influential youth organisation.

Until recently, the character of the League was not clearly yet delineated, its place in the system of the people's democracy in our country was not exactly defined.

The Eight Plenum of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov People's Youth League, held last March in accordance with the decision of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria held in January 1950, fully clarified the position. In keeping with Comrade Stalin's formulation, concerning the role and tasks of the Young Communist League, the Eighth Plenum defined that, on conditions of socialist construction in our country, the Youth League should be

build up and developed as a mass organisation all working and progressive youth in Bulgaria, as a non-Party organisation, affiliated to it and working under its leadership.

The Youth League is a reserve of the Communist Party from which the Party draws new forces to supplement its ranks. At the same time the League is a lever in the hands of the Party for spreading its influence among the youth. The Party influence also the unorganised youth through the medium of the League, and especially through the Communists working in the League.

“There is not, nor can there be, any fundamental difference between the Dimitrov People’s Youth League and the Young Communist League,” stated Vylko Tchervenkov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria in his speech at the Eighth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov People’s Youth League.

Like the Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, the Dimitrov Youth League is built on the principles of democratic centralism, its ideology is the ideology of the Communist Party—Marxism-Leninism.

The main task of the Dimitrov People’s Youth League is to help the Communist Party lay the foundations of Socialism in the country and to educate the younger generation in the spirit of Socialism and Communism. Our League has substantial successes to its credit in this respect, especially since the introduction in 1949 (on the example of the Young Communist League of the Soviet Union) of the school year in the system of political education.

The principal forms of political education among the youth in our country are political circles for the study of

the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Statutes of the League, the biographies of J. V. Stalin and G. Dimitrov, the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) and the history of the Bulgarian Communist Party; political schools; readers' groups at which literature is read and discussed; political courses for the local activists, primarily at the larger factories and in big villages.

A one-year school and a six-month youth school are functioning in the country as well as seven three-month and fourteen one-month courses. A considerable section of the young activists are studying independently to raise their theoretical level. Public lectures are arranged for the members of the League which are attended also by the unorganised youth. In the 1949-50 school year, there were 9,998 political circles and 7,028 readers' groups, attended by 220,506 young men and women. A contingent of 17,000 propagandists conducted these circles and groups.

Prior to the Eighth Plenum of the Central Committee of the League there were a number of serious shortcomings in our educational work among the younger generation. We did not direct attention to the militant and class character of education, did not sufficiently teach the youth to disclose the machinations of the enemies of the people, did not sufficiently educate them in the spirit of hatred for the class enemy. As a result, in a number of villages the League activists failed to see the class enemy in the person of the local kulaks, failed to see through their manoeuvres.

The struggle, conducted by the Youth League against nationalism as the main danger, was weak. Our work in educating the youth in the spirit of patriotism

and proletarian internationalism lacked singleness of purpose and was unsystematic. We did not use all the opportunities to popularise the great successes of the U.S.S.R. and the Soviet Youth, nor were we successful in combating the philistine views in relation to manual labour which were current among a certain section of our youth. There were also serious shortcomings in educating the youth in the spirit of love for their people's Army.

The Eighth Plenum disclosed these weaknesses and shortcomings and in its decisions stressed: "... the Dimitrov People's Youth League must, with particular persistence and firmness, educate our people's youth in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, in the spirit of infinite love and devotion to the Motherland and Party, to the mighty Soviet Union, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), and to our beloved father and teacher—Comrade Stalin; to educate our youth in the spirit of implacable hatred for bourgeois nationalism and its protagonists in our country—the Kostovites."

The Plenum pointed out that the League must show and explain to the younger generation the prospects of the socialist development of our country, deeply impress on the minds of the youth the new, socialist attitude to labour and social property, still more patiently and stubbornly learn from the brilliant example and rich experience of the Lenin-Stalin Young Communist League.

The Communist education of the younger generation can be ensured effectively and fully only if the youth take an active part in the struggle to lay the economic and cultural foundations of Socialism in Bulgaria.

The Hainboaz Pass, the railway lines of Dimitrovo-

Volujak, Lovech-Trojan, Samuil-Silistra, Lajskovets-Zlataritsa, the highways, blocks of dwelling houses and new factories, are all the results of the labour of Bulgarian youth.

Following the example of the Soviet Youth League, the Dimitrov People's Youth League is promoting socialist emulation among the youth for the fulfilment of the plan in transport and construction, are forming mixed production brigades at the factories. Last year's figure of nearly 2,700 youth brigades has been greatly exceeded this year.

The working youth eagerly responds to every new undertaking which greatly contributes to their further successes. The youth form their own brigades for high quality production and verification purposes. Many young men and women are now minding more machines and more looms. During the emulation in honour of Comrade Stalin; seventieth birthday for instance, four youth brigades at the "Respublika" factory in Sofia effected an economy of 7,736,666 leva. The young workers have given the country many innovators and rationalisers.

The labour of our youth is highly appreciated and rewarded by the people's power. The young shock workers in the factories and agricultural co-operatives, who have been awarded the Dimitrov Prize, are our pride. Among them are Liljana Dimitrova, Gitsa Andrejeva and Peshka Rangelova, co-operative members in Bogdan (Karlova district) and Vezenkovo, (Kotel district). They are the new, Dimitrov youth. We will educate the younger generation from their example.

In his speech to the Eighth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov People's Youth League, Comrade Vylko Tchervenkov said: "The most urgent task

of the League today is its development and consolidation in the countryside. The League must concentrate its attention on work in the countryside”.

Improving our work in the villages means that the League must, in drawing into its ranks practically the entire working youth, influence the greater part of the poor and middle peasant youth, develop youth activists in the countryside, educate them politically and make them the bearers and transmitters of proletarian policy in the village.

Courses and circles will be organised in the villages to educate and train these activists. Popular pamphlets and handbooks will be published according to a special plan.

The Youth League can be developed and consolidated only by tirelessly combating all kinds of incorrect, sectarian sentiments and views regarding the nature of the Youth League. Some comrades in the localities reacted incorrectly to the proper definition of the League as the true helper and reserve of the Communist Party, and drew the wrong conclusion that the Dimitrov People’s Youth League should cease further enrolment and purge its ranks. In some places there were instances of crudely copying the forms and methods of Party work; this is seen also in the desire to introduce probationer membership for those who wanted to join the League, in the attempt to make the same demands on probationers as in the Party, etc. We will vigorously combat these incorrect and harmful tendencies. The Dimitrov Youth League must and will develop as a broad militant league of the people’s youth.

