

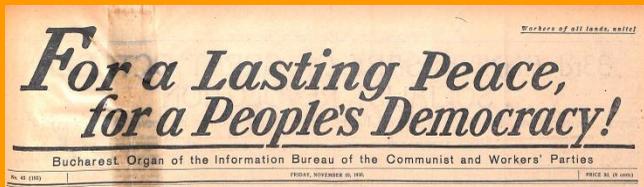
Workers of all lands, unite!

***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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33rd ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

**Report Delivered by N. A. BULGANIN at
Anniversary Meeting of Moscow Soviet,
November 6, 1950**

Comrades!

The peoples of the Soviet Union are today celebrating the 33rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution which marked the beginning of a new epoch, the epoch of the emancipation of the working people from capitalist slavery.

The October Revolution released unprecedented creative energy and initiative on the part of our people. Led by the Communist Party, the Soviet people demonstrated unparalleled heroism both in peaceful labour and in the military defence of their Homeland. Having overcome the serious difficulties in their way, the Soviet people, in an historically brief period, created the Soviet Socialist system and are now confidently advancing to their great goal—Communism.

Our Soviet system, which arose as the result of the victory of the October Revolution, is exercising a great transforming influence on the entire development of world history. Today, the principles proclaimed by the October Revolution unite the mighty camp of Socialism and democracy, headed by the Soviet Union. We justly regard this as a victory for the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.



N. A. Bulganin

The entire course of events has borne out the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist teachings about the inevitable collapse of capitalism, which, at the turn of the 19th and the 20th centuries, entered the final phase of its development—the phase of imperialism. The scientific conclusion of Marxism-Leninism that the working class, headed by a revolutionary Marxist Party, is a force capable of rousing the working people for liberation from capitalism, of assuming state leadership of society and achieving the noble aim of building Socialism, has been confirmed. From the experience of building the Soviet State, setting an example of fraternal co-operation among nations, the peoples of other countries are becoming convinced of the superiority of Socialism over capitalism, of the correctness and vitality of Marxism-Leninism.

I. Historic Success of the Soviet Union in the Sphere of International Development

The Soviet people meet the 33rd anniversary of the Great October Revolution with great achievements in all spheres of political, economic and cultural life.

The main result with which we meet the anniversary of the October Revolution is that the political and economic strength of the Soviet Socialist State has further grown and become more consolidated. Not only among the Soviet people, but among the working people of other countries too, the prestige of Soviet power, the most democratic power in the world, enjoying the complete trust and affection of its people, has been still further enhanced in the post-war years. Our Soviet system ensures the active participation of the broadest

masses of people in State and public life and serves as the best form of development of their creative forces. The guiding and directing force of our State is the Communist Party, whose policy the Soviet people regard as their policy, seeing in it the embodiment of their interests. There is not a bourgeois government in the world whose internal political position could be as stable and firm as is that of the Soviet Government. (applause).

The successes achieved by the Soviet Union in the years of peaceful development reinforced in our people still more the feeling of Soviet patriotism whose strength, as Comrade Stalin teaches, lies in the fact that it is based not on racial or nationalist prejudice, but on the profound devotion and loyalty of the people to their Homeland, on the fraternal co-operation of the working people of all nationalities in our country.

In creative labour for the good of the socialist Homeland, the fraternal co-operation and friendship of the peoples of our country are developing and growing stronger. With the support of the entire Soviet Union, the economy of the areas that were subjected to enemy occupation rose from the ruins and swiftly forged ahead. In the friendly family of peoples, all our Republics have, in recent years, achieved no little political, economic and cultural successes.

In the struggle for the realisation of the great aims of Communist construction, the moral and political unity of Soviet society, rallied solidly around the Party and the Soviet Government, is steadily gaining in strength. This is convincingly demonstrated by the results of the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and the Supreme Soviets of the National Republics held in the post-war period and which were a

brilliant victory for the Stalinist bloc of Communists and non-party people.

The superiority of the Soviet social and State system, manifested with exceptional force during the war years, is making itself felt, just as fruitfully in the conditions of peaceful development.

The basis of the economic and cultural activities of the Soviet people in the post-war years was The Five-Year Plan for the rehabilitation and development of the national economy in the years 1946-1950, adopted soon after the end of the Great Patriotic War, the most severe of all wars ever experienced by our Homeland. The material damage caused by the war to our country was so enormous that our enemies based their selfish plans on this. They hoped that we would be unable to overcome the post-war difficulties unaided. However, their plans proved to be baseless. The Soviet Union found the strength and the resources with which not only to heal the wounds caused by the war, but also to organise a further mighty upsurge in industry and transport, agriculture, culture and the material wellbeing of the working people.

The Soviet people welcomed the Five-Year Plan as a militant programme corresponding to their vital interests and set to work enthusiastically to carry out this plan. Led by the Communist Party, the Soviet people spared neither strength nor effort in fulfilling and overfulfilling the post-war Five-Year Plan. In these years, the splendid qualities and creative power of the Soviet people manifested themselves once again, and the political consciousness and public activity of the Soviet people increased still more.

The post-war Five-Year Plan is a new glorious stage in the development of our country.

The principal objectives of the Five-Year Plan were to rehabilitate the ravaged areas of the country, restore the pre-war level in industry and agriculture and then to surpass that level to a considerable extent, With a feeling of pride in our great Homeland, we can say today that these objectives of the Five-Year Plan have been successfully achieved. **(applause)**.

The Five-Year Plan stipulated that the overall output of industry in the Soviet Union in 1950 should increase 48 per cent compared with the pre-war year of 1940. This level of production has not only been reached, but has been considerably surpassed by our industry. As is known, in the fourth quarter of 1949, average monthly gross output had exceeded the level of 1940 by 53 per cent, This year, the volume of industrial production has increased still more. The pre-war level in gross industrial output, in the ten months of 1950, was surpassed by 70 per cent. **(applause)**.

The high tempo of the growth of industrial production and the development of all branches of the national economy are ensured by the considerable volume of capital construction. During the period of the post-war Five-Year Plan, about 6,000 industrial enterprises have been restored or built anew, not counting small-scale State and co-operative enterprises.

Industry in the areas that suffered from the war has not only been fully restored, but has also been considerably expanded on the basis of new and more up-to-date technique.

The task of restoring and developing heavy industry, in the first place, is being successfully carried out.

The task of the Five-Year Plan for developing ferrous metallurgy has been overfulfilled. Under the Five-Year Plan, production of ferrous metals in 1950 was to have

been 35 per cent greater than in 1940. In the ten months of this year, production of ferrous metals exceeded the pre-war level by 44 per cent; specifically, the smelting of pig-iron 28 per cent, the smelting of steel 48 per cent and the production of rolled metal 58 per cent.

To achieve these results, our metallurgists and builders had to put in no small amount of work. As is known, during the war the metallurgical industry of the South was completely destroyed. Now it has been fully restored on a new technical basis and turns out more metal than before the war. **(applause)**. Ferrous metallurgy continued to develop in the Eastern regions of the country. The level of production of rolled metal in these regions is two and a half times higher than before the war.

In line with the assignments of the Five-Year Plan, in the field of non-ferrous metallurgy there has been a considerable expansion of the production of non-ferrous and rare metals: aluminium, tin, nickel, copper, lead, zinc, magnesium and tungsten and molybdenum concentrates.

The Five-Year Plan assignment in the mining of coal has been overfulfilled.

According to the Five-Year Plan, the output of coal in 1950 was to have increased by 51 per cent over 1940. In the ten months of this year, coal output has surpassed the pre-war level by 57 per cent and in scale of output, the Soviet Union now occupies second place in the world. **(applause)**.

The entire coal industry of the Donbass, completely destroyed during the war, has been restored. The mines of the Donbass, at present, turn out more coal than before the war and more than envisaged by the Five-

Year Plan. The Donbass is once again the biggest and most highly-mechanised coalfield in the country.

The Moscow coalfield, which was likewise completely destroyed, now yields three times more coal than before the war.

Along with the restoration of" the Donbass and Moscow coalfields, the coal industry has continued to develop in the Urals, the Kuzbass, the Karaganda Basin and in other Eastern regions of the country. More than twice as much coal as before the war is now mined in the East. The Five-Year Plan target of extending the Pechora Coal Basin, the new coal basin for the regions of the North and Leningrad, is being overfulfilled. New coal deposits are being tapped in other regions of the country.

Our oil industry is successfully developing. The Five-Year Plan target for output of oil has been exceeded. The Five-Year Plan envisaged for 1950 a 14 per cent increase over the pre-war output of oil. In the ten months of this year, the output of oil exceeded the pre-war level by 21 per cent.

The war-ravaged oil industry of the Maikop and Grozny oilfields and the oil industry of the Western Ukraine have been completely restored and technically re-equipped.

The importance of the new oilfields in the East has greatly increased. New major oilfields and oil refineries have been opened in Bashkiria. The output and refining of oil is rapidly developing in the Kuibyshev region, in the Turkmenian, Uzbek and Kazakh Republics. New major oil deposits have been discovered in the Tatar Republic. Extensive work is underway to develop oil output in Sakhalin. The share of the Eastern regions in the overall oil output of the 'Soviet Union has increased

to 44 per cent, as against 12 per cent in 1940.

The oil refining industry has been technically re-equipped, has mastered and is producing new brands of high grade aviation spirit and other types of petrol and lubricants.

The output of electric power in the final year of the Five-Year Plan was to have increased by 70 per cent compared with pre-war, but has actually increased by 87 per cent. In the areas which suffered from the war, where the power-stations were completely demolished, their capacity and the generation of electric energy have now topped the pre-war level.

The engineering industry is developing at a rapid pace.

The assignments of the Five-Year Plan for the production of machines, mechanisms and instruments are being successfully carried out. The Five-Year Plan envisaged an output of equipment in 1950 double that of pre-war. In the ten months of the current year, machine-building has reached a level 2.2 times above pre-war, while production of metallurgical equipment has increased five times, output of steam turbines 2.5 times, powerful electric motors 5 times, oil drilling equipment more than 3 times and excavators 13 times.

In recent years Soviet machine builders, on the basis of the achievements of Soviet science, have created and mastered many new modern types of machines and mechanisms.

The utilisation of industrial equipment has considerably improved in the years of the Five-Year Plan. For instance, blast furnaces are being utilised 25 per cent more efficiently than before the war; open-hearth furnaces, 32 per cent. The speed at which oil wells are drilled for exploitation has increased by 43 per

cent as compared with pre-war. However, as can be seen from the experience of the foremost workers, the foremost plants and shops, there are still great reserves and resources for even more efficient utilisation of equipment.

The successful introduction of new technique has made it possible on a large scale to effect a further technical re-equipment of the national economy and to raise the level of the mechanisation of arduous and heavy work. Along with this, technical progress, improvement in the skill of our personnel and the creative initiative of the workers, engineers and technicians have ensured a considerable rise in the productivity of labour.

