

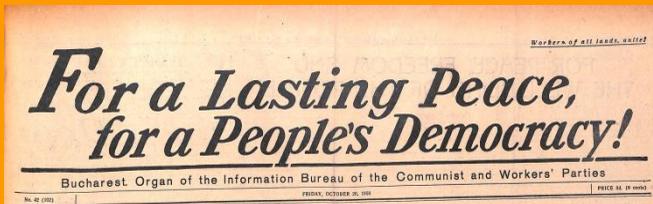
Workers of all lands, unite!

***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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CONTENTS

HEROIC STRUGGLE OF KOREAN PEOPLE FOR THEIR FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE.....	5
ELECTIONS TO LOCAL COUNCILS IN HUNGARY	11
SECOND CONFERENCE OF PEACE PARTISANS IN U.S.S.R.....	12
UNBENDING WILL FOR PEACE. Alexei Surkov, Member, Soviet Peace Committee	12
MANDATE TO SOVIET DELEGATES TO THE SECOND WORLD PEACE CONGRESS.....	18
UNITY IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE.....	22
REGIONAL PEACE CONFERENCES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....	23
FOR PEACE, FREEDOM AND THE WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE. Palmiro Togliatti, General Secretary, Italian Communist Party.....	26
PARTY LIFE.....	40
PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY	40
PARTY STUDIES IN THE HUNGARIAN PARTY OF WORKING PEOPLE.....	40
PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF AUSTRIA.....	42
MEETINGS OF PARTIES IN POLAND	43
VERIFICATION OF MEMBERSHIP IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....	44
APPEAL OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SWEDISH INTELLIGENTSIA.....	47
WARSAW IN CONSTRUCTION (LETTER FROM POLAND).....	49
AT ONE OF THE CONSTRUCTION SITES IN WARSAW	53
PRE-OCTOBER EMULATION OF HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE.....	56
PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF HOLLAND	57
CONCERNING THE MARGATE LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE. Harry Pollitt, General Secretary, British Communist Party	58

RUMANIAN PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC TAKES PATH OF CULTURAL REVOLUTION. Sorin Toma, Member, Central Committee, Rumanian Workers’ Party	64
TITO CLIQUE AGENTS—ENEMIES OF THE WORKING CLASS OF AUSTRIA. Heinrich Fritz, Member, Central Committee, Communist Party of Austria.....	79
HARVEST REAPED BY TITO CLIQUE IN YUGOSLAVIA. Drawing by J. Novak.....	86
WHO PROFITS FROM WAR IN KOREA	87
PRELIMINARY ELECTION RESULTS IN THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	89
POLITICAL NOTES	90
TITO CLIQUE DOOMS THE PEOPLES OF YUGOSLAVIA TO POVERTY, HUNGER AND EXTINCTION.....	90
CONGRESS OF ALBANIAN WOMEN’S UNION	93

HEROIC STRUGGLE OF KOREAN PEOPLE FOR THEIR FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE

For the past four months the courageous, staunch and freedom-loving Korean people have been waging a heroic struggle against the robber hordes of the U.S. imperialists armed to the teeth.

The U.S. imperialists set themselves the task of turning Korea into an American Colony, into a military-strategic springboard for an attack against the U.S.S.R., and China, to enslave the people of Korea and suppress the national-liberation movement of the peoples of Asia. **The war which the people of Korea are waging against the U.S. interventionists, is a sacred war for liberation.** The heroic Korean people are inscribing great and unforgettable pages in the annals of their country, in the annals of the struggle of the peoples for their independence, against the imperialist aggressors. The struggle of the Korean people is supported by the whole of peace-loving mankind. The hearts of hundreds of millions of ordinary people in all countries are beating in unison with the hearts of the valiant soldiers of the People's Army of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, with the hearts of the men and women of Korea. All honest people on earth are profoundly shocked by the sanguinary American intervention in Korea. The entire mighty camp of peace, democracy and Socialism wishes the people of long-suffering Korea complete success in their just liberation struggle, the complete triumph of their great and just cause.

The lofty and noble sentiments of all who treasure peace, freedom and independence for the peoples,

found clear expression in the reply of J. V. Stalin to the message of greetings from Kim Ir Sen, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, on the second anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the Korean People's Democratic Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

J. V. Stalin wrote:

“I wish the Korean people, heroically defending the independence of their country, successful completion of their long years’ of struggle for a united, independent democratic Korea.”

The people of Korea, defending the independence, honour and freedom of their homeland, are displaying boundless selflessness, patriotism and heroism both at the front and behind the lines. The U.S. interventionists, who had banked on the “lightning success at their military gamble, have been dealt more than one smashing blow in Korea and have suffered losses of over 60-70,000. Frantic over the failure of their aggressive plans, and faced directly with the danger of being thrown into the sea, the criminal U.S. rulers mobilised and despatched to Korea considerable ground forces, brought naval and air forces from the Pacific area and concentrated in the sphere of military operations units of the Mediterranean fleet, eluding reserve warships. By mounting numerical superiority in forces, they compelled the People's Army to retreat. Upon reaching the 38th Parallel they invaded the Northern part of the country, hoping, by means of bloody terror and unheard of atrocities against the civil population, to break the will to victory and the fighting spirit of the Korean people and to seize all Korea.

The American assassins continue to conceal, behind

the name of the United Nations, their predatory plans for prolonging the war and extending the aggression, and also their monstrous crimes before which the crimes of the Hitler killers pale.

On October 7, the United Nations General Assembly adopted, contrary to the will of the majority of the people of the world, an unlawful resolution which permits the troops of the United States and of its accomplices further to extend the aggressive war in Korea and to occupy the entire country.

Dictated by the notorious “majority” which is controlled in U.N.O. by the American warmongers, this shameful resolution runs counter to the United Nations Charter and tramples under foot all legal and moral standards in relations between nations. This action confirms yet again that the criminal U.S. rulers, who unleashed aggressive war in Korea with illegal use of the United Nations flag, are again usurping the authority of this organisation with the aim of realising their predatory plans for world domination.

Formally, the resolution of October 7 on extending the war in Korea was passed at the General Assembly by 47 votes to five, with seven abstaining. But everyone knows that the 47 votes in no way represented the peoples of these countries. They included also, for example, the voice of the so-called representative of Chiang Kai-shek—a puppet representing nobody but himself.

The population of the remaining 46 countries amounts to 660 million people, big part of whom have signed the Stockholm Appeal and resolutely condemn the U.S. aggression in Korea. Whereas, the five countries headed by the Soviet Union, all of which voted against the resolution, account—together with the

Chinese People's Republic which also vigorously opposes this resolution—for 722 million people. The countries which voted against the resolution, together with the countries abstaining and who, at the very least, are not in favour of the resolution, and also the country which reserved its vote, have a total population of 1,196 million.

And so of the 1,855 million population represented by the delegates of the 60 U.N.O. members, only the delegates of those countries with a population of 660 million, or **one third** of the population of all the member countries of U.N.O. voted for this unlawful resolution!

World public opinion justly valued this sanguinary resolution as one of the most shameful decisions in the history of U.N.O. and placed main responsibility for its appearance on the U.S.

At the same time, with the help of their “voting machine”, the U.S. rulers rejected the proposal for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question submitted by the delegations of the U.S.S.R., the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Poland and Czechoslovakia, a proposal directed against the attempts of the U.S. to extend its aggression in Korea, a proposal which met with the support of the overwhelming majority of the population of the world.

The peoples of the world do not want war. They are fighting for peace. The frantic efforts of the U.S. imperialists to extend their aggression against the Korean people under cover of unlawful resolutions dictated by them to U.N.O., evoke the anger, and indignation of all people of good will in all countries.

In these conditions, the further extension and

strengthening of the organised international front of struggle for peace, resolute support for the Prague proposals of the Permanent Committee, and active preparations in all countries for the Second World Peace Congress acquire a paramount and vital significance.

The programme of the world-wide peace movement: **prohibition of the atomic weapon, reduction in all types of armament and the establishment of control over this reduction, denunciation of aggression and of armed intervention in the internal affairs of the nations, a peaceful solution of the Korean question within the framework of the United Nations, prohibition of the propaganda for a new war**—such is the reply of the peace-loving peoples to the intrigues of the imperialist warmongers.

Nearly 500 million signatures to the Stockholm Appeal have been collected in all countries. One quarter of mankind has said “No” to war, thereby expressing its active stand with regard to the struggle against the warmongers. In the U.S.S.R. 115,514,703 Soviet citizens—the entire adult population of the country—have signed the Stockholm Appeal. In China, this historic document has been signed by 190,191,794 people.

The Second Peace Conference held recently in the U.S.S.R. expressed the united, powerful will of the Soviet people for peace throughout the world. It showed that, the Soviet Union, led by the great Stalin, stands in the vanguard of the international peace movement and is the standard-bearer of the struggle for lasting peace and friendship among peoples, against the warmongers—the enemies of mankind. All the peoples of the Soviet Union unanimously back the peaceful Stalin policy of their Government which unswervingly demonstrates its

firm desire for peace.

In its mandate to the Soviet delegates elected to the Second World Peace Congress, the Second Peace Conference in the U.S.S.R., having branded the criminal actions of the imperialist warmongers and having expressed its full solidarity with all fighters for peace throughout the world, commissioned the delegates, on behalf of all Soviet people, to declare their indignant protest at the American armed aggression in Korea, at the barbarous bombing by American aeroplanes of the civil population of Korea, to call on all honest people throughout the world to demand an immediate end to the war in Korea and the withdrawal of all foreign troops.

In the struggle for freedom, honour and independence of their country the Korean people rely on the solidarity of the peace-loving people in all countries. The, cause of the Korean people is a just cause, and this cause will triumph!

Long live the heroic Korean people waging a just, liberation struggle against the American interventionists!

ELECTIONS TO LOCAL COUNCILS IN HUNGARY

Elections for the local councils will be held in the People's Republic of Hungary on October 22. The working people of the Republic will elect 220,000 of their best representatives to the local organs of State power. Tens of thousands of working people supporting the Councils, and who stand for peace and fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan, are taking part in the nation-wide election meetings of the Hungarian People's Independence Front. Election meetings and rallies are being addressed by leaders of the Hungarian Working People's Party and the Hungarian Government.

SECOND CONFERENCE OF PEACE PARTISANS IN U.S.S.R.

UNBENDING WILL FOR PEACE. Alexei Surkov, Member, Soviet Peace Committee

For three days, from October 16 to 18, the Second All-Union Peace Conference was in session in the brightly-lit Hall of Columns of the Moscow House of Trade Unions.

The 1, 172 delegates, elected in factories, on collective farms, at meetings of scientific, cultural and art workers, represented at the Conference the 115,500,000 citizens of the Soviet Union whose signatures to the Stockholm Appeal of the Permanent Committee of the partisans of peace express the unbending will of the Soviet peoples to fight for peace, against the warmongers. The best representatives of all sections of Soviet society foregathered beneath the arches of the Hall of Columns. Together with nationally-known scientists, writers, painters, artists and other cultural figures there were famous innovators in production—Stakhanovites of Soviet industry, leading workers in agriculture, men and women whose efforts are giving rise to the now Communist society on one-sixth of the earth's surface. The Conference delegates included 146 Heroes of Socialist Labour, 2 Heroes of the Soviet Union, 150 Stalin Prize Winners. Next to white-haired academicians, the pride of Soviet culture, sat the builders of new towns and factories, mothers anxious for the fate of their children, heroes of the recent glorious and victorious battles of the Great Patriotic

War.

All of them—regardless of age, profession and language—were inspired by one desire: to announce to the world, firmly and unswervingly, the desire of the peoples of the U.S.S.R., for peace and friendship between peoples, to voice their hatred and scorn for the dregs of humanity which, pursuing the selfish class interests of the imperialists, are seeking again to bring upon mankind the horrors of a bloody and destructive world war.

The opening speech by the writer Alexander Fadeyev, the report by Nikolai Tikhonov, Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, and the speeches of the 72 delegates, expressed from the Conference platform the will of the Soviet people for peace, their solidarity with all fighters for peace throughout the world, unshakable confidence in the fact that the combined forces of the partisans of peace, the forces of the camp of life, the camp of truth and happiness, are stronger than the camp of war, the camp of death, of woe and falsehood. From the platform of the Conference, Soviet Stakhanovite workers whose efforts helped to make good the destruction caused by the recent war, whose hands are building a bright Communist future for the peoples of our Motherland, told of their labour victories, of their will for peaceful constructive labour, of their readiness to deliver a crushing rebuff to all who dare to break the peace of the world.