Broadening the league, however, does not in the least mean blunting our revolutionary vigilance. On the

contrary, the youth must daily increase their revolutionary vigilance. There can be no place in the Youth League for enemies of the people and of the youth. We will vigorously combat the attempts of the enemy to plant their agents in our League to undermine its unity from within.

Only by bold and constructive criticism and self-criticism of all shortcomings shall we be able to improve our work and raise the organisational and mass political work of the Youth League to a higher level.

TITO CLIQUE AGENTS IN SWEDEN EXPOSED. Fritof Lager, Secretary, Communist Party of Sweden

The history of the working class movement knows of several instances of traitors, provocateurs and direct agents of the bourgeoisie infiltrating its ranks. And there are similar examples in the history of the Swedish working-class movement. A leading Swedish figure, expelled from the Social-Democratic Party at the beginning of the First World War, is now acting as an agent of American imperialism. In our country there is Nils Flyg who was a member of the Communist Party for many years but was expelled in 1929. Ten years later his anti-Communism turned him into a paid agent of the Hitlerites.

Thus the treachery of the Tito clique is not a case in itself. The Tito clique differs from former renegades in that it has been able to seize power in a country whose people so heroically and selflessly battled for their freedom against the Nazi aggressors. The tragedy of the Yugoslav people is as shocking as it is profound. It serves as a serious warning to Communists of all countries to be vigilant and not to give way to false complacency and carelessness. The class enemy is not idle. He does not miss an opportunity in his attempts to smash Communist unity.

We Swedish Communists must admit that we were not sufficiently vigilant with regard to the attempts of the class enemy—helped by the Tito clique—to infiltrate into the revolutionary movement of our country. It is no

secret that the direct agents of the Tito clique in Sweden actively seek to spread their influence. These agents evidently have considerable funds at their disposal. The printing and circulation of publications necessitates large funds, but Tito publications are being widely circulated in the country. It is also no secret that the direct agents of this clique persistently try to recruit accomplices in the ranks of the Communist movement, from among sympathisers to our Party and from the Youth League. Without shame they try to take advantage of any sign of weakness and gullibility as was the case, for instance, with the young men and women who went to Yugoslavia in 1947-1948 to work in the International Youth Brigades.

It is also no secret that the direct agents of the Tito clique are making special exertions to cultivate certain radical circles of the intelligentsia. These intellectuals are enticed by “scientific trips” and “excursions” to Yugoslavia in order, afterwards, to be used partly for propaganda in Sweden and partly in Yugoslavia, thus creating the impression that the “Communists and revolutionaries” of other countries allegedly maintain strong, friendly ties with the Tito clique.

It can be said however, that the attempts of the Tito agents to infiltrate into the Communist movement have met with complete failure. This fact, however, does not mean that we can relax our vigilance. At the same time we must note that the agents of the Tito clique have, nonetheless, succeeded—although to an inconsiderable extent—in recruiting supporters in certain circles of the intelligentsia. Thus, for instance, Stig Carlson, editor of “Clarte”, visited Yugoslavia and eulogised the Tito regime in the Social-Democratic press; a statement was also made by the writer Marika

Stiernstedt, at the May Day celebrations of “Clarte” in Stockholm.

Her statement in defence of the Tito regime shows that she has fallen for Tito propaganda—which aims to prove that Socialism can be built in Yugoslavia with the help or imperialism while maintaining a hostile attitude to the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies. On the basis of these two facts alone we can say that the activity of the Tito clique in certain circles, and especially among the intellectuals, has not been adequately rebuffed. This is a warning sign which we cannot fail to notice.

What is more, the pro-Tito statements of Marika Stiernstedt and Stig Carlson are a serious warning in another respect. Disregarding the refutation printed by Comrades Takman, Franck and Claesson in “Ny Dag” on May 20, our Party comrades on “Clarte” did not take decisive measures to condemn the pro-Tito activity of the above-mentioned persons, let alone to combat this activity. All this shows that the Communists on “Clarte” do not realise how important it is to prevent the agents of the fascist Tito clique from finding support within the working-class movement and in those circles of the intelligentsia which are close to it.

In the Resolution of the Information Bureau, adopted in November 1949, the Tito clique was described as a gang of assassins and spies. The correctness of this definition has been proved in numerous articles, in extensive factual material and in profound analyses. These materials, as well as the Resolution of the Information Bureau were available to comrades who know at least one of the more widely spoken languages of the world. Moreover, our Party press reprinted these materials in much Loo scanty a

form and did not actively or sufficiently use them. Matters improved when “For a Lasting Peace, for a People’ Democracy!” began to appear in Swedish in 1950. Naturally, this does not release our Party journals from the obligation to denounce the fascist, anti-Socialist policy of the Tito clique; of showing that this clique is an agency of the imperialists.

The task of the Tito clique, which is in the service of the U.S.-British imperialists, is, on the one hand, to hand over Yugoslavia to the warmongers and, on the other, to split the revolutionary working-class movement. The efforts of the Tito agents in Sweden are directed to the fulfilment of this second task. In their attempts to split the ranks of the Communists they lay particular stress on the argument that one can allegedly be a Communist, a Marxist and a revolutionary, while at the same time being hostile to the Soviet Union.

Every experienced Communist knows that such attempts to ride two horses at once ends by passing into the camp of imperialism and war. Nevertheless, the Tito agents can make headway among certain radical intellectuals and also among inexperienced workers who are insufficiently politically developed, That is why they deliberately concentrate on such elements. Hence, this is the question around which the explanatory and educational work of the Party press must centre,

As early as 1937, Georgi Dimitrov, then General Secretary of the Communist International, stated that the attitude to the Soviet Union was the great dividing line. Whoever wished to be a Socialist in the full sense of the word must side with the Soviet Union. Whoever is against the Soviet Union cannot be a Socialist. These words of Comrade Dimitrov are as true today as when they were first uttered.

