

Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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GREAT ASSEMBLY OF PEOPLES FIGHTING FOR PEACE

The Second World Peace Congress, which opened yesterday in Warsaw, is an event of the greatest world historic significance. This Congress is a genuine great Assembly of the peoples who voice their inflexible will for peace, the readiness and resolve to win the battle for peace.

Among the delegates to the Congress, are outstanding scientists, writers and artists, prominent public figures and Churchmen from various countries, industrial workers and peasants, office workers and representatives of other social strata, all imbued with a single desire, having but one aim—to save peace, to curb the imperialist warmongers. The delegates are representatives of the most varied peoples, of all people of goodwill, irrespective of political and religious views and philosophical outlook. Supremely confident that the cause of peace can and shall triumph, they are raising their voice, on behalf of hundreds of millions of people, **against war, for the prohibition of atomic, chemical and bacteriological weapons, for all-round reduction in all types of armaments, for a ban on all forms of war propaganda, denunciation of armed aggression and foreign interference in the internal affairs of the nations.** And this voice of theirs resounds throughout the world. It is understandable, clear and dear to all forward-looking and progressive mankind.

Eighteen months ago, the appeal of the First World Peace Congress rang out and was heard in all countries, in all continents—“Daring and still more daring in the struggle for peace!... We declare our readiness and

determination to win the battle of peace—the battle for life”. For the first time in the history of the world an **international organised peace** front has appeared, an invincible, effective force directed against sanguinary plans of the enemies of mankind. The mass base of this powerful movement has been widened and consolidated. The million-fold masses of people opposed to war and who are becoming more and more conscious of the fearful abyss into which the warmongers and the propagandists of a new war seek to plunge them, have taken to struggle for peace. Hundreds of thousands and millions of people in all countries actively participated in collecting signatures to the Stockholm Appeal of the Permanent Committee, Nearly 500,000,000 people signed the Appeal. This is a serious force and a formidable warning to those degenerates who, for the sake of realising their predatory imperialist aims, are ready to lay waste prosperous towns and villages and to make entire countries flow with the blood of women, children and aged people.

It is precisely this mass nature of the peace movement, its effectiveness and invincibility that evoke the animal hatred and savage campaign of falsehood and slander unleashed by the American-British imperialist warmongers against the peace supporters, more particularly, against the delegates to the Second World Peace Congress. The warmongers saw a very great danger in the Peace Congress being held in Sheffield—a centre of industry in Britain. The Labour Government decided to prevent the Congress from taking place at all costs, created around it an atmosphere designed to give at least some weight to their utterly false and mendacious assertion that the Congress, like the peace movement as a whole, was a

“purely Communist” affair. Acting on direct orders from the U.S. State Department, it actually prevented the majority of the delegates from entering Britain, including all members of the Permanent Committee. All the delegates allowed in were subjected to unrestrained police persecution.

By their disgusting and provocative police action against the supporters of peace, the rulers of Britain have fully exposed themselves as direct accomplices in the imperialist plot against peace and humanity, have demonstrated to the world the false and hypocritical character of bourgeois “democracy”. Their miserable attempts somehow to justify their aggressive policy and their hostile actions against peace by alleging “the Communist danger”, will not deceive anyone. As is known, Hitler also employed this swindler’s trick. There can be no doubt that Truman and Attlee will not be any more successful in this respect than Hitler and Goebbels.

The peace movement is not a Communist movement. It is a **movement of the broad masses in all countries and continents for defence of peace**. The Communists, as everybody knows, have never isolated themselves from the people; they have always marched together with the masses of people, heading them, expressing their cherished aspirations, their vital interests. And the Communists are proud that in the struggle for peace, too, they stand in the front ranks, that they occupy fighting posts alongside all who are for peace and against war, for constructive effort and not destruction, for life and not death.

Everybody knows that during World War Two, the Communists in all countries were the most consistent, selfless and staunch fighters against fascism, for

freedom of their peoples. In the countries occupied by the Hitlerite hordes, not even the fiendish torture of the fascist butchers could break the will of the Communists. Communists stinted neither blood nor life in smashing fascism, for the liberation of their people.

Neither foul manipulations by the imperialist politicians nor the refined lies and slander in the venal bourgeois press can efface from the minds of the common people the world over, the momentous fact that the great Soviet Union—guided by the glorious Bolshevik Party, by the leader and teacher of the peoples, Comrade Stalin—saved Europe and the world from fascist enslavement, by its world-historic victory in the Second World War; that it is the Soviet Union which now holds aloft the banner of struggle for peace, for friendship and co-operation between the nations.

The monstrous calumnies of the imperialist robbers against the peace movement, the aggressive howling of the warmongers and war propagandists, aimed at terrorising the weak-nerved and at whipping up still greater war hysteria, testify to the importance and timeliness of the demands of the peace partisans for prohibition of war propaganda and of bringing war propagandists to book.

It is common knowledge that none other than the U.S. Government provoked civil war in Korea and sent their troops to its territory. It is common knowledge that the U.S. rulers violated the sovereignty of China and invaded Chinese territory; that they rejected all proposals for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question and continue to threaten China's security. Nor is it at all fortuitous that now, when the American interventionists are again suffering military failures in Korea, and MacArthur, the butcher-General, seeks UNO

sanction to extend American aggression in Asia, that the warmongers' press abounds in frantic, bellicose statements? In the United States, Republican senators (Knowland, Smith, Eves and others), openly call for the bombardment of Chinese towns and villages. They are supported by the "Christian Science Monitor" which brazenly declares that only mass bombings in Manchuria will bring the Chinese people to their "senses". An even more barbarous statement came from the "Washington Post" which demanded that the Washington rulers "counterpose" to the heroic struggle of the peoples of Korea and China the "solemn threat of atomic action"

These savage war cries of the enemies of mankind fully expose the animal fear of the latest pretenders to world domination, faced by the mighty struggle of the peoples for freedom and independence, by the peace movement which, every day, is growing and gaining added strength.

The strength of the friends of peace, as Comrade Stalin has pointed out, lies in the fact that their activities against war are based on the will of the broad masses. There is not a nation in the world that wants war.

The peoples fighting for peace are convinced that, in the long run, their sacred and just cause will triumph. They brand with shame the warmongers. They indignantly reject the misanthropic propaganda about the inevitability of war, spread by the imperialists and their Right Socialist and Titoite agency. The peoples fighting for peace are profoundly convinced that on their solidarity and organisation, on their activity and joint efforts depend whether there will be war or not.

The all-embracing movement of the peoples for peace is a force with which the rulers in the imperialist

countries must reckon, for this force cannot be broken by calumny, cannot be smashed by police provocations. This force will sweep aside all barriers on the way to its great and noble aim; it will foil and frustrate the criminal schemes of the imperialist warmongers.

True to their duty, Communist and Workers' Parties in all countries have always been, and always will be, in the vanguard of the struggle for peace. And in the days ahead, the Communists, sparing no effort, will fight bravely and staunchly, for the cause of peace, the cause of all working people, of all mankind.

Peace will triumph over war!

STRIKE OF FIVE MILLION ITALIAN WORKERS

On November 14, a four-hour general strike of working people was held in Italy in support of workers' demand for a wage increase. Five million people stopped work. Simultaneously, town transport workers began a forty-eight hour strike.

The strike was declared by the Italian General Confederation of Labour, and by the trade union organisations of Christian Democrats and Social Democrats.

SECOND WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

OPENING OF CONGRESS

Warsaw lost hundreds of thousands of its citizens during World War Two. It is, simultaneously, a city of martyrs and of heroes. Warsaw witnessed the monstrous atrocities of the Hitlerite invaders and experienced the betrayal of the Anglo-American and French “allies” who abandoned Poland to the wolfish German imperialism.

Messengers of peace from all parts of the world have come to Warsaw. The Second World Peace Congress opened in a city where every devastated house recalls the horrors of World War Two, the grief of mothers, of widows and orphans.

Unusual bustle prevails at the airports and railway stations, Warsaw gave a warm welcome to the messengers from the Soviet Union headed by Fadeyev, the Chinese delegation headed by Kuo Mo-jo, to Joliot-Curie, Pietro Nenni, Louis Saillant, Gabriel d’Arboussier, Lombardo Toledano and other outstanding partisans of peace. Neither the lateness of the hour nor the bad weather prevented thousands of people from expressing their warm feelings and sympathies for the best representatives of all the peoples. The Polish capital is decorated with flags, peace emblems, and numerous slogans expressing the firm confidence that peace will triumph over war; slogans in which the word “peace” is intertwined with Stalin’s name.

Representatives of the Polish Peace Committee,

headed by Professor Dembowski, exchanged fraternal handshakes with delegates from Pakistan and Nigeria, Hungary and Rumania, Finland and the U.S.A., Argentina and Holland, Germany and Viet Nam. The delegations differ in numbers: if 200 arrived from Great Britain, despite the provocations of the Labour Government, only two were able to come from Australia. But delegates keep arriving...

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Those of the delegates who had been in Britain described the machinations of the Labour Government designed to prevent the Congress from being held in Sheffield. The British authorities panicked when faced by the representatives of the world peace movement. Chinese delegates related that every possible obstacle was placed in the way to prevent them from distributing peace materials and addressing meetings; newspapers refused to publish reports of the meetings which had happened to take place. "It is understandable why the ruling circles in Britain acted as they did", said the Chinese delegates, "because British workers applauded when we proclaimed, Down with the armaments drive, down with war! They responded with roars of approval when we said that it wouldn't be at all bad if the Americans cleared out of Britain as they had cleared out of China. Naturally, neither Attlee nor his masters liked this!"

Delegates who had been in Britain and who are now seeing Warsaw for the first time, cannot help making comparisons. Warsaw suffered terribly from the war. But the entire city is one bustling construction site. Buildings are swiftly rising from the ruins. The people

are not simply rehabilitating their capital, they are rebuilding it. Altogether different is the situation in Britain, and also in France, Belgium and Holland through which some of the delegates passed. Even ravaged Coventry, which the British regarded as the symbol of British wartime steadfastness, practically is not being restored.

Those who have been in Warsaw for the Congress understand why workers go to the arrival stations after the day's work to meet the peace messengers. Like all peoples, the people of Poland hate war and have no need of war. The working people need peace to build their homes, to ensure the welfare of their children, to live in freedom and without fear.

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The Peace Congress opened in the evening on November 16 in the newly-built Publishing House of Poland. This, in itself, is a kind of symbol: the unity of constructing the new life and the struggle to ensure the essential conditions for this—peace.

Nearly 2,000 delegates representing more than 70 countries are gathered in the conference hall. This is a fact of the greatest significance since the delegates represent hundreds of millions of people and express the will of the overwhelming majority of mankind.

The Publishing House of Poland is a blaze of lights. Sculptures of women holding the clove of peace and the olive branch, are brilliantly illuminated. The citizens of the Polish capital are warmly greeting the envoys of peace.