From the platform of the Conference the people of the Soviet countryside—collective farmers, tractor drivers, combine operators and agronomists—told of the tremendous development of Socialist agriculture and of the dazzling prospects opened to agriculture by the great Stalin plan for combating drought, the plan for

shelter belts and the construction of gigantic dams and irrigation systems. To the evil will of the warmongers who are strangling the peoples of the capitalist countries with monstrous expenditure on preparations for a new slaughter, they pose the will of the Soviet people for peaceful constructive labour for the benefit of the people.

In their speeches, scientists, writers and workers in the different spheres of culture, branded with shame and hatred those representatives or the intelligentsia in the capitalist countries who, having sold their skill and experience to the imperialists, have become accomplices of the conspirators against mankind in the vile work of preparing means for the mass annihilation of people, helping their criminal masters to sow mistrust and hatred among peoples, poisoning minds with vicious lies and taking part in the shameful hounding of all progressive and peace-loving peoples.

The men of science and culture spoke with pride of how in the Soviet Union the intelligentsia—flesh and blood of the great people of builders—are devoting all their knowledge and talents to furthering the development of the culture or the people, to the economic and political strengthening of their native land.

The veterans of the great war against the German fascist invaders, the heroes of Stalingrad, Sebastopol, Moscow and Leningrad who, today on the peace front, are in the van of the builders of Communism, spoke with wrath and hatred of those who are shedding the blood of the heroic Korean people and who are ready to spread the conflagration started in Korea throughout the world. Mothers hurled curses on those who are cynically and ruthlessly killing women, children and

aged people in Korea, those who are hatching criminal plans for annihilating millions of civilians in the conflagration of a new world slaughter.

From the Conference platform the Soviet people called on all people of labour, on all the progressive forces of the world to strengthen the invincible world front of the fighters for peace; they called for vigilance and preparedness to deliver a crushing rebuff to the crafty and bloody designs of the handful of scoundrels—criminals in the eyes of mankind.

Speaking from the platform of the Conference the Soviet people declared that, not weakness, but consciousness of the invincible strength of our society and a sense of responsibility for the fate of mankind, underlie the will for peace of the Soviet people who clearly demonstrated on the battlefields of the last world war their ability to uphold the honour and independence of their Motherland.

And it was with feelings of love and devotion that each of the delegates mentioned the name of the great standard-bearer of peace, the brilliant architect of Communism, Comrade Stalin, the man who embodies our confidence in the victory of the forces of truth, justice and reason over the forces of evil and destruction.

And every time Comrade Stalin's name was mentioned from the platform, the hall rang with tumultuous applause. In, applauding the great name of the leader, the Conference participants again and again confirmed the justice, wisdom and historical foresight of the Stalin foreign policy of the Soviet Government, a policy of peace dictated by the desire for peaceful co-operation between peoples.

The three-day discussion on Comrade Tikhonov's

report, vividly demonstrated the will of the Soviet people for peaceful constructive labour, their readiness to fight selflessly for peace alongside all partisans of peace throughout the world, their unanimity and inflexibility in this struggle and their iron unity under the banner of struggle for peace.

After electing 65 delegates to the Second World Peace Congress, the Conference, voicing the will of all Soviet people, mandated them with the words: “We, representatives of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia of the Soviet Union, gathered at the Second All-Union Peace Conference, express our complete solidarity with all the partisans of peace throughout the world, who have united under the banner of the Second World Peace Congress.”

The Conference elected 110 of the best representatives of all social groups united in defence of peace, to the new Soviet Peace Committee.

Concluding its work, the Conference addressed a letter to the great leader of the working people, Comrade Stalin. In this letter, adopted under a prolonged and stormy ovation on the part of all the participants in the Conference, the delegates wrote to the great standard-bearer of peace: “The peace front is extending and growing stronger. All honest people throughout the world are in the camp of life, of happiness, truth and peace; they are with the Soviet Union, with you, Comrade Stalin.

“Your consistency and firmness in the struggle for peace inspire the partisans of peace to even more active struggle against the instigators of war, and for the flourishing of friendship between peoples.

“We, Soviet people, educated by the Bolshevik Party and by you, Comrade Stalin, know full well that the best

answer to the instigators of war is our selfless labour for the well-being of our beloved Motherland, for peace and democracy.”

The delegates to the Second All-Union Peace Conference will return home with the will to work for the happiness of the people and peace, in order, jointly with all their comrades, workers, collective farmers and men and women of mental labour, by means of new achievements in peaceful, constructive labour, to make their Motherland—the invincible fortress of peace—stronger still, and even more formidable to the enemy.

MANDATE TO SOVIET DELEGATES TO THE SECOND WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

We, representatives of workers, peasants and intelligentsia of the Soviet Union, gathered at the Second All-Union Peace Conference, express our complete solidarity with all fighters for peace throughout the world who have united under the banner of the Second World Peace Congress.

The more than 115 million Soviet people, that is, the entire adult population of the Soviet Union, who signed the Stockholm Appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, expressed the indomitable will of our people to fight for peace. The Soviet people, who have invested great labour in post-war rehabilitation and who are carrying out mammoth plans for the continued development of industry and agriculture, building powerful hydro-electric stations and irrigating deserts, are vitally interested in ensuring international security.

All the peoples of our country unanimously approve and support the Stalin peace policy of their Government which, in the present strained international situation, has again demonstrated its firm desire for peace and co-operation with all countries by submitting for consideration to the fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly the “Declaration to remove the danger of a new war and to strengthen peace and the security of peoples.”

“We stand for peace and defend the cause of peace,” these words of our great leader, Comrade Stalin, are the first commandment of our Socialist State—a peaceful Power where there are not, and

cannot be supporters of aggression.

The millions of Soviet people brand with shame the criminal actions of the imperialist warmongers and propagandists of war who are poisoning the international atmosphere with frantic cries to annihilate people, sowing enmity between peoples and who are fanning a monstrous armaments drive.

In carrying out their plans for world domination the imperialist aggressors are waging a barbarous war against the freedom-loving Korean people; they have seized the Chinese island of Taiwan; they are crushing the peoples of Viet Nam, Malaya and Indonesia who have taken to struggle, for freedom, they are arming the former Hitlerites in Western Germany and are turning Japan into a war base.

In these conditions, the partisans of peace in all countries must broaden and intensify their activity in defence of peace, consolidate their ranks still more closely, draw into the struggle for peace additional millions of people, all who treasure peace, freedom and civilisation, irrespective of political and religious beliefs. The imperialist warmongers threaten all peoples in like measure, that is why defence of peace is the affair of all peoples of the world.

The Second All-Union Peace Conference, voicing the will of all the Soviet people, fully supports the decisions of the Prague Session of the Bureau of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress and instructs its representatives to the Second World Peace Congress:

1) to declare that all the Soviet people are unswervingly loyal to the cause of peace, that they are ready firmly and resolutely, hand in hand with all partisans of peace in all countries, to fight to avert the danger of war and to secure a stable and lasting peace;

2) to confirm that the Soviet people are adamant in their demand to outlaw the atomic weapon as a weapon of aggression and mass annihilation of people and to denounce as a war criminal that government which first uses this weapon;

3) to declare that, we demand, together with all partisans of peace, reduction in all types of armaments and the establishment of effective control for prohibition of the atomic weapon and reduction in armaments;

4) to demand the condemnation of armed aggression and outside interference in the internal affairs of peoples. To voice at the Congress our indignant protest at the American armed aggression in Korea, at the barbarous bombing by American airplanes of the civil population of Korea, to call on all honest people throughout the world to demand an immediate end to the war in Korea and the withdrawal of all foreign troops;

5) to demand that propaganda for a new war be strictly prohibited and those responsible for this propaganda called to account.

To submit the proposal to Congress that a list of warmongers be drawn up so that all the peoples of the world know these rabid criminals and enemies of progressive mankind.

We, participants in the Second All-Union Peace Conference, call upon all partisans of peace tirelessly to multiply and consolidate their ranks; we call on them to join their efforts in order to paralyse, by means of powerful and unanimous actions, the machinations of the warmongers.

We firmly believe that the forces of peace are more powerful than the forces of war. Peace must vanquish

war! Peace will triumph over war!

UNITY IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

Public meetings and Department conferences in preparation for the Second World Peace Congress are taking place throughout France in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and consolidation of the unity of the working people.

So far more than 5,000 of the total 10,000 delegates have been elected to the peace conference in the Seine Department.

In Nomain (Nord Department), the municipal councillors—Communists and Socialists—have published an appeal in defence of peace. The Administrative Council of the General Confederation of Agriculture in Limoges adopted a decision to send delegates to the Second World Peace Congress. In the Ariège Department, Communists, Socialists and Independents are cooperating in preparing for the Department peace conference.

Unity is also reflected in the widespread movement against the Bill to extend the term of military service to 18 months. The members of the Union of Republican Youth and “Christian Working Youth” are uniting in the struggle against this Bill. In the canton of Rochemaure five mayors, including two Socialists, have come out against extending the term of military service. In Perpignan, soldiers marched through the streets under the slogan “Down with 18 months !”

REGIONAL PEACE CONFERENCES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Regional peace conferences were held in Czechoslovakia on October 14-15. 15,000 representatives of the people, who attended the conferences, elected delegates to the Second World Peace Congress and to the national peace congress in Czechoslovakia,

Addressing the Brno regional conference A. Hodinova-Spurna, President of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee, said that for the first time in history millions of people had formed a world peace front which is firmly countering the handful of enemies of mankind—the warmongers. This front is capable of foiling the criminal designs of the imperialists. If the war criminals have not as yet dared to use the atomic weapon in Korea, this is directly due to the mighty campaign for signatures to the Stockholm Appeal, a campaign which revealed the inexhaustible strength of the camp of peace.

At present, however, when the U.S. imperialists have gone over from preparing armed aggression to open attack on Korea, and seek to involve other countries in a military gamble, the partisans of peace cannot rest content with their successes.

Preparation for the Second World Peace Congress is now the main task of the world peace movement. Our aim is not only to ban the atom bomb. It is a matter of saving peace! Consequently, it is necessary to rally the peace-loving people of the world, regardless of religious or political views, in order to achieve this aim by a common effort. The liberation army of the Chinese

People's Republic, led by Mao Tse-tung, frustrated the plans of the U.S. imperialists who sought to turn the Far East into their colony. Inspired by the example of China, the peoples of Asia are shaking off the chains of colonial slavery. The U.S. aggressors, made furious by failure, have attacked the peaceful people of Korea, slaughtering women and children wholesale and acting with worse brutality and barbarism than did Hitler and the Japanese fascists during World War Two.

But not even the wildest ferocity of the U.S. aggressors can break the heroic resistance of the Korean people. A nation which fights for its freedom is invincible!

The hundreds of delegates who took part in the work of the conferences expressed the wholehearted agreement of the Czechoslovak people with the peace proposals submitted by the representatives of the Soviet Union at the session of the United Nations General Assembly. Clergymen who addressed the conferences, among them the Papal Prelate, Dr. Sobota, denounced U.S. aggression in Korea.

At the Prague conference, representatives of the Union of Czechoslovak Women pledged themselves to draw 100,000 women into the "campaign for peace obligations", the aim of which is to accelerate the building of Socialism and to increase the aid to the civilian population of Korea, and also to bring another 6,000 women into industry.

The conferences reported on the preliminary results of the aid fund for the civilian population of Korea. For example, in the Gottwald region nearly four million crowns had been subscribed by October 15, the Olomouc region over a million, the Pilzen region nearly 6 million. etc. Following the regional conferences, peace

supporters in Czechoslovakia began to organise district peace committees and to extend their activities in the factories and in the countryside.

FOR PEACE, FREEDOM AND THE WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE¹. Palmiro Togliatti, General Secretary, Italian Communist Party

The Secretariat and leadership of the Italian Communist Party have decided to propose to the Central Committee that the Seventh National Congress of the Party be held at the end of January, 1951.