The Five-Year Plan envisaged a growth of labour productivity in industry by 36 per cent in 1950, as compared with pre-war. Actually, labour productivity of industrial workers in the third quarter of 1950 was more than 40 per cent above pre-war. Considerable work is being done in industry in the way of economising materials, fuel and electric power, improving the utilisation of industrial plant, accelerating the turnover of circulating capital. As a result, the plans fixed by the Government for cutting production costs of manufactured goods are being fulfilled and overfulfilled.

Railway transport too, like industry, is working at a level exceeding the Five-Year Plan target. The Five-Year Plan envisaged a 28 per cent increase in the freight turnover of railway transport in 1950, as compared with the pre-war level. In ten months of the current year, freight turnover exceeded the pre-war level by more than 40 per cent. The locomotive and wagon park has been increased and renewed, and a base created for

Soviet electric and Diesel-locomotive building.

Considerable achievements have been recorded in agriculture. This year the gross grain harvest will amount to 7,600 million poods and will exceed the pre-war level of 1940 by some 300 million poods, the gross wheat harvest exceeding that of 1940 by 340 million poods.

The gross harvest of cotton will exceed that of 1940 by more than 40 per cent. The sugar-beet harvest has also increased. The amount of sugar-beet gathered this year will be at least 25 million centners greater than in 1940.

Successful progress is being made in carrying out the plan adopted in 1948 for planting forest shelter belts, the introduction of lea-crop rotation, the construction of ponds and reservoirs in the steppe and forest-steppe areas of the European part of the Soviet Union. In two years, afforestation has been carried out on an area of 1,300,000 hectares, several thousand ponds and reservoirs have been built by the collective and State farms in these areas.

In August 1950, an important decision was taken to introduce a new system of irrigation over an area exceeding 4,300,000 hectares. Providing for the introduction of temporary irrigation canals instead of permanent ones which made difficult the use of up-to-date farm machinery, the new system of irrigation will make it possible to increase the size of the areas watered and considerably increase the productivity of labour in irrigated agriculture.

The efforts of the Party and Government in the current year were focussed on the fulfilment of the central task in the sphere of agriculture—the all-round development of stock-raising. Carrying out the Three-

Year Plan for the advancement of collective and State farm productive live-stock breeding, the collective and State farms have secured a notable increase in head of cattle and their productivity.

Our stock-farming sustained heavy losses during the war. In the most important agricultural regions of the country, in the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, Byelorussia and the Central Black-Earth regions, the herd of cattle, with the exception of a small part, evacuated to the East or concealed by the population, was completely destroyed. In other parts of the country stock-farming likewise suffered during the war. In spite of this, the pre-war level in the number of publicly-owned productive live-stock has not only been restored, but considerably surpassed. The increase over the pre-war number of collective farm cattle is now 38 per cent, sheep and goats 65 per cent, pigs 55 per cent. The collective and State farms have achieved a considerable increase in pedigree stock.

The collective and State farms are carrying out extensive measures in the way of building good premises for the cattle and creating a fodder base for live-stock raising: special fodder crop rotation is being introduced, the sowing of grasses extended, the growing of silo crops and root-fodder is being increased, and new, high-yielding fodder crops—Sudan grass, Sorghum and others—are being introduced.

The increase in the production of grain and industrial crops and the growth in the output of stock-farm products create a firm raw materials base for the further advancement of light industry and the food industry.

The Party and the Government are rendering the collective and State farms and the machine-and-tractor

depots great assistance. Agriculture is being equipped on a large scale with all kinds of machinery. Our tractor plants and farm-machinery plants were destroyed during the war; now they have all been restored and, together with the newly-built plants, are providing agriculture this year with four times as many tractors in terms of 16-horsepower units as in 1940; 3.8 times as many harvester combines; 4 times as many tractor ploughs; almost 6 times as many tractor seeders; more than 3 times as many tractor cultivators.

The chemical industry is, on an ever-increasing scale, supplying agriculture with chemical fertilizers. This year, agriculture will receive almost twice the 1940 amount of phosphate, potassium and nitrogen fertilizers.

Management of a big collective-farm equipped with up-to-date machinery requires a knowledge of the economics of collective-farm production, knowledge of the fundamentals of agro-technique and mechanisation. From the ranks of the collective farmers there have come forward remarkable organisers, managers and masters of farming. But we cannot be content with this. Therefore, the Party and the Government are setting the task of further strengthening the collective-farm cadres and of introducing the achievements of science and the experience of foremost farmers in collective-farm production and in the practical work of the machine-and-tractor depots.

The progress of the national economy is accompanied by an increase in the national income and a further improvement in the material wellbeing and the cultural standards of our people.

In the capitalist countries, the lion's share of the national income, created by the working people, is

pocketed by the exploiting classes. Under the Soviet Socialist system of economy, the national income goes to the working people and is distributed not in the interests of enriching the exploiting classes, but in the interests of systematically improving the material position of the workers, peasants and intellectuals, and extending socialist production. Therefore, the growth of the national income in the Soviet land is the most generalised and striking indication of the improvement in the material wellbeing of the working masses.

The Five-Year Plan stipulated for 1950 a national income 38 per cent above pre-war. Already in 1949, the national income of the Soviet Union nearly reached that level, and in 1950, the national income will exceed the pre-war level in commensurate prices by over 60 per cent, that is, by far more than envisaged in the Five-Year Plan.

The Soviet Government, as is known, carried out a currency reform and, in 1950, effected a third reduction in retail price of goods of mass consumption. This led to a still further strengthening of the Soviet rouble and increase in its purchasing power. The incomes of factory and office workers, reckoned per worker, had already increased, in commensurate prices in 1949, to a point 24 per cent above pre-war. The incomes of the peasants increased accordingly by more than 30 per cent. A further increase in the real wages of factory and office workers and in incomes of the peasants is taking place this year.

As is known, there is no unemployment in our country. The number of factory and office workers occupied in the national economy constantly increases and has now exceeded the pre-war number by 22 per cent.

The improvement in the material position of the working people finds expression in the growth of the purchasing capacity of the population and in increased trade turnover. This year we were in a position to supply the State and co-operative shops, not counting local resources, with the following goods for sale to the population: meat and meat products, 35 per cent more than before the war; fish, 53 per cent; butter and other fats, 60 per cent; sugar and confectionery, more than 30 per cent; cotton, woollen, silk and linen fabrics, 38 per cent; footwear, 35 per cent; hosiery, 37 per cent; soap, 31 per cent.

National consumption now considerably exceeds the pre-war level.

The Party and the Government consider it a task of paramount importance to bring about an all-round increase in the country's housing fund, and, specifically, to render workers, peasants and intellectuals assistance in individual home building. During four years and ten months of the post-war Five-Year Plan, houses having a total floor-space of about 90 million square metres have been restored or built anew. In rural areas, over two and a half million dwelling houses have been restored or built in the same period. These figures testify to the considerable scale of housing construction in our country. However, housing plans are not fully completed everywhere. Dwelling house construction in town and country is proceeding slowly and is still expensive.

The Government is spending large funds on the social and cultural services. Thousands of schools, libraries, children's institutions and a large number of hospitals, sanatoria, rest homes, clubs, theatres and cinemas have been restored or built anew in our country

in the post-war years.

The elementary, 7-year and secondary schools, technical schools and other secondary institutions of learning have 37 million pupils. One million two hundred and thirty thousand students are enrolled in higher educational establishments, which is 400,000 more than before the war.

Soviet literature and art, which in our country serve the interests of the people and constitute an important vehicle for the Communist education of the Soviet people, are developing successfully.

The network of scientific research institutions has grown. New, major strides have been made in accomplishing the task which Comrade Stalin set Soviet scientists not only to overtake but to outstrip in a short time the achievements of science outside our country". Following the discovery of the secret of atomic energy, our scientists have, with many other major works and discoveries, promoted technical progress and the fulfilment and overfulfilment of our national economic plans.

The creative discussions on linguistics and physiology, held this year, have advanced the development of our Soviet science.

Extremely important were Comrade Stalin's contributions to the discussion on linguistics which ensured a radical turn in this branch of science in particular. By pointing out that science cannot develop and flourish without conflict of opinion, without freedom of criticism, without the replacement of obsolete formulas and conclusions by new ones, Comrade Stalin opened up great vistas to all Soviet scientific thought for the solution of the new problems confronting our State.

In speaking of our achievements in the sphere of economic and cultural construction, mention must be made of our glorious Armed Forces, our Army, Air Force and Navy. Discharging their military duty with honour, they are reliably safeguarding the peace and security of our home and (**prolonged applause**).

Comrade Stalin teaches that, under Communism, the national economy, organised according to plan, will be based on the highest level of technique, both in the sphere of industry and in the sphere of agriculture. Hence, it is necessary for us to organise a new, further upsurge in Soviet economy, to still further increase technical equipment in all branches of the economy, promote the further development of the country's productive forces.

In the light of these tasks confronting the Soviet people, the Government decisions to build the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad hydro-electric stations on the Volga, the Main Turkmenian Canal, Amu-Darya-Krasnovodsk, the Kakhovka hydro-electric station on the Dnieper, and the South-Ukrainian and North-Crimean canals are of tremendous significance. In scale of technical conception, and the time set for their accomplishment, these projects are real projects of Communism. Each includes hydro-electric stations, dams, canals, reservoirs and irrigation systems. The new projects represent a complex system of technical structures. Such structures can be built only in our country, under the conditions of planned socialist economy.

The four hydro-electric stations to be built will have a total projected capacity of more than four million kilowatts, and in a year of average precipitation will generate twenty-two thousand million kilowatt-hours of

electric power, that is over eleven times as much as was generated in 1913 by all the power stations of tsarist Russia.

The Kuibyshev and Stalingrad hydro-electric stations will make it possible to supply Moscow with all the power it needs and to develop more rapidly the economy of the Volga region and the districts of the Central Black-Earth regions, while the hydroelectric stations of the Main Turkmenian Canal and the Kakhovka station will make it possible to develop more rapidly the economy of the Caspian districts of Turkmenia and of the districts along the lower reaches of the Dnieper. The country will be able to commission new industrial establishments and introduce the most modern equipment into existing establishments.

The irrigation and watering of the districts of the Trans-Volga, the Southern Ukraine and the northern districts of the Crimea, as well as the arid and semi-arid districts along the Caspian and in Central Asia, will give the country additional millions of poods of wheat, rice, cotton and other industrial crops, Animal husbandry will be greatly developed on the irrigated lands. The electric power from the new stations will find extensive application in industry and in agricultural production.

The Government decisions regarding the construction projects on the Volga, the Amu-Darya and the Dnieper, were greeted in our country with great enthusiasm. The workers at many industrial establishments are assuming commitments to fill orders for the new projects quickly and well. Soviet scientists and engineers and technical personnel are focusing their creative efforts on solving the technical problems of the new construction work. Collective-farm men and women of the Volga region, Turkmenia, the Ukraine and the

Crimea are making pledges to help in the building work in order to speed its completion.

In the course of the development of Soviet society, the ideological and theoretical training of our cadres assumes ever greater significance. The conditions of transition from Socialism to Communism oblige us to raise all ideological work to a higher level and to secure a further improvement in the Communist education of the working people.