It is not a question of the position of fumblers who are for or against a form of “Socialism” or “Communism”. It is a question of upholding the Socialism that already exists in the Soviet Union or going against it. The Tito agents want the revolutionary workers and progressive people of our country to come out against the Socialist Soviet Union. But they will not succeed! The Swedish working class movement knows of many political distortions that have resulted from vacillation on precisely this question. Today all honest people who desire peace and are defending the independence of their country against Americanisation, are looking towards the Soviet Union—the bulwark of world peace, the hope of all mankind. That is why the imperialist agents must not be allowed to fan hostility among the workers against the Soviet Union. We can effectively prevent this only if we, in our activity, in our propaganda are able correctly, in keeping with the given historical experience, to explain to the people who are subjected to the influence of the Tito agents, that the fascist Tito clique is a gang of rabid bourgeois nationalists, assassins and spies, direct agents of the U.S.-British warmongers; that it is playing a most foul role in the fight of the big financiers and imperialists against the working class.

INCREASES IN CZECHOSLOVAK WORKING PEOPLE'S INCOME

The Czechoslovak press has published figures showing the increase in the income of the working people of Czechoslovakia.

The figures show a steady increase in the average wage following the 1945 currency reform.

It was 2,251 crowns for the first quarter of 1946, 3,239 for the first Quarter of 1948 and 3,894 for the first quarter of 1950.

This means that within four years the average wage rose by 73 per cent. The salary of office employees for the same period registered a 56 per cent increase.

Apart from that, factory and office workers, beginning from 1946, have received extra grants for their children, according to the size of the family. Up to 1950, 13,865 million crowns have been paid out in such grants. Sick benefits and expenses for medical treatment for the working people amounted to 4,419 million crowns in 1946, 7,742 million crowns in 1948 and 12,096 million crowns in 1950. Old age pensions and invalid pensions for the same years amounted to 6,045 million crowns, 9,913 million crowns and 15,888 million crowns.

YUGOSLAV YOUTH OPPOSE WAR PREPARATIONS OF TITO CLIQUE

The preparations of the Yugoslav fascists for a new war are arousing the increasing discontent and active opposition of the working people of Yugoslavia who more and more are seeing for themselves that the Tito clique seeks to turn the peoples of Yugoslavia into cannon fodder for the U.S.-British imperialists. Moved by a feeling of gratitude to their liberator—the Soviet Union—and by fraternal esteem for its peoples, the working people of Yugoslavia are sabotaging the war preparations of the Tito clique.

The Tito paper, “Narodni List”, in its issue of September 3, wrote that the youth are sabotaging the training they undergo before being called up for the army. In Zagreb the authorities fined five workers of the “Toran” factory—Vladimir Otsvirk, Tvan Filipovic, Vlado Funa, Stepan Brbnjak and Stepan Haramija. Two lads, Jurai Pavlekovic and Ivan Jantol from the village of Markusevats, were also punished. The paper warns that all young men who fail to report for training will be sent to forced labour. But the courageous Yugoslav lads who refuse to join Tito’s fascist army, are not intimidated by these threats.

PERSECUTION OF COMMUNISTS IN WESTERN GERMANY

Continuing their preparations for war in Western Germany, the American-British imperialists are hounding all supporters of peace and, above all, the Communists. The unbridled warmongers—who are not satisfied with the banning of Communist newspapers and other similar “measures”—recently went so far to Dusseldorf as to seize the premises of the Central Board of the Communist Party of Germany on the pretext that it was needed for billeting new contingents of British troops.

Following the footsteps of their Hitler predecessors the occupation authorities of the Western powers also recently staged the trial of Fritz Nikolai, Chairman of the Communist Party of the Saar, Heinz Merkel, Chairman of the German Youth organisation and others. The accused were charged with speaking in defence of the unity of Germany at the May Day meetings. The court sentenced the accused to varying terms of imprisonment. It is interesting to note that Ludes, prosecuting attorney, who made the charge, was a former well-known Nazi, notorious for his brutality against anti-fascists during the war. Such is the “democracy” of the warmongers.

STRUGGLE OF THE PEOPLE OF PUERTO RICO FOR PEACE AND NATIONAL LIBERATION. Cesar Andreu Iglesias, Chairman, Communist Party of Puerto Rico

The law passed recently by the U.S. Government which “allows the people of Puerto Rico to draw up their own Constitution” is a new fraud by which U.S. imperialism seeks to mislead world public opinion, to disguise its strivings for world domination and to distract the attention of the people of Puerto Rico from the only possible way to salvation a resolute struggle against imperialist oppression and for national independence.

Actually it is merely a question of amendments to the “Colonial Charter” adopted by the U.S. Congress in 1917. This Charter will in fact remain the chief law even after the so-called Constitution of Puerto Rico has been ratified. Due to the “Colonial Charter” Puerto Rico will be unable, as is the case now, to avoid the ruinous competition of large-scale U.S. industry whose goods will be released from all customs dues on the Puerto Rican market; she will have no say in the administration in the zones where U.S. bases have been set up; she will be unable to prevent the expropriation of new lands for military purposes (as was the case three years ago with the island of Vieques); she will be unable to prevent compulsory military service for Puerto Ricans in the U.S. army. U.S. Federal laws will apply in Puerto Rico wholly on the decision of the U.S. Government which, for

instance, is imposing the enslaving Taft-Hartley law upon our country. The Governor of Puerto Rico will continue also in the future to be only a responsible representative of the U.S. authorities; the legislative chambers will, as now, pass only such laws which do not conflict with the interests of the U.S.; U.S. courts will have the right, as was formerly the case, to annul the decisions of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico and of even any law or articles passed by the colonial legislative organ. The U.S. Government will have the right to alter or annul, without the participation of Puerto Ricans, the law on the administration of Puerto Rico.

Thus, so long as the articles of the “Colonial Charter” exist, irrespective of what it is called. Puerto Rico will remain a colony of the United States of America.

For the United States of America, Puerto Rico constitutes a source of super-profits, a monopoly market for exports, a paramount military, naval and air base, a strong point for U.S. imperialist domination in the zone of the Caribbean Sea and a vital centre of communications with Latin America and Africa.