Following the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Italy, the People's Democratic Front enabled, the Communists and their allies to win positions which their enemies found extremely difficult or almost impossible to undermine.

In the complex situation of the struggle against the onslaught of reaction, the Communist Party and the trade unions proved to be up to the mark. There was no weakening of the militant spirit neither in the leadership of the political and trade union struggle, nor among the working class as a whole, despite persecution, attempts at disruption and the partial success of those attempts in certain places.

The present situation is characterised by a slow but steady disintegration of the dominant positions of the ruling party and its satellites which is accompanied, especially of late, by confusion and great uncertainty in its ranks. The reason for this is that the march of events is forcing an ever bigger section of the population to doubt the correctness of the Government's policy, a policy which the ruling circles have tried to present

¹ From the report to the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party.

since the elections of April 18 (1948—Ed.) as one guaranteeing Italy peace, social tranquillity, order and rehabilitation.

The three essential questions in the present situation in Italy today are: the problem of peace, i.e., the foreign policy of the Italian nation; the well-being of the people, its instability, improvement and security; democratic liberties.

I.

Concerning the problems of peace, general attention was centred mainly on the Korean conflict. This problem is giving rise to both urgent and alarming questions, advanced not only by that section of the population opposed to the Government's policy, but by all who question the path along which Italy's leaders have taken the country. From the very outset we have been saying that in Korea we see the open offensive of American imperialism against the peoples of Asia, their independence and freedom. We added that the Korean conflict has concealed the obvious intentions of the leaders of American policy to pass over from the "cold war" against the Soviet Union to the period of the hot war; to promote, by the most effective means, the organisation of an armed reactionary front against the Socialist countries and peoples; the Korean conflict has also concealed the strivings to push the so-called Western world—and the whole world—onto the path which leads to increasingly serious divisions and, consequently, into the abyss of a new war. Facts confirmed, and daily continue to confirm, the justice of our position.

In Korea it seems as if the course of military

operations has changed. Events there began with military operations which were successful for the Korean people and unfavourable for the American aggressors. Then the overriding forces of American imperialism intervened, with the result that the Korean people are today forced to suffer the tragic pressure of the imperialist army. But the Korean people heroically resisted and continue to resist. No-one has disputed the documented facts cited by ourselves and by the international democratic movement which proved that the people of Korea, and, in particular, the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, did not want war; that it sought a peaceful settlement of the problem of its unity, independence and liberation from the reactionaries and puppets of American imperialism. Among the best sections of the Italian people these documented facts gave rise to a deep conviction and a definite opinion which condemns the imperialist aggressors.

In addition, the development of the conflict in Korea faces world public opinion with another decisive question. Who today desires peace and is striving to save it? And who, on the contrary, wants war, is provoking war and driving towards war? When the Korean conflict started, we saw how the representatives, agents and satellites of American imperialism unleashed such war hysteria that it seemed as if we were already on the threshold of an international conflict. We then warned that this was not so simple because American imperialism, which shamelessly and systematically staked on war, is opposed by those who know it is necessary to save peace up to the very end. I think this is the greatest lesson to be drawn by our country and by the peoples of

the world from the events in Korea.

In a word, who, during the Korean conflict, proposed a settlement which, had it been accepted, would long since have ended the war in Korea? Who spoke with the voice of reason? Who adopted such proposals even when they came from another, not entirely unbiased party, such, for instance, as the Government of India? Who pursued a policy that is a policy of peace? It was the Soviet Union; it was the People's Republic of China.

This policy opened for mankind the path along which the peoples of the world would have freed themselves from the terribly alarming situation. But American imperialism and its satellites rejected this path and blocked it. Everyone recognised and understood this and it will lead to inevitable and, far-reaching consequences.

Apart from this, the forces of peace during the Korean conflict were able to state that they are much stronger than they themselves had thought. I am referring not only to the results of the collection of signatures to the Stockholm Appeal in our country and in all other countries of the world for banning the atomic bomb—especially following the outbreak of the Korean conflict, results that exceeded all expectations. I am also referring recent groupings in the United Nations where we saw how representatives of States, representing the great majority of the people of the world, supported the resolution introduced by the Government of India to reach a peaceful settlement of the Korean conflict.

It was due solely to the fact that American imperialism's satellites include many insignificant, pigmy states, representing an inconsiderable part of the people of the world, that this conflict could not be

halted by the sensible proposal of the Government of India, accepted by the Soviet Union and all Socialist countries and which cleared the way to surmounting the biggest difficulties in the present International situation.

We must stress particularly this success of our peace policy. We must stress particularly the consistent character of the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. The Soviet Union is fighting in defence of the independence of all peoples, is fighting to unmask the imperialists—the warmongers and on every occasion proposes concrete measures for safeguarding peace.

Italians have thought about this fact and are thinking about it more than might be imagined. It is one of those facts which, more than anything else, has helped to convince even sections that have little in common with us that the Soviet Union truly follows a policy of peace and strives for world peace. Hence, we see the growth of the farces of the peace front. On the other hand, however, the American imperialists, their vassals and satellites, are clearly increasing their aggression. There is greater concreteness about their plans which aim to create new arenas of war and to unleash new conflicts. We are faced with the increasingly brazen and open interference of the American imperialists in the internal affairs of other peoples and, above all, of the peoples of Europe, in order to ensnare them into ever more dangerous policies.

American officials today talk about establishing “fortified zones” throughout the world. This means that America wants to establish its military domination in all parts of the world by entrenching itself around the free

countries: the Soviet Union, China and the European countries of People's Democracy. For the purpose of promoting military world domination by aggressive imperialism, the matter of forming a so-called "Atlantic army", directing the countries of Western Europe along lines of a war economy, in short, the matter of direct preparations for an international conflict is being brought home with particular sharpness to the peoples of Western Europe.

It is absolutely inevitable that this increased aggression by American imperialism and most brazen interference in the internal affairs of the peoples of Western Europe will arouse fresh resistance both from the masses and in certain leading circles.

II.

One important question is the re-arming of Germany. The American imperialists are behaving most crudely, without restraint; they have forgotten the tragic experience of the French, British and Italian peoples. Therefore, the position taken by the Italian Foreign Minister in America, who, with ridiculous enthusiasm, unconditionally supports the re-arming of that part of Germany which today is ruled by Anglo-Saxon imperialism, is, above all, a position which leads to the neglect of the interests of the Italian nation and to the stifling of these interests. The new aggressiveness of American imperialism has to-day gained scope in Italy precisely because of the interference of Dayton, the American (head of the special "Marshall Plan" mission in Italy—Ed.), in the economic life and policy of our country. We have before us the brazen interference of the U.S. Government, an

interference such as took place in our national life only at the time when fascism openly became a regime in the service of a foreign power. This interference once again characterises our present Government as a colonial Government, and when we say this, we regard it as a deep insult to our national dignity.

We are witnessing an interference which aims at demanding, forcing and compelling Italy, along with a considerable part of its economic resources, to take the path of restoring the armed forces, intensive rearmament and, consequently, the path of progressively increasing non-productive expenditure. And all this is being done in order to enslave us still more, to bring about a new economic decline and to divert us onto the path of war as soon as possible.

The question of the financial-economic policy of the Government is linked indissolubly not only with the question of a peaceful foreign policy but also with the onslaught on democratic liberties. This onslaught was intensified after the commencement of the war in Korea and took the form, in addition to a drive against the bloc of democratic forces, of a number of concrete legislative proposals. In whole districts of the country—not only in the villages but in the towns as well—we are faced with a regime which cannot be regarded as one of democratic law; if anything, it is a regime of uncontrolled police despotism. It is obvious that these facts taken as a whole—the Government measures to subordinate the country to foreign imperialism, measures which are a menace to world peace; foreign interference in the affairs of the country; the systematic onslaught on democratic liberties and the plans to intensify this onslaught—expose the ruling party and Government and cause uncertainty, alarm and

confusion among broad sections of public opinion.

And so, Dayton's interference cannot but surprise any Italian who has retained a vestige of national dignity. Thus, for example, America's policy of refusal to make any attempt to settle the Korean conflict on the basis of neutral proposals has shown conclusively just who wants war and who is pushing the world into war. Thus, the fact of the degradation of UNO and its having become an instrument of American imperialism—a degradation shown in the attempt to exclude from this organisation a people like the Chinese people just because its leaders are not puppets of American imperialism—cannot but make an impression on the minds of the ordinary people.

Concerning the Italian question specifically, it should not be forgotten, that we have a Constitution and that broad sections of the people believe that at least part of what is written down in the Constitution must be put into practice. In their statements, Italian lawyers have raised this very question, for the solution of which we are fighting. Such facts characterise the position of increasingly broader sections of the population. For these and other reasons the present anti-Communist drive cannot have the same scope as formerly and is gradually losing momentum.

This campaign is no longer able to make citizens lose sight of the principal, urgent matters that are ever more sharply causing them concern—the question of peace, the well-being of the working masses, defence of liberties and destruction of all the remnants of fascism.

III.

In these conditions, our demands for a fundamental

change in Government policy acquire greater urgency and far more weight than before. The slow, but steadily mounting feelings of the broad masses create favourable conditions enabling this change to be effected. Only by working among the broad masses and by encouraging and developing these feelings of resistance and opposition towards the Government's policy can we most successfully help to stiffen this resistance and change the policy.

Can we set ourselves the task of achieving a similar result in the sphere of foreign policy? I think this is not beyond the bounds of possibility, for the Government's policy is so bankrupt and the possibility of proving that this policy is not based on the national interests is so great, that we can, by working ably and by drawing close to the most varied sections of the population, find a concrete way of voicing the will of the people who desire a different foreign policy.

The Italian people are not threatened by the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. These countries do not want to pursue any policy toward Italy other than a policy of economic co-operation in the spirit of absolute mutual respect for national sovereignty.

The Italian people are not in the least interested in the struggle of the Americans for world domination. But, on the contrary, they are interested in Italy not being drawn into the struggle which the American imperialists seek to unleash with arms in hand in order to establish their rule, for such a struggle holds nothing but destruction and ruin for us. Finally, the Italian people cannot but oppose the fact that even now, the Government, basing itself on lies on the alleged Soviet danger threatening our borders—lies actually designed to help U.S. expansion—is relinquishing our national

territory and our armed forces to the American imperialists to be used as their instruments. These steps, taken by our Government, are, today, the only source of the danger of Italy being drawn, against the will of the people, into a new, bloody, international conflict.

These three statements, based on irrefutable facts, are such that they cannot but win the sympathy and agreement of citizens, even if they have very little in common with Communism or Socialism. And so, can we by extending the sphere of this sympathy, set ourselves the goal of changing the foreign policy of Italy? On this question our friends and comrades guiding the peace movement should be able to speak in greater detail.

I would like to give the following advice to Italians who want peace and who love their country: show greater confidence in the movement of the partisans of peace, turn to this movement for support.

The peace movement can develop today on a new basis—on the basis of definite relations between peoples. By boldly adopting this basis the peace movement can create a new atmosphere in the relations between the Italian people and those peoples against whom American imperialism wishes to mobilise us and involve us in war. The results achieved in this direction can form the foundation for a new foreign policy.

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Pointing to the deterioration of the economic position of the working people, to the growing unemployment in Italy, Togliatti declared that the Communist Party must advance constructive proposals, introduce plans for finance, capital investments, and

State orders, see that a minimum wage is established for definite categories, according to districts, so that all the work is really directed toward improving the conditions of the working masses and, consequently, the whole country.

The struggle we are waging against the Italian Republic being turned into a police state is still not strong enough. Any tendency to compromise with attempts to liquidate the Constitution must be rebuffed by us. Possibilities exist within the country for the formation of a broad resistance movement against the reactionary measures of the Government; for the mobilisation of forces against these reactionary measures; for fighting for the demand that the Constitution be respected. Unquestionably, in order to be successful, that is, in order to bring about a fundamental change in the Government's policy in all spheres mentioned by us, it is necessary once again resolutely to raise the question we have always advanced. It is impossible in Italy to effect a democratic peace policy, it is impossible for the Government to show concern for an improvement in the wellbeing of the whole people, it is impossible to safeguard democratic liberties so long as the working class and its advanced parties do not take part in the leadership of national life. This is the essential question; it is the question of questions. Actually it is around this very question that a struggle of many years has been waged and this struggle will continue, for only the solution of this question, advanced by us, can lead to a fundamental change in policy, and, consequently, to saving our country from danger.