Amidst great enthusiasm, Professor Joliot-Curie evened the first session of the Second World Peace

Congress. In a brief introductory speech, he expressed gratitude to the Polish friends of peace and the Polish Government who had made it possible, at such short notice, to organise the Congress session in Warsaw. He expressed sympathy with the British partisans of peace who did their utmost to ensure the convening of the Congress in Sheffield which, however, was frustrated by the British Government. Joliot-Curie called upon the Congress to give full consideration to the vital questions of the struggle for peace.

On behalf of the population of the Polish capital, Jerzi Albrecht, Chairman of the Warsaw City Council, welcomed the Second World Peace Congress.

Our heroic city, said Albrecht, is proud of the honour accorded it. The Warsaw population is wholeheartedly devoted to the cause of peace. Every inch of Warsaw soil underfoot is drenched with the blood of heroes who fought for a better life. Now, continued Albrecht, we are sparing no effort to restore Warsaw, and in this, the Polish people are getting invaluable assistance from the fraternal Soviet Union.

On behalf of all Polish people, Albrecht wished the delegates success in their struggle for peace throughout the world.

Professor Crowther, President of the National Council of the British Peace Committee, on behalf of the British people, conveyed greetings to the Polish people, who are deeply respected by every honest Britisher. Our Polish friends, said Crowther, teach us how to live and act. Continuing, he said that the British people were indignant to learn that the British Government had frustrated the Congress in Sheffield. It was an insult to their national pride. Today, gathered in this hall, he added, we are happy but at the same time

we realise that we did not do well enough. The British Government's ban on the Congress in Sheffield is of serious significance. The British people are ready to fight for peace. We will help them to organise their efforts, concluded Professor Crowther.

The Congress approved the following agenda:

1. Report by Joliot-Curie on general activities of peace partisans, and discussion on the report.

2. Report on prohibition of war propaganda, on controlled banning of the atomic weapon, general and controlled reduction of armaments (Report by Pietro Nenni).

3. Election to the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

The Congress then decided to set up a number of commissions to prepare various questions for discussion at general sessions.

Following this, a message to the Congress was read from S. O. Davis, British M.P.

Davis wrote that various local organisations, trade unions and individual citizens throughout Britain are demanding that measures be taken to avert the danger threatening the world and hence the existence of Britain herself.

The Congress unanimously and enthusiastically elected the Presidium which will supervise Congress proceedings. The Presidium includes some of the most outstanding figures in the international peace movement, among them: Joliot-Curie, Pietro Nenni, Louis Saillant, Guy de Boysson, Bernal, Fadeyev, General Lazaro Cardenas, Gabriel d'Arboussier, Hodinova-Spurna, Jean Laffitte, Lombardo Toledano, Pablo Neruda, Jorge Amado, Yves Farge, Abbé Boulier, Pierre Cot, Laurent Casanova, Thomas Mann, Anna

Seghers, Arnold Zweig, Senator Emilia Serenf, Popivoda, Sadovianu, Dembowski, Dluski, Ehrenbur, Tikhonov, Korneichuk, Kuo Mo-jo, Madame Sun Yat-sen, Nasim Khikmet, Zola Dragoicheva, Erzsebet Andics, Eugenie Cotton, Howard Fast, Paul Robeson and Hewlett Johnson.

This completed the work of the first session of the Second World Peace Congress.

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After the session, a press conference was held, presided over by Yves Farge. Questions were answered by Crowther, Bernal, Farge and others.

MR. ATTLEE FULLY EXPOSED. Claude Morgan

The Second World Peace Congress opened in Warsaw—capital of the Republic of Poland. The Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress intended to hold the Congress in Sheffield (Great Britain), but the police measures taken at the last minute by the British Labour Government, forced the Permanent Committee to transfer the Congress to a place where the delegates would be assured free entrance into the country and the opportunity of full discussion.

Why did Atlee, after admitting that there was no law in Britain which could be invoked to ban the Congress, try, in the first instance, by means of slander and blackmail, to force the Permanent Committee to abandon the idea of holding the Congress in Sheffield? Why, after this failed, did he resort to crude police measures, denying entry to Britain to Frederic Joliot-Curie, a great scientist, a man esteemed and admired by the whole world, to Jean Laffitte! General Secretary of the Permanent Committee, to all the members of the Committee and to the overwhelming majority of the delegates and invited guests?

The profound reasons for this decision, which lays bare before the world the real attitude of the Labour Government and which is giving rise to concern among large numbers of honest people in Western Europe who still believed in the myth of a liberal Britain, are to be sought in the very nature of the Second Congress which is not by any means a Congress of adherents of one or another ideology, as asserted by Attlee; on the

contrary, it should and will be a Congress of free discussion on the part of all men and women of goodwill, professing the most varied ideologies, and who have gathered for an exchange of views as to the best ways and means of saving peace.

Were the Second World Peace Congress a "Cominform Congress", as falsely claimed by Attlee, then the British Government would not have displayed such alarm. Like all leaders of those governments meekly following in the wake of Washington's aggressive policy, Attlee was frightened, knowing full well that the Congress would be a Congress of all friends of peace of varying viewpoints. The concrete proposals to be worked out at the Congress aimed at furthering the cause of safeguarding peace, will meet with support among broad sections of the population of the world. They will have the backing of men and women of all political convictions and religious beliefs. These proposals will help restore confidence between the nations, and, for this reason, they alarm all those who base their policy on intimidation and the use of force.

In a recent interview, Frederic Joliot-Curie, President of the Permanent Committee, said: "We want to work out concrete points which will show to all, as admitted, incidentally, even by the United Nations atomic energy commission, that prohibition of the atomic bomb and implementation of this prohibition are quite feasible, provided the sovereignty of all countries is respected, and that reduction in all other types of armament and control over this measure are equally feasible."

But this is precisely what Mr. Attlee does not want and indeed cannot want. Attlee sought to prevent the Congress from convening because he knows that it is a

Congress of free discussion where a genuine peace statute, acceptable to all, will be worked out by means of agreement between peace supporters of all trends.

After the discrimination and the bans imposed by the British Government, the Permanent Committee accepted the proposal of the Polish Peace Committee to hold the Congress in Warsaw. The Government of the Polish Republic has granted free entrance to Warsaw to all delegates and guests.

The Bureau of the Permanent Committee confirmed and repealed all the invitations extended to eminent personalities of different views to attend the Second World Peace Congress. It took the necessary measures to ensure the speedy arrival of the delegates and guests in Warsaw.

Atlee and his ilk were powerless to prevent the Congress from being held. Whether they like it or not, the peace movement is a force they have to take into account. The Stockholm Appeal campaign, which has yielded 500 million signatures for unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon and the establishment of control for the implementation of this ban, has given rise to a world-wide movement unprecedented in history. Relying on this broad and solid base, the peace movement achieved an even higher level by extending its programme of action as expressed in the Prague proposals, which by the way are not final, and also by bringing into the peace movement on a wide scale an enormous number of outstanding representatives of all religious beliefs, all professions, all social strata, including large numbers of peasants, and people representing small and medium light industry who have suffered seriously from the war preparations.

The horrors of the war in Korea and, Viet Nam are

beginning to be felt by all. The burdens of the war budgets are weighing more and more heavily on the peoples. The monstrous plans for the remilitarisation of Western Germany have roused the indignation of huge numbers of honest people in many countries. In view of all this, the masses of people throughout the world are beginning to realise that the peace movement enables them to intervene in a decisive way and to compel the adoption of decisions dictated by reason and common sense.

The champions of peace have forced Mr. Attlee to discard his mask. They will hold the Second World Peace Congress, despite the fury of the warmongers. They are holding it in Warsaw where the Polish Government, the Polish Peace Committee and the Polish people have assured all friends of peace—delegates and guests—free entry, and where it is possible to engage in free discussion.

PREPARATIONS FOR PEACE CONGRESS IN NEW ZEALAND

The recent Trade Union Peace Congress in Auckland which rallied representatives of 60,000 workers in New Zealand has given a powerful stimulus to the peace movement in New Zealand.

The Congress elected a permanent trade union peace committee to prepare the all-New Zealand Peace Congress scheduled for March next year.

PRACTICAL ACTIONS OF WORKING PEOPLE OF FRANCE AND ALGIERS IN DEFENCE OF PEACE

Big demonstrations in defence of peace took place in France and Algiers.

On November 6 and 8, dockers in the port of Algiers, despite the presence of a police force, refused to unload ships which had arrived with a cargo of tanks.

In France, the decision of the Government to place at the disposal of the American warmongers the ports of Bordeaux and La Pallice met with resolute resistance on the part of the entire population.

In Bordeaux, 600 dockers and crane operators struck work in protest against the presence of American troops. Posters and inscriptions, exposing the new occupation, are appearing on the walls of houses. In Pujols (Gironde Department), 250 peasants, small traders and handicraftsmen adopted a resolution condemning the Government's decision. In Bordeaux, 23 figures published a declaration stating, that Bordeaux must remain a French town.

PROTEST OF ITALIAN WORKING PEOPLE

The peace committees and democratic organisations in Italy have forwarded thousands of protest telegrams to the British Government against the ban to hold the Second World Peace Congress in Sheffield. The Italian Peace Committee welcomes in a published declaration the decision to hold the Congress in Warsaw; emphasising that the actions of the British Government again confirm the lull importance of the Congress.

**ABOUT THE STAKHANOVITE MOVEMENT
IN THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES
(Fifteenth Anniversary Of Comrade
Stalin's Speech at First All-Union
Conference of Stakhanovites). Ernő Gerő,
Deputy General Secretary, Hungarian
Working People's Party**

I.

Fifteen years ago—on November 17, 1935—Comrade Stalin delivered his historic speech at the first All-Union Conference of Stakhanovites. In this speech, Comrade Stalin, with brilliant foresight, pointed out that, in the young Stakhanovite movement, a powerful social driving force had appeared on the scene which would **pave the way for the transition from Socialism to Communism**. The rich experience of the past fifteen years has fully confirmed Stalin's remarkable prevision.

The Stakhanovite movement, to a considerable degree, enabled the Soviet people to reach a level of labour productivity far in advance of the productivity of labour in the most highly developed capitalist countries.

The Stakhanovite movement played no small role during the Great Patriotic War when, despite exceptionally severe difficulties, the Soviet rear was able to supply the Soviet Army with everything it needed for victory over fascism.

After the Great Patriotic War, the Stakhanovite movement in the Soviet Union helped to reveal new, enormous reserves in the sphere of production. The

incredibly rapid rehabilitation of the thousands of factories, mines, towns and villages destroyed by the fascists would have been impossible without the view, remarkable development of the Stakhanovite movement and without that constructive, creative energy of millions of working people embodied in the Stakhanovite movement. This force has manifested itself, incidentally, in the fact that there are now entire Stakhanovite workshops and even Stakhanovite enterprises, that there have appeared on the scene Stakhanovite innovators and workers—Stalin prize-winners—people who are blazing untrodden paths, demolishing the wall between manual and mental labour, taking the other workers with them and bringing them up to their own level.