Communism cannot be built unless the vestiges of capitalism are completely eradicated from the minds of our people. That is why the struggle must be intensified against various manifestations of a non-Communist attitude to labour and socialist property, to observance of State interests. It is necessary resolutely to eradicate bourgeois influences in the sphere of science, literature and art, persistently to perfect the work of Marxist-Leninist education of our cadres of all specialities, to help them master the science of the laws of the development of society.

Our Communist Party urges not to rest content with what has been achieved, not to flatter ourselves with success. It would be unworthy of Soviet people not to pay attention to shortcomings and not to take measures to remove them.

It is impossible, for example, to ignore such intolerable things as violation of the laws concerning obligatory fulfilment of State plans. Until now, in a number of industries, certain enterprises are systematically not fulfilling their plans. The management of these branches of industry console themselves with the fact that the bad work of enterprises not fulfilling plans will be compensated by over-fulfilment of plans by leading enterprises.

This is an incorrect, a non-Soviet approach towards the fulfilment of State plans. This practice of concealing and covering up the bad work of certain enterprises at the expense of the good work of others has nothing in common with the Soviet method of guiding the economy. Such methods are unworthy of workers in socialist economy. Only bourgeois manipulators can reason and act in this way. The State plan is law. Each enterprise is obliged to carry out the task assigned to it. Not only those engaged in industry but also those in all other branches of our socialist construction should proceed from this obligation.

It is no less important to take note of the serious shortcomings also in the sphere of capital construction. Comrade Stalin has drawn our attention to this. While the growth in industrial output is accompanied by reduction in production costs, and on this basis prices for goods are reduced and the Soviet rouble consolidated, building costs, despite a considerable growth in the volume of capital construction, far from declining are still excessively high. Big excesses are committed in designing which add considerably to building costs. Due to serious shortcomings in planning capital construction, materials and finances are dispersed over many construction sites, thus prolonging the time fixed for the job, delaying new units from being put into operation and adding to the amount of uncompleted work. In view of the present enormous scale of our capital construction, this is a matter of great State significance.

The leaders of our building organisations must put an end to violations of Government directives concerning; reduction in production costs, they must resolutely accelerate building work, improve their work

and eliminate lagging behind the other branches of our national economy.

Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism are true and tried means of combating shortcomings in our work. The Party teaches that criticism and self-criticism which represent one of the motive forces of Soviet society, help resolutely to remove the old, the obsolete and to pave the way for what is new, advanced and progressive. This is why criticism and self-criticism should be applied not from time to time but constantly. Criticism and self-criticism must be permanently acting instruments aimed at improving our entire work.

The elimination of shortcomings in political education, in economic and cultural construction, will make it possible to reveal new sources for the growth of socialist production and, in this way, to accelerate our movement along the path towards Communism.

II. U.S.S.R. and Struggle to Consolidate World Peace

While carrying out the tasks of national economic construction the Soviet Union is steadfastly fighting for peace, for friendship and co-operation among the peoples of all countries.

Shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies—Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia—are also fighting for friendship among the peoples.

The great Chinese people are actively fighting for the cause of peace under the leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung. **(prolonged applause).**

The German Democratic Republic stands firm in the

peace camp. The heroic Korean people are waging a war of liberation for the cause of peace and for the liberty and independence of their people. **(prolonged applause)**.

All these peoples constitute the camp of peace, Socialism and democracy.

Comrade Stalin has pointed out, time and again, that difference in economic systems and ideologies does not preclude co-operation and normal relations between the Soviet Union and the capitalist countries, in particular, between the Soviet Union and the United States of America.

“For co-operation,” says Comrade Stalin, “it is not necessary for peoples to have the same system. Systems endorsed by the people should be respected.” At the same time, Comrade Stalin points out that “a distinction should be made between the possibility of co-operation and the desire to co-operate. The possibility of co-operation always exists, but there is not always a desire to co-operate.”

As for the Soviet Union, the whole world knows of the many efforts and practical steps of our Government to consolidate peace and co-operation among peoples.

The camp of Socialism and democracy, the camp of peace is counterposed by the camp of imperialism headed by the ruling circles of the United States of America pursuing a policy of unleashing a new war, a policy of domination by the strong countries over the weak.

Prior to World War Two, the principal rivals of the American imperialists on the world market were Germany and Japan. Since the defeat of these countries in the war, the United States imperialists have been trying to take advantage of the situation to seize

sources of raw materials and markets. But their aims are not confined to this. The American imperialists calculate on a new, third war that would lead to the collapse of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, to the suppression of the working class and national liberation movements in all other countries, and to the establishment of the world domination of the United States imperialists. For the sake of all this, the camp of imperialism is intensifying the armaments drive, inflating military expenditure, increasing the strength of the armed forces, destroying the last vestiges of democratic liberties and persecuting progressive organizations. To achieve these aims, the American imperialists hope to use as cannon fodder the armies of the countries dependent on them. The ruling circles of Great Britain and France, which once pursued an independent foreign policy, are now, to the detriment of their national interests, servilely obeying the dictates of the United States imperialists in all major international problems.

The U.S. imperialists have of late turned from a policy of preparing aggression to open acts of aggression. The most naked expression of this policy is the armed intervention of the United States in Korea.

The Soviet Government, true to its invariable policy of peace, has insisted, ever since the beginning of the events in Korea, on a peaceful settlement of the conflict. To this end, the Soviet Government proposed the immediate termination of hostilities in Korea and simultaneously the withdrawal of all foreign troops and, in this way, give the Korean people the opportunity to settle their internal affairs without foreign interference.

However, the American Government, having turned

to open aggression, rejected all proposals for a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem. This has made perfectly clear to the peoples in all countries who stands for peace and who for a new war.

After all the reverses and serious defeats sustained by the American army command in Korea in the fight against the freedom-loving Korean people, the Americans massed almost their entire armed forces in the Far East for the war in Korea. Not banking on their own forces alone, the Americans brought troops from Great Britain and other countries into the hostilities. It was only by operating with such large forces, several times superior in number to the forces of the Korean People's Army, that the interventionists managed to achieve certain military successes.

The Korean people, after big military successes, are now experiencing a period of military reverses, but these have not broken the will of the Korean people to fight. Reverses happen in any war. There as a time when our Soviet State, too, in the years of foreign military intervention and civil war, experienced enormous difficulties. Nevertheless, the interventionists were routed and driven out. **(prolonged applause)**.

By their heroic fight against the American interventionists the Korean people have won the sympathy of all the peace-loving peoples of the world. **(applause)**. Korea has become the banner the liberation movement for the oppressed and dependent countries. **(applause)**.

Following the victory over fascist Germany and imperialist Japan, and expressing the will of the peoples who had experienced the horrors of war, the Great Powers established an agreed system of relations among States which would guarantee peace and the security of

the peoples. The foundation of this system was the Potsdam Agreement and also the United Nations Charter. However, the Anglo-American imperialists have long been pursuing a policy of destroying this system of international co-operation. By-passing and defying the U.N.O. Charter, the Anglo-American imperialists have formed an aggressive North Atlantic Alliance and are knocking together other aggressive military blocs. Anglo-American ruling circles are frustrating the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and seek to protract, as long as possible, the occupation of Western Germany. The conference of Foreign Ministers of the United States of America, Great Britain and France, held in New York this September, decided to re-establish a German army in Western Germany, to take practical measures for the remilitarisation of Western Germany, and for the utilisation of its manpower and material resources in their interests, disregarding the national interests of the German people.

The policy of splitting Germany pursued by the American, British and French Governments, in violation of the principles the Potsdam Agreement, has led to a rupture of normal economic relations between the Western and Eastern regions of Germany, and to the development in Western Germany of only those branches of industry linked with war production.

The direct opposite of this is the policy pursued by the Soviet Union which insists on implementation of the Potsdam Agreement providing for the establishment of a united, independent, peace loving, democratic Germany. The proposals of the Soviet Government for the speedy conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany evacuation of the occupation troops, and the formation of an all- German Government are widely known. These

proposals were repeated again in the recently published Declaration of the Foreign Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Hungary and the German Democratic Republic.

The Soviet Union also demands implementation of the Potsdam Declaration, that is, the speedy conclusion of a peace treaty with Japan, evacuation of the occupation troops from Japan, and elimination of the danger of a resurgence of Japanese militarism.

The United States of America, on the other hand, sets itself the goal of prolonging the occupation of Japan and of turning Japan into a springboard for realising its aggressive plans in the Far East. Taking advantage of its position as an occupying power and violating the agreed decisions on the demilitarisation and democratisation of Japan, the United States of America is restoring naval bases in Japan, re-establishing the Japanese armed forces persecuting democratic organisations and expediting the return of the Japanese militarists to power.

Consequently, by violating their commitments in the matter of Germany and Japan, the Governments of the United States of America and Great Britain are disrupting a post-war peace settlement in which the peoples of all countries are interested.

In the fight for peace and international co-operation, the Soviet Government supports all measures aimed at strengthening the United Nations Organisation which is called upon to be an important instrument in preserving peace and international security.

“The strength of this international organisation,” Comrade Stalin has said, “lies in the fact that it is based on the principle of the equality of States, not on the principle of the domination of some States by others. if

the United Nations Organisation succeeds in preserving, in the future too, the principle of equality, it will unquestionably play a great constructive role in ensuring universal peace and security.”

The representatives of the Anglo-American bloc systematically reject proposals made by the Soviet Union for strengthening the United Nations Organisation. Moreover, the American Government is striving to turn this international organisation into a mere appendage of the State Department of the United States, into an agency for camouflaging America’s aggressive plans. The Government of the United States of America thereby shows that it does not wish to seek ways and means of international co-operation and does not respect the sovereign rights of other States, it shows that it intends to unloose a new war.

The imperialists are expending a great deal of effort in trying to distort the peace policy of the Soviet Union and to represent it as propaganda, as an attempt to mislead someone. What could be more direct and clear-cut than the repeated proposals of the Soviet Government aimed at preventing the unleashing of a new war, and at extending international co-operation?

True to its policy of working for peace, the Soviet Government submitted a proposal to the present fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly for the adoption of “a Declaration on Removing the Menace of a New War and Consolidating Peace and Security among Nations.” In this Declaration, the Soviet Government again proposes that propaganda of a new war be denounced and prohibited; that use of the atomic weapon as a weapon of aggression and mass annihilation of human beings be banned; that strict international control be established for the precise and unconditional

implementation of this ban; that the five Great Powers conclude a pact for the consolidation of peace and reduce their armed forces by one-third within the course of one year, with a view to continuing this reduction in the future.

It would seem as though the simplest way would be just to adopt these peace proposals of the Soviet Government and thereby test the sincerity of the Soviet proposals. But the warmongers, having a docile majority in U.N.O., preferred to turn down the Soviet proposals. They turned them down because the Soviet proposals disrupt the work of the warmongers and their aggressive plans. Moreover, these gentlemen resort to threats against the Soviet Union.