IV.

The Communist Party is a great force, a consolidated, active and militant force. It suffices to see how we were able to increase the numerical composition of our Party, the composition of our cadres; how our Party succeeded in launching a nationwide campaign that roused the whole of public opinion; it suffices to note the role which the Communists are playing in organising and guiding the more outstanding actions of the workers and peasants in the struggle for their existence.

In preparing for the congress it is necessary to proceed from this consciousness of our strength. At the same time we must ask: why, possessing such a force, we have not been able as yet, to influence decisively the political life of the country. The reason for this is our weaknesses, on which we must concentrate attention.

The political unity of a party consists not only in all leaders understanding its political line, their ability to express it and secure approval for it, but also in the Party's policy being carried out in concrete work which would bring all our forces into play.

If we examine the activity of the Party, its consistency and intensity in relation to the number of active members, the conclusion can be drawn that there is a tendency toward an increase in the number of active elements and consequently toward an increase in the activity of the Party as a whole only at times of trade union struggle for the immediate demands of the working people or when the initiative for campaigns comes from the centre. But when the lower Party organisations—groups, sections and also individual

Communists are confronted with a large number of different problems in their daily life, a certain passivity can be observed, This is due to the fact that political work in the lower organisations of the Party is as yet, unfortunately, poorly developed. This applies also to the local leading Party organs where political work is often replaced by conferences of a bureaucratic nature at which there are interminable discussion and no concrete decisions reached.

Due to these and other shortcomings there is weak development of our activity among the masses, for many of the measures we could have carried out either pass unnoticed or are disregarded; many Communists keep aloof from active work; there are mass organisations in which there are no Communists; there are numerous possibilities for promoting the democratic forces, but they pass unnoticed or are even ignored.

Hence; the necessity arises of open discussions with the participation of Communists and sympathisers who as yet do not understand the principles of our policy or, even though they agree with it, do not know how to go about putting this policy into practice, that is, to isolate the forces of reaction, to set up a front of democratic forces and to place the working class and its vanguard at the head of this front. It is, therefore, necessary to develop active political and ideological work inside the Party and to display the maximum concern for concrete leadership of our activity.

We must show all Italians the forces that can be united to realise a programme of national salvation. The principal force is the working class which must firmly take its place at the head of the democratic forces in order to fulfil its leading function.

Undoubtedly, working-class unity in Italy is being

effected in better conditions than in other countries; because there is a permanent pact on united action between us and the Socialist Party with whom we are in fraternal co-operation. In view of the danger now threatening the working class, democracy and peace, the overwhelming majority of Italian workers realise the absolute need of safeguarding the unity of the working people in order to bar the road to naked reaction and war.

The campaign to prepare for the Seventh Congress of the Party must not be a purely inner-Party campaign. Its essence must be discussion of the methods whereby the Party in the different regions, provinces, towns and villages, in the factories and plants succeeded in establishing a broad front of workers, working people and all democratic forces; to discuss the reasons for our failures in certain cases, to analyse the obstacles we encountered and the measures needed to overcome these obstacles.

With preparations carried out in this way, the Seventh Congress of our Party will be a significant event, a new step forward not only towards overcoming our internal shortcomings, in further mastering Marxist-Leninist ideology, in enhancing the ability of our organisations and individual Communists to wage the struggle, in strengthening our bonds with the working class and the people, but also a step forward in the defence of democracy and peace.

PARTY LIFE

PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party held in Rome October 10-12 discussed the following questions: 1. Preparations for the Seventh Congress of the Party; 2. Celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Italian Communist Party.

The report on the first item on the agenda was delivered by Palmiro Togliatti, General Secretary of the Party, who made a profound analysis of the post-war situation in the country, of the development of the Party and the tasks now facing Italian Communists. Gian Carlo Pajetta, member of the Board of the Communist Party, reported on the second item on the agenda. Many members of the Central Committee, including Longo, Seccia, Scoccimarro, took part in the discussion. Corresponding decisions were adopted on both questions.

PARTY STUDIES IN THE HUNGARIAN PARTY OF WORKING PEOPLE

The new academic year in the educational network of the Hungarian Party of Working People will begin immediately after the elections to local councils, that is, from November 1. New forms of studies have been elaborated and the number of students in the Party

schools, evening courses and also the number of lectures will be increased.

Evening political schools at elementary and intermediate levels constitute the basic form of study by Party members on a mass scale. Four main subjects will be taught in the political schools: 1. The Party and its Organisational Statutes. 2. Problems of building Socialism. 3. The role of the U.S.S.R. in defending peace. The struggle of the peace camp against the imperialists and their agents. 4. Popular science and the struggle against clerical reaction. The materials used in the elementary political schools will be relayed over the radio for the benefit of those Party organisations which lack experienced tutors.

Evening Party schools will be attended by 330,000 Party members and probationer members. Special discussion groups for the tutors in the political schools will be organised.

With the aim of extending mass propaganda of Marxism-Leninism, a number of lectures will be organised for Party members and probationers and for the non-Party activists in the popular organisations, and also for non-members of the Party functioning on peace committees and the peoples councils.

Cadres are trained partially in the Party schools. At present, 263 students are attending the one-year and two-year higher Party schools. Within the year 800 students will complete the five-month Party school. Twenty two thousand members will undergo training at short term schools while 14,000 are attending the intermediate and higher courses on Marxism-Leninism.

The "Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U. (B)", which will be re-issued this autumn in a total of 250,000 copies, is the most important textbook, both in

the Party schools and at courses.

PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF AUSTRIA

The Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria was held in Vienna on October 12-13. J. Kopenig, Chairman of the Party, submitted a report on the political situation and the lessons of the struggle of the Austrian workers. Both the speaker and those who took part in the discussion, summarised the results of the recent large-scale strike of the Austrian workers. The resolution “On the tasks of the Communists after the strike”—which was unanimously adopted—points out that the plans of the Government, which aimed at provoking civil war, were frustrated by the political maturity and proletarian discipline of the working class. “After a heroic struggle,” says the resolution, “the workers stopped the strike at the opportune moment and thus prevented the bloodshed which was planned by the Government parties and, above all, by the leadership of the Socialist Party.” The resolution sets the Communists of Austria the following tasks: to struggle more actively for peace; to be ready to continue the struggle of the working class for its vital interests; to intensify the work in trade unions; to extend and strengthen the fighting unity with Socialist workers and non-Party workers. The Plenum sent a message of greetings to the workers arrested for taking part in the strike.

F. Furnberg, General Secretary of the Party,

reported on the organisational tasks of the Party.

The Plenum decided to assist in every way the Union of Free Austrian Youth to organise an all-Austria youth rally next year, to be held under the slogan of the struggle for peace.

The Plenum decided to hold, between November 1 and December 15, a campaign to increase the circulation of the Party press.

MEETINGS OF PARTIES IN POLAND

Two joint meetings of the political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the United Peasant Party were held recently in Warsaw.

The meetings discussed questions concerning the political and economic situation in the countryside, and also discussed the forms of co-operation between the two parties on the basis of the principles arising from the worker-peasant alliance in the present phase of laying the foundations of Socialism.

The representatives of the United Peasant Party pointed to the need for more ideological work among the activists and also for greater effort by the Party in combatting the kulaks and all hostile elements working in the interests of the imperialists and warmongers. For this purpose it is essential to secure much stronger contact between the Party activists and masses of poor and medium peasants in order, within the framework of the worker-peasant alliance, under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party and in close co-

operation with it in the localities, to secure the preater participation of the masses in the struggle against the class enemy and in laying the foundations of Socialism in Poland.

The members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the United Workers' Party and the Presidium of the central Executive Committee of the United Peasant Party discussed the perspectives of the social-economic development of the countryside which has now achieved a far higher material and cultural level than before the war and which, guided by the people's power, is rapidly abolishing the backwardness of centuries.

VERIFICATION OF MEMBERSHIP IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

In connection with the exchange of Party membership cards which will be carried out early next year, a new verification of members and probationer members of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is under way. The verification is taking place at a time when the Party is successfully carrying out the tasks of building Socialism—tasks set by the Ninth Congress of the Party—and at a time when the struggle for peace is gaining momentum throughout the world. The verification is designed to show how the members understand these tasks, how they are fighting for their realisation to what degree they have raised their ideological level in the course of the Party educational year and how they are combatting the enemies of the people, for the purity of the Party ranks. The

verification, which is being conducted on the basis of criticism and self-criticism, serves as an important political school for all Party organisations.

Members of regional Party committees and regional Party functionaries and also members of district Party committees and district functionaries were the first to go through the verification. They were followed by members and probationer members of the branches. Party groups (the ten-men groups) hand over to the branch committees the verification material prepared by them. The results of the verification are discussed by general membership meetings of these organisations.

Pointing to the positive results and also to the shortcomings in the work of verification, Comrade M. Svermova, Deputy General Secretary of the Party, said at a meeting of Prague regional functionaries that the Party was growing stronger in the course of the verification, that the number of shock-workers and of those taking Socialist pledges was growing and criticism and self-criticism developing on a wider scale than before.

Concerning the shortcomings, Comrade Svermova pointed to the main drawbacks—the inability of Party workers to combine the verification with the other important tasks facing the Party. Members and probationer members are often asked abstract and extremely general questions asked which have nothing to do with their practical work in the factories, in local Government organs, in the agricultural co-operatives etc. In many cases criticism and self-criticism are employed in a timid way. There is an incorrect tendency to prolong probationer membership for those comrades not well known in the organisation, or to expel them from the Party altogether. This, she said, was proof of

weak work in some organisations in relation to probationers of whom there are 430,000 in the Party.

The Party is eliminating these shortcomings in the course of the verification; it is realising Comrade Gottwald's slogan. "Forward, boldly and more quickly to the building of Socialism in Czechoslovakia!"

APPEAL OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SWEDISH INTELLIGENTSIA

Two hundred representatives of the Swedish intelligentsia—members of the “Clarte” organisation recently addressed the following Appeal to Sweden’s intellectuals:

“We, members of the Swedish organisation ‘Clarte’—people of different generations and different views declare our support for the demand of the Stockholm Appeal concerning the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon—a weapon of terror and mass annihilation of people. We demand that strict international control be established for the implementation of this ban. We are of the opinion that the Government which first uses the atomic weapon, regardless against what country, will commit a crime against humanity and shall be regarded as a war criminal We call upon all Swedish intellectuals to sign this Appeal.”

Among those who signed the Appeal are: Tage Aurell and Erik Blomberg, writers; Albin Amelin, painter; Yngve Bjornstam; Senior Lieutenant Rupert Broberg; Gunnar Claesson, Secretary of “Clarte”; Carlo Derkert, Master of Phil.; Siri Derkert, painter; P. Edman, Doctor of Medicine; Margareta Embring, sociologist; Gustav Rune Eriks, writer; Jerker Eriksson, painter; Allan Eriksson, writer: Dr. Ruth Ettlinger; Nils Ferlin, writer; Hans Goran Frank, Chairman of the Stockholm organisation of “Clarte’”, Master of Law; Per Freudenthal, writer; Erik Goldkuhl, lecturer; Olaf Gesang Gottowt, architect; Sven Hector, priest; Dr. Stig Lofstedt; Egil Malmsten, painter; Moa Martinson, writer;

Henry Peter Mathis, writer; Professor Sante Mattson; Karna Nilsson, member of a philanthropic organisation; Sekel Nordenstrand, writer; Eva Palmaer, Licentiate of Philology; Lennart Parknas, public school teacher; Erik Prytz, painter; Ninnan Santesson, sculptor; Sten Schonbeck, chairman of the "Clarte" section in Lund, and student of the Law Department; Wladimir Semitjov, editor; Nils Silfverskiold, lecturer; Gun Sjodin, architect; Maxim Stempel, music critic; Sven Storm, painter; Dr. John Takman, chairman of "Clarte"; Gunhild Tegen, writer; Jan Thomaeus, drawing teacher; Edvin Tretondal, librarian; Ake Wahlgren, writer; Uno Wallman, painter; Sigvard Wallstrom Dr. Phil.: Dr. Peter Varenius: Naima Wiifstrand, actress; Birger Wikstrom writer; Per Olov Zennstrom, writer; Marika Stiernstedt; writer, and others.