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In 1898, Puerto Rico was seized by U.S. troops under the pretext of liberating the island from the Spanish colonial yoke. A few facts clearly indicate the position of our country after 50 years of a U.S. colonial regime. In 1942, there were 300,000 families in Puerto Rico (86 per cent of the population)—out of a population of 2,200,000—whose income did not exceed 341 dollars a year, whereas, according to official American figures,

the capitalists take an average 43 per cent of the total national income in profits, interest and rent.

The working class of Puerto Rico is a permanent victim of unemployment. In December 1949, there were 330,000 unemployed in the country, or more than 40 per cent of the country's total labour force.

Low wages and chronic unemployment bring about universal poverty, disease, malnutrition, illiteracy and crime. Three-quarters of the population of Puerto Rico are in rags and suffer from disease and starvation. At the same time, 10,000 families (3 per cent of the population) receive 30 per cent of the total national income! Sixty-eight families of this big bourgeoisie alone, each have an income of over 50,000 dollars a year.

The position of our economy is tragic. Since 1937, the production of sugar has remained stagnant And whereas in 1920, the output of coffee amounted to 44 million pounds, in 1948-1949 it hardly reached 22 million. The output of tobacco slumped from 50 million pounds in 1926 to 27 million pounds in 1948-1949 and the distillation of rum from 10,700,000 gallons in 1943 to 2,100,000 in 1948-1949.

Imperialist rivalry ruins our national industry. As reported by the Board of Industrial Development (an agency of the Colonial Government), 350 industrial enterprises have become bankrupt since 1940. The majority of industrial enterprises, banks, naval and air transport and also trade are directly or indirectly in the grip of powerful U.S. monopolies.

The State and private debt of Puerto Rico to the United States of America has reached an enormous scale. The State debt alone is nearly 89 million dollars. Recently a new law authorising an additional loan of 18

million dollars was issued, and a new issue of bonds by the "Waterways Directorate" to the sum of 25 million dollars was announced for sale on Wall Street. This will bring the State debt of Puerto Rico up to one-third of the value of the total national property.

The foreign trade of Puerto Rico is fully controlled by the U.S. During the past ten years, 92 per cent of goods were imported from the U.S. and 96 per cent of our exports went to the United States. The inclusion of Puerto Rico into the U.S. tariff system is extremely favourable for U.S. imperialism. In addition, Puerto Rico can use only U.S. ships for its foreign trade. Hence, the cost of our sea freightage is the highest in the world and the cost of food is 27 per cent higher than in the U.S.

In the course of five years (1942-1946) foreign capital investments in Puerto Rico, particularly U.S. investments, yielded over 50 million dollars in profits. It can be said that during the half a century the colonial exploitation in the economic sphere alone cost our people nearly 2,000 million dollars.

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U.S. imperialism recently has been running Puerto Rico through the popular Democratic Party, led by Luis Munoz Marin, the present Governor of the island. This Party has given up its former struggle for national independence. The Munoz Marin Government is obediently serving the interests of U.S. capital. It has split the working class movement, is strenuously seeking to paralyse the resistance of the peasants to exploitation and is fighting against the national liberation movement. The Government of Munoz Marin seeks to whitewash U.S. imperialism by declaring that

Puerto Rico is not a colony but a “new type of a free state” within the federal regime of the U.S.

In its servility the Munoz Marin Government has supported U.S. imperialist aggression against the Korean people. On the demand of the U.S. State Department, Fernos Isern, the most brazen U.S. agent in, Puerto Rico, has promised to send 100,000 young Puerto Ricans as cannon fodder for the imperialists to Korean battlefields. Using anti-Communism as a screen, the lackeys Munoz Marin and Fernos Isern, intend to tie our people to the aggressive U.S. plans against the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies and, at the same time, to distract them from the struggle for national independence.

Imperialist propaganda is directed particularly against the movement for peace. The reactionary press is waging a campaign of slander against the Puerto Rican Peace Committee. The government has launched a severe persecution against those collecting signatures to the Stockholm Appeal. However, thousands upon thousands of Puerto Ricans have already signed the demand to prohibit the atomic weapon.

In an atmosphere of war hysteria, exploitation and colonial oppression the forces of national liberation of our people are fighting—headed by the Communist Party. The Party is fighting for the unity of all forces of the people in the anti-imperialist front of national liberation. The slogan of struggle for peace forms the basis of the entire work of the Party.

On sugar plantations and at factories Communists are fighting for the unity of the working class movement. Guided by the General Union of the Working People (an organisation affiliated to the Confederation of labour of Latin America and to the World Federation

of Trade Unions) the working class of Puerto Rico is fighting against the enslaving Taft-Hartley law, against colonial exploitation and against the disrupters and agents of the employers—the leaders of the C.I.O. and A.F. of L.

The Communist Party is preparing to take part in the referendum on the law concerning the so-called Constitution which is to be held early next year. By condemning this imperialist manoeuvre, we, Communists, are helping to develop a wide-scale movement of the people to secure the rejection of this colonial law.

Our Party is waging a vigorous campaign for the democratisation of the electoral law in Puerto Rico. At the same time the Party is fighting to preserve the civil liberties and democratic rights which are threatened by the fascist-type legislation now introduced by the U.S. Congress.

Firmly marching along the path of anti-imperialist struggle, the Communist Party of Puerto Rico will defend its legality which is now in danger and, with full confidence in the working class and the peasant masses, it will always hold high the banner of Lenin and Stalin in the struggle for the national liberation of Puerto Rico, for peace throughout the world, and for the triumph of Socialism.

PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF BULGARIA

The Enlarged Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, held in Sofia on October 7-8, discussed the report of Comrade Vylko Tchervenkov, Secretary of the Central Committee, on the results and lessons of the 1950 campaign for grain deliveries.

Bearing in mind Lenin's well-known words that the struggle for grain is the struggle for Socialism, the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Government of Bulgaria regarded the timely fulfilment of the State grain deliveries plan as a task of primary importance. The Party mobilised all its forces to carry out this task and embarked on extensive mass political and organisational work.

Deliveries of wheat, rye, barley, oats and vetch to the State were fulfilled by September 5. This year, for the first time, grain deliveries were completed within two months.