It is high time for these gentlemen to learn that the Soviet people do not belong to the weak-nerved, **(applause)** and that threats cannot frighten them. **(prolonged applause)**. History shows that our peace policy is not a sign of weakness. It is time for these gentlemen to learn that our people can stand up for themselves, **(prolonged applause)** stand up for the interests of their country, if necessary, with arms in hand. **(stormy, prolonged applause)**.

The imperialists camouflage their aggressive policy with allegations that they are fighting Communism. This method is not new. Hitler and his associates also tried to justify their aggressive policy by referring to a Communist menace. How these false manipulations of the Hitlerites ended is common knowledge. Apparently, Hitler's laurels give the warmongers in the Anglo-American bloc no rest.

But today it is difficult to mislead the common people. From the example of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, the working people see that

wherever the Communists come to power, real democracy is established, unemployment is abolished, the material and cultural standards of the people rise rapidly and for everyone there opens up enormous opportunities for creative work.

That is why, despite all the efforts of the imperialists to “destroy” Communism, the number of its followers is increasing. The influence of the Communist Parties, which now have over 18 million members, not counting the Soviet Union, is steadily growing. **(applause)**.

Communism and the working people are inseparable. That is why Communism cannot be destroyed any more than the people can be destroyed. **(applause)**. By their very position in capitalist society, the people are an implacable enemy of imperialism which brings them suffering and mass annihilation on the fields of predatory wars.

The peoples do not want war, and they are more and more coming to realise into what a terrible abyss the warmongers are trying to plunge them.

The increased danger of war has stiffened the determination of the peoples to prevent war. All over the world the organised and mighty peace movement, uniting workers, peasants, intellectuals, women and youth, people of the most varied political and religious convictions, is growing bigger and stronger. Now the peoples are fighting not only to outlaw the atomic weapon but also to secure a general reduction in all types of armaments, to prohibit all forms of war propaganda, to denounce armed aggression and outside interference in the internal affairs of the nations.

The Soviet people stand for peace and resolutely uphold the cause of peace. Expressing their will, the

Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. in June this year gave its support to the Stockholm Appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress. This Appeal was signed by more than 115 million Soviet citizens, the entire adult population of our country, who thereby stated that they want peace and that they will fight for a lasting peace. Millions of people in other countries have risen in the struggle for peace. In China, 204 million people have voted for the Stockholm Appeal and put their signatures to it; in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, and Albania more than fifty million; in Japan, Korea, Great Britain, Argentina and other countries, fifty million; in Germany, over 20 million; in France, 15 million; in Italy, 16 million; in the United States; two and a half million. To date, a total of about 500 million signatures have been collected for the Stockholm Peace Appeal. **(applause). This is a serious force and a formidable warning to the warmongers.**

The peoples fighting for peace are confident that their just cause will triumph. They will frustrate the plans of the warmongers.

Comrades!

The great achievements of our country in the post-war period are a result of the heroic work of the Soviet people and the correct policy of the Communist Party, the Party of Lenin and Stalin.

The organising and guiding role of the Party is manifest, in all spheres of our State and public life. After the war ended, the Party directed all the efforts of the Soviet people to restoring the economy and

securing the continued flourishing of our Homeland. In response to a summons from the Party, a country-wide socialist competition was launched for early fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan. The Party has ensured a rise in the cultural and material standards of the Soviet people. Under the banner of the Party, the moral and political unity of Soviet society has been further consolidated, the Stalin friendship of the peoples has grown and strengthened. New and numerous cadres have developed in all branches of economic and cultural construction, cadres trained by the Party and equipped with the science of Marxism-Leninism.

The work of our Communist Party shows that it puts the interests of the people above all else and knows how to fight for these interests. By its service to the country and the people, the Party has won the affection of the Soviet people and their complete trust. **(stormy applause).**

This is the source of the strength of the Soviet Union. **(prolonged applause).**

Long live the invincible banner of the Great October Socialist Revolution! **(applause).**

Long live the mighty Soviet people! **(applause).**

Long live our glorious Communist Party! **(prolonged applause)**

Long live peace throughout the world! **(stormy, prolonged applause. All rise. A long ovation follows in honour of J. V. Stalin, the great leader and teacher, organiser of the historic victories of the Soviet people.)**

**PEOPLES OF THE WORLD
ENTHUSIASTICALLY CELEBRATED 33rd
ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT OCTOBER**

“For peace, for friendship between peoples, against the American-British instigators of a new war”—such were the slogans with which millions of working people in all countries celebrated the 33rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The working people of the **Soviet Union** celebrated the great anniversary with particular enthusiasm.

The anniversary meeting of the Moscow Soviet, held Jointly with representatives of Party and public

organisations and the Soviet Army, took place in Moscow on November 6. Comrade N. A. Bulganin delivered the report on the 33rd. anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

On November 7, demonstrations of the working people took place in Moscow, in the capitals of each of the Union Republics and in all towns and villages throughout the Soviet Union. Celebrating the October anniversary the Soviet people paid tribute to their homeland—the powerful bulwark of world peace—to the great Communist Party of Bolsheviks and to their leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin.

In the People's Democracies the working people celebrated the 33rd anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution as a great festival of liberation from the yoke of capitalism.

The anniversary was widely celebrated In the **Chinese People's Republic**. The entire national and provincial press featured numerous articles dealing with the October anniversary, with the successes of the Soviet People in building Communism, and the strengthening of Chinese-Soviet friendship. A big anniversary meeting was held in the Youth Palace in Peking. Thousands of meetings were held also throughout China.

Poland's capital—Warsaw—was gaily decorated for the occasion. Its inhabitants see how their beloved city, which was completely devastated by the German fascist invaders, is now, with the fraternal aid of the great Soviet Union, rising from the ruins and ashes. Speaking at the anniversary meeting on November 6 in Warsaw, Comrade Cyrankiewicz, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, dwelt on the successes of the Polish People in building

Socialism and declared that the working people of Poland will, in future to continue to cement their friendship with the millions of Soviet people.

Anniversary meetings were held also in rural co-operatives, at State farms and in factories throughout Poland.

“Together with the Soviet Union for peace, for Socialism!” declared millions of working people in **Czechoslovakia** at celebration meetings held in the factories and in all towns and villages throughout the Republic.

The Congress of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society which took place in Prague during the celebrations testified to the further consolidation of the fraternal bonds linking the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R. By the 33rd anniversary of the October Revolution the membership of the society reached 1,700,000 of whom 320,000 had learnt Russian in study circles organised by the Society.

On November 7, the Czechoslovak-Soviet Scientific Institute was opened in Prague. The Institute aims at popularising in Czechoslovakia the achievements of Soviet science.

Working people in **Hungary** celebrated the 33rd anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution with great enthusiasm.

Celebrations began on November 6th when wreaths were laid on the graves of the Soviet soldiers who fell in battle for the liberation of Hungary. Comrade Rakosi, General Secretary of the Hungarian Working People’s Party, laid a wreath on the monument in Freedom Square in Budapest. Celebration meetings dedicated to the anniversary of the October Revolution took place everywhere. At these meetings the foremost factory

workers and peasants were awarded orders and medals of the Hungarian People's Republic. An exhibition of the achievements of the peoples of the 16 Union Republics of the U.S.S.R. opened in Budapest.

The celebrations in **Rumania** afforded striking evidence of the striving for peace of the working people. "We have voted for peace," declared the working people in the town of Stalin, "and we shall struggle to defend it.

Big demonstrations took place in other towns in the country on November 7. In the front ranks marched foremost factory workers, candidate deputies to the People's Councils and representatives of the collective farms. The demonstrators reported their successes in the struggle for the fulfilment of the 1950 State plan ahead of schedule. The workers of the "August 23rd." plant in Bucharest demonstrated with the first trolley-bus produced for the October anniversary and the workers of the tractor plant in Stalin with their 6,000th tractor. The numerous placards carried by the demonstrators reflected the plan for the electrification of the country adopted at the recent plenum of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party.

In **Bulgaria**, mass meetings and demonstrations of the working people took place in all towns and villages. Over two hundred thousand people participated in the demonstration in Sofia.

The celebration of the anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution was a review of the great successes achieved by the people of Bulgaria in Socialist construction due to the fraternal and selfless aid of the great Soviet Union. Many enterprises in the Republic completed their annual plans ahead, of schedule by the anniversary of the October Revolution.

Working people in the German Democratic Republic marked the 33rd anniversary of the October Revolution with celebration meetings and demonstrations for peace, for friendship with the Soviet Union and for a united peaceful democratic Germany.

On November 7, numerous delegations of Berlin workers laid wreaths on the monument erected in honour of the Soviet soldiers killed in battle.

Meetings of the working people on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the Great October were held in **Western Germany** despite the ban placed on meetings by the American, British and French occupation authorities and the Adenauer "government". Anniversary meetings were held in Hannover, Celle, Braunschweig, Luneburg and other towns. "Victory bonfires" were lighted on public squares in Hamburg.

Mass meetings were held in **France**. A rally of 30 thousand working people of Paris was held on November 7 in the Winter Velodrome. Auguste Lecoer Secretary of the French Communist Party, delivered a report on the 33rd anniversary of October.

The democratic press of **Italy** featured numerous articles in honour of the October anniversary. Celebration meetings and rallies will continue to be held up to November 12th. An Italy-Soviet friendship month was opened in Italy on November 5.

Public meetings and demonstrations in honour of the 3rd anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution were held in **Great Britain, the U.S.A., Holland, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark** and other countries.

**THE GREAT OCTOBER REVOLUTION AND
THE ALBANIAN PEOPLE. Enver Hodja,
General Secretary, Albanian Party of
Labour**

The Albanian people, who today enjoy freedom and independence under conditions of the system of people's democracy, owe their liberation and wellbeing to the Great October Socialist Revolution and to the Soviet Union. It was precisely this significant date—the Great October—that determined the destinies of our

people. Such a small nation as the Albanian nation, by resolutely taking the road paved by the Great October Revolution, was able to realise its age-old dream of freedom and independence. This was the sole way to salvation.

Could one even imagine liberation for our small nation without the existence of the Soviet Union? Could one have imagined formerly that such a small country as Albania would be free and independent and that it could undertake, with unprecedented enthusiasm, the building of Socialism, despite its being surrounded on all sides by rabid enemies—the Tito gangsters and Greek monarcho-fascists, agents of American imperialism—and at a time when, like the Hitlerites in the past, the American imperialists seek to kindle the flames of a world conflagration? Of course, it was difficult, it was simply impossible to imagine this. But in the Stalin epoch, in the epoch of the existence of the Soviet Union, it became possible, and the very fact that people's democratic Albania lives and prospers is striking-proof of this.

The past of our people resembled that of a pitch-black night. The Albanian people always suffered under the yoke of different imperialists, they were always disunited. For the imperialists, neither Albania nor the Albanian people existed. They pursued only their own interests which were supervised by various bandits. No one paid attention to the fact that this small but heroic nation suffered much and fought bravely for liberation. A medieval darkness enshrouded our country which lay groaning under the yoke of feudal cliques and bourgeois merchants. But despite the unheard-of poverty, our people did not bend the knee; they waged a tireless struggle. More than once, overwhelming enemy forces

conquered them, but they rose and fought again, were defeated and again renewed the struggle.