WARSAW IN CONSTRUCTION (LETTER FROM POLAND)

Much has been written about the tragic destruction of Warsaw during World War Two and about the pathos of its rehabilitation. And this is perfectly understandable: the building of Warsaw is such a magnificent and thrilling undertaking that it will rank for long as a stirring subject for journalists and writers.

Nearly six years ago the capital of Poland was a dead city. It was estimated that Warsaw suffered up to 75-80 per cent destruction. However, this figure could not express the full picture of misery and misfortune that befell its citizens. Actually, the centre and the industrial districts of the city lay almost completely in ruins. The enemies of the People's Poland who, in great measure, were responsible for the destruction of the capital, and also philistine pessimists, believed Warsaw was dead for all time.

But the iron will of the working people of Warsaw and of all Poland, the substantial aid given by the Soviet Union to the Polish capital and the determination and consistency of the Party and the people's power, restored Warsaw to life.

More than 600,000 people now live in the city and this number is increasing rapidly. The streets bubble with life. It suffices to walk past the newly built blocks of dwellings, through the parks and along the boulevards, to see the throngs of merry children at play, to realise the grandeur of the reconstruction and to experience the joy of peaceful, creative Socialist labour.

Over half of the destroyed buildings have been

restored and the tempo of reconstruction is rising steadily. During the first six months of 1950, a total of 10,500 rooms—two and a half times the 1949 figure—were built. By the end of the year, another 6,700 rooms will have been completed and the interiors of 18,000 more will be made good during the winter months.

The scale and tempo of the construction are strikingly demonstrated by the increase in the number of building workers employed in the city. Compared with the middle of last year when they numbered 29,000, there are 73,000 now! At present, blocks of dwelling houses are being built simultaneously in 13 districts of the city. In Praga (suburb on the right bank of the Vistula) a motor car factory—the first in Poland—is under construction, and a large workers' settlement. This summer, large-scale work was commenced in the centre of the city where one of the best districts of the new capital—the Marzalkowski residential district—will be built. Groundwork for eleven seven-storey buildings necessitated the clearing of 250,000 cubic metres of debris. Powerful excavators and other building machines received from the U.S.S.R. are being used on this construction site. Ninety per cent of the work is mechanised.

The construction of a new North-South highway which will supplement the East-West route completed last year, has been started. A new, central station is in the course of construction and also an eight-storey ferro-concrete building which will house a State department store. Rebuilding of a sixteen-storey house has been started and work on the building for the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party is nearing completion. Preparatory work for the construction of an underground railway has begun.

Many serious difficulties had to be overcome in order to carry out such a vast plan rapidly. Most acute is the shortage of skilled personnel and the lag in planning.

Labour is recruited from villages and hamlets in the Warsaw Province. In the main, this is unskilled or semi-skilled labour. Craftsmen are being trained in vocational schools and mainly on the construction sites. The various building organisations have courses for training skilled workers. During the past year 7,200 people, of whom 1,000 are women, were trained in such courses. The Warsaw Polytechnic has special courses for training building engineers and architects. Foremen and leading workers impart their skill to workers on the job. In connection with the preparations for the 33rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Warsaw builder Slopecki, undertook to train 30 unskilled labourers by the end of the year. On the initiative of the Polish United Workers' Party, courses have been organised for training the best workers to take over leading jobs. For instance, Poduch, former worker, is now chief of a big construction site which includes 20 undertakings. Nedobiteck, former concrete worker, is in charge of building a block of houses in the Nowogorod district.

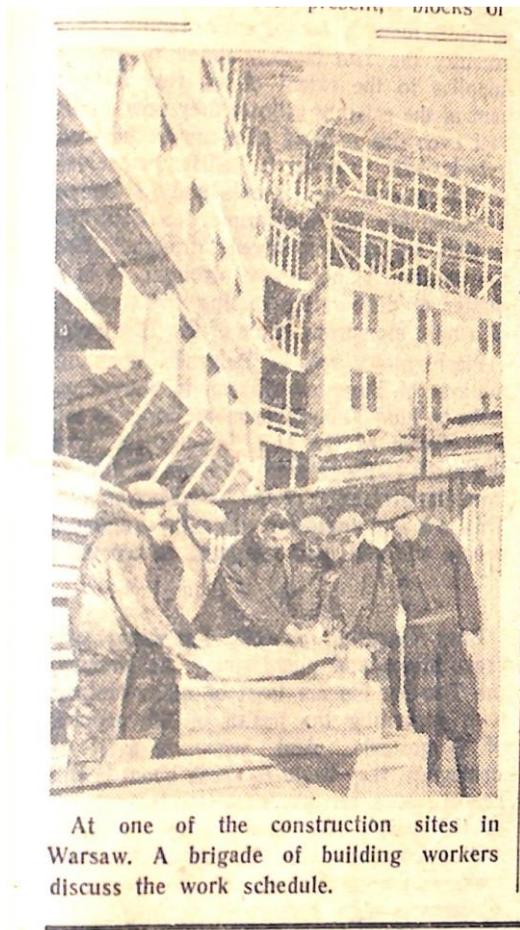
Warsaw is rising rapidly from the ashes. And the reason is not only that it is being restored by 73,000 workers and that this year eight times more funds have been allocated for construction than last year. The success of the rebuilding is explained also by the fact that the broad masses of the Polish people are taking part in the work. This mass participation in the rebuilding is expressed in the "Warsaw Rehabilitation Month," held every year on the anniversary of Hitler's

attack on Poland. Thousands of Warsaw people help in clearing the debris. In September, the people of Poland contributed the sum of 500,000,000 zloty to the public fund for rehabilitating the capital.

Warsaw is the pride of the people of Poland who are sparing no efforts in restoring their city and in building a new Socialist capital.

I. K.

AT ONE OF THE CONSTRUCTION SITES IN WARSAW



At one of the construction sites in Warsaw. A brigade of building workers discuss the work Schedule.

SUCCESS OF THE PEOPLE'S ARMY OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

For over five years now the French imperialists have been waging war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Not only France is dispatching soldiers and arms to Indo-China: the American colonisers also are supplying their French accomplices with weapons.

But the Viet Nam people are heroically defending their freedom and independence. The People's Army recently won a big victory, and liberated the towns of Dong Khe, Cao Bang, the provincial centre of the same name, and That Khe. In ten days fierce fighting two French units numbering 5,500 were destroyed and 2,500 men and officers taken prisoner, including Colonel Lepage and Lieutenant Colonel Charton, together with their staffs, the chief of the medical service of the French army in Indo-China, Colonel Duriet and the puppet governor of Cao Bang province. The equipment captured, includes six 105 mm. and two 94 mm. guns, 50 trucks, ammunition depots, etc.

The President of (he Republic, Ho Chi Minh sent a letter of congratulations to the population of Cao Bang and Lang Son.

The Commander of the People's Army ordered the troops operating in the Cao Bang-Lang Son area to continue pursuit of the enemy with the object of liberating the territory from enemy troops. People's power was restored in the capital of Cao Bang province immediately after its liberation.

The French Command was also compelled to withdraw from Tay Nguyen, an important military centre in North Viet Nam. Fighting is in progress also in

South Viet Nam.

The American ruling circles are so alarmed by the successes of the People's Army of Viet Nam that official representatives of the U.S. Government have hastened to announce that arms, earmarked for Western Europe, have been diverted to Viet Nam.

PRE-OCTOBER EMULATION OF HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE

Following the example of the Soviet workers, the working- people of the Hungarian People's Republic are preparing for the thirty-third anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with new victories in labour emulation. Stakhanovites and leading workers are pledging to complete the 1950 plan ahead of schedule in honour of November 7, The Stakhanovite polisher Ferenc Kruger of the Mathias Rakosi motor-cycle plant has pledged to exceed his annual quota by 15 per cent. He writes in his pledge: "I undertake to produce the parts needed for the November assembly of motor-cycles by November 7 in honour of the anniversary of the glorious October Revolution. I make this pledge fully conscious of the fact that it will be supported by all Stakhanovites, by all working people who love their country. In this way we will strike a new blow at imperialism."

PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF HOLLAND

A plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Holland was held in Amsterdam in the middle of October. The Plenum heard a report by Paul de Groot, General Secretary of the Party. The speaker made a detailed analysis of the international situation and the situation in the country and, in conclusion, called on all members of the Party to intensify the struggle for peace, to redouble revolutionary vigilance and strengthen the ranks of the Party.

CONCERNING THE MARGATE LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE. Harry Pollitt, General Secretary, British Communist Party

The results of the Margate Conference will not be fully understood unless they are considered, not only on the background of the present political situation, but in relation to the moods and demands of the rank and file of the Labour Party as expressed in the resolutions they sent in to the preliminary agenda for this Conference.

For these are resolutions which the dominant Labour Party and Trade Union leaders are unable to influence during discussion of them in the local Labour Party organisations. The test of how the rank and file of the Labour Party are thinking is the resolutions they formulate for consideration at the annual conference.

On this occasion there were **over one hundred** resolutions either critical of, or hostile to some aspect of the policy of the Labour Government on such vital issues as foreign policy as a whole; relations with the Soviet Union; demands for the admission of the Chinese People's Republic to U.N.O.; prices, profits, wages, houses; the cost of living; nationalisation, etc.

This preliminary agenda was issued before the events in Korea, and, when the final agenda was published, it was clear that there had been a quick reaction to the aggression of the U.S.A. and Britain on the part of the local Labour organisations hostile to the policy now being carried through in Korea.

It must be remembered that the membership of the

local Labour Parties and their delegates to the annual conference are in touch with the workers, they are the people who do all the detailed slogging work for the Labour Party. Their feelings, moods and demands, therefore, should be considered as representing what Labour supporters are thinking and demanding from their leaders.

The Trade Unions, while affiliated to the Labour Party, rarely put down any important policy resolutions—they leave that to the Labour Party Executive—but the right-wing Trade Union leaders look upon their function as being to make sure that the huge bloc votes of the Unions are cast on the side of the Labour Party Executive Committee. Because of this, it would be misleading to believe when reading of millions of votes cast for reactionary policies that this gives a true picture of the real situation inside the Labour Party or of the actual sentiments of the workers. For those millions of votes are used in defence of policies on which the Trade Unionists, who pay their political levy to the Labour Party, have had no opportunity of expressing an opinion. This procedure, combined with the complete domination of the Conference by the Labour Party Executive Committee, results in a gross distortion of any real democratic methods of arriving at decisions.

I doubt whether in the history of any political party there has been such a marked cleavage between leadership and rank and file as was revealed both by the agenda and proceedings of the Margate Labour Party Conference.

The sunshine speeches, demagoguery, appeals to “loyalty”, made by the leaders, were at marked variance to the moods and speeches of the rank and file

delegates on every principal issue discussed at Margate.

There is a real differentiation between the leadership and the rank and file, which is especially important to bear in mind in view of the present situation.

Public opinion abroad would get quite a wrong impression were Margate regarded as an unconditional victory for the right-wing Labour leaders. I wrote in this journal after the Brighton Trades Union Congress that the delegates had gone home disquieted at the results of that Congress. I say now that this feeling is even more pronounced as far as the delegates to the Margate Labour Party Conference are concerned.

Every representative of the capitalist press felt compelled to note and write of the gulf existing between leadership and rank and file at Margate. Journals sympathetic to the Labour Party, such as the **New Statesman and Nation** (7.10.50), wrote:

“This Conference is also full of half expressed misgivings... the misgiving about foreign policy and rearmament. Nostalgia for Anglo-Soviet friendship is becoming... a matter of personal conscience.

“... The Party wants to free itself from frustrations and misgivings, to bridge the gap between the slogans in which it thinks and the realities of 1950... The gap between the policies of the Government and the feelings of its supporters is still dangerously large...”

The Times editorial (7.10.50) on Margate stated: “If there was a lesson at all in the anxious and bewildered proceedings at this conference, it is that there is no answer that is both spectacular and effective to the bread and butter problems of which the delegates showed themselves so keenly aware.”