There is no doubt whatsoever, said Comrade Vylko Tchervenkov that this successful fulfilment of the State plan for grain deliveries is a splendid economic and political achievement of our Party, the People's Government, Fatherland Front and of our working people.

For the first time questions of State discipline in carrying out the grain deliveries plan were raised to their proper level. The discipline and sense of responsibility exercised by the district, area and local

Party organisations and People's Councils improved considerably, with the result that a fundamental change was effected in the fulfilment of State deliveries by all sections of the peasantry. The hostile agitation of the kulaks, aimed at retarding and disrupting the Government plan, was exposed during the grain deliveries. In the struggle for grain the kulaks were isolated and their plans foiled.

The working peasantry saw for themselves the correctness of the class policy pursued by the Communist Party of Bulgaria and effectively supported it. This year the peasants delivered to the State four times more wheat, rye, barley, oats and vetch than last year.

Our working peasantry, continued Comrade Tchervenkov, have made a big contribution to the building of Socialism in our country and in consolidating the alliance of workers and peasants. This is truly effective participation of the working peasantry in Socialist construction, in strengthening the economic and political might of our people's democratic State, in consolidating the peace front against the warmongers.

This big success in grain delivery was achieved as a result of thorough preparations actually started at the end of last year. Following the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Council of Ministers of December 3, 1949, the harmful practice of keeping Party organs and the People's Councils from guiding the struggle for the fulfilment of the plans for State grain deliveries—a practice supported by the Kostovites and other wreckers—was, in the main, liquidated. The Party Committees and People's Councils got down to the question of grain delivery.

Speaking of the work of the local Party organs during

the grain delivery campaign, Comrade Tchervenkov stressed the increasing role played by the Party in guiding the economic life of the country. The majority of the district, area and branch organisations have proved capable of taking the lead in so serious and complex a matter as the fulfilment of the State grain delivery plan. They were able to draw into the struggle for grain the broad mass of the poor and middle peasants, to smash the attempts of the kulaks to frustrate grain deliveries, and showed an example of high State discipline and exemplary firmness in carrying out the plans.

Comrade Tchervenkov pointed out that some of the district and area Party organisations were unable, in good time, to mobilise the broad mass of the working peasantry to fulfil the plan; they did not fight for a steady increase in the rate of grain deliveries. However, thanks to the timely action and assistance of the Central Committee and Council of Ministers, these backward districts soon rectified the situation. The Communist Party of Bulgaria also carried out extensive political mass work during the grain delivery campaign.

The Party's successes in training cadres were no less significant. "For the first time in this campaign," continued Comrade Tchervenkov, "we fully directed our Party cadres as well as those of the State and social-political organisations toward carrying out the tasks set by the Party and the government. In the process of concrete work to carry out the grain deliveries plan we educated the vast majority of these cadres in the spirit of inviolable State discipline, taught them to fight for the realisation of the Party and Government decisions. We saw for ourselves that the overwhelming majority of our cadres proved to be capable, devoted workers, who

do not retreat in the face of difficulties, but fight and vanquish these difficulties. This growth of our cadres is our great victory.”

The big advantages of the agricultural co-operatives—which gathered in a much better crop than the individual farmers and, therefore, were able to fulfil their obligations much sooner—were conclusively revealed in the course of the grain delivery campaign. Following the completion of grain delivery 426 new agricultural co-operatives were formed in September alone. The 2,479 producer agricultural co-operatives which existed before October 1, united 475,000 peasant households (i.e. 43.4 per cent of all the peasant households in the country) and owned 1,883,000 hectares of land (i.e. more than 39 per cent of the total cultivated area). In the grain producing districts the figures are even more striking. Thus, for instance, in the Ruse area 77 per cent of the land already belongs to the co-operatives; in the Lom area, 70 per cent; in the Jambol and Nova Zagora areas, 68 per cent; in the Svistchev area, 66 per cent, and so on.

This shows, said Comrade Tchervenkov that the bulk of the peasants in the main grain producing districts are united in agricultural co-operatives. A mass voluntary movement of middle peasants to join the agricultural co-operatives is underway in these areas. This is a fact of enormous political significance. An extremely important task faces the Party—to ensure the proper, concrete and daily guidance of this movement. Next year, when the agricultural co-operatives will unite over 40 per cent of the country’s arable area, they, together with the State farms will fulfil at least half the State plan for grain delivery. This is a big victory on the way to the Socialist reorganisation of agriculture in our

country.

There is no doubt whatsoever, concluded Comrade Tchervenkov, that our Party has emerged from the grain delivery campaign the richer, with new and considerable experience, which is necessary for the Party's continued Bolshevik development.

The lively discussion which followed showed that all the members of the Central Committee were in full agreement with Comrade Tchervenkov's report and instructions; it showed the complete unity of the Party behind the economic policy pursued by the Central Committee and the Government.

In his closing remarks Comrade Tchervenkov warned against harmful opportunist illusions in relation to the kulaks. "If, during the grain deliveries," he said, "we have crushed the resistance of the kulaks and politically isolated them from the main mass of the working peasantry and strengthened our alliance with the latter, this does not as yet mean that the kulaks generally have already been smashed, that they will no longer fight against us, will no longer harm us at every step. A bitter struggle against the kulaks still lies ahead. And it is necessary that our Party increase its vigilance and determination in this struggle." Comrade Tchervenkov also stressed that it would be incorrect to strive for the same rate of development of the peasant co-operative movement in all districts of the country. It is necessary to observe the strictest voluntary principle and allow no distortions of the Party line.

Comrade Tchervenkov, member of the political Bureau of the Central Committee and Minister of Agriculture, reported to the Plenum on the autumn sowing campaign. After hearing the reports of Comrade Ruben Levy, Secretary of the Central Committee, on

questions concerning public education and Comrade Georgi Tsankov, Secretary of the Central Committee, on organisational questions, the Plenum of the Central Committee ended.

TURKISH PEOPLE COMBATING AMERICAN SLAVERY. D. Bilen

The so-called Democratic Party in Turkey came to power in May 1950. The defeat of the Popular Republican Party and the advent to power of the Democratic Party corresponded to the wishes of both the Turkish reactionaries and their transatlantic masters—the U.S. imperialists. The ex-President of the Turkish landlord-bourgeois republic and Chairman of the Popular Republican Party, Ismet Inonu, frankly admitted that in the matter of suppressing the discontent of the people “the Democratic Party had done more than the state of siege”, so frequently imposed by the Republican Party. This is understandable. Djelal Bayar, the newly elected President of the Turkish Republic, and head of the Democratic Party is a banker and millionaire. For many years he was Minister of Economy.