For fifteen years, the Albanian people languished under the yoke of the tyrannical regime of Ahmet Zogou and his feudal clique. This was a regime of brutal exploitation, a regime which sold itself in turn to the American, British and Italian imperialists. This was a period of shootings and the gallows.

But the more brutal the yoke, the more stubborn was the resistance of the people. In vain did Zogou and his clique seek to conceal from the masses the truth about the historic events in the Soviet Union. In vain they sought by terror and torrents of blood to divide our people from the Soviet Union. Neither the Zogou gendarmes nor Mussolini's fascist troops, which occupied Albania on April 7, 1939, were able to suppress the love and devotion of our people for the Soviet Union. Like a volcano, these feelings erupted during the first days of the occupation.

In their hard struggle for liberation, the Albanian people were guided by the immortal ideas of Lenin and Stalin and by the enormous experience of the victorious Bolshevik Party of Lenin and Stalin.

In these conditions, the brilliant victory of the Albanian people was ensured. Nor could it be otherwise. From the very first days of the struggle, our people decided to take their fate into their own hands. In no circumstances could the liberation of the country be a matter of the beys—feudalists—and bourgeoisie who had always betrayed Albania. The Albanian Communist Party—vanguard of the working class and of the working masses in the country—became the organiser and glorious leader of our people. The Party firmly marched along the path indicated by Stalin, the Bolshevik Party

and the October Revolution. It carried out with honour, the difficult tasks placed before it by the people. It rallied around itself all working people and all patriots; it formed a guerrilla army which succeeded in rebuffing the fierce attacks launched by the fascist troops of Mussolini, Hitler and their henchmen, gave them no respite, achieved remarkable successes, and, finally, liberated the country at the time when the fascist troops were smashed, due to the historic victories of the Soviet Army.

From the first days of struggle, our Party unswervingly followed the example and teachings of Stalin and the Bolshevik Party; it rallied its ranks and created a firm alliance between the working class and peasantry in the country. In this way it frustrated all attempts of the bourgeoisie and the occupation forces to win the peasantry over to their side. Guided by the experience of the Great October Revolution, our Party established and consolidated people's power and put an end to the former power of the bourgeoisie. The Party guarded as the apple of its eye the purity of its ranks in the struggle against internal enemies. All the machinations of the occupation forces and their henchmen failed one after another. Their diabolical demagogic attempts to split the people suffered a fiasco, as well as their attempts to break the resistance of the people by force of arms. The Party and our people foiled all the machinations of American-British reaction which sought to undermine or people's liberation struggle.

Through official agents and in the guise of friends and allies, the American-British imperialists strove to frustrate the liberation struggle of our people and to deprive them of the fruits of victory. They bent every

effort in the struggle against the National-Liberation front and the Communist Party of Albania. They collaborated with the German occupants and maintained close contact with (he traitors whom they supplied with money and arms. Churchill's emissaries were together with German officers in the headquarters of the traitors, Abas Kupa and Mitat Frasher. It was they who directed the last German offensive against the people's liberation army. Meanwhile, the British tried to effect naval and air landings on our territory in order to suppress the struggle of our people and to deprive them of their freedom.

Their attempts failed, due to the resoluteness and heroism of our Party. The salutary aid of the Soviet Union, the immortal lessons of the October Revolution and the experience of the glorious Bolshevik Party enabled our Party and the Albanian people to frustrate the monstrous machinations of the imperialists both during the war and after the liberation.

After the liberation of the country, the American-British imperialists tried a thousand times to injure the Albanian People's Republic. They rallied against it the entire brood of home and foreign reaction. They engineered the sabotage and attempts at assassination in our country. They organised provocations of an international character against Albania. They are the masters of the Titoite bandits who attempted to seize the fortress from within and to convert Albania into their colony. They are now guiding the activities of traitors who fled abroad, organising and sending them into our country to create disorder, attempts at subversive activities, acts of sabotage and to endanger the peaceful labour of our people. But all their intrigues failed and they will fail in the future too, because the

Albanian People's Republic enjoys the mighty assistance of the Soviet Union and the great Stalin, because it is protected by the entire camp of Socialism and peace, because it is led by the Albanian Party of Labour, which will always remain faithful to Marxism-Leninism.

And today, the new people's democratic Albania, created by the might of the all-conquering ideas of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin and indebted for its establishment to the great Soviet Union and Stalin, lives, prospers and gains strength. A new life is being built in our country-Socialism-for our Party which stands at the head of the Albanian people, has succeeded in consolidating the great victories of our people's revolution in keeping with the lessons derived from the history of the Bolshevik Party and the October Revolution.

A few days after the liberation, our people's State nationalised all the property of the big bourgeoisie, all the property of the foreign capitalist concessionaires. It nationalised all the wealth of the land, making it the property of the people. The new State nationalised the landed estates of the beys and turned this land over to the peasants in perpetuity. It strengthened the people's power, converting it into a power of the masses and made it, on the example of Soviet power, one of the most democratic. The new State strengthened the alliance between the working people in town and countryside and delivered a crushing blow to reaction, to traitors and speculators. It created and is developing industry, ensured the development of agriculture, paved the way for its modernisation and for the introduction of socialist methods and forms in agriculture.

The new, people's democratic Albania, where the

people, thanks to the aid of the Soviet Union, took power into their own hands, is building factories and large-scale industrial combinats. Tractors from the heroic Stalingrad plant are tilling the land of the individual peasants and agricultural cooperatives where, a few short years ago, only the wooden plough was in use. Many towns have been linked by railway lines. We are building hydro-electric stations, reclaiming marshlands and building canals. All this is being done for the happiness of the people. Culture and education are making strides among the broad masses.

The People's Democracies are also helping our people in all spheres. The enemies of peace, who are enemies of the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies and the entire democratic camp, hate our small, but strong and unbending country. The warmongers—the American-British imperialists, their Titoite spies, the Greek monarcho-fascists and Italian reactionaries—spare no effort in trying to injure people's Albania. But they encounter a rock. No storm can shake this rock because Albania is part of the great democratic and anti-imperialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and the great Stalin who have already been the salvation of mankind and who are leading the working people of all countries in the struggle for peace and Socialism.

During these momentous days of the 33rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, our people will rally even more closely around the Soviet Union and the great Stalin. With boundless love and gratitude, the people express their affection and fidelity for them. The people of Albania say to the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union and to Comrade Stalin that, without them, the people of Albania would not have enjoyed freedom and independence. The

Albanian people cherish, as the apple of their eye, this freedom and independence and will struggle by all means for peace and Socialism.

ALBANIAN EDITION OF WORKS BY COMRADE STALIN

The Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour has published the following statement: “Taking into consideration the great political, ideological and scientific value of Comrade Stalin’s Collected Works; taking into consideration that these Complete Works are an invaluable contribution to the treasure-house of

Marxist-Leninist science and a powerful weapon in the hands of Communists and the working people of the world in the struggle for peace and Socialism; and to ensure that the Party and the working people of our country—firmly advancing along the path of Marxism-Leninism—will have the possibility of studying profoundly and of understanding Comrade Stalin’s teaching, the Central, Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour has decided to translate and to publish J. V. Stalin’s Complete Works in the Albanian language.”

EDITIONS OF THE WORKS OF LENIN AND STALIN IN POLAND

The “Ksentska and Wedza” Party Publishing House has published in Polish two more volumes (First and Nineteenth) of the Works of V I. Lenin and the Tenth Volume of the Works of J. V. Stalin, in editions of

250,000 copies each.

The Polish editions of these Works are exact reproductions of the Russian originals, published by the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute under the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.(B).

Other books by Lenin and Stalin are also being prepared for publication, or are already being printed.

In addition, various classics of Marxism-Leninism will, for the first time, soon appear in Polish. Another edition of the classics already published in Polish is now being reprinted.

The demand for the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin increases daily.

UNDER THE FLAG OF UNITY

Department peace conferences in France, attended by some 120,000 people, have elected 250 delegates to represent France at the Second World Peace Congress. The delegates will hold a joint meeting in Paris on

November 11th with the National Council of the fighters for peace and freedom movement to prepare the speeches to be delivered by the French delegation at the Congress.

The final resolutions at nearly all Department conferences were adopted unanimously, testifying thereby to the desire for unity on the part of all participants in the conferences. Paragraphs and wording that might alienate any group of delegates were removed from the resolutions.

The understanding achieved due to the patient work in arriving at a common viewpoint on different questions evoked enthusiasm among all delegates to the conferences.

CONFERENCES IN DEFENCE OF PEACE IN ITALY

The last of the Provincial peace conferences in Italy were held in Rome, Ravenna, Genoa, Ferrara, Naples, Bari, Lecce, Terni, Rieti, Catania and Milan on November 5. The conferences elected delegates to attend the Second World Peace Congress.

In many provinces a large number of religious people who, under pressure from the reactionary clergy, had refused to sign the Appeal, are now taking part in the peace movement.

The Italian delegation to the Second World Peace Congress will consist of 250 people. It will include the mayors of many large cities including Genoa and Ancona, well-known writers, and artists, film workers university lecturers, journalists, Members of Parliament and Senators.

At a big demonstration in Turin on November 10 to give the delegation a send-off, the working people will once again demonstrate their determination to do all in their power in the fight for peace.

**WITH THE SOVIET UNION—FOR PEACE,
FOR SOCIALISM. Vaclav Kopecky,
Member, Presidium, Central Committee,
Communist Party of Czechoslovakia**

As a result of the Great October Socialist Revolution—the triumph of the cause of Lenin and Stalin—there was born the Soviet Union which developed into a mighty force for defence of world peace and the bright hope of all freedom-loving peoples striving for a peaceful and happy life. On November 7, the working people of Czechoslovakia warmly greeted the Soviet Union—their great ally, the bulwark and guarantee of peaceful construction of Socialist life. “With the Soviet Union for Peace, for Socialism!”—this was the main slogan of the November 7 celebrations in Czechoslovakia.

People’s democratic Czechoslovakia plays an important role in the international struggle for peace. Our people are proud that the powerful world movement in defence of peace is linked with Prague where, in 1949, sessions of the First World Peace Congress were held simultaneously with the sessions in Paris. The members of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress frequently gather in Prague for their meetings. The Czechoslovak public followed with warm sympathy the recent Prague meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the forthcoming Second World Peace Congress in Sheffield. The people of Czechoslovakia are imbued with the great idea of hearted service in the cause of peace. The growing indignation evoked by the barbarous acts of American

imperialism in Korea has given impulse to the struggle for peace. Solidarity with the Korean people is giving added impetus to shock-work tempo in creative endeavour. The four months of the heroic struggle of the Korean people signified a great deal also from the point of view of the increased political consciousness of the broad masses of the population and helped to deepen understanding of the need to fight for peace on an international scale. The Czechoslovak people are following with, profound sympathy the courageous struggle of the people of Viet Nam, Malaya, Burma, the Philippines and Indonesia and the successful political and economic development of people's China. Aware of the enormous dimensions of the liberation struggle in Asia, our people see that the imperialist barbarians, even by sanguinary intervention, are powerless to prevent the victory of the peoples and to avoid defeat in this struggle. There can be no doubt that, sooner or later, the aggressive schemings of American imperialism and its henchmen will suffer complete fiasco and that the same melancholy end that came the way of the Hitlerites awaits the bloodthirsty American adventurers of the MacArthur type.