The bellowing of Bevin and the smooth, deceitful

phrases of Shinwell that the U.S. imperialists do not want war, took no tricks with those who have to return to the factories and working class localities. The demagogy of Bevan in trying to justify the complete sell-out of any kind of Socialist principles whatsoever in the new policy adopted at Margate under the high sounding title of **Labour and the New Society** was only a platform performance to cover up a great betrayal of working class interests.

Bevan's attempt to disguise the fact that there will be fewer houses because of rearmament, Summerskill's attempts to fob off the delegates about their concern over high prices did not prevent the Conference from defeating the Executive Committee 'On this issue. The Attlee and Morrison denials of the class struggle, and full support for the attacks of the capitalist class upon the Soviet Union and the countries laying the foundations of Socialism, did not succeed in hiding from the more thoughtful and serious minded delegates the actual realities they have to face as a result of the policies of Attlee and Morrison.

Let the capitalist press, the European News Service of the B.B.C., the Voice of America howl as they will, the leaders left Margate more worried than the rank and file. Behind their specious and honeyed phrases they know only too well that the blood of Korea is on their hands as well as on the hands of Truman and Acheson.

They know that with a divided rank and file they will never be allowed to carry out, as they wish, the full policy of the U.S.A.

The elections to the Executive Committee of the Labour Party are important to note. The Constituency organisations after a hard struggle years ago, won the right to elect their own representatives, and the bloc

vote of the Trade Unions plays no part in these particular elections for seven members representing the Constituency Labour Parties on the Executive Committee.

Now we may have our view of what constitutes a Left-Winger, what he should stand and fight for, but the results of these particular elections are significant. For weeks before the Conference there had been talk about a split between Morrison and Bevan. It was patched up at the Conference itself, but Bevan was elected by the Constituency organisations by a far higher vote than Morrison received, and two other “lefts”, Driberg and Mikardo, were also elected. Another “left,” Barbara Castle, was also elected to the Executive Committee as representing one of the Women’s section.

What does this mean? That the rank and file believe that these people are actually **left**, and elect them to the Executive Committee. It means also that if all the members of the Executive Committee of the Labour Party had to be elected on some semblance of a democratic vote, the leaders of this party would no longer be able to sit back, secure in the knowledge that they are sure of millions of votes, because the masses in whose name they are elected have never been consulted.

Let there be no mistake: the Margate Conference, like the Brighton Trades Union Congress, has left a great question mark in the minds of men and women delegates from the factories and localities.

Not only the shadow of the extension of conscription, rearmament, and the fact that British planes, ships and troops in Korea are under the command of MacArthur, but the shadow of the strike of certain key men in the London gas undertakings,

hovered over the Conference.

Delegates knew that the Labour Government had used troops to break strikes more frequently than any other Government in history. Now it has crowned this infamy by arresting ten of the strike leaders, incidentally, not one of them a Communist. They have tried these workers in the Courts, and they have been sentenced to imprisonment. This action has raised a storm of protest in the factories and Trade Unions that will be the prelude to many more important developments. What is slowly being understood by the workers is that the whole policy, home and foreign, is anti-working class, reactionary, and that the one is inevitably bound up with the other.

It will be seen that, in abetting the U.S. warmongers in their attacks on the Soviet Union, there is nothing too menial, low down and dirty for the Labour Government and its principal leaders. But this will not receive the response the leaders hope for as far as the rank and file of the Labour Party are concerned. Especially after the experience of five years of a Labour Government and its "British Way to Socialism which, as is increasingly being seen, leads only to the danger of a new third world war.

It is in the light of future struggles, especially for the defence of peace, that Margate will be judged and its results assessed.

For Communists, the Margate Labour Party Conference and its results pose a serious problem; how to develop united action between all in the Labour movement who are disgusted at the policy of the Labour Government, and who want to defend peace, living standards, democratic rights, and the preservation of our national independence.

We shall do all in our power to make this possible.

RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC TAKES PATH OF CULTURAL REVOLUTION. Sorin Toma, Member, Central Committee, Rumanian Workers' Party

Guided by the brilliant Lenin-Stalin teachings and the great experience of the Soviet Union, the Rumanian Workers' Party is striving to bring about a cultural revolution in the country.

For the Rumanian people it is all the more necessary to effect a cultural revolution because the ruling classes in old Rumania, concerned only with their own predatory interests and the interests of their masters the imperialists, kept our people in a fearful state of economic and cultural backwardness. It suffices to point out that in 1930 some 40 per cent of the population was illiterate and 27 per cent semi-literate.

Illiteracy and ignorance are incompatible with the building of Socialism. In order to advance, our country needs millions of conscious builders of the new, Socialist society; it is necessary that the millions of working people take part in administering their new State, and acquire the knowledge needed for this.

Only if they have a thorough understanding of the interests of our country, interests linking it with the international camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, can the working people of the Rumanian People's Republic successfully carry out the task of upholding peace, the independence and territorial integrity of their country, and also their revolutionary gains, from the encroachments of the U.S.-British aggressors. This

work also calls for a considerable improvement in the cultural and political level of the working people. This task, which is one of the cardinal tasks of building Socialism, can be solved only by the cultural revolution.

The historical development of our country bears out the undoubted correctness of the Lenin-Stalin thesis that the social and political revolution is the condition for, and beginning of, the cultural revolution. Having overthrown the power of the capitalists and landlords and established a people's democratic system which is fulfilling the functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the working class of Rumania, guided by its Party, is wielding state power as a mighty lever for bringing about rapidly an uplift in the cultural level of the people. Thus, conditions have been created which bring culture within the reach of the broad masses and for placing its age-old achievements at the service of the working people.

True to the Lenin teaching of the two antagonistic cultures in any national culture in capitalist countries, our Party teaches the working class to resuscitate and purge of bourgeois distortions the progressive cultural traditions which have deep roots in the creative endeavour, aspirations and struggle of the people; to make use of these progressive treasures of a democratic cultural heritage in its forward movement. Thus, the works of the great poet Eminescnu, of the eminent writer and satirist Karadgale, of the outstanding revolutionary democrat of 1848 N. Balcescu, and others who had been buried in oblivion and slandered by the bourgeoisie, have become the property of the liberated people.

Our task is to further this great patriotic work.

On the basis of the great achievements of the

progressive culture of the past the working class of our country is creating, under the leadership of the Party, a new, higher culture, national in form and Socialist in content, a culture permeated with the all-conquering ideas of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin. This new culture has been placed at the service of the working people, at the service of the Communist education of the masses. Profoundly patriotic, it is, at the same time, permeated with the spirit of fraternity among peoples.

The new culture is developing in a fierce struggle against the reactionary, false and sterile “culture” of the Rumanian bourgeoisie, a culture saturated with cosmopolitan contempt for our people and its creative effort, with nationalism and servility to the cannibal “culture” of imperialism.

In his report to the First Congress of the Rumanian Workers’ Party in February 1948, Comrade Gheorghiu-Dej said: “Alien influences particularly easily find asylum in the spheres of ideology, literature, art and science. Therefore, the continued active struggle on the ideological front against imperialist influences, against servility to the corrupt culture of the capitalist countries, against reformist and revisionist influences in theory and policy, is an extremely important task of our Party.”

The development of the cultural revolution, and the birth of a new culture cannot be a spontaneous process. It is a systematic and planned process, organised and guided by our people’s democratic State which, steadily extending the material base of cultural development by means of Socialist industrialisation, ever more effectively carries out the cultural-educational functions inherent in a State of the working people.

The State and its leading force—the Rumanian

Workers' Party—engage in this extensive work in different ways: through public education, the press and publications, through thousands of cultural establishments opened in the towns and villages, promoting science, literature, art and physical culture, and also through the direct cultural-educational activity of our Party and other public organisations.

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The prime task of the cultural revolution is to abolish illiteracy among the population. The solution of this task is an absolute and necessary condition for raising the cultural level of the masses. In the Rumanian People's Republic this work is being extended day by day. During the 1949-50 school-year, 516,607 adults in the villages and 24,868 adults in the towns completed courses for the abolition of illiteracy; this is 30 per cent above the 1948-49 figure, During the current school-year, 700,000 adults will attend such courses. The Five-Year Plan calls for the complete liquidation of illiteracy in our country.

Public education made particular progress in our Republic following the 1948 educational reform. This revolutionary act, carried out on the experience of Soviet legislation in the sphere of public education, opened wide the doors of knowledge and culture to the broad masses. Public education, instead of being an instrument of the class domination of the bourgeoisie and landlords, was transformed into an instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the cultural revolution.

The reform gave a new content to public education which, under the bourgeois-landlord system was

characterised by an idealistic, anti-scientific trend, isolated from real life and practical matters.

Instead of the endless number of different curricula and private text-books, a unified curriculum was introduced and, in the space of two years, 829 unified text-books were printed in nearly 22 million copies. Public education was reorganised along strictly scientific lines and linked up with the practice of Socialist construction.

In the sphere of elementary education it became possible, as a result of the increase in the number of schools from 12,884 in the 1938-39 school year to 15,166 in the 1949-50 school year, to put an end once and for all to the source of mass illiteracy by enrolling all children of school age into the first classes of the elementary school.

Secondary and higher education were extended and reorganised with a view to securing decisive help in the matter of carrying out the tasks of the people's democratic system in the sphere of training cadres of intelligentsia from the ranks of the working people and devoted to Socialist construction. In 1938-39, under the bourgeois-landlord system, only 56,268 pupils attended secondary school, whereas, in 1948-49, the number of secondary-school pupils had increased to 166,768 of whom nearly 64 per cent are studying in technical schools which graduate technical personnel for all branches of Socialist reconstruction. During the same period the number of departments in higher educational establishments increased from 41 to 135, and the number of students from 26,598 to 48,615, not counting the special departments and Institutes in the different branches of industry.

The secondary and higher schools, formerly open

only to the children of the propertied classes, are now attended by the children of workers, peasants and working intelligentsia. Over 60,000 of their number live in State hostels, more than 77,000 have meals in State dining rooms and 106,000 receive State stipends. Evening secondary schools and two-year Workers' Faculties are functioning which prepare workers for the higher educational establishments.

At special two-year courses, leading workers in industry receive training which qualifies them to become engineers.

Leninism teaches that the working class cannot create a new system without making use of the old intelligentsia. The people's democratic system resolutely removed from the educational establishments inveterate agents of the exploiters, advocates and "theoreticians" of imperialist misanthropy and, steadily training new teachers, is successfully carrying on extensive work to draw in and re-educate the old pedagogical cadres. More than 49,000 teachers attended special refresher courses in 1949.

A great role in the revolutionary education of the new intelligentsia is played by teaching in the higher schools, as basic subjects, the foundations of Marxism-Leninism, dialectical materialism and political economy.

The new press and publications are important factors in the cultural revolution and Communist education of the masses. The central organ of our Party, "Scanteia" has a daily circulation of 700,000. Since the liberation, the Publishing House of the Rumanian Workers' Party has printed books and magazines totalling 52 million copies. Recently, Volume VI of Comrade Stalin's Works came off the press in the Rumanian language.

Due to the marked improvement in quality, low price and the network of libraries, books are becoming the daily friends and counsellors of the working people. When the “Scanteia House” Printing Works, which is being built with the help of the U.S.S.R., opens in 1951, we will be in a position to supply the people with even more books, journals and newspapers.

The trade unions carry on extensive cultural-educational work at the enterprises. To date, 1,900 clubs have been opened, as well as 4,222 cultural centres, and 6,000 trade union libraries with a total of more than 6 million books. Over 96,000 workers are active in the 2,000 odd amateur art circles organised by the trade unions. The growing interest shown by the workers in books, in studying and mastering the methods of work of the Soviet stakhanovites, their interest in music, in theatrical art—all this speaks of the great desire of the people to assimilate the cultural treasures.

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The cultural revolution in the countryside is one of the necessary conditions for the Socialist reorganisation of agriculture. Here one of the urgent tasks is to abolish illiteracy among the members of the collective farms and to turn these farms into powerful centres of cultural-educational work in the countryside.