Construction of such gigantic undertakings—undertakings characteristic of the period of transition from Socialism to Communism—as the Kuibyshev, Stalingrad and Kakhovka hydro-electric stations, the Main Turkmenian, South Ukrainian and North Crimean canals, the new irrigation system, and, in general, the Stalin Programme of changing the face of nature, making fantasy a reality, would have been unthinkable without this development of the Stakhanovite movement.

The powerful development of this movement in the Soviet Union after the Great Patriotic War has demonstrated once again that, in Socialist conditions, there are no limits to increasing labour productivity. It has demonstrated that the Socialist system of society is infinitely superior to the capitalist and to any preceding economic and social system: it demonstrated that Socialist society can quietly reckon on peaceful competition with the capitalist social system because—

and there is no doubt about this—it has all the possibilities for victory in this peaceful question.

Analysing the Stakhanovite movement which came into being in the Soviet Union fifteen years ago, Comrade Stalin referred to the conditions which gave rise to this movement with its great future. Comrade Stalin pointed to **four main conditions**, namely: **1. Higher standard of living for the working people. 2. Abolition of exploitation. 3. New technique, 4. New people who have mastered the new technique.**

In the People's Democracies, each of the four Stalin conditions **exists** only as a basis as yet. By 1935, exploitation of man by man had been completely abolished in the Soviet Union following the complete collectivisation of agriculture and the complete victory of Socialism throughout the national economy. This cannot be said, as yet, about any of the People's Democracies. In these countries there are still relatively large numbers of rural bourgeoisie (the class of kulaks), and in the towns—true, on a different scale in each country—one still finds considerable remnants of the exploiting classes. In these conditions, it is impossible to say that in the People's Democracies there is such pre-requisite for the appearance of a Stakhanovite movement as complete abolition of exploitation.

A similar situation prevails with regard to the technique. It cannot be denied that in all the People's Democracies there is already, in greater or less degree, new technique. However, in most of the People's Democracies, new technique accounts for a much smaller share at present than it did in Soviet economy in 1935. The point is that, after the war, most of the People's Democracies had to direct nearly all their efforts towards restoring the war-devastated national

economy, and during the first few years they lacked the strength with which to build modern enterprises in any great numbers. In the majority of the People's Democracies, the working class, in alliance with the working peasantry, had to wage a persistent struggle over a period of years to strengthen the State power of People's Democracy. Consequently, it was only in recent years that the vital means of production became public property and not in full measure, even then.

Most of the People's Democracies embarked on planned economy only in the last few years, and it is not at all fortuitous that their first national economic plans were for terms of one, two and three years. Due to the specific conditions of their development, these countries were able only recently to elaborate and begin work on national economic plans of longer duration.

Hence, the question may be asked: is it possible, in conditions when exploiting classes have not yet been completely abolished and when in most People's Democracies, the new technique is, as yet, available in insufficient measure, for these countries which are building Socialism to speak about a stakhanovite movement in the real sense of the term—about a movement which, “at bottom, is a profoundly revolutionary movement” and which, as defined by Comrade Stalin, **“contains the first beginnings—still feeble, it is true, but, nevertheless, the beginnings”** of that cultural-technical development of the working class, essential for the transition from Socialism to Communism? Can one say of the countries which have not yet arrived at the victory of Socialism throughout their national economy that such a process as the Stakhanovite movement has already appeared?

We think that the answer to this question is definitely in the **affirmative**. Not that there is a “specific” Stakhanovite movement of a “new type” in the People’s Democracies, differing in essence from the Soviet Stakhanovite movement. No! About this there can be no question, just as there can be no question of the People’s Democracies arriving at Socialism by some “specific” path differing in essence from the path of development taken by the Soviet Union. Such nonsense can be peddled only by imperialist hirelings like Tito and his associates who, as is known, far from building Socialism, have turned Yugoslavia into a fascist State, into prey for the imperialists and into a military base dependent upon them. **There can be no doubt that Comrade Stalin’s classic definition of the conditions for the appearance of a Stakhanovite movement is, in essence, valid not only for the Soviet Union but is of general significance.**

In view of all what has been said above, it might be argued that if in the People’s Democracies there are not, as yet, in full measure those conditions which, according to Comrade Stalin’s definition, gave rise to the Stakhanovite movement in the Soviet Union, and if, at the same time, the appearance and development of the Stakhanovite movement in the People’s Democracies is a fact, then we are confronted with a contradiction. The contradiction, however, is only apparent, it is not real. On this basis one could see a contradiction in the fact that the People’s Democracies, small countries and relatively backward economically— are building Socialism, although **by themselves** they quite clearly do not dispose of all the conditions essential for building Socialism.

And if it is not a contradiction that these countries,

going the way of People's Democracy, have actually taken to building Socialism, then there can be no contradiction also in the fact that, taking the road of building Socialism, they can have, and actually do have, a Stakhanovite movement. **The People's Democracies can build Socialism because they are not alone, because they rely on the Soviet Union, enjoy its direct aid, utilise its rich theoretical achievements which are of common significance, and also its practical experience and adapt this to their concrete conditions.**

This enables these countries, in the first place, to withstand the pressure of the imperialists who encroach upon their national independence, the freedom and peace of their peoples. At the same time, however, this means that these countries can go forward, meeting relatively fewer difficulties and at a relatively faster rate than did the Soviet Union—the first country in world history which paved the way to Socialism—in the corresponding period of its development. This also explains why, although in the People's Democracies any one of Stalin's conditions for the rise and development of a Stakhanovite movement does not, as yet, exist in full measure, nevertheless, a Stakhanovite movement is possible and actually exists in these countries.

Certainly, it would be absurd to assert that since the People's Democracies rely upon the Soviet Union, upon its direct and indirect aid, the appearance of a Stakhanovite movement in these countries does not depend on their internal development. Were this the case, then the Stakhanovite movement would have emerged and developed in the People's Democracies, not in 1949-50 as actually happened, but much earlier. It goes without saying that the People's Democracies

had to reach a definite level of development, to effect a change in the structure of the national economy in class relations and the conditions of power, and also an expansion of the productive forces, taking into account the help of the Soviet Union and the utilisation of Soviet experience, for Stakhanovites and the Stakhanovite movement to appear on the scene. Hence, it cannot be regarded as being fortuitous that in the People's Democracies outstanding Soviet Stakhanovites and innovators became well-known at a certain moment, that at a certain stage of development, Rossiiky, Bykov, Shavlyugin, Bortkevich and Maximenko, for example, became popular in Hungary, that their methods quickly spread in our country, that our leading-workers and engineers eagerly studied everything that could provide any information about these people and their methods of work. But the situation was and still is the same in most of the People's Democracies. In all these countries, the Stakhanovite movement spread rapidly from the very outset, as was the case in the Soviet Union. This shows that **in the People's Democracies—as was the case in the Soviet Union 15 years—ago conditions are ripe for the rise and development of the Stakhanovite movement, resulting in new, higher labour productivity.**

It is clear that for the appearance of the Stakhanovite movement in the People's Democracies there was needed such a minimum advance along the road of Socialist construction, in which, if not fully then in essence, there were already present all the basic Stalin conditions for the birth of the movement. Let us now examine more closely and concretely to what extent there exist in separate countries of People's Democracy these Stalin conditions necessary for the rise

and development of the Stakhanovite movement.

II.

Among the conditions which brought about the Stakhanovite movement in the Soviet Union, Comrade Stalin mentions **“above all, radical improvement in the material wellbeing of the workers.”**

How do matters stand in this respect in the People’s Democracies? Undoubtedly, in the countries building Socialism in conditions of a People’s Democracy, the material position of the workers has not only radically improved compared with the period immediately following the end of World War II, but also in comparison with pre-war. Thus, in Hungary, for example, the standard of living of the working people is over 40 per cent higher than pre-war, in Poland, 30 per cent and so on. It must also be borne in mind that while in the capitalist countries, which enjoy the “benefits” of the notorious “Marshall Plan” the standard of living of the working class and working people in general is steadily declining, in the People’s Democracies, despite the enormous construction which requires considerable investments, the standard of living is steadily rising.

In the People’s Democracies the rising standard of living is not only evident in the rise in real wages of certain categories of workers but also in the fact that there is to a greater degree an increase in the real wage fund of the working class as a whole, of all working people. In Hungary, for instance, the general wage fund increased almost 47 per cent last year alone, and prices, far from rising, were lowered on a wide range of consumer goods. And last but not least, the rising living standard in the People’s Democracies is also strikingly

reflected in the fact that beginning with 1950, (in some of them even earlier), **unemployment**—the cursed heritage of capitalism—**has been abolished** in all People's Democracies. Abolition of unemployment as one of the major factors in raising the standard of living of the working class, in no small degree facilitated the rise of the Stakhanovite movement in these countries.

Among the conditions which led to the birth of the Stakhanovite movement in the Soviet Union, Comrade Stalin mentioned, along with radical improvement in conditions for the workers, the **absence of exploitation**.

How do matters stand, in this respect, in the People's Democracies now building Socialism? Clearly, and this has been mentioned above, it is as yet impossible to speak about the complete abolition of exploitation in the entire national economy of these countries. However, exploitation has been done away with in the decisive branches of the national economy. In Czechoslovakia, for instance, 98 per cent of industry (this figure does not include cottage industry) is owned by the people's State. There too, the State owns 96 per cent of transport, 100 per cent of wholesale trade and foreign trade and 70 per cent of retail trade. A similar situation prevails in Poland, where 96 per cent of industry (also excluding cottage industry), and the entire wholesale and foreign trade are in the hands of the State, which also holds practically the whole of transport and 70 per cent of the retail trade. Generally speaking, conditions are much the same in Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria. In all these countries almost the entire industry, all transport, all wholesale and foreign trade as well as the lion's share of the retail trade belong to the State, i.e., the Socialist sector. However,

in those spheres where exploitation still exists, such as agriculture, for example, the people's democratic State rigidly restricts the exploiters until conditions ripen for the complete abolition of exploitation. The tens of thousands of tractors and other agricultural machines which, through the machine and tractor depots, help the peasants in the People's Democracies, simultaneously help them shake off the yoke of kulak usury and exploitation; the entire economic policy of the governments in the People's Democracies is directed to the same aim: weakening the exploiting elements and strengthening the working class, the working people.

Among the conditions which brought about the Stakhanovite movement in the Soviet Union, Comrade Stalin listed as third the **new technique**.

How do matters stand with regard to new technique in the People's Democracies? Have they any considerable new technique, have they this technique in such quantity as would enable it form one of the basic conditions for the rise of the Stakhanovite movement? Or are the people right who allege that the Stakhanovite movement can also arise without new technique? (Recently, we heard such talk in Hungary too).

The new technique undoubtedly occupies quite a considerable place in all the People's Democracies. If we take into account the fact that in Poland, for example, industrial output is now 220 per cent of pre-war and that in Hungary, it is over 200 per cent, in Czechoslovakia, 150 per cent and in Bulgaria, almost 300 per cent, it becomes clear that this tremendously increased production could not have been achieved without mass use of new technique. In the majority of

the People's Democracies the number of new industrial enterprises compared with the old, still lags behind in relation to the number in the Soviet Union 15 years ago. But there is not a single People's Democracy in Europe which has not already dozens of new and modern industrial enterprises.