Every passing day strengthens the conviction among our people that the end of imperialist rule is relentlessly approaching. The guarantee of this is the Stalin peace policy of the Soviet Union, which once again was convincingly demonstrated at the United Nations General Assembly and which is aimed at securing the great common goal of the freedom-loving peoples—maintenance of world peace.

Our people directly witnessed an event of the outmost international significance—the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Albania, Bulgaria,

Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Hungary and the German Democratic Republic, held in Prague on October 20-21. For us it was a special honour and occasion for joy that we were able to greet in our own capital, the head of the Soviet delegation, Comrade Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov, outstanding leader of the Soviet Union, loyal disciple of Lenin and Stalin, and a great champion of peace.

The representatives of the eight States denounced the secret plans of the imperialist powers—the U.S.A., Great Britain and France which, having violated all the obligations undertaken at Yalta and Potsdam, are restoring the German army and war industry in Western Germany in preparation for carrying out the evil designs aimed at turning Western Germany into a base for military aggression against the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies. Our entire country enthusiastically approved the declaration of this historic meeting which proposed a peaceful settlement of the German question and called for lasting peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The declaration of the Prague meeting of the foreign Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Hungary and the German Democratic Republic is of tremendous significance for the peoples of Czechoslovakia. The intrigues of the imperialist powers, restoring rabid German militarism and Nazism in Western Germany, are directed also against the Czechoslovak Republic, since the imperialists have an insensate hatred of our country for having aligned itself of imperialist fetters for ever, for having aligned itself with its liberator—the Soviet Union—and because, with the aid of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, it is successfully building

Socialism. We know full well that the imperialists are drawing German militarists and Nazis into preparations for an aggressive war by holding out the bait of bloody revenge and plunder of our Republic and that the speculation that the Sudeten Germans, sent out of Czechoslovakia, will come back, constitutes one of the elements of war incitement in Western Germany. We also know that these criminal plans are a component part of the programme of Adenauer's Bonn puppet government, that certain zealous representatives of this "government" were brazen enough to make the provocative statements that Czechia and Moravia must be incorporated into Germany as was the case during the Hitler "protectorate".

The same representatives of the Western powers who in Munich in 1938, committed a foul crime in relation to Czechoslovakia by throwing her into the clutches of the Hitler hangmen—these same people are again becoming active under the direction of the American imperialists. The imperialist scoundrels, who for six years hypocritically and cynically observed the incredible sufferings of our peoples under the Hitler yoke and who, in actual fact, never moved a finger for the liberation of our country, are planning to repeat, even in a more foul form, their Munich crime—to barter for torture by German militarists and fascists our people and our freedom gained as a result of the victories of the Soviet Army, the liberator, and also as a result of the stubborn struggle of our people which called for such heavy sacrifice.

The Western imperialists are releasing fascist war criminals responsible for the death of millions of innocent people, and are appointing the Hitler generals—Halders, Guderians, Manteuffels and their ilk—

to the staff of the German army now being restored. With the aim of transforming Western Germany into a base for military aggression, the former ringleaders of the Henlein movement and the agents of Wenzel Jaksche (former Sudeten German Social Democrat deputy) have also been drawn into the “work”. It is now quite clear that the Adenauer puppet government is deliberately keeping the Sudeten Germans, sent out of Czechoslovakia, in a state of unemployment and miserable conditions for the purpose of bringing them into the mercenary military units. Czechoslovak reactionary emigres are, likewise, in the service of the Western imperialists and German chauvinists; the Prchalovs, Ripkovs, Zenklovs, Lettriches, Sidorovs and Durcanstis complete, in their desire to curry favour with the Bonn rulers mid to co-operate with former Henleins, Jaksches and other Sudeten-German separatists.

These aggressive plans are arousing indignation among the Czechoslovak people. The remilitarisation of Western Germany is a direct threat to our homeland, its security and to its new life, and we must combat this danger with all the means at our disposal.

All the eight States which participated in the Prague meeting are resolutely opposed to the remilitarisation of Western Germany and are combating the danger of military aggression. Our people regard as most significant the fact that the Soviet Union was the initiator of the Prague meeting. In this way, the U.S.S.R. demonstrated that it is ready, with all its great might, to defend the cause of peace and security of the nations and also the cause of our security. The Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies linked to it with fraternal bonds of alliance, and also the German Democratic Republic, are determined, with the support

of all peace-loving people in other countries, to foil the criminal imperialist war plans and to secure peace in Europe and throughout the world.

It is of special significance for the Czechoslovak people that the German Democratic Republic was represented at the Prague meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the eight States. Welcoming to Prague the representatives of the German Democratic Republic, we realised again the profound significance of Comrade Stalin's words that the establishment of the German Democratic Republic marked a turning point in the history of Europe. At the Prague meeting, the representatives of the German Democratic Republic took their place in the common friendly circle with representatives of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. The Prague meeting was a clear demonstration that a considerable part of Germany is now living a new life, that the population of the German Democratic Republic resolutely opposes the criminal designs of the imperialists and the Adenauer puppet government, that its people oppose the remilitarisation of Western Germany, that they support the struggle for peace and seek to form a united, peace-loving and democratic Germany in the spirit of the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements, in the spirit of the peaceful strivings of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

The victory of the National Front of Democratic Germany in the elections on October 15 showed that the population of the German Democratic Republic stands unanimously for peace, democracy and friendship with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. This confirms the correctness of the policy of the Government of the German Democratic Republic which

has declared the Oder-Neisse border to be an inviolable border of peace, and that the removal of Sudeten Germans from the Czechoslovak Republic is, in like manner, an unalterable act. The growing resistance of the masses in Western Germany to drawing Germany into the aggressive war plans of American imperialism is a powerful response to the declaration of the Prague meeting. The German people are determined to fight resolutely for the realisation of the four points of the declaration of the Prague meeting, and, in this way, to make it possible to settle the German question in a peaceful manner and to secure peace in Europe as a result of the formation of a united peace-loving democratic Germany.

The Prague meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the eight States signifies a new stage in the peaceful aspirations of Czechoslovakia. The calculations of the imperialists, who bank on realising their war plans by means of a mechanical repetition of the 1938 situation, are doomed to failure. Never again will there be a Munich; never again will there be German occupation.

In the victorious February of 1948, the working people of our country squared accounts with the bourgeois capitulators, traitors to the country and agents of imperialism. Our people's democratic Czechoslovakia, in which power belongs to the working people, headed by the working class, is successfully building Socialism and is steadily gaining in strength. The tempo of our Socialist construction is constantly growing, and our heavy industry is steadily advancing. We are successfully fulfilling our first Five-Year Plan by means of Socialist emulation, are successfully building united agricultural co-operatives, creating on a Socialist basis a new cultured life, consolidating in every way our

new State organs and our national security, and successfully building our army exactly on the model of the heroic and invincible Soviet Army.

The working people of Czechoslovakia, led by the Communist Party and Comrade Gottwald, are ready to spare no effort in the struggle for (he victory of lasting world peace, to defend by all means their revolutionary gains, the independence of the Republic and the freedom of the people. The working people of Czechoslovakia demonstrated this readiness on November 7—on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. On that day, our people also demonstrated their boundless loyalty to the great Soviet Union and their profound esteem for Comrade Stalin—our liberator and friend, the hope of all peoples in the struggle for peace, for the wellbeing and happiness of mankind.

PATRIOTIC EMULATION IN VIETNAM. Din, Regional Secretary of Lien-Viet (United National Front)

Before it became a democratic Republic, Viet Nam was oppressed for 80 years by the French colonisers, and for five years suffered under French-Japanese yoke. The Republic inherited a dreadful legacy of poverty, ignorance and hunger. In the spring of 1945, for instance, two million people died from starvation in Bao-Bo (Tonkin).

In less than a month after its creation, the young Republic was attacked by French colonial troops in the South, and by a 200,000 strong Kuomintang army in the North.

At that time, Viet Nam had but a small, only recently organised army, an army that lacked officers, arms and experience and also the essential finance. In the Government organs, the political cadres were inexperienced and the technical cadres left by the old regime lacked good-will.

In the international sphere, Viet Nam found itself in hostile encirclement: its neighbours were Siam, the Philippines, and China ruled by reactionaries.

But the leaders of Viet Nam did not lose heart. They waged the struggle with faith in victory, relying on three basic factors: the determination to achieve victory, the enthusiasm of the people and the might of the democratic forces of the world.

‘The positive result of five years heroic struggle

(inner-political aspect) against the French colonisers who have the backing of American imperialism, the complete victory of democratic China and the magnificent successes of the U.S.S.R. and the countries of people's democracy (international aspect), prove that the leaders of the new Viet Nam were right.

I.

Against the young and small Viet Nam army, whose formations in the South were named "bamboo canes", because these were all they had for weapons, the French colonisers hurled more than 120,000 land, naval and air forces. Their best strategist, the commander of the expeditionary corps, the late General Leclerc, predicted that the whole of Viet Nam would be reconquered in not more than three months. Leclerc followed the favourite Hitlerite "blitz" tactics.

To frustrate the invaders' plan and to smash their numerically superior and infinitely better equipped forces, the leaders of the young Republic called upon the people for prolonged resistance.

A year later, Leclerc gave up the command of the expeditionary corps, declaring that he needed at least 500,000 French soldiers to defeat Viet-Minh (Union of Struggle for Independence of Viet Nam.—Ed.)

In this way Viet Nam achieved its first victory: it frustrated the war plans of the enemy.

However, in order to bring the protracted resistance to final victory, it was essential to increase the numerical strength of Viet Nam's armed forces, improve its administrative apparatus and to feed and clothe the people. But how to carry this out in a ruined and beleaguered country?

To solve this complex and difficult task, the Government of Viet Nam, guided by the experience of Socialist emulation in the U.S.S.R. and in the liberated areas of China, launched, in October 1947, a **patriotic emulation** campaign.

President Ho-chi-Minh thus defined the tasks, aims and methods of this emulation:

task:—to produce quickly, good quality and in great quantity;

aim:—to defeat hunger and ignorance and to expel the enemy—the French invader;

methods:—to achieve this aim we must be: “Kan”—industrious, “Kiem”—economic, “Liem”—honest, “Chinh”—do everything that is good and nothing bad.

This slogan was enthusiastically taken up in the army, by the administration, in the factories and by the entire population.

The psychological moment was chosen for launching the campaign: the small Viet Nam army had just completely frustrated the enemy’s offensive against Viet-Bac (Northern Tonkin). This emulation quickly spread throughout the country and even in the zones occupied by enemy troops.

II.