Bayar always shielded the fascist pan-Turks and was notorious for his hatred of the working class and the Communist Party. He was the author of the anti-working class “Labour Code” and one of the inspirers of the policy of Turkisation of the national minorities. While Prime Minister, Bayar launched military operations against the Kurds who rose in struggle for their rights and during the bloody crusade in 1937-1938 annihilated 170,000 Kurds in the area of Dersima.

In the sphere of foreign policy Bayar first orientated himself on Hitler Germany and British colonisers and later on the American imperialists.

Turkey’s present Prime Minister Menderes—one of

the 6,500 big landlords—is a fanatical adherent of the insane plan for a “Great Turkey”.

Koprulu, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is the leader of the pan-Turks, and, like Menderes, raves about a “Great Turkey” the borders of which would at least extend to the Danube and the Volga.

The Democratic Party, the party of the big comprador bourgeoisie and landlords of Ankara, Izmir and Istanbul, is closely linked economically and politically with the foreign imperialists and has always sided with the most aggressive forces of international reaction, to the detriment of the national interests of the country. In the period of its activity as an opposition democratic party it supported and effected all the reactionary measures of the Popular Republican Party, directed against the workers, peasants and progressive elements in the country. The Democratic Party always stood for the complete conversion of Turkey into an appendage of American imperialism.

The anti-people’s policy of the ruling Democratic Party, its servility before its Washington and London masters became manifest immediately after the defeat of the Popular Republican Party at the elections. Addressing not the Turkish people, which the ruling clique regards as its enemy, but the U.S. and British representatives in Ankara, Bayar declared: “We shall spare no effort to make the results of our policy satisfy our American and British friends.”

The “satisfaction” of the warmongers and plunderers of foreign wealth found expression in the application of the “Truman Doctrine” and the “Marshall Plan”. In return for the “aid” in keeping with the “Truman Doctrine” and the “Marshall Plan”, the Turkish Government, complying with the demand of the

American senator Caine, finally agreed—without even seeking the consent of the Mejlis, to support the illegal decision of the Security Council and to send 4,500 Turkish soldiers to assist the American robbers in Korea. Thus, the Turkish rulers have openly aligned themselves with the aggressive war of the American imperialists in Korea.

Evaluating the military operations against the freedom-loving Korean people as the beginning of the bloody crusade of American imperialism against the forces of democracy and Socialism, the Turkish Government has with slavish servility, volunteered to become a partner in this international crime. Turkey's representative in UNO, Sarpal, stated at a press conference that Turkey would be able to place two million men at the disposal of the participants of the Atlantic Pact. Moreover, the Turkish Government has replaced the Turkish Generals who did not suit the Americans; it decided, on orders from Washington, to accelerate the modernisation (i.e. Americanisation) of the Army; it held military manoeuvres and advocates in every possible way a crusade against the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies and the national liberation movement of the peoples oppressed by imperialism.

The Turkish Government has deprived Turkey of independence, by placing the Army, the economy and finances, of the country, in keeping with the "Truman Doctrine" and the "Marshall Plan", at the disposal of the American expansionists.

Under the flag of "aid" the American military mission has actually laid its hands on Turkey's armed forces and, through the medium of the "Marshall Plan", the American economic mission directs and controls in the interests of finance capital and above all in the

interests of the U.S. Army staff, construction of roads, aerodromes, ports and Turkey's entire economy. American corporations such as the "International Bank for Reconstruction and Development", "Chase National Bank", "Dillon Read Co.", "Socony Vacuum Oil Co.", "General Electric" and others are seizing Turkish copper, chrome, tin, coal, oil, cement and the steel industry.

The "Bank for Industrial Development", fifty per cent of the capital of which is in the hands of American monopolies, was established in order more effectively to exploit and subordinate Turkish economy.

American businessmen succeeded, with the hands of the Turkish Government, in abolishing the tariffs which, to a certain extent, protected the development of the national industry. The Turkish market is flooded with American goods that cannot find a sale in the U.S.A. The Turkish lira has been subordinated to the dollar.

This betrayal of the national interests and the imperialist domination have led to inflation and to the closing down of many enterprises. In the towns of Marash, Burdur and Anteb alone, 16,000 cottage weavers have been ruined. Unable to compete the American goods, Turkish silk and cotton production is in a state of collapse.

The peasants are also being ruined. Tobacco growers were unable to sell a hundred thousand tons of tobacco because the U.S. saw to it that Turkish tobacco was not allowed to compete with American tobacco on the foreign market. Two hundred and ninety three thousand families engaged in tobacco growing are on the verge of ruin. Starvation is rife in the Turkish countryside.

Meanwhile military expenditure in Turkey is growing. In the period from 1947 to 1950 that is, the

period of the operation of American “aid” in accordance with the “Truman doctrine” the Turkish Government, on orders from Washington, spent two billion three hundred million lira on the militarisation of the country—two and a half times the American “aid” received.

The increased military expenditure is accompanied by increases in the already unbearable tax burden shouldered by the working people. In 1951 a total of two billion two hundred million lira will be exacted from the population for the State and local budgets.

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Preparing for aggressive war against the countries of democracy and Socialism, the Turkish reactionaries and their masters—the American imperialists—are launching an unbridled campaign against both the progressive forces of the country struggling for national freedom, for peace, against the warmongers and against the countries of people’s democracy and Socialism. However, despite the persecutions and extraordinary measures undertaken by the Turkish Government and Washington, the movement against War enjoys the wholehearted support of the Turkish population.

In connection with the war in Korea unleashed by the American aggressors and the drawing in of Turkey into this unjust, predatory war, a Turkish Peace Society was set up in July, on the initiative of the Turkish intelligentsia. Members of this Society include Behidge Boran, reader in Ankara University and well known progressive personality in Turkey, Adian Djemgil Reshat Selim, Kemal Anil, Kemal Izmiris and the Istanbul lawyer Vahdeddin Barut.