On the other hand, the new technique in the People's Democracies in the present situation appears not so much in the form of new enterprises as in general reconstruction of old enterprises and in equipping them with new, up-to-date machinery, in standardising works which, under the capitalist regime, were virtually universal enterprises. I want to illustrate what this means by two examples from the Hungarian national economy.

Hungary produced tractors in the old days too. But, actually, production was carried out on the basis of manual labour. With the specialisation of the existing plants, when tractor production was concentrated in a single plant equipped with new, modern machinery, output increased 10-12 times compared with the old level. The same applies to the production of lorries where an even greater advance was recorded with the help of the above-mentioned methods. Similar examples can be found in any of the other People's Democracies.

This shows that the People's Democracies already possess the minimum of new technique, which, considering the constant aid and support of the Soviet Union, is essential for the rise and development of the Stakhanovite movement.

Finally, how do matters stand with regard to Stalin's fourth and most essential condition—**new people**, without whom the new technique is useless, people capable of harnessing the new technique and making it

an instrument of Socialist construction? Do these people exist, have they appeared in the People's Democracies? They have, or, at any rate, are making their appearance. People like Victor Markewski are appearing on the scene in Poland, Imre Musca in Hungary, Anna Wazkova in Czechoslovakia, Lilian Dimitrova in Bulgaria, Josef Barta in Rumania and hundreds and thousands of their comrades, who, as pupils of the Soviet Stakhanovites, have made the old technical norms obsolete in their countries, and in doing so, created the basis for a general rise in norms, a basis which, in turn countries building Socialism, enabled labour productivity, at least in industry, to outstrip the highest level ever achieved in these countries under the old, capitalist regime.

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Comrade Stalin's speech, delivered 15 years ago at the first All-Union Stakhanovite Conference, has considerably advanced the theory of Marxism-Leninism. The theoretical theses contained in this speech are vitally important for the titanic practical work which enables the peoples of the Soviet Union, under the leadership of the Party of Lenin and Stalin, to effect the transition from Socialism to Communism.

Simultaneously, the beacon light of Stalin's brilliant theory also illumines the path of the working class building Socialism in the countries of People's Democracy. Although the People's Democracies, in their development, are still a long way behind the Soviet Union, which is doing everything to help them to reach its level as speedily as possible, **their development follows but one path—the path of Lenin-Stalin.**

WORKERS IN WESTERN GERMANY ON PATH TO UNITY OF ACTION

During the second half of October, a conference was held on the territory of the German Democratic Republic at which Wilhelm Pieck and Otto Grotewohl, Chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, met worker-representatives from the Western zones. The conference was attended by over 600 Social-Democrats—activists of the Party and trade unions. 150 active non-Party trade unionists and more than 400 members of the Communist Party of Germany.

The conference was held on the initiative of the Social-Democrats. All the participants expressed their views freely and openly. For more than six hours, W. Pieck and O. Grotewohl answered numerous questions of the representatives of the West German workers.

The main point is the conference was that of peace and of establishing unity of action between the workers—Social-Democrats and Communists. In reply to a question by one of the activists of the Metal Workers Union and one of the Social-Democratic workers about the possibility of averting war, Wilhelm Pieck said: “It is not only possible to ‘do something’ against war, it can be definitely averted”. This calls for united actions and activity by peace supporters in the struggle against the warmongers.

Comrade Max Reimann, who also took part in the conference, in reply to a question by one of the West German Social-Democrats who asked whether he was aware that certain Communist Party activists in Western

Germany looked down on many Social-Democrats did not recognise them and scorned them, said: “I know that there are members of the Communist Party who do not yet understand that in order to preserve peace it is essential to secure unity of action.”

This first conference of supporters of unity of action in Germany marks a turning point in the struggle of the West German workers for all-embracing unity of action.

PARTY LIFE

POLITBURO OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY ON TASKS OF PARTY EDUCATION

The Politburo of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party has adopted a decision concerning Party education during the 1950-51 academic year.

The decision points out that Party education in the present period of Socialist construction ensures increased activity by the Party membership and enhances that leading role of the Party. Without profound study of the Marxist-Leninist science of socialist construction, industrialisation and collectivisation, it is impossible consciously and actively to carry out the Party line in practice.

Considerable improvement was achieved in Party education last year. These successes were achieved in the struggle to eradicate the influence of Social-Democratism and Gomulkaism. The network of Party education has been widened considerably and a system created which includes four types of mass Party education: elementary and intermediate courses, evening schools and self-education groups. All these forms of Party education embrace about 300,000 members and candidate members of the Party. The number of class leaders and tutors has increased fourfold and now totals 15,000. The social composition of the tutors has to a certain extent also improved as well as their political level.

The Politburo has, however, pointed out a number of shortcomings in the organisation of Party education: not enough attention to subject matter, ideological mistakes in the presentation of certain subjects, instances of vulgarisation and over-simplification in tuition, lack of factual detail in subject matter which would equip students for the struggle against the class enemy and its ideology.

Party organisations must devote greatest attention to selecting and strengthening the teacher cadres. The Politburo demands that provision be made for the profound study by tutors of the History of the C.P.S.U.(B) and that this study be linked with the experience of the struggle of the Polish United Workers' Party for the socialist reconstruction of Poland. Propaganda leaders must study thoroughly the history of the Polish working class movement, Lenin's evaluation of the nationalist and opportunist essence of the Polish Socialist Party, Lenin's evaluation of the Social-Democratic Party of Poland and Lithuania and criticism of its mistakes, stages of the struggle of the Communist Party of Poland, the Polish Workers' Party and the Polish United Workers' Party for the triumph of the Leninist principles in the Polish working class movement.

The entire process of Party education must be linked with concrete present-day problems of the Party's struggle for fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan.

The bureaux of the Party committees which are obliged to discuss and approve the nomination of all tutors, are responsible for the organisation, the level of Party education and for the teaching personnel.

Local Party organisations must closely follow the curriculum, organise classes correctly, hear reports by

students on their studies, and report all shortcomings in the work of the Party educational network to the District Party committees.

District and City Party committees must institute permanent seminaries for teachers, the Secretary of the district committee being personally responsible for their work. Groups of lecturers and consultants for work with tutors engaged in mass Party education must be established. The Party study centres and also visiting groups for the purpose of consulting with tutors of rural Party classes and courses.

Party committees must provide facilities which will enable tutors to raise their theoretical level and with a view to training 20,000 tutors for the Party education network in the next two years. Full-time workers for the propaganda departments of party committees will be selected from among these trainees.

By decision of the Politburo, a "Party Education Bulletin" outlining methods and containing bibliographical guides, exchange of experience and popularising the achievements of Party education in the C.P.S.U. (B) will be issued, beginning with December this year.

By decision of the Politburo an evening university of Marxism-Leninism will be opened in Warsaw this year mainly for working intelligentsia. Lectures at this university will be read by the teaching personnel of the Higher Party School the Institute of the Central Party Committee for training scientific cadres.

This year, the Politburo has decided to increase the number of students in education network to 400,000.

PLENUM OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF BULGARIA

A plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria was held on November 8.

Expressing the unanimous desire and will of the Party and the working people of Bulgaria, the Plenum unanimously elected as General Secretary of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, Vylko Tchervenkov, tried and worthy continuer of Georgi Dimitrov's cause and faithful disciple of the great Stalin.

Todor Jivkov was elected candidate member of the Political Bureau. The Plenum also discussed and adopted decisions on a number of organisational matters.

30th ANNIVERSARY OF AUSTRALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

The Australian Communist Party—vanguard of the working class of Australia—celebrated its 30th anniversary on October 30th.

The 30 years of the Australian Communist Party have been years of tireless struggle on behalf of the working class, for democratic liberties for the Australian people. This struggle has earned for the Party the love and respect of the working class and all progressives in Australia.

In these 30 years of persistent struggle against capital, against the Right Social Democratic betrayers of

working class interests and against opportunism in its own ranks, the Australian Communist Party has become a formidable force which scares the Australian bourgeoisie and Anglo-American imperialists who seek to turn Australia into a military base for crushing the national liberation movement in Asia and Oceania.

It is not accidental that, just now, the Australian bourgeoisie in the person of Menzies, acting on American orders, has intensified the attacks on the Communist Party. Following the persecution of the Party leaders, the Menzies Government resorted to an act of infamy which evoked a wave of strikes and indignation on the part of the Australian working class. The 30th anniversary of the Party coincided with the enactment of a law which makes the Party illegal. Menzies is organising police raids on Party premises and confiscating documents and literature.

Progressive circles throughout the world reacted with indignation to these criminal acts of the Australian bourgeoisie, acts carried out on direct orders from Wall Street in return for the financial aid accorded Menzies for turning Australian manpower into cannon-fodder.

The Australian Communist Party received numerous messages of greeting from many fraternal Communist Parties on the occasion of its anniversary.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF RUMANIAN WORKERS' PARTY MEETING DEVOTED TO PARTY EDUCATION

The Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party recently held a meeting of leaders of propaganda departments of Regional and a number of District Party committees in connection with the beginning of the academic year in Party schools.

The decisions of the Central Committee concerning the results of the previous academic year and preparations for the 1950-51 year resulted in better organisation of studies and improved the quality of lectures and classes. In the new academic year, classes studying the "Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U. (B)" and biographies of Lenin and Stalin have an enrolment of 42,500 Party members; 86,200 members attend evening classes, and 123,400 attend classes on current politics.

Contrary to past years, considerable attention was devoted this year to training propagandists. The network of Party consultation centres has been greatly extended. These centres systematically arrange lectures and discussions designed to improve the qualifications of propagandists, and also provide consultation for those studying Marxism-Leninism independently, and those attending classes and courses.

The meeting heard reports, on the organisation and work of the classes and courses, on their role in strengthening Party life and in the struggle for Socialism and peace, and also reports on the significance of independent study as the main method of mastering

Marxism-Leninism. A report was also submitted on the present phase of the class struggle in Rumania the report being based on the work of Comrade Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej, General Secretary of the Rumanian Workers' Party.

IMMEDIATE TASKS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF SWEDEN

The resolution, "For Peace, Bread and Democracy", adopted by the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Sweden held on October 28-30, contains an estimate of the present international situation and outlines the following tasks of the Party:

1. To conduct active educational work among the people of Sweden with the aim of bringing home to them the danger of a new war and of rallying the masses to struggle for peace, for prohibition of the atomic weapon, and all-round reduction of all types of armaments. The resolution stressed that all aggression, outside interference in the domestic affairs of the peoples, and war propaganda in any shape or form must be condemned.

2. To strive to ensure that the Government pursues a foreign policy free from alliances, adheres to the United Nations Charter, dissociates itself from America intervention in the Far East and breaks with the bloc of Marshallised countries; and to support the proposal for unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon and other proposals aimed at disarmament for easing international tension and ensuring peace throughout the world.

3. To rally all whose standard of living is threatened for a resolute struggle for higher wages, against increased prices and for a real improvement in the standard of living.