A special role in spreading culture in the countryside is played by the Houses of Culture (at present there are nearly 12,000 of them) which rally around themselves not only the youth and the leading forces in the countryside, but also make advanced culture accessible to the broad masses of the working peasantry. Almost

every House of Culture has a library: during the first six months of the current year more than 720,000 peasants visited these libraries. During the same period the Houses of Culture staged nearly half a million theatrical performances which drew a total of 36,500,000 visitors. About 10,000 dramatic groups and song and dance ensembles provide entertainment for these cultural centres and many of them are equipped with radio and cinema units.

Combating each and every manifestation of apathy in relation to politics in the cultural work carried out in the countryside, our Party is turning the Houses of Culture into centres for struggle against kulaks, for countering superstition and rumours about war, into centres of struggle for peace, for strengthening the alliance between workers and the working peasantry, for the Socialist reorganisation of agriculture.

Great attention is devoted in our Republic to raising the cultural level of the peoples of other nationalities who comprise a considerable section of the population. In 2,169 elementary schools and 81 secondary school teaching is conducted in the national languages. In 17 departments in higher schools, classes are conducted in the Hungarian language. More than 500 text-books in editions totalling three million were issued during the past two years for the various nationalities. Numerous newspapers, journals and books are published in the languages of these nationalities who, increasingly, are developing their own national literature and art. The people's democratic system secures for them the development of culture, national in form and socialist in content, by combating the slightest manifestation of either Rumanian chauvinism or nationalist isolationism.

Of great significance in raising the cultural and

political level of the masses is the cultural-educational work of our Party, carried on through the medium of Party studies which, this year, embrace 323,862 Party members, and also through its propagandists. This direct cultural-educational work of the Party, carried on in the process of the struggle for Socialism, is developing tens of thousands of new leaders of enterprises, responsible Party and trade union functionaries, personnel for the State organs, and representatives of the new intelligentsia from the ranks of the working class and the working people. Cultural-educational work is carried out among millions of people by the popular organisations—trade unions, the Union of Working Youth and the Union of Democratic Women. Particularly valuable in this respect is the work of the Society For Cultural Relations with the U.S.S.R. (A.R.L.U.S.)—a tireless propagandist of the achievements of the advanced Soviet culture, Soviet stakhanovite experience, the successes of Soviet socialist agriculture etc., and also the work of the Society for dissemination of science and culture. These Societies carry on active work in the factories, in towns and mainly in the countryside.

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Guided by the Party and surrounded with attention and solicitude on the part of the Government, the men of science in our country have rallied around the Academy of the Rumanian People's Republic and are drawing strength and inspiration from the life-giving fount of Soviet science, striving all the time towards that science "which does not fence itself off from the people, does not keep aloof from the people, but is

ready to serve the people; is ready to transmit to the people all the achievements of science...” (J. Stalin. “Speech at Reception in Kremlin For Workers of the Higher Schools”). A striking example of this was the recent enlarged session of the Academy of the Rumanian People’s Republic which discussed the draft of a plan for the electrification of the Republic and the utilisation of its rivers. Hundreds of prominent specialists in the different branches of science and technique participated in drafting and discussing this magnificent plan, thus finding a concrete way of serving the cause of peace and of building Socialism, An ever growing circle of scientific workers is fighting, under the leadership of the Party, for a Party approach in science, against tendencies which still persist to separate theory from practice, against cosmopolitan obsequiousness before the idealistic and reactionary pseudo-science of the West, which is in the service of the imperialist warmongers.

The Party and the Government devote particular attention to the development of literature and art. The Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers’ Party held a number of fundamental discussions on questions of art and literature and directly guided the struggle against bourgeois ideology in literature and art, for an art of Socialist realism permeated with the Party spirit. The Central Committee guided writers and workers along the path of creatively mastering the historic decisions of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. (B) concerning ideology and culture.

As a result of the unfolding cultural revolution, legions of followers of the cultural heritage have emerged from among the ranks of the working people, whose taste has been cultivated mainly on the

remarkable products of Soviet literature and art. These people are making great demands on our writers and workers in the realm of art.

In consequence, the formalists, the worshippers of pure aesthetics, the “art for art’s sake” people and the imitators of decadent bourgeois art, have suffered utter defeat in our literature and art. Today we have writers, artists and actors who produce works and characters of high artistic value which serve the struggle for peace, of building Socialism and educating the masses in the spirit of Communism. Among the best of recent literary works mention should be made of Mihail Sadoveanu’s “Mitrea Cocor” which is devoted to the struggle for the Socialist reorganisation of agriculture, a volume of poetry by A. Toma, poems by Dan Desliu and Maria Banus, plays by Maria Banus and M. Davidoglu, the novel by Alexandru Jar “End to Complaints” (based on an episode from the history of the working class movement), and others.

However, these are but the first successes. We still have much to do in this respect, both quantitatively and from the point of view of quality, The Party must, and will, daily direct writers and artists towards a profound study of the life and struggle of our people, of the processes of the class struggle, of the life and struggle of the most revolutionary class in the society—the working class—and its vanguard fighters—the Communists. The Party must teach workers in art and literature to combine the struggle for eliminating the remnants of formalism and naturalism with persistent work for higher artistic skill; it will tirelessly combat the cosmopolitan tendencies of under-estimating the creative work of the young writers and artists coming from the ranks of the working class and the masses of working people. The Party must train critics, and direct

them along the path of developing creative, principled criticism.

The imperialists, whose views were slavishly shared and implemented by the former ruling classes in our country, regarded our people as belonging to an “inferior race” incapable of creating a high culture and doomed eternally to economic and cultural backwardness, as people fit only to be slaves for the imperialist countries which claim the laurels of being the “sole bearers of culture and civilisation”,

Life relentlessly exposes this foul viewpoint; it shows that, while science and culture play an ever increasing role in the life of our people and our State, culture in the U.S. and other imperialist countries is reduced to the role of mercenary of the capitalist monopolies and the instigators of a new world war, is steadily sinking into decay and corruption. In Yugoslavia, a country which once again has been given into imperialist bondage, the espionage Tito-Djilas-Rankovic gang seek, by means of fascisation and importation of the poisoned produce of American “culture”, to stifle the aspiration of the peoples of Yugoslavia for their own progressive culture.

Our path of cultural emancipation and progress is illuminated by the experience and gains of the great Soviet culture which is based on the lofty humanism of Stalin’s teaching on the equality of cultures and, the equal cultural abilities of all races and peoples. The invaluable experience and the direct aid accorded us in a fraternal way by the Soviet Union, enable us to avoid pitfalls and groping in the dark; they accelerate the rate of our cultural revolution. In carrying out the brilliant directives of Lenin and Stalin, our working people prove that they are capable of smashing the

chains of cultural backwardness and of creating a new, advanced Socialist culture, national in form, bearing the imprint of the national peculiarities and traditions of our people and which constitutes their contribution to the treasure-house of world culture.

In this process of creating a new culture—the outcome of the enormous cultural-educational work carried out by the Party and the State of people’s democracy—the working class, educating itself and all working people in the spirit of Socialism, is reorganising society, **creating it anew**. Simultaneously with the change in the material conditions of the people their social consciousness, and their spiritual outlook are also undergoing a change, and this is **one** of the basic features of the nation. Thus, under the leadership of the Party, the working class heads the great work of transforming the Rumanian people into a **Socialist nation**.

Comrade Stalin teaches that, after capitalism is overthrown and the dictatorship of the proletariat established, on the basis of the old bourgeois nation there arise and develop new, **Socialist nations** which “...radically differ from the corresponding old bourgeois nations... both in their class composition and spiritual outlook as well as in their social-political interests and aspirations.”

Describing the spiritual and social-political outlook of the new Socialist nations Comrade Stalin writes: “The working class and its internationalist party constitute that force which consolidates these new nations and directs them. Alliance between the working class and the working peasantry within the nation to eliminate the remnants of capitalism for the sake of the victorious building of Socialism; elimination of the remnants of

national oppression for the sake of equality and free development of nations and national minorities; elimination of the remnants of nationalism for the sake of the establishment of friendship between peoples and consolidation of internationalism; a united front with all oppressed nations denied equal rights, in the struggle against the policy of seizures and predatory wars, in the struggle against imperialism—such is the spiritual and social-political outlook of these nations.”

Comrade Stalin justly points out that the new Socialist nations are “... more consolidated and have far greater vitality than any bourgeois nation.”

The Rumanian people are now going through the prices of their transformation into a Socialist nation. In the process of this transformation, they are, increasingly, becoming stronger and more capable of defending their peaceful creative work, their freedom, independence and peace throughout the world. Their patriotism thus acquires a more profound content and is becoming a more powerful force, inspiring the onward development of our people. The cultural revolution is a component part of, and a condition for, this majestic process of national regeneration.

In order successfully to realise the tasks of the cultural revolution it is necessary to intensify in every way the struggle against bourgeois, imperialist ideology, to spread with greater persistence Marxist-Leninist science among the masses, to enhance the leading and organising role of the Party and State organs of people’s power in the work of cultural development.

Comrade Stalin said: “We want to make all workers and all peasants cultured and educated and we will gradually do this.”

Guided by the ideas of Lenin and Stalin we, in our

country, will also realise this magnificent Stalin programme of the cultural revolution.

TITO CLIQUE AGENTS—ENEMIES OF THE WORKING CLASS OF AUSTRIA. Heinrich Fritz, Member, Central Committee, Communist Party of Austria

Britain's Deputy Foreign Minister, Davies, recently visited Athens, Belgrade and Vienna. This visit was connected with furthering American war plans in the Balkans, plans which aim to form an "Athens-Belgrade-Vienna axis", that is, a compact front of American satellites in this part of Europe.

Reporting on the visit, Davies pointed out that everywhere he announced Britain's approval of American aggression in Korea, and, together with the other Western Powers, to rearm in order to strengthen the forces in the West. Davies further stated that everywhere, that is, with Tito also, these intentions of Britain "met with full approval." And so, the fascist Tito gang fully approves of American aggression in Korea, the armaments drive and the war plans of the imperialists.

But the Yugoslav fascists not only support the aggressive plans of the imperialists. They themselves are advocates of the war policy. Titoite Yugoslavia constitutes a most dangerous centre of war provocations in Europe.

The fascist Tito clique receives loans from the United States. These loans are spent primarily on acquiring war materials. A steady stream of war materials is pouring into Yugoslavia from Western Germany. This summer there were periods when from 15 to 20 trains a week passed through Austria carrying so-called "surplus arms". Sure enough, here too the

resourceful Yankees did not lose sight of the business angle and, true to their methods, they got the Titoites to purchase, via Salzburg, hundreds of broken-down American trucks. Old guns and mortars were also disposed of.

The arms earmarked for the Belgrade fascists are, of late, being consigned from Freilassing (Bavaria) as parts of machines and are despatched, via Austria, in sealed cars. The American imperialists are supplying the Tito fascists with these arms for the same foul and bloody purpose as was pursued by the United States when it armed its South Korean puppets.

Behind the screen of different despicable manoeuvres the fascist Tito clique is seeking to create conditions that would allow it to carry out its specific functions as agents of the U.S.-British imperialists, i.e., to injure the working-class movement and to undermine it.

The Tito fascists are trying to play this role of provocateurs in Austria as well. The Yugoslav Embassy in Austria, and its branch, the so-called “Austria-Yugoslav Society” in which Austrian reactionaries play not the least role, serve as headquarters for undermining activities. These vile dens pour out streams of anti-Soviet and anti-Communist literature which is sent in thousands of copies to activists in the working-class movement. This is done on the dollar subsidies received by Tito from the Americans and on the direct orders of the latter.

The Tito agents in Austria do not restrict themselves only to distributing this slanderous, anti-Soviet literature. They are acting as direct agents, in close collaboration with the American and British intelligence services, among the progressive forces in Austria. There

have been cases when the American espionage centres in Austria transferred to the Titoites agents whom they themselves could not use.

The Tito agents are particularly active among the Slovenes in Southern Carinthia. Since the liberation of Austria by the Soviet Army in 1945, the Belgrade rulers have spared no effort and have spent considerable sums trying to secure a foothold for subversive work in Carinthia. At first there was the so-called "Liberation Front" which in 1949 was reorganised into the, Tito party known as the "Democratic Front of Working People."