The Turkish Peace Society addressed a call to the Turkish people in which it stated that the “preservation of peace, viewed from the standpoint of the future of our country is a vital necessity” and that a most urgent matter for the Turkish people is the demand for “outlawing weapons of mass annihilation of the civilian population”

The Peace Society circulated an appeal and forwarded a letter to the Turkish Government protesting against the unlawful dispatch of Turkish troops to Korea.

Exposing the anti-popular policy of the Turkish Government which is heading for war for the sake of the interests of American finance capital, the newspaper “Barysh”—organ of the Turkish Peace Society—wrote “this time, however, the warmongers will not take the nation by surprise”, the “people are aware of the need to struggle for peace and they understand that this struggle must be organised.” “The Turkish people,” the newspaper continued, “want peace. They know that peace is the path which leads to happiness, life and freedom.”

A number of other newspapers also published articles in defence of peace and against the dispatch of Turkish troops to Korea. But Turkey’s ruling circles and above all its Government formed from representatives of the Democratic Party who have sold themselves entirely to the American warmongers, proclaimed the Turkish Peace Society a “dangerous” organisation, arrested its members, banned the newspaper “Barysh” and all other newspapers which defended peace and opposed the dispatch of Turkish soldiers to Korea. The editors of these newspapers were put on trial.

The repressions failed to intimidate the peace

partisans, the fighters for the national independence of Turkey: The appeal of the Turkish Peace Society met with a warm response among broad sections of the Turkish people. In Istanbul alone, 25,000 leaflets were circulated calling the people to struggle for peace and tens of thousands of signatures to the Stockholm Appeal were collected in a short space of time. The Appeal was circulated in Ankara, Aydin, Izmir, Balikesir, Erzurum and Kiga. Workers, peasants, merchants, intellectuals and eminent workers in culture and art have signed the Stockholm Appeal.

The Turkish reactionary press has begun to write about a “cold revolt of the people”. The Prime Minister has had to admit that protests against the dispatch of troops to Korea are resounding even in remote villages.

In 25 towns through which the trainloads of Turkish soldiers passed en route to Korea, the population strongly demonstrated against the Korean adventure. On the walls of buildings and on the railway wagons inscriptions appeared: “The sons of the Turkish people will not shed their blood in Korea for the Yankee imperialists!”, “Korea for the Koreans!”, “Hands off Korea!”, “The Turkish people protest against the decision of the Government of the Democratic Party servilely carrying out Washington orders!”.

The struggle of the Turkish people for peace, against the dispatch of troops to Korea, is linked with the struggle for national independence. According to Turkish newspapers, propaganda—oral and written (leaflets, proclamations and calls)—directed against the lawlessness of the imperialists in Turkey—is carried on everywhere, in the schools, youth organisations, higher educational establishments, in office and factory. Thus, the newspapers “Djumhuriyet” reported that in the town

of Bursa leaflets were circulated among the workers strongly protesting against the “Marshall Plan”. The leaflets emphasised particularly that unemployment in Turkey was the result of the “Marshall Plan”. The newspaper “Zafer” wrote that seven workers in the Sivas locomotive repair shop circulated a proclamation which read: “We, railwaymen will not take our brothers to the slaughter in the interests of the American imperialists and Turkish millionaires.”

There is not a place in Turkey where the people are not beginning to understand how fatal is the anti-national policy pursued by the Turkish Government. According to the reactionary newspaper “Ulus” the “propaganda wave”, i.e. the dissatisfaction of the Turkish people, “is spreading from town to countryside” and is directed against the “Truman Doctrine” and the “Marshall Plan”.

The people’s movement in Turkey is headed by the Communist Party operating underground. The Communist Party is fighting for the unification of all anti-imperialist forces into a single national front. As is evident from statements in the Turkish press, the Communist Party of Turkey demands in appeals circulated throughout the country: annulment of all enslaving agreements with the American imperialists refusal to support the “Truman Doctrine” and the “Marshall Plan” a purge of the State apparatus and the Army of foreign “experts” and “advisers”; establishment of friendly relations with the People’s Democracies and Turkey’s great neighbour—the Soviet Union; discussion and approval in the Mejlis of the Stockholm Appeal; repudiation of all anti-democratic laws; recognition of the right of the workers to form legal political organisations.

With the spread of the peace movement and the intensification of the struggle of the Turkish people against the American expansionists, the Turkish reactionaries launched a new attack against all progressive organisations in the country, declaring that the main danger comes from the propaganda of the Turkish Communists, their demand for peace and for democratic liberties for the people.

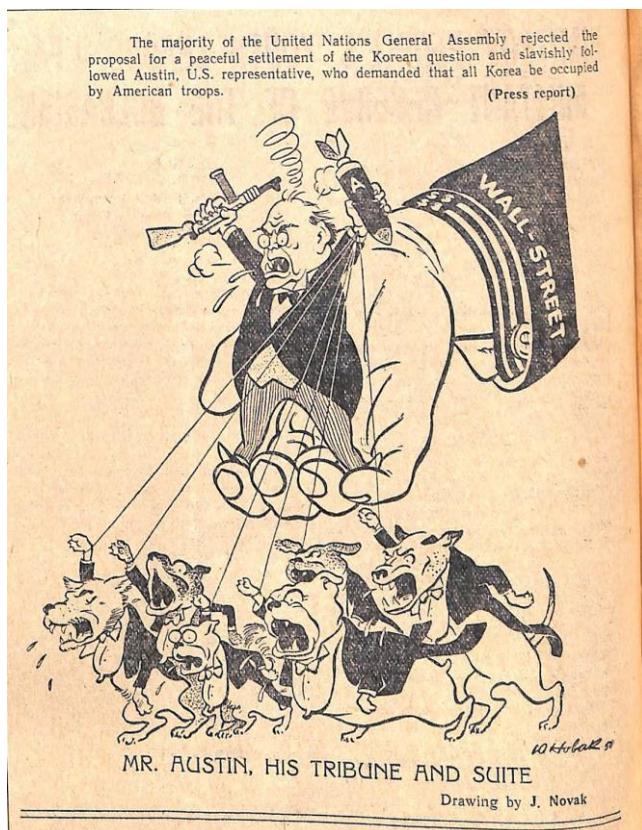
No fascist methods of repressions, no provocations on the part of the Turkish reactionaries and their transatlantic master can halt the struggle of the Turkish people for peace and national independence!