4. To mobilise the people for defence of our national cultural heritage, for democratic rights and liberties, which are endangered by American aggression, to break the power of finance capital and establish genuine people's rule in our country.

“PEACE MARCHES” IN COLOMBIA

Overcoming thousands of difficulties, partisans of peace in Colombia organised highly successful “peace marches” for the purpose of getting more signatures to the Stockholm Appeal. The “marches” were held in Bogota—the capital—and also in Medellin and Cali. In the first stage of the “peace marches” which finished at Bogota, thirteen teams bearing the honourable names of Luis Carlos Prestes, Eugene Dennis, Joliot-Curie, Maurice Thorez, Kim Ir Sen, Dolores Ibarruri, Togliatti, Mao Tse-tung and others, competed for the best results in collecting signatures. During the “marches” the teams collected thousands of signatures and are now carrying out the assignments of the second stage. Although 17 members of the teams were arrested by the police, the peace partisans are determined to collect tens of thousands of signatures in honour of the Second World Peace Congress.

FIRST CONGRESS OF PEACE PARTISANS IN CHILE

Peace partisans in Chile held their first congress in Santiago recently. The 630 delegates present at the Congress represented, among other organisations, the Union of Chilean Intelligentsia, the Writers' Union, the National Junta of Office Workers, the Chilean Confederation of Labour (affiliated to the W.F.T.U.). The main decisions adopted at the Congress were: to secure withdrawal of the Government's signature to the Pacts signed in Rio de Janeiro and Bogota; Government approval of the Stockholm Appeal.

By the opening of their Congress, Chile's Peace supporters had collected 230,000 signatures to the Stockholm Appeal. The newspaper "Democracia" is widely popularising the slogans: "Not a single soldier for other countries!", "Our army was formed solely for defence of the homeland!", "No participation in war adventures!".

DELEGATES FROM MEXICO

Mexico is represented at the Second World Peace Congress by such well-known democrats as Dr. Carlos Noble, General Secretary of the Mexican Peace Committee; Vicente Lombardo Toledano, President of the Latin American Confederation of Labour and Vice-President of the World federation of Trade Unions; Juan Manuel Elizondo, Senator and outstanding working class leader; Dr. Eulalia Gizman, historian; Dr. Ismael Cosío Villegas, physician; and others.

By October 18, over 420,000 signatures to the Stockholm Appeal had been collected in Mexico. A campaign for more signatures was held between October 20 and November 10.

ACTIVE PEACE STRUGGLE IN CUBA

Although the Government, continuing its fascist attacks against the Constitutional democratic liberties, issued orders for the arrest of all people collecting signatures to the Stockholm Appeal, 700,000 signatures had been collected in Cuba by the middle of October.

The collection of signatures was stepped up in connection with the preparations for the Second World Peace Congress.

**FOR BROAD UNITY AND NATIONAL
SOLIDARITY OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE.
Luigi Longo, Deputy General Secretary,
Italian Communist Party**

The war policy of the de Gasperi Government in Italy, aimed at re-arming the country, is leading to a lower standard of living for the working people, making inroads on their rights and restricting democratic liberties.

The Government's social legislation, for example, in agriculture, far from helping to solve the main problems facing the country, on the contrary, impedes a solution. Its agrarian laws are a step backward compared with the gains achieved in the struggle by the peasant masses; these laws contain provisions for cutting to the minimum the amount of land earmarked for distribution among the peasants and for allocating the worst land to poor peasants; their aim is to split the masses of peasants and to secure a purchase price for the landowners in excess of the real price for land.

For several years past, the main branches of Italian industry have experienced a difficult time. The demands of the workers and of broad sections of the population to protect national industry were ignored by the Government which, on the contrary, fully supported the big industrialists who have but one concern—higher profits.

The lack of capital investments in industry is now aggravated by orientation on the policy of re-armament, openly and brazenly demanded by Dayton, American

“Marshall Plan” administrator, and which will result in a further deterioration of the already difficult situation in the national economy. The withdrawal of capital investments from peace-time production will not reduce unemployment; on the contrary, it will reduce consumption by the people, will cause immeasurable and ever-growing economic damage, and will accentuate the increasing colonial subordination of our country to foreign military interests.

The interests of the country are the very opposite of this policy. Italy needs, above all, metallurgical production which can be completely consumed by the Italian home market. If the existing factories were fully utilised and if there was no trade discrimination in relation to the U.S.S.R. and the People’s Democracies, the Italian metallurgical industry could produce four million tons of steel a year, that is, twice the present output, a figure fully documented in the Labour plan drawn up by the Italian General Confederation of Labour. Agriculture needs 85,000 tractors. Our shipyards could build one million tons of shipping which could replenish the Italian mercantile marine and would result in replacement of the un-economic, low-speed American shipping imposed on the country. The production of machine-tools now strangled by the absurd imports from abroad could find a sale in all backward branches of the country’s enemy. The same holds true for the output of railway and telephone equipment, of fertilisers, the prices of which could be reduced by one-third, for the textile production which could be increased 60 per cent, for the building sector which is able to guarantee the construction of 750,000 rooms a year (more than twice the volume of present construction) and for the output of electric energy

which could be doubled by building hydro-electric stations and steam-power stations.

The plan drawn up by the General Confederation of Labour shows that economic advance of this kind can be realised by fully utilising the available factories, raw materials and the available manpower and that, as things are at present, this would be a serious means of avoiding crisis, poverty and hardship, and could provide work for one million unemployed.

In contrast to this, the Government policy, based on an insufficient utilisation of existing industrial capacity—ranging from 30 per cent (shipbuilding) to 74 per, cent (output of fertilisers)—results in an unemployment figure three times greater than that for 1938 and accounts for 2 million fully unemployed and as many more on short-time. Growing unemployment is accompanied by a sharp intensification in the exploitation of employed workers.

Profits are absolutely fabulous. In 1949, the owners of the Montecatini, Snia Viscosa and Pirelli enterprises received respectively a monthly profit of 135,175 and 185 thousand lire from each worker, that is, five-six times more than the worker received in wages!

These scandalous profits are attained by capitalists by means of intricate and refined forms of super-exploitation. Employers are robbing workers in the real sense of the term by reducing the number of workers, on the one hand, and by intensifying the rhythm of production on the other; by calculating the rate for piecework no higher than that of the daily wage; by paying less for overtime than for ordinary work. This super-exploitation, based on a maximum reduction in the number of workers, results in growing unemployment and in lower wages for those who have

work.

The average monthly wage is now 23,500 lire, the average wage of a textile worker, 19,000 lire, The average monthly wage of an agricultural labourer in Lombardy is 13,346 lire, in Calabria it slumps to the incredible sum of 3,868 lire. The earnings of youth and of women workers in industry range from 12 to 14 thousand lire and sometimes reach only a few thousand lire a month. Clearly such earnings can in no way provide decent living conditions and do not permit a worker to provide for an average family of four. According to official figures for August, 54,640 lire a month are essential to keep a family of four. Of this sum, 36,648 lire go for food. There is hardly a single Italian worker able to provide even food alone, for his family. Statistics show that in 1948 consumption of flour products, meat, fish, eggs and fats declined considerably compared with 1936-1939. As for the consumption of manufactured goods, Italy has the lowest level of consumption in Europe.

In Italy there are 3,500,000 people registered on the "poor list", i.e. people suffering from chronic malnutrition who have no work and receive no unemployment benefit.

This situation is reflected throughout the economy and especially in commercial activities in the country which is experiencing ever greater difficulties as is evident from the vastly growing number of bankruptcies and unmet cheques.

The situation is becoming intolerable not only for the workers, but also for the small traders, handicraftsmen and office employers, i.e. for all who live by their own labour.

The way out of this catastrophic position, which only

the Government can describe as “becoming healthier,” is to change the old and backward economic structure of the country, carry out a profound agrarian reform, which would immediately provide land for all who need it, increase industrial output and modernise the enterprises, nationalise the big monopolies which retard the development of production, expand the home market and increase consumption by means of reform, wide-scale capital investment in peace industry and by full employment.

But to achieve these aims it is necessary to exert pressure on the Government so that it should abandon its present policy, abandon rearmament which adds to the difficulties and privations; renounce the policy of subordination to the selfish interests of the employers and bar the way to the policy of the Confederation of Industrialists—a policy of low wages, dismissals and super-exploitation.

The policy of the Government—a policy fatal for the nation—is counterposed by the proposals and demands of the working people which are reflected in the Labour Plan, a plan for national solidarity, for restoring the country, for freedom and democracy, since freedom and democracy are empty words when the entire State apparatus is designed only for the purpose of strangling the initiative of the masses and for the defence of clear-cut anti-national interests.

The fact that the Government needs repressive laws, a doubled police force, laws more reactionary than those of the fascists, and even the private police of the industrialists and landlords to defend their actions and authority, proves its anti-national character and a desire to bring about, by means of its policy, civil disorder and civil war.

The tragic situation of the masses of the people demands that measures be taken in both parliament and the country to strengthen national solidarity and unity, as emphasised time and again by Comrade Togliatti. The basis for these measures is the Labour Plan of the Italian General Confederation of Labour. But, since circumstances do not wait, it is necessary, in every concrete case of an offensive against the living standard of the working people—attempts to curtail production, etc.—take immediate measures which, although not foreseen by the Plan, can be included in it.

With this aim in view, the Communists call on all citizens to make a profound study of the situation in certain economic zones and categories with a view to elaborating concrete proposals and of advancing and carrying out various specific measures.

To carry out this work, we must make use of the experience gained in the peace campaign, take into account certain moments of the struggle in various localities, when, around the immediate demands of the working people, a united front of different categories of the population was established, as in Savone, for example, where the struggle of the shipyard workers was supported by proclaiming a day of “civil disobedience” organised by the local chamber of commerce.

The numerous and varied types of activity of each Party, trade union and mass organisation must correspond to the considerable number of different tasks. Every form of sectarianism and isolation must be resolutely ruled out.

The present situation is characterised by the desire of the industrialists to carry out the dismissal of tens of thousands of workers on an even bigger scale,

particularly in the metallurgical industry. These efforts must be actively and resolutely opposed and the national industry protected. It is particularly essential to insist on, and to achieve, a complete ban on dismissals, at least during the winter, in anticipation of the realisation of the Labour Plan which will make it possible to reduce unemployment. It is not a question of placing orders for war equipment with industry, for this kind of treatment would only aggravate the ailment, but of insisting that the Government should distribute in the State branches of industry the urgently needed orders for ships, railway equipment and agricultural machinery.

Many battles have been fought recently for bread and work. But too often these have developed in response to the enemy's offensive. The task now is to win the initiative in upholding present-day vital problems, resolutely and ceaselessly to combat super-exploitation, demand respect for agreements to prevent the various swindling manipulations of the employers in the sphere of wages, to insist on wages corresponding to the necessary subsistence minimum and the establishment of an obligatory minimum wage and control over profits.