After two month’s preparation there began, in January 1948, **emulation in the army** under the slogan: “Master military technique, perform military exploits!”

The enthusiasm was great but the difficulties were many. Since there was no definite battle line in the patriotic war, some units were better disposed for systematic training while others had to repel enemy attacks all the time.

Despite these difficulties, satisfactory results were attained by the end of the year: on the average, 90 per cent of the personnel received full military training; 80 per cent became crack shots during shooting practice; 70 per cent were able to hurl the hand-grenade 35 metres; some units were able to cover 9 kilometres with full kit in 41 minutes; the bamboo fences encircling French posts were mounted in two minutes. In short, the soldiers and officers acquired military technique.

In May 1949, there began the **second stage of the emulation** under two new slogans: "Improve the skill of the officer cadres!" "Reorganise the army!"

It was established at the close of the first stage of the emulation that, while the rank and file had achieved considerable success, the officer cadres were a long way from what was desired. The reason for this was very simple: the majority of the officers were workers and peasants. They were brilliant partisans but were a bit "awkward" in the matter of modern battle technique.

Schools were opened for the re-education of the old, and the training of new, cadres. The regular army was strengthened. Local military units were organised for every district, region and province. The partisan detachments were strengthened. Committees were formed in army units to ensure the democratic character of the army and fraternal unity between the rank and file and officers. In these committees, criticism and self-criticism were introduced on a wide scale.

III.

Patriotic emulation rapidly developed at the

munition works simultaneously with the movement in the army. I might mention that the word “works” in this case is too high-sounding: these were rather military workshops and they were short of machinery, tools and raw materials. This, however, is not all. These workshops had to be moved from place to place to avoid enemy attack.

The workers in this case displayed inexhaustible initiative and boundless heroism. Their patriotic emulation was accompanied by the slogan: “Equip the shops, achieve record output!”.

Workers repaired old machines captured from the enemy. They collected different parts in different places and made new machines of them. They searched and found substitutes for urgently needed raw materials. Locomotive boilers were used in the workshops. The ingenuity of the workers helped to find methods of labour to substitute for lack of technical knowledge.

During work they were always willing to dismantle the shops and machinery and move them to a safer place often located dozens of kilometres from the old quarters. The workers carried the machines on their backs, scaling steep forest slopes and crossing rivers.

Despite the countless difficulties, the workers learnt to produce modern arms such as anti-tank “bazooka” guns, mortars and small artillery pieces etc. Thanks to the herculean efforts of the workers, the Viet Nam army is steadily improving its equipment. Simultaneously, the bonds of friendship between the soldiers at the front and the men in the factories are being strengthened.

Men and women workers participate in other forms of emulation apart from emulation in production. They are learning to read and write. Those who have already

acquired some knowledge, teach others. In this way, illiteracy among the men and women workers was eliminated almost completely. Workers are tilling fallow fields, transforming them into kitchen-gardens; they breed livestock to improve the food situation which, at times, is difficult. They have set up detachments to guard their plants and these units have many times fought heroically against the enemy.

The first Viet Nam stakhanovite, Ngovan-Phu, is a young munition plant worker in No. 4 military zone. He overfulfilled the established quota by 36 per cent. Soon, however, this record was topped by many other workers. Thus, Hoang-van-Vien, for example, fulfils the quota by 377 per cent; Ho-ba-Tung, by 402 per cent and Tran-h-Khang, by 439 per cent. Thanks to this patriotic emulation, almost all the factory workers exceed their quotas by 15-20 per cent.

It must also be said that the workers in the occupied districts have started emulation for undermining the enemy's economy. Here are some figures for the first six months of this year: in Hongay, the estimated damage runs into a sum of 144,245,828 piasters; in Haiphong, 17 kilometres of the water lines of the Cua-Cam electric station were destroyed; in Hanoi, 19 tramcars, 22 aircraft and 7 transformer substations were destroyed; in the Chinese suburb of Saigon and Cholon, the estimated damage amounts to 5,300,000 piasters; in Bien-Noa, 2,300 hectares of rubber plantations were destroyed and 2,000 tons of rubber juice; in Gia-Dinh, 4 locomotives were destroyed.

IV.

The greatest and best known successes have been

achieved in the emulation for abolishing illiteracy. Thousands of youths and girls have volunteered for teaching. With satchels across their backs, they go to work in the countryside without remuneration or any other reward. They are fed by the villagers and at times by their own families.

New schools are springing up like mushrooms. Very often they are huts built by the teachers and scholars themselves. At times, private residences are used as school-buildings. In this, as in all other spheres, Viet Nam, which is in a state of war and isolation, is short of many things: paper, pencils, ink and pens. Instead of paper, the writing is done on banana leaves or in sand: Bits of coal and brick, and bamboo cane take the place of pen and pencil. All are learning: young and old men and women. Families help one another, one village comes to the assistance of another. Even in remote and almost inaccessible hamlets, many people are learning the alphabet.

Noon and evenings, when free from labour, women workers and peasant women occupy school benches, often with infants in arms, and toddlers pulling at their skirts. Aged men and women of 80 upwards are also participating in emulation. One 90 year old veteran wrote to President Ho-chi-Minh:

“I have just received my school certificate. I am sending you the first letter I have ever written! I thank you for opening my eyes and ears. I am very happy now. When the time comes for me to quit this world, I shall leave it a free and literate citizen,” A five-year-old child sent this message of four words which he had written on the occasion of the President’s birthday: “Long live Uncle Ho!”

I shall now cite a few examples illustrating the

people's heroism in this emulation. Many teachers and scholars work as porters, culling and chopping wood or catching fish in rice-fields in order to buy lamps and kerosene for evening classes.

A teacher from Nam-Dinh, a cripple, despite all the difficulties, makes his way to the school three kilometres distant to teach his compatriots to read and write.

By the end of 1949, the results achieved in emulation were as follows: 65 per cent of the population in the regions of national minorities had learnt to read and rife; in the remaining areas the literate now average 8 per cent. In many provinces, (Quang-nam, Quang-ngai, Ha-tinh, Thai-binh and others), illiteracy has been completely abolished. These are not bad results considering that during the domination of the French and Japanese colonisers, 95 per cent of the Viet Nam people was illiterate.

In the sphere of elementary and secondary education, less success has been achieved due to shortage of teachers, schools and text-books. Even so, the number of scholars has doubled.

V.

In the countryside, the patriotic emulation assumes a variety of forms and is evident in nearly all spheres of work. But main attention is focused on **increasing the output of agricultural products.**

It is precisely because of this that, during the five years of the patriotic war, the population has not suffered from hunger despite the systematic plunder and barbarous destruction of crops, cattle and agricultural implements by French troops. In regions

remote from the front, living standards have considerably increased.

It is necessary to add that, under the French colonial regime, floods periodically devastated the rural regions and were followed by famine. Under the democratic Republic, the rural population is engaged in emulation, keeping dams in good repair and preventing disastrous flooding.

Villages are competing in delivering Government quotas. The village first with its tax payment wins the place of honour. Families and villages are taking part in emulation for observing the rules of hygiene,

Here is a highly interesting fact: in 1949, on the occasion of Independence Day celebration (September 2), President Ho-chi-Minh called upon the population to sell rice to the army. A price of 5 piasters was announced for a kilogramme of rice compared with 20 piasters on the market. In response to the President's appeal, emulation began as to who would sell the greatest quantity. Poor peasants and even children—Pioneers—applied for work so as to be able to sell rice to the army. Despite the difficult period (stocks of the old crop were running out and the new crop was far from being ready), and also despite the comparatively short period of time of two weeks, over 10,000 tons of rice were collected.

Emulation is also under way to help the local troops. For example, in the space of one day the population of the Tuy-boa region (Phu-Yean Province) donated 42,000,000 piasters for the upkeep of the local troops, part being paid in rice and cattle. The population of the Tho-Xuan region (the Thanh-hoa Province) contributed 14,000,000 piasters. Other regions and provinces also collected large sums. Taking

into account the conditions of the population, one can fully appreciate the significance of these great efforts and the great patriotism that feeds them.

Patriotic emulation finds expression also in **volunteering for the army**. Provinces and the mass organisations in each province (workers, peasants, women and the youth) are taking part in this emulation. The number of volunteers is so great that the requirements of the call-up commissions are satisfied very quickly. The number of volunteers is double and often $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the fixed figure. For example, in the first six months of this year, 7,250 out of 9,215 students in intermediate schools in the Provinces of Thanh, Nghe and Tinh volunteered for the army although only 2,230 were requested.

It should be pointed out that many Chinese citizens residing in Viet Nam are actively participating in the patriotic emulation. The Chinese worker, Tran-van-Thai, was honoured by the military workshops trade union as the best foreman. The Chinese in the town of Phu-Yen contributed 25 mu of land (one mu equals one-sixteenth of a hectare) and 50,000 piasters to the fund for the local troops.

The patriotic movement could achieve even more striking results were the difficulties in the way of this movement eliminated. These difficulties can be divided into two groups: external—shortage of materials, means of transport etc. arising from the war, and internal—shortage of skilled leading cadres and the absence of a general, well-thought-out, co-ordinated plan. Hence, many mistakes and shortcomings, for example, needless waste of effort, tendency towards formalism, record chasing, failure to utilise the experience of others, etc.

Despite these shortcomings, the patriotic emulation

has marked an historic turning point in the patriotic war. It has shown to all people, and particularly to the working class, that their creative talents and constructive powers are inexhaustible. It has strengthened and consolidated confidence in victory and in the future.

NEW ECONOMIC SUCCESSES IN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovakia has registered further economic successes; the economic plan for the third quarter of the current year was fulfilled 103 per cent. This success is all the more significant in view of the fact that the plan for heavy industry had been increased in line with the decisions of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia held in February.

The accelerated development of production in heavy industry and in the machine: building industry, in particular, has already made itself felt: compared with the corresponding period for last year, the output of heavy industry for the third quarter increased by 17 per cent.

This year's harvest yield according to preliminary data is on a level with last year's harvest; the live-stock herd has reached 98 per cent of the target fixed by the plan for this year. The State deliveries were in excess of the planned figure by September 30. 4,200 agricultural co-operatives carried out joint harvesting according to plan.

Tens of thousands of additional workers, including 52 thousand women, were brought into the ever-expanding industry during the third quarter. Labour productivity increased by 9 per cent compared with the

third quarter last year.

The improved living standard of the working people in the third quarter was expressed in price reductions, increased consumption and the advance in social and cultural conditions. Thus, for example, the prices for unrationed food were reduced by 18 per cent, for textile goods, ready-made clothing and footwear—by 26 per cent. Consumption of meat and meat products increased by 15 per cent, lard—41 per cent, cheese—10 per cent, coffee—90 per cent, tea—74 per cent, milk—8 per cent, wheat flour—14 per cent. During the same period, the amount of textile fabrics sold to the population increased by 149 per cent, foot-wear and ready-made clothing (both rationed and unrationed)—59 per cent. Housing conditions have also been improved.

The number of children's nurseries increased 36 per cent, kindergartens—15 per cent, hospital beds—8 per cent, sanatoria accommodation—11 per cent. Editions of new books went up by 11 per cent.