MR. AUSTIN, HIS TRIBUNE AND SUITE.

Drawing by J. Novak

The majority of the United Nations General Assembly rejected the proposal; for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question and slavishly followed Austin, U.S. representative, who demanded that all Korea be occupied by American troops.

(Press report)



POLITICAL NOTES

1. Concerning Those Who Would “Close Down” Communism

The U.S. monopolists are in a fury at the growing forces of Communism throughout the world and, like one of Schedrin’s heroes who demanded “Close down America”, are howling: “Close down Communism!”

In their drive to “Close down Communism”, the dollar kings opened wide their coffers. And whom did they buy? Tito the Judas, provocateur and spy who, even before the “Truman Doctrine”, was in the service first of Hitler and later of Churchill. They bought the adventurer Chiang Kai-shek, rejected by the Chinese people and ignominiously driven from his country. They bought Franco and the Greek monarcho-fascists, the Turkish reactionaries and German militarists, thieves and traitors such as Mikolaiczuk and Ferenc Nagy who fled from justice of their peoples. Finally, bought the Right Socialist leaders who have always faithfully served big capital.

But does this whole pack always faithfully deserve the 30 silver pieces thrown to Judas for his black treachery? Such is the question the Wall Street magnates today ask themselves when they see that far from “closing down” Communism triumphantly advances from victory to victory.

Recommending himself to Wall Street, Mustedjaplioglu, General Secretary of the Turkish Socialist Party, writes in “Gerçek”: The Socialists lead the strongest front against Communism today... Only

the Socialist parties can organise a scientifically based struggle against Communism. It is thanks only to the Socialist parties that such countries as Sweden, Norway, Finland, France, Britain, Belgium, Austria and Denmark can protect themselves against Communist influence...” And further: “If the spread and strengthening of Communism really has to be averted in our country it is necessary to support the Socialists and secure the existence of a strong Socialist Party.”

The spoutings of this leader of “Turkish socialism” are interesting in one respect—he clearly and unequivocally described the role of the Right Socialists in saving capitalism.

Whether Truman and Acheson were persuaded by these “arguments” of the Turkish Socialists and how many silver pieces were thrown to the Turkish Right Socialist Judas we do not know. What we do know for a certainty, however, is that the working class will remember this open plea of the lackeys to their American masters, and draw the necessary conclusions.

Much to the chagrin of the Right-Socialists it must be said that they have rivals who dispute their right to play first fiddle in the orchestra of traitors. “The Times” of October 2, reports that the “General Assembly on Moral Rearmament” recently finished its session in Caux. (Switzerland). It claimed to develop an alternative ideology to that of Marxist materialism, one sufficiently strong to unite the “democratic camp” in the struggle against Communism”. The Assembly was in conference for... six months. It was attended by trade union bosses. Right Socialists and factory managers. It stands to reason that this get-together fully agreed that “the class struggle was out of date,” that “trade unions and

management were hostile to one another”, etc.

There is nothing new in the “ideology” outlined by this Assembly. Workers and the working people are very well acquainted with this ideology of “class co-operation”. It is only in the struggle against this ideology that they have won, and are winning victories in defence of their rights and class interests.

The future will show how Wall Street will treat its paid traitors who today boast of being the most loyal supporters of those who wish to “close down Communism”. But life shows that the all-conquering ideas of Communism are that force against which the frantic Wall Street magnates, will inevitably break their necks.

2. Delegation of Provocateurs

The Tito press has made a lot of noise about the visit of “Spanish anti-fascists to Yugoslavia. What sort of a “delegation” was this? To begin with it is headed by the craven and hapless General Riquelme. Actually the police agents Jose del Barrio and Felix Montiel were the real leaders of the “delegation”.

Expelled several years ago from the United Socialist Party of Catalonia as an adventurer and a provocateur, Jose del Barrio has for some time been attempting to recruit—true without success—spies and provocateurs among the Spanish emigrants for Tito. The other leader of the “delegation”, Felix Montiel is a scoundrel and careerist. He was expelled from the Communist Party of Spain as a thoroughly corrupt element.

In May of this year del Barrio was instructed by the

fascist Tito clique to arrange for a “Spanish anti-fascist delegation” to visit Yugoslavia. This visit had a double purpose: first, to get the Yugoslav people to believe that the Spanish patriots who are fighting the hangman Franco love the hangman Tito, second, by eulogising the fascist Tito clique, to help the struggle against the unity of the working class and the people of Spain, to sabotage the activities of the Spanish peace supporters, to sow distrust among the Spanish patriots toward the Soviet Union and to undermine the prestige and influence of the Communist Party of Spain.

However, the plans of the Tito spies came to nought. The Spanish Republican emigrants spurned these provocateurs with contempt. Spanish emigrants in France and in other countries also indignantly either return or destroy the fascist literature addressed to them by Tito agents. But the experienced provocateurs del Barrio Montiel and Co. after meeting with such a reception from the Spanish anti-fascist, easily settled the matter by getting in touch with the Falangists and forming a “delegation” from among them. And four months later, just when the French Government began its repressions against the Spanish patriots residing in France, this “delegation” left for Yugoslavia.

Immediately on their arrival in Belgrade the “delegates” began to sing the praises of the fascist Tito.

It is most significant that the statements in the Franco press fully coincide with the praises of Tito and his regime by the del Barrios and Montiels. It is also not fortuitous, that both viciously slander the Communists and the Soviet Union. Nor is it fortuitous that the pro-fascist American Hearst agency welcomes the activity of the so-called “Socialist action groups” which are trying

to get together a Tito pack, headed by traitors and renegades such as Jesus Hernandez, Juan Comorera and Enrique Castro, among the Spanish emigrants. All of them—the Franco press, Tito spies, the del Barrio; and Montiels and the Hearst newspapers—are wolves in the same pack, fed by one and the same master: American imperialism. They will not succeed in deceiving the Spanish people. No matter how the Tito servitors of imperialism try to help Franco, the Spanish people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, will win freedom and settle accounts with their enemies.

Jan MAREK

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