In order to reduce unemployment and poverty in the countryside, it is necessary to intensify the struggle for the immediate and general transfer of land to peasants deprived of land, to prevent the harmful consequences of the clerical reforms now being carried out and which are detrimental to the interests of the peasants who already possess land, and to secure substantial changes in the Christian Democratic laws in favour of the peasants.

To combat the growing poverty in town and

countryside, it is necessary to achieve;—a ban on evictions, allowances for all unemployed denied benefit, a hundred per cent increase in unemployment benefits during the winter months, and higher pay for the lower officer ranks in the army.

With this as our basis, we are working for the extension of national solidarity and of the struggle to defend not the parasitic and selfish interests of the monopolists, but the interests of all social strata of the nation in order to solve the more urgent social problems confronting the country in the spirit of unity and national solidarity, in order to solve the fundamental problems of our economic structure and our future.

Our work to extend national solidarity means struggle since the aims advanced cannot be carried without resolutely resisting the parasitic, conservative and selfish interests of the monopoly groups, without combating the fatal economic and finance policy of the Government, action against the all-out offensive of the Government and the already miserably low standard of living of the working masses, against the Government which intends to use the meagre resources of the country for rearmament, to suppress democratic and constitutional liberties, and prepare for war.

PRINT-SHOP INSPECTORS CHECKING QUALITY OF EDITION OF VOLUME VII OF COMRADE STALIN'S WORKS



The Publishing House of the Rumanian Workers' Party has printed Volume VII of Comrade Stalin's Works and Volume XX of V. I. Lenin's Works.

Photo: Print-shop inspectors checking quality of edition of Volume VII of Comrade Stalin's Works.

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ROMANIA-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP MONTH

A Rumania-Soviet Friendship Month was held in the Rumanian People's Republic from October 7 to November 7.

In Bucharest, the exhibition "Soviet Socialist Republics" drew nearly 300,000 visitors. Numerous exhibitions, reflecting the creative endeavour of the Soviet peoples in building Communism and in defending peace, were opened throughout the country. A technical-industrial exhibition testifying to the remarkable growth of industry in the Rumanian People's Republic as a result of the aid rendered by the Soviet Union, was opened in Bucharest.

The Friendship Month contributed to spreading Soviet experience. What became known as "Innovator days", that is, days devoted to popularising the methods of work of Soviet Stakhanovites and to exchanging correspondence with them, were held in many towns. A visiting group of Soviet Stakhanovites relating their experiences to workers in the main enterprises.

The week, October 21-28, was held as Soviet Book Week. A Soviet film festival was held under the auspices of "ARLUS" (Rumania-Soviet Friendship Solidarity), the trade unions and other popular organisations.

The "ARLUS" Congress, held on November 35, was a powerful expression of the desire of the Rumanian people for still stronger friendship with the Soviet Union and for a more active struggle for peace.

The visit of the delegation of Soviet science and cultural workers, headed by Academician K. M. Bykov, was a big event in the cultural life of the country. The delegation visited Rumanian Institutes and cultural

establishments.

Performances by the State Folk-Dance Ensemble of the Georgian Soviet-Socialist Republic, concerts by the Sveshnikov Choir of Russian Folk-Song and also concerts by Soviet artists were a great success.

Hundreds of thousands of working people took part in the Rumania-Soviet Friendship Month.

YUGOSLAV YOUTH FIGHT FASCIST TITO-RANKOVIC CLIQUE. M. Nedeljkovic

The colonial dependence of Yugoslavia betrayed by the fascist Tito clique to the American-British imperialists, has severely affected the position of the working youth in the country. Carrying out the Wall Street orders aimed at preparing a new war, and seeking to secure high profits for the transatlantic imperialists, the espionage fascist Tito-Rankovic clique is subjecting young people to cruel exploitation. It drives young workers, peasants, soldiers, students and even school pupils to unpaid forced labour:—building airfields, strategic motor-roads, to factories and mines, lumber camps, etc. In 1949, some 240,000 young men and women, forcibly mobilised by the Titoites, and also 120,000 soldiers were working on the Trieste-Belgrade highway alone.

The young people driven to forced labour live in appalling conditions. Large numbers of them contract various diseases due to hunger, physical exhaustion, emaciation and inhuman living conditions and lack of elementary medical assistance. Many of them die. Striking proof of this is provided by the fact that 420 young men and women died in a period of six months during construction of the Samac-Sarajevo highway.

The working youth are sent to forced labour to secure a greater output of the copper, lead, iron and other raw materials with which the Titoites supply the imperialists for the new war being prepared by them. The Titoites demand that the peasant youth should produce the maximum grain, meat and other agricultural products for sale to the capitalist countries

which are engaged in war preparations against the U.S.S.R. The Titoites demand from the student youth that in addition to forced labour they should also justify before the people the merciless exploitation of the working population, that they describe the treachery of the Tito clique and the bartering of Yugoslavia's independence as "independent development" of the country and independent "building of Socialism".

However, it is now clear to all that there can be no talk of Yugoslavia's independence when Tito openly joins the "Marshall Plan," when the American imperialists act as masters in the country and when, on their orders, the Titoites are erecting strategic installations for attack against the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies. American capital to which the Tito clique has betrayed the country, does not need an industrial free Yugoslavia; it needs Yugoslavia as a war base; as a country whose peoples are assigned by the imperialists the role of cannon-fodder in a war against the camp of peace and Socialism.

The working youth of Yugoslavia, loyal to its people and to its liberator and defender—the Soviet Union—, to the front of peace and democracy, regards the wresting of its country from the camp of Socialism as the loss of political and economic independence for Yugoslavia, and, consequently, is resolutely fighting against the fascist Tito clique. The growing active strength of the youth resistance is evident from the fact that the Tito secret police use ferocious measures of terror against the youth, Rankovic janissaries have thrown over 4,000 students into prison, where they are subjected to torture. At the end of 1948, after the publication of the Information Bureau Resolution "Concerning the Situation in the Communist Party of Yugoslavia" nearly

4,500 students were expelled from Yugoslav Universities. Nearly 3,900 students languish in concentration camps in Belgrade, Zabela, Batajnica, Podgorica, Lepoglava and elsewhere. Of 8,000 prisoners in the Lonj concentration camp, 2,000 are students.

The Rankovic secret police has organised in the Universities “black commissions” consisting of inveterate Titoites, supporters of the Chetniks and Ustashi, who expel the genuinely patriotic students and send them to jail. A similar situation prevails with regard to college and secondary school students. A group of students in the Berana college wrote as follows: “Our homes have been plundered, our food is meagre... In October and November last year, about two-thirds of the population in our district were either killed or arrested eight teachers and fifty students of our college were sent to an unknown destination”. In Macedonia, the Titoites arrested practically the entire youth in one of the villages in the Kocanski region because they refused to go to forced labour. In their savage fury the servants of imperialists do not spare even children. In Montenegro, the Titoites beat up a 70 year old woman—mother of a man who had fled from persecution—and set fire to the hair of her ten year old grand-daughter in an attempt to wrest from her the names of Communists who had visited their house. The Tito concentration camps are real murder camps. Those who succeed in getting out do so only with damaged lungs, injured kidneys, broken ribs, legs and arms, blind or deaf, in short, physically mutilated.

The Tito gang began the fascisation of the youth long ago. For this purpose it dissolved the Yugoslav Young Communist League and retained the “People’s Youth of Yugoslavia,” an organisation dominated by

loyal lackeys of the Tito clique, agents of the State Security Board (UDB). These traitors spread the fascist ideology of the imperialist warmongers among the youth, poison the minds of the young people with bourgeois nationalism and bellicose American films.

Poisoning the minds of the youth, the traitors seek to kill in the young people the spirit of resistance to the enslavement of Yugoslavia by the American-British imperialists and to prepare them as soldiers for war against the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies. With this aim in view all kinds of schools and courses have been formed where various trotskyite, anti-Marxist ideas are propagated in the guise of Marxism-Leninism. Teaching the Russian language is forbidden in schools, and books by Soviet writers and Marxist literature are withdrawn from circulation. The Titoites no longer conceal the aims of their "educational" work, for example, Marko Saric, Secretary of the "People's Youth of Yugoslavia" organisation in Zagreb University, addressing the students, said: "...Whether war is possible or not, our political work should be aimed at preparing for war".

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The youth of Yugoslavia, guided by Communists-internationalists, are rising in the liberation struggle against the Tito clique, in the struggle which is daily growing stronger, becoming more organised and developing into open clashes. Not infrequently, clashes take place between groups of people and the Titoite secret police. Many partisan groups have appeared in Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Following the example of their older comrades, the working youth

are offering ever more organised and resolute resistance to the Titoites as for instance at the munition works in Kragujevac, Sarajevo, Cacak; the army workshops in Novi Sad, Zagreb, Ljubliana, Rijeka and other places. Falling off in labour productivity and damage to machinery are becoming ever more widespread.

Led by the underground groups of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, now being restored, that working youth, with dignity and honour, are continuing the glorious militant traditions of the working class of Yugoslavia. They chalk militant slogans on the factory walls calling upon the people to intensify and extend the active struggle against the Tito clique, and put up portraits of Comrade Stalin, beloved friend of the youth. Besides organising collective youth action against the Titoites in the enterprises as was the case at the Senj mines, the underground activists call upon the youth not to enrol in the work-teams at all. In Croatia, the Titoites succeeded in mobilising 1,500 builders including of the anticipated 39,750. Of the 1,041 young workers who were to have signed contracts for work in the mines, a mere 32 signed and even these did so only under pressure. In five days, 5,670 young miners abandoned work in the "Bor" mines. The rural youth are supporting their comrades—the young workers in industry. They sabotage Titoite sowing "plans", purchases of grain, fats, meat, wool and other agricultural produce for they know that oil this material is earmarked for the imperialists in preparation for a new war.

The struggle of the student youth is part of the nation-wide fight against the Tito clique is developing on an ever greater scale. They are linking their struggle for better conditions with the fight for political rights

and democratisation of the universities. Last year more than twelve thousand students of the Belgrade University sabotaged the preliminary military training exams and exams in subjects designed to compromise Marxist theory and spread fascist ideology. Even the Titoites had to admit in their sheet "People's Student" of October 2 that among students there is an underestimation of the social science faculties (law and economics) and that the youth do not seek admission to these faculties. The youth of Yugoslavia do not want to listen to the counter-revolutionary, anti-Soviet lies of the Titoites; they study the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism independently, under the guidance of the Communists-internationalists.

The students, like the factory youth, take an active part in the struggle for peace, secretly collecting signatures to the Stockholm Appeal. They refuse to carry out work organised by the Titoites in the interests of American imperialists. Thus, of the 720 students at the engineering faculty in the Technical Institute, the Titoites could get only 73 to work.

The youth serving in the army are also rising against the Tito clique. Soldiers are damaging arms and equipment. Ninety per cent of the junior officers is demanding demobilisation, a fact admitted by the Titoite General Vukasin Micunovic. On the walls of barracks and mess rooms, slogans appear inscribed by Communists and patriots among the army youth. The slogan "Comrades, we shall never turn our arms against our people or against the Soviet Army-our liberator!" is a formidable warning to the Tito gang.