While the "Liberation Front", along with Slovene reactionaries and nationalist Tito agents, included honest workers, genuine fighters for freedom, the "Democratic Front of the Working People" is run exclusively by bourgeois chauvinists, rank reactionaries and elements who collaborated with the Hitlerites, and it is they who set the tone. According to the plans of the Titoites, the reorganisation of the. "Liberation Front" into the "Democratic Front" was to help broaden their base; they did not want to confine their undermining activities to the Carinthian Slovenes alone.

As a matter of fact it is precisely because the so-called "Democratic Front" is headed by rabid chauvinists acting on instructions from Belgrade, that the Tito clique in Carinthia is more and more losing what little influence it has. This is seen from the fact that the Tito agents suffered a complete fiasco in the 1949 Parliamentary elections as well as in the municipal elections this year, even though they resorted to underhand methods trying to attract electors and recruit supporters. They bring pressure to bear on Carinthian Slovenes whose relatives live in Yugoslavia,

threatening to arrest them. When this fails they try to bribe Slovenes. In addition, they send bandits from the State Security Department (UDB) across the border with the full knowledge of the British occupation authorities and the Austrian security organs. These bandits terrorise the Slovenes living in the border districts and, quite frequently, forcibly take to Yugoslavia those who offer resistance. It is no secret in Carinthia that the UDB agents operating on the territory of Austria are furnished with documents of the British secret service and that as soon as they cross over to Yugoslavia they show their UDB documents.

However, neither the terror of agents, nor bribery, which is costing the Belgrade fascists considerable sums, can ensure their influence among the Slovenes of Carinthia. Former partisans and progressive Carinthian Slovenes realise that this so-called “Democratic Front”, headed by the notorious reactionary Petek, and financed by the bandits and terrorists of the hangman Rankovic, has nothing in common with democracy and progress. Despite threats, slander and attempts at bribery, there is an increasing number of cases of members of the “Democratic Front” breaking with the Tito traitors.

While the attempts of the Tito agents to infiltrate into the Austrian working-class movement have, with rare exceptions, encountered failure, the prestige and popularity of the fascist Tito gang are mounting among Austrian reactionaries and Right Socialists. Ever since the exposure of the clique, Tito has become a favourite with the Austrian reactionaries. When Tito recently visited the Yugoslav-Austrian border, the reactionary Austrian press was filled with disgusting, fulsome statements about the “eminent guest and his visit”.

Every time the Tito gang in Belgrade launch forth against the Soviet Union, the Communist Parties, or against the peace movement, the Austrian reactionaries zealously propagandise these speeches. When several Tito provocateurs were exposed in one of the organisations of the Communist Party of Austria and expelled, the Tito rag “Borba” came out with an article of abuse. Next day, all the papers of the Austrian People’s Party, the party of the big capitalists, featured this article and added sympathetic comments.

The Right Socialist traitors are using the anti-Soviet slander of the Tito fascists as one of the principal sources of their war propaganda against the Soviet Union. The neo-Nazi press also often cites the Tito fascists as “authoritative witnesses” and supports the Titoites as allies. The Austrian People’s Party,—the party of rabid reactionaries,—the Right-wing leadership of the Socialist Party of Austria and the neo-Nazi “Independence Union”—such are the Austrian friends of the fascist Tito clique. Savage hatred for everything progressive and bitter enmity for the Soviet Union and the peace camp have united them under the aegis of their American masters, have made them friends worthy of each other.

The following fact is indicative of this friendship between the Austrian ruling circles and the Titoites: when the Tito clique held an exhibition in Zagreb, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Trade, Kolb, saw fit to visit Yugoslavia. Kolb, in a statement to a Tanjug correspondent, after praising the Zagreb exhibition, expressed the wish to “establish still broader economic ties between Yugoslavia and Austria”.

“Austria,” stated Kolb, “is very much interested in the possibility of exports to Yugoslavia,” and added that

“Austria, for its part, is in a position to export to Yugoslavia rolled metal, magnesite and the manufactured goods of practically every branch of industry.”

Thus the Austrian reactionaries are, with the blessing of their Wall Street masters, of course, offering a “friendly helping hand” to the Titoites in exchange for which they will drain Yugoslavia of its raw materials and semi-finished goods. Meanwhile, they are singing the praises of the Titoites.

However, the praises showered by the Austrian reactionaries on the Tito clique and their “friendship” are resulting in more and more progressive Austrians beginning to understand the role and functions of the Belgrade traitors and their agents in Austria. The influence of the Titoites does not extend beyond a tiny circle of inveterate enemies of the revolutionary working class movement—the reactionary bourgeois parties and Right Socialists. It would, however, be a mistake to underrate the activity of the Belgrade agents who are on the payroll of the American intelligence service and backed by the Austrian reactionaries. The progressive forces of Austria will redouble their vigilance towards the Tito agents in their country and, in stubborn struggle, will frustrate all their provocations which are directed against the interests of the Austrian working class.

The Austrian Communists are called upon to play a leading role in this struggle. Ruthless exposure of the Tito agents, revealing to the Austrian working people the true countenance of the Tito clique and its agents in Austria, daily explanatory work among the masses as to whom this criminal clique of spies and assassins serves—such are the tasks facing the Communists. Moreover, it

is necessary in every way to intensify work in the sphere of the ideological education of the members of the Party in, the spirit of loyalty to proletarian internationalism, in the spirit of irreconcilability to deviations from Marxism-Leninism, no matter in what form they are presented, no matter what shape they take.

HARVEST REAPED BY TITO CLIQUE IN YUGOSLAVIA. Drawing by J. Novak

Every day brings fresh reports from different parts of Yugoslavia about armed clashes between peasants and punitive columns of the hangman, Rankovic.

(Press item)



WHO PROFITS FROM WAR IN KOREA

The American imperialists, as is well known, have taken upon themselves leadership of the entire imperialist camp in the struggle against the peoples of Asia who are battling for their freedom and independence. The war in Korea is the practical realisation of the policy conducted by American imperialism against the peoples of Asia and, at the same time, is a further step in their far-reaching aggressive plans directed at unleashing a new world war. For the imperialist concerns the war in Korea is an extremely "profitable business", it means additional millions of dollars for the big U.S., monopolies whose tentacles reach far beyond U.S. boundaries.

The shares of five big U.S. concerns sharply increased during the period from June 20 to September 20. Share prices of American Metal—producing copper, lead, zinc, sulphuric acid, etc.—increased 10 per cent; American Smelting & Refining—copper, zinc, lead, aluminium—17 per cent; Anaconda Copper Co.—16 per cent; Aluminium Co.—17 per cent and Bethlehem Steel—16 per cent.

What are these concerns?

In the U.S.A., for example, Anaconda is Anaconda (and well its citizens know it), but in Chile it masquerades as the Chile Copper Co. and the Chile Exploration Co., while in Mexico it is known as the Creana Cananea Copper Co. and in Peru it is something else.

The same is true of the Kennecott Copper Corporation. In South Africa it is the Kennecott Anglo-Vaal-Exploration Co., in Canada the Quebec Iron and

Titanium Corporation. Similar international ramifications (i.e., branches and affiliates abroad) are controlled by such American concerns as American Smelting & Refining Company, Aluminium Company, Bethlehem Steel and International Nickel, one of whose Directors is the notorious John Foster Dulles who has played no insignificant role in unleashing war in Korea.

These and similar capitalist concerns know no law, as they know no country. Their ultimate aim is war, from which they benefit.

This is how the blood, tears and sufferings of the Korean people are being converted into millions of dollars to fill the coffers of the magnates of Wall Street.

They are the people who need war in Korea!

PRELIMINARY ELECTION RESULTS IN THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Elections to the legislative organs of the German Democratic Republic were held on October 15.

The population displayed great activity during the voting—12,139,932 people, or 98.44 per cent of the Republic's electorate went to the polls. According to preliminary data, 12,088,475 people voted for the candidates of the National Front of Democratic Germany.

Thus, the elections are a brilliant victory for the National Front.

POLITICAL NOTES

TITO CLIQUE DOOMS THE PEOPLES OF YUGOSLAVIA TO POVERTY, HUNGER AND EXTINCTION

The fascist Tito clique is plunging the peoples of Yugoslavia deeper and deeper into the abyss of poverty, hunger and ruin. The situation in the country is becoming so catastrophic that not even the ring leaders of the bandit gang can keep silent about it. Speaking in Ljubljana on October 6, the notorious fascist Kraiger, Chairman of the Economic Council of Slovenia, said: "This year the maize crop in the Republic is 35 per cent below that of last year... The sugar yield will be far less. There will not be enough sugar to supply the population. Fodder has not been stocked and peasants are slaughtering their cattle and disposing of meat at the lowest possible prices". And a little later this out-and-out fascist admitted that "in the third quarter the delivery programme was carried out badly. Worse still was the situation with meat supplies to the population, during the past two months we met the needs of the population only 56 per cent".

Peasants are slaughtering their cattle and selling the meat at low prices to middlemen who send the meat to the black market thus getting huge sums of money. At the same time the people are not getting half the miserable meat ration which the Belgrade fuehrer deigned to allow them. A similar situation prevails with regard to bread. Kraiger admitted that the

State plan for purchase of wheat and rye was fulfilled by only 72 per cent; 10.7 per cent of peasant farms did not deliver a single kilogramme of grain, while 48 per cent of farms supplied only part of the quota.

As a result of Titoite rule, Yugoslavia, which had always exported grain, is threatened with famine. Recently, the Tito clique cut the already low ration of bread, flour and cereals. According to the new rations, the sick, for example, get 43 grammes of bread daily, and nursing mothers 116 grammes. Rations of workers engaged in heavy labour have been cut by 25 per cent. Peasant members of the “co-operatives” receive from 3 to 6 kilogrammes of maize monthly for the entire family. Only recently the Tito fascists aimed to ensure supplies to the extent of at least 50 per cent of the existing rations, they now admit that even this reduced plan can be fulfilled only by half. In order to justify themselves in the eyes of the people and to escape responsibility for their crime, the Belgrade fascists are shouting about “drought”. But the question is not one of drought. It is a matter of deliberately ruining the country, of a new, monstrous crime of the Tito gang.

Washington’s spy in Belgrade, dooming millions of Yugoslav citizens to starvation, seeks to bind Yugoslavia more firmly to the war chariot of the U.S. imperialists who will profit to the extent of millions of dollars from the starvation of the Yugoslav people. This is a foul crime for which the Yugoslav people will call their hangmen to account!

*

Busy executing patriots, fomenting war provocations and plundering the country, the Tito bandits are least of

all concerned with protecting the health of the peoples of Yugoslavia. And when, in a fit of demagoguery, they begin to speak about health conditions, a terrible situation is revealed to the world. "We have whole regions", writes a certain Vida Tomsic in "Borba", "where the percentage of all kinds of diseases is high, and where sanitary conditions and hygiene are unsatisfactory... Illness among insured workers is very high. In 1948, of every 100 insured persons an average of 71.8 per cent reported sick, the average duration of the sickness being 15.86 days. Every insured person was absent from work for more than 11 days due to sickness, and in 1949 we lost a total of 28,016,609 work days for the same reason. The sanitary-technical protection of labour is unsatisfactory and not sufficient attention is devoted to it. Particular mention should be made of the serious consequences of tuberculosis which result in prolonged absence from work."

According to official figures 100,000 people die of tuberculosis every year.

And what are the Tito health bodies doing? "Borba" gives the following answer to this question: "Not infrequently the health departments did not function, the department heads and the staff were engaged in other matters." Of course, these "other matters" were speculation, informing on patriots, rounding up people with the aim of organising "voluntary" brigades and similar activities.

As for the figures testifying to illness among the population, they are eloquent testimony of the sorry state to which the Titoite traitors have reduced the Yugoslav people.

Jan MAREK

CONGRESS OF ALBANIAN WOMEN'S UNION

The Third Congress of the Albanian Women's Union, held in Tirana early in October, was attended by 530 delegates from all over the country and also by delegations from the U.S.S.R., France, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Italy and Free Greece.

The delegates commissioned the Albanian delegation to the Second World Peace Congress to suggest to Congress that the declaration about removing the threat of a new war, for strengthening peace and ensuring security for the nations, should be submitted to a vote by the peoples of the world.

EDITORIAL BOARD

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