RUMANIA

The State Planning Commission of the Rumanian People's Republic has announced that the plan for manufactured goods for the third quarter of 1950 was fulfilled by 101.6 per cent. For the three quarters of 1950, the annual plan was fulfilled by 76.3 per cent. Compared with the third quarter of 1949, production of electric energy reached 114.6 per cent: coal, 107.8 per cent; oil, 111.6 per cent; steel, 124 per cent; cast iron, 119 per cent; internal combustion engines, 130 per cent; ball-bearings, 680 per cent; tractors, 112 per

cent; tractor-ploughs, 410 per cent.

The crop was harvested in less time than in 1949. Despite drought in the South-East and in the Banat, the gross grain harvest this year exceeded that of 1949 by 43 per cent.

Capital investments amounted to 150 per cent as compared with the third quarter of 1949. The number of workers increased by 230,000; labour productivity by 12 per cent; total trade turn-over was 145.5 per cent.

The sale of goods increased by 38 per cent as compared with the same period last year.

In the 1949-1950 academic year, the number of students increased by 15 per cent. The number of students in higher educational establishments increased by 18 per cent. During 9 months of 1950, the total number of books and booklets printed amounted to nearly 43 million, i.e. 17 per cent more than in the same period in 1949.

BULGARIA

Due to a prolonged drought which reduced output of energy by the hydro-electric stations, Bulgarian industry encountered serious difficulties in the third quarter of the 1950 economic plan.

Despite this, gross industrial output increased by 14 per cent compared with the third quarter of 1949. Railway freightage increased by 15 per cent, water transport freightage—by 33 per cent, road transport haulage—by 17 per cent. The number of factory and office workers employed in industry and transport increased by 28,000 compared with the third quarter of

the previous year; the productivity of labour in the industry increased by 115 per cent.

Considerable achievements were also registered in agriculture. The harvest was much higher than that of the previous year. The delivery of wheat, forage, oats and barley according to schedule, was the basic and decisive achievement. The number of agricultural producer co-operatives in the middle of October reached 2,566; these co-operatives unite over 46 per cent of the peasant households in the country and account for 42 per cent of the area sown to crops. The level of mechanisation in agriculture was raised considerably in 1950: the amount of agricultural work (tillage, harvesting and threshing) carried out by the machine-tractor stations was double that of 1949. Live-stock-cattle (139 per cent), pigs, sheep, and horses (202 per cent)—in the collectivised sector of agriculture increased considerably.

In 1950, the higher educational establishments graduated 11,740 young specialists (engineers, agronomists, teachers, physicians, etc.)—20 per cent more than in the previous year. In addition, factory and agricultural vocational schools trained 5,302 technicians for industry and agriculture. Sixty new cinemas were opened in the third quarter. The number of beds in State hospitals increased by 19 per cent.

TOWARDS THE SECOND WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

PEACE CONGRESS IN HUNGARY

The Hungarian Peace Congress, held in Budapest on November 4-5, took place in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm.

The delegates who came from all parts of the country were warmly welcomed in the holiday-garbed capital. In the course of preparations for the Congress, 27,000 local peace committees held meetings in all Hungarian villages, factory shops, schools and blocks of dwellings.

The 1,952 delegates included 649 industrial workers, 567 peasants, 306 intellectuals. Congress was also attended by 97 representatives of different religious denominations with six bishops at the head, and others.

Congress accorded a fraternal welcome to the delegates from the French, Polish, Rumanian, Bulgarian, British, Austrian and the Finnish peoples, and above all to the delegates of the Soviet people marching in the vanguard of the struggle for peace. The Italian delegate was refused an exit visa by the de Gasperi Government; the Albanian delegation was prevented from arriving by the Tito gang.

Pudovkin, film director and Stalin prize winner, greeted Congress on behalf of the Soviet people. Following his speech, the delegates warmly applauded the Soviet people and the foremost fighter for peace,

the beloved father and leader of all working people—the wise Stalin.

Professor Erzsebet Andics, Chairman of the Hungarian Peace Council referred in her report to the powerful development of the world peace movement. “The imperialist warmongers”, she said “are counterposed by their peoples. The peace camp is growing and becoming more and more united. The striving for peace is particularly pronounced among the peoples who recently gained their freedom with such great, difficulty and are now threatened by the war conspiracies of the American imperialists: Hungarian workers and working peasants are daily providing heroic evidence of their will for peace”.

Jozsef Darvas, Minister of Education and Cults, said in his speech: “How have our liberated people, now building a new life after the terrible devastation of World War Two, expressed their will for peace? They expressed it in the slogan: ‘We do not want war’; to-day they express it with the words: ‘We shall defend peace’. The former slogan expresses passive rejection, the latter—militant resolve!”.

When a delegation from the Hungarian people’s army greeted the Congress, Istvanne Szots, a peasant woman and the mother of thirteen children, asked for the floor: “I told my son,” she said, “that he must join our army to prevent war. This army protects our life, our land, our homes, factories, freedom and all that we possess”. Sandor Szoczei, Stakhanovite blacksmith in the “MAVAG” factory said: Our machines are peace defence posts. Every additional blow of the hammer is a blow against the warmongers. Every detail produced in excess of plan strengthens the peace camp. I completed my programme for the year on September 30. I pledge,

in honour of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the Second World Peace Congress, to fulfil my obligations by the first instead of the tenth of December.”

The delegates sent messages of greetings to J. V. Stalin and M. Rakosi. They elected an all-Hungary Peace Council and a delegation of 33 to the World Peace Congress and also adopted a resolution requesting the delegates to express the boundless loyalty of the Hungarian people to the Soviet Union, to the peace movement, and their firm resolve together with all peace-loving peoples to defend peace.

After the final Congress session, many thousands of the working people of Budapest marched in a torchlight procession to Kossuth Square where they pledged themselves to uphold peace. With great enthusiasm they expressed their firm conviction: “Stalin is with us, peace will triumph over war!”.

FIRST ALL-GERMAN CONGRESS OF FIGHTERS FOR PEACE

The first all-German Peace Congress held in Berlin on November 4-5, was attended by 1,769 delegates, including 755 from Western Germany, and also by many foreign delegations. Wilhelm Pieck, President of the German Democratic Republic, Otto Grotewohl, Prime Minister, and members of the Government were present at the opening session.

Johannes R. Becher, poet, Anna Seghers and Arnold Zweig, writers, Otto Nuschke, Deputy Prime Minister, and Max Reimann, Chairman of the Communist Party of

Germany, were unanimously elected to the Presidium as well as many active members in the peace movement including Frau Baumgartner from Munich who collected over 2,500 signatures to the Stockholm Appeal; Linke, a young railway worker from Magdeburg who collected 2,800 signatures; the Catholic priest Fischer; Fiedler, a former policeman from Augsburg who together with his comrades refused to join a military unit formed by the Americans; and others.

After the more than 20 million signatures to the Stockholm Appeal collected all over Germany (over two million in Western Germany) had been handed to the Chairman of the Congress, Johannes R. Becher submitted a report: "Germany's Responsibility for Peace".

"We must take three steps in order to secure peace", said Becher. "Our first step towards peace is to realise that peace and peace alone can ensure the restoration of Germany, while war, irrespective of its outcome, means the complete doom of the German people. The second step is made by the man who advocates peace not only in words but who personally acts against everything that threatens peace and fosters war. The third step towards peace is for the people to unite in defence of peace so that this union of peace-loving people becomes a force embracing the whole world".

More than 40 clergymen, some of whom spoke in the discussion, pointed out in a joint declaration that all believers should take their place in the front ranks of the fighters for peace.

The former General von Lenski addressed the following words to all former German officers who are now being recruited for the West German mercenary

army: “Do not be deceived or bought for participation in an unjust cause”.

A woman Social Democrat from South Germany declared that there are many people in her Party who do not agree with the policy of Schumacher and the reactionary leadership of the Social Democratic Party. “I believe”, she said, “that the struggle for peace is a matter not only for the Communist Party or any other party but of all people of good-will”.

The Congress was addressed by Kairov, Minister of Education of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic, and by Josef Plojhar, Minister of Health of Czechoslovakia.

The Congress resolution, unanimously adopted, says: “There will be no American war in Europe if the German people do not participate in it. We want and we shall be able to prevent our country from being turned into a zone of death and devastation!”.

POLITICAL NOTES

BELGRADE PUPPETS OF THE IMPERIALISTS— INSTIGATORS OF WAR

As is known, puppets grimace someone behind the screen pulls the strings.

In Washington the string was pulled and there appeared on the U.N.O. scene a paltry figure in the person of the Yugoslav “Minister” Kardelj. The very the U.N.O. platform of this puppet arouses not mirth but indignation. Now the whole world sees the shame that the British gangsters have brought on this international organisation. Had the contortions of the Belgrade puppet of the imperialists been confined to entertaining the delegates, things would not have been so bad: the brief annals of U.N.O. contain no less disgraceful pages. However, the puppet Kardelj did not confine himself to entertaining the delegates, he, parroting his Washington masters, shrieked about “Russian aggression” and called on the Assembly to reject the “Declaration on Removing the Menace of a New War and Consolidating Peace and the Security among Nations,” submitted by the delegation of the Soviet Union. In short, Kardelj engaged in propaganda for a new war and did so even more ardently and frankly than his masters, and, not just somewhere, but actually in U.N.O. which is called upon to struggle against the warmongers and to consolidate peace.

In order that the peoples might not regard puppet Kardelj’s U.N.O. speech fortuitous or a blunder on the

part of his Washington masters, there appeared on the scene. simultaneously, the main figure among the Belgrade puppets—arch-spy Tito. Delivering himself of another provocative speech, in Zagreb, Tito held forth about some invented “provocations” on the borders of Yugoslavia, allegedly perpetrated by the People’s Democracies, and he threatened to “put an end to this.” Tito’s method was the same as Kardelj’s—lies and slander as a means of war propaganda and of whipping up war hysteria.

At the same time the arch-spy Tito cynically and brazenly praised the “selflessness” of the American imperialists who are taking advantage of the hunger and ruin of the Yugoslav working people to secure an even greater enslavement of the country. Tito frankly declared that the American warmongers are his “best friends”!

These speeches by the Belgrade puppets of the imperialists show that the espionage Tito clique is no longer fitted for the role of “Trojan horse” in the peace camp—the role dictated to it by its Washington bosses. The traitors and spies have been completely exposed as out and out warmongers. Consequently, those who manipulate the Belgrade puppets have decided to change the tune. This change of tune accounts for the latest performance staged by the Belgrade puppets, a performance which, simultaneously, is ridiculous, disgusting, and dangerous.

The peace-loving peoples of the world, all progressive mankind will take note of this performance and include in the list of warmongers, alongside the Trumans and Churchills, also their Belgrade spies who, like buccaneers, have appropriated the title of

“Yugoslav statesmen”. Nor will it be forgotten by the peoples of Yugoslavia who will demand that the fascist Tito clique be held responsible for its crimes against peace and the security of the peoples.

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