The factory, rural and student youth throughout Yugoslavia are boycotting preliminary military training and refuse to enter army training schools. The Titoite

sheet "Youth" admitted in its issue of June 15, this year, that "in Slovenia not a single youth applied for admission..." to these schools. In many places (Virovitico, Krizevca, Zadar and Pula) the youth in a body refused to study military subjects. The Titoites admit that in many districts 20 per cent of the rural youth fail to report for preliminary military training. Actually, far less reported last year, and Tito himself complained that in Bosnia the youth take no interest in army service. The youth even boycott the sports organisations which are being militarised by the Titoites. In Zagreb, the sports centre of Croatia, all the sports clubs together contain but 250 young people. And Zagreb is a city with eleven thousand students and thirty thousand secondary school pupils! The Titoites cannot make the youth participate in military training either by fines or prisons.

The youth in Yugoslavia are on an ever wider scale, developing the struggle against the Tito clique and they know that they are not alone. Tens of millions or members of the World Federation of Democratic Youth side with the heroic youth of Yugoslavia struggling against the fascist gang. Democratic youth representatives unanimously denounced the Tito-Rankovic clique at the Second World Congress held in Budapest in September 1949. Youth in France, Holland, Australia and other countries—former members of the voluntary work-brigades in Yugoslavia—have returned to the Titoite government the medals and other awards they received for work in these brigades. The Executive Committee of the World Federation of Democratic Youth has, in accordance with the charter of WFDY and by decision of its members, severed all connection with the leadership of the "People's Youth of Yugoslavia".

In answer to the Titoite preparations for war, the youth declare ever more resolutely that they will never wage war against the U.S.S.R. or the People's Democracies. Seeking to establish militant unity among all young people in Yugoslavia. The underground groups, working under the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia now being restored, make use of all forms of activity—demonstrations, meetings and conferences, mass protests, strikes, lectures, coalitions to the solidarity aid fund for fighting patriots. The factory, rural and student youth, consolidating their ranks, are rallying all the youth who love the Soviet Union and peace, who do not want to perish in the interests of the imperialists and the warmongers, under the slogan "Youth of Yugoslavia will never wage war against the U.S.S.R."

Together with the people, the youth of Yugoslavia, on an ever greater scale and in an ever more organised fashion, are struggling against the fascist Tito clique and its policy; they are confident of success in this arduous but just struggle.

INDUSTRY OF PEOPLE'S CHINA GROWS.

Wu Min

Today, one year after the founding of the Central People's Government, the Chinese workers have successfully laid the first milestone on the road leading to an independent industry serving the people.

Carrying out the Common Programme adopted at the People's Political Consultative Conference in September 1949, the Chinese workers, led by the Communist Party of China and the Central People's Government, have gone a long way towards rehabilitating and developing heavy industry, in restoring the textile and other light industries, and have taken the first steps towards basic long-term planning in the national economy. Rolled steel output, for instance, has been "restored to over seventy per cent of the highest level ever reached in China, coal to forty per cent, power installations to over one hundred per cent and textiles to over eighty per cent; a virtually new machine-building industry has made its appearance. And this restoration of output is being effected even while industrial equipment is still far behind needs. For example, in textiles in the Northeast, while the number of spindles is only sixty-six per cent of the level under the Japanese, output has already surpassed the highest Japanese level by forty-three per cent.

With the exception of Manchuria, where a start had already been made, industry as in a state of ruin and paralysis when, one short year ago, the people of China took back their country from the imperialists and internal reactionaries. Ninety per cent of the country's

iron and steel industry and half the power capacity were completely destroyed. Manchuria's industry, which had once attained impressive proportions, was seriously damaged by the Japanese and then by the Kuomintang hordes. When the whole of Manchuria was finally liberated in the winter of 1948, not a single major railway bridge remained intact, coal pits were flooded and many factory buildings had been levelled to the ground. Of the one hundred and seventy thousand workers formerly in Anshan, the largest iron and steel centre, only a few thousand remained, courageous men who stayed to guard the factories. The rest had either been forced by hunger to flee the city or had been forced into the Kuomintang army. Hardly a single factory was in working order in Chungking when the city was liberated last winter.

Now the picture is, one of new factories opening up all over the country, of the Government placing large orders with private undertakings and a tremendous enthusiasm among the workers, expressed in emulation campaigns and in efforts to raise output and improve quality.

Most striking is the speed with which the seriously damaged industries of the vital Northeast have been restored and developed in the past year. Coal production—a cornerstone of the entire restoration programme—has reached eighty-seven per cent of the peak 1944 output. This has been achieved, moreover, with fifty per cent less equipment in operation than in 1944. The iron and steel industry is turning out one million, six hundred thousand tons of pig iron and steel this year. In Manchuria, industrial output this year is anticipated to account for forty-three per cent of total production, compared with thirty-five per cent in 1949;

and this proportion has grown at a time when agricultural output too is rapidly shooting upwards. A solid foundation has been laid for realising the aim of making industrial output reach fifty-sixty per cent of the total output by 1952.

It is significant that it was in Nanking, not in industrial Manchuria, that in May of this year China produced its first set of turbine blades by the combined efforts of technicians, professors and workers. Turbine blades and machine tools are not the only examples of new products now being turned out on a scale never reached under the deliberately retarded (by foreign capital) industrial development of the past. New types of electric motors, high quality fertilisers, up-to-date agricultural equipment, drugs of various kinds are but a few items in the constantly growing list.

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One of the year's less obvious but basic triumphs is the steady adjustment of industry not in the interest of foreign markets, but towards satisfying the steadily growing home demand. In the main, China's industry had been built up by imperialist powers and comprador capitalists to serve not the Chinese people but their own interests. Exploitation for private profit led to one-sided development. Thus the manufacturing industry lagged behind raw material production, iron ore production greatly exceeded the country's rolled steel capacity. Heavy industry trailed behind light industry. Most industrial establishments were old-fashioned and of low efficiency. There was no serious training of technical personnel or skilled workers. In other words, Chinese industry had all the hallmarks of a colonial or

semi-colonial country.

Characteristic of the new developments in the past year is the change in the cotton industry. Raw cotton need no longer be imported in large quantities from abroad. The cotton mills, and this was typical, were concentrated by the imperialists in Shanghai and along the East coast, far from both home production of cotton and from the potential home market for the finished goods. Raw cotton production, in fact, has been developed to the point where thought is being given to a future export surplus. And in the latter half of this year, seventy per cent of Shanghai's finished cotton cloth output will be completely adapted to the needs of China's peasantry.

A native agricultural equipment industry has been encouraged all over the country to meet local needs. Thus, factories in Shansi Province are producing twelve thousand water wheels this year. Factories that not so long ago were producing war materials for the Kuomintang, are now catering for the local demand in agricultural implements. Fertiliser, insecticide and cement plants are being built in a number of provinces.

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The military and political victories achieved under the leadership of the Communist Party, provide, of course, the essential basis. As Vice-Chairman Liu Shao-Chi put it in his May Day speech this year: "The imperialists have been driven out of China and the many prerogatives of the imperialists have been abolished. China's industry from now on will not suffer from the competition of the cheap commodities of the imperialists. China's raw materials will, first of all,

supply the needs of her own industry. This removes one of the biggest obstacles that has hindered the development of China's industry during the past hundred years".

The Central People's Government worked out, at the beginning of the year, preliminary plans for the allocation of available vital raw materials, fuel and power and equipment to essential industry. It allocated as much as could be spared from other equally basic tasks for investment. Dozens of conferences were convened which seized on every bit of experience that was of value, and solicited the opinions of all sections of the people. The People's Government provided loans at low rates of interest to essential private industry and signed contracts for long term orders. In this way, for example, it pulled the privately owned mining and shipping industries of Chungking- out of the mire and put the silk industry on its feet again.

State-owned industry, key sector in the economy, set a pace that infused new life into all other sections of industry and trade. Government orders for new machinery, for example, amount to 70 per cent of the total capacity of the country's machine-building industry. Sixty per cent of the capacity of private engineering firms in Shanghai and eighty per cent in Tientsin are working on Government orders; a similar picture could be given of textile mills, flour mills and other important production.

Thus, the People's Government is solving one complicated problem after another. Slowly but surely it is overcoming what in spring was the terrible problem of unemployment in Shanghai and in a number of other cities, unemployment caused largely by switching China's production and trade from their former colonial

parasitic character to serve the needs of the people.

Railroad rehabilitation and development occupy a special place. During the past twelve months this work has had a tremendous effect on industrial revival. Many of the lines had not been working since the beginning of the anti-Japanese war. Rails had been carted away, the road-beds levelled and in places, planted with crops. Bridges and tunnels had, in most cases been blown up by the retreating Kuomintang armies.

Yet by January 1st 1950, the last major trunk line of 2300 kilometres, linking Peking with Canton, was re-opened to traffic. For the first time in thirteen years all the trunk lines of the country were in working order.

In addition to restoration, a beginning has been made with the building of new lines. The new Chungking-Chengtou line, 530 kilometres long, is bringing an upsurge in industry and trade to the whole Southwest. Freight rates have been unified and reduced. Specially low rates have been arranged for industrial goods. A high level of efficiency, service and safe running has been attained.

The great and selfless aid given by the Soviet Union to the people of China is of immense significance for the development of the national economy of China. Another important factor in explaining the strides made this year is the assistance given by Soviet technicians. They gave unstintedly all the technical experience they had accumulated in thirty-three years of building Socialism. Output at Anshan Steel Mill, the biggest in the country, jumped by 21 per cent above the highest level ever reached at the plant within three months of the arrival of Soviet experts. Under their guidance the Huai River railway bridge which has a span of several hundred metres was completely rebuilt in two months.

Sino-Soviet friendship is undoubtedly a primary factor in the rehabilitation of China's economy.

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The biggest share of the credit for what has been done must go to China's labouring masses, and more particularly to the industrial workers—the organised railwaymen, miners, steel workers, textile mill operatives and the rest of China's working class. Their guide has been their intense patriotism and political consciousness, with the Communist Party fulfilling its role of vanguard and leader. Last September, the famous new record movement began, touched off by Chao Kuo-yu, a Chinese Stakhanov. In the past eleven months, new records have been made in industry by sixty four thousand workers, collectively or individually. By the end of the period, the main emphasis shifted from new individual records to new collective records, from increasing labour intensity to improvements in tools and machinery.

The workers know they are the masters of the country and have shown they understand the effort needed to put the country on its feet. Skilled workers rapidly pass on their know-how to others. In March and April this year, sixty thousand young workers were trained in Manchuria's factories and mines through the arrangements made between, skilled workers and apprentices. Technical schools have been established in most of the major industrial enterprises. Government subsidies are going to the enlarging of technical training facilities in the universities.

Trade union membership has grown to over four millions. National trade unions have, during the past

year, been established for railway workers, seamen, transport workers, postal workers, etc.; while the first steps have been taken to link up on a national scale the local unions in metal work, coal mining, machine tool manufacture and food processing. These unions have played a key role in bringing democracy into the factories. Workers representative committees and factory administrative committees have been set up in one thousand of the major factories and mines throughout the country. Workers are taking part in management in the case of state-owned factories and in labour-capital consultation in the case of private industry. The new trade-union law enacted in July, puts the official seal on the actual position of the working class in China.

Improvements have been recorded for the majority of the workers, especially in the more important centres of industry.

All these results of industrial revival are but a beginning, the first preliminary steps towards a radical increase in the living standard of the country. But the way forward is clear and each step taken reveals more clearly the brilliant future opened up by the liberation of China from imperialism and feudalism.

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China's workers are in the lead in the fight for peace and see in the growing aggression of the U.S. imperialists an obstruction to their fruitful work.

They are replying to the U.S. imperialists by intensifying their productive efforts.

The successes of the Chinese people in the rehabilitation and development of industry are proof of their unshakable determination to develop and

strengthen China's economy and to transform China from an agricultural country to an industrial-agricultural country.

BOOK REVIEW

TRUTH ABOUT KOREA

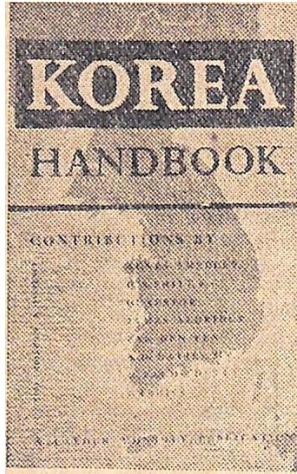
“Korea Handbook”, published by the Editorial Board of the “Labour Monthly”,*) the well-known Marxist magazine published in London, is a mine of information concerning the role and significance of the heroic struggle waged by the Korean people against the American invaders and their satellites.

The purpose of the book as explained in the introduction, is to expose the “systematic suppression and misrepresentation, on a scale unparalleled since Nazism” which “has sought to hide from general knowledge the truth about the Korean people and their struggle for freedom.”

The book re-establishes the truth about Korea. It opens with a table of dates which contains the fact that the first American naval bombardment of the Korean coast took place in 1871, for the purpose of imposing on the Korean people one of the notorious unequal treaties which were then the fashion of the imperialist Powers in relation to the peoples of the East.

Another date noted in the table is the 1905 Secret Protocol in which the Wall Street imperialists recognised the Japanese seizure of Korea in return for the Japanese imperialists recognising American suzerainty in the Philippines.

* “Korea Handbook” A Labour Monthly Publication. London, 1950. pp. 96.



Contributors to the Handbook include the late Agnes Smedley, eminent American writer who was hounded to a premature death by the Washington witch-hunters; the Australian writer, James Aldridge; D. N. Pritt; S. O. Davies, Labour M. P.; and Palme Dutt, editor of Labour Monthly.

Agnes Smedley who, as a writer, spent many years in the Far East, and whose progressive views had earned for her the undying hatred of the MacArthur gang, wrote the following words shortly before her death and three months before the Americans began their war of aggression against the Korean people.

“A dreadful war plot is being hatched in the Far East... yet the secret forces behind this plot are not yet known to the people of the world... To expose and protest... and to appeal to the people of America... is the role of every peaceable man of the Western world.”

It would be no exaggeration to say that Agnes Smedley, who died in England last spring, exiled from her native America, was one of the first casualties in

Wall Street's Far Eastern war plot.

D. N. Pritt, in a fully documented contribution, shows how the Wall Street plot developed into naked American aggression.

He quotes the statement made in Washington by the puppet Syngman Rhee, as far back as July 24, 1948: "The march on the North is the most important task."

Rhee would hardly have made that statement, Pritt comments, without the approval of his masters, the U.S. Government.

Basing himself exclusively on statements made by Rhee, General Roberts (chief of the American Military Mission in South Korea), John Foster Dulles, Truman and other Washington warlords,—Pritt, with merciless logic, unwinds the web of intrigue and plotting which ended in naked military aggression against the Korean people and which has greatly increased the danger of a third world war.

The courageous stand taken by S. O. Davies, Labour Member of Parliament, and his efforts to get the truth about the Korean war to the rank and file of the British Labour Party, are clearly expressed in his contribution to the Handbook.

"From the never-ending stream of letters and messages that I have received," Davies writes, "it is clear that the profoundest feelings... of the British people are opposed to war".

Denouncing the policy of the Bevins and Attlees and their ilk for their support of "the rabid, blatant imperialism of America", Davies says that it only requires such profound anti-war feeling to be set in motion in the form of a united campaign for peace, for the desires of millions to be made effective.

In the final chapter, Palme Dutt shows that the war

in Korea is a combined assault of the imperialist powers under United States monopolists.

The combined South Korea puppet army (100,000 strong, trained and equipped by the Americans) and United States forces proved unable to conquer the Korean people. More American divisions were rushed to Korea; the American 7th Fleet and units of the British, Australian and Canadian fleets bombarded and destroyed Korean towns; hundreds of airplanes were flown to Korea from the United States, Britain, Canada, Australia and other countries; reinforcements of ground troops were sent in frantic haste from New Zealand, Turkey, Thailand and other U.S. satellites—actually, troops and armaments from 14 States have been mustered by the Wall Street imperialists against the people of Korea.

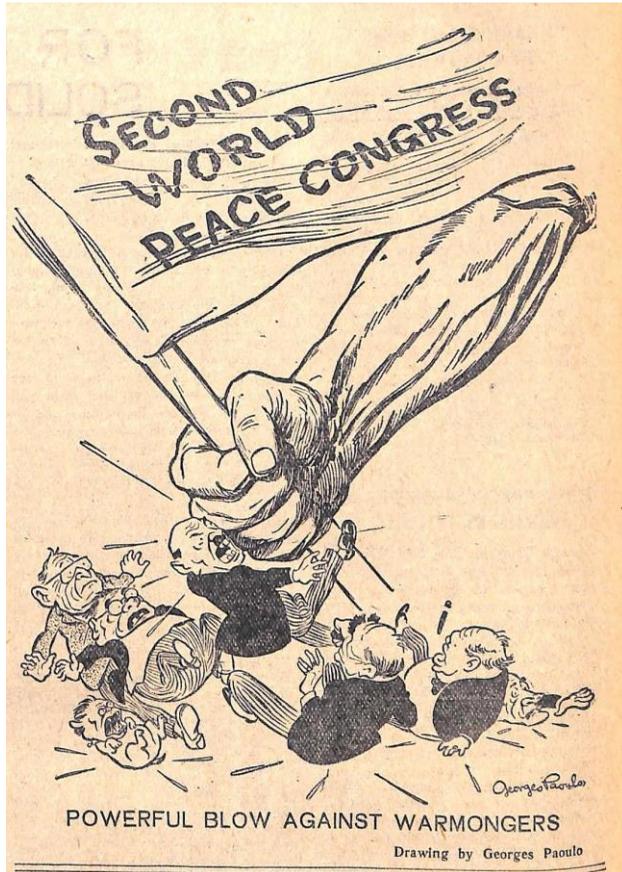
“In the long annals of imperialist crime and banditry against the freedom of the nations”, writes Palme Dutt, “no lower level has been reached than in the present assault of American imperialism and its satellites against Korea.”

Korean Handbook, with its facts, its documentation and its profound humanism, will fan the flames of the working people’s wrath against the American imperialist criminals and their foul associates.

The editorial board of the Labour Monthly has provided the partisans of peace with an arsenal of facts of inestimable value in combating the warmongers and which will help to bring more and more people into the ranks of active fighters for peace.

J. B.

**SECOND WORLD PEACE CONGRESS—
POWERFUL BLOW AGAINST
WARMONGERS. Drawing by Georges
Paoulo**



POLITICAL NOTES

LABOUR RULERS—ENEMIES OF PEACE

The British Prime Minister Attlee has just carried out a large-scale operation. He headed an army of police against peace messengers—the elected representatives of the peoples of 72 countries who were on their way to Sheffield for the Second World Peace Congress. Attlee granted permission for the World Peace Congress to be held in England because he feared the indignation of the British people of whose indomitable striving for peace he is well aware. But he feared still more the wrath of his Washington masters who insisted that the Congress be broken up. And then, in the mercenary mind of the Labour politician there was born an “ingenious plan”. 1. To allow the Congress to be held in England (the wishes of the people would be gratified); 2. To prevent the delegates from landing in England (Washington’s orders, would be fulfilled).

Thereafter began one of the most shameful pages in the history of Labour rule in Britain. The British Prime Minister taking upon himself the role of Chief of Gendarmerie, ordered the detention and arrest of delegates arriving in Britain for the Congress. The operation proceeded. British newspapers reported beneath banner headlines: “Police Descend on London Docks”; “Security Officers on Guard at Ports”: “Peace Airbridge Cut”, “Peace Army Repulsed”!

Police-socialist Attlee revealed to the people of Britain his true face—the face of a traitor to his people, lackey of the monopolists of Wall Street, an enemy of

peace and inveterate warmonger.

Such are facts, and no slander by the Labourites can erase them from the minds of the peace-loving peoples. Of the first 400 entry visas requested for Congress delegates, 200 were refused. Mme Palak Tarazi, who after many trials was granted a British visa, was brazenly detained upon arrival from Syria and then ordered to leave the country. Permission for planes specially chartered to take Congress delegates to their destination, granted earlier by the British Government, was unceremoniously withdrawn. Entry visas were refused to such eminent political figures and also personalities in the realms of religion, culture, science and literature as Nenni, Jean Laffitte, Emi Siao, Anna Seghers, Arnold Zweig, Ives Farge, General Jara, Alexander Fadeyev, Ilya Ehrenburg, D'Astier de la Vigerie, Abbé Plojhar, Professor Donini, Tita Ruffo, Einaudi, Hodinova-Spurna and others.

More than that, this rabid police-socialist went the limit in insolence: he ordered the detention in Dover of the Chairman of the Bureau of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, the renowned scientist, Academician Joliot-Curie and his expulsion from Britain. In this way Attlee insulted not only the Permanent Committee but also those hundreds of millions of people of goodwill who are active in the peace movement.

The British Government,—as justly pointed out by the Bureau of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress—, not satisfied with refusing visas to leading representatives of certain delegations, tried to prevent the realisation of the desire, pressed by all sections of society, that representatives of different

sections of the population of America and the countries of Western Europe be given the possibility of meeting representatives of the U.S.S.R., the Chinese People's Republic and representatives of the People's Democracies, who, jointly, are seeking a basis and means for solving the question of the co-existence of the different systems while respecting the national independence of the peoples.

Yes, Messieurs Attlees and Bevins do not want peace. What is more, they fear peace! Peaceful co-existence of the different systems is not to their liking, they need war. It is exactly this that they have demonstrated by their police operations to frustrate the Second World Peace Congress. Neither the people of Britain, nor the steadily growing movement or peace partisans in all countries will ever forget this!

Attlee and Bevin bear the brand of warmongers. They will not efface Jesuitical casuistry about the Peace Congress scheduled for Sheffield being a Communist Congress: everybody knows that neither Nenni, Secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, the German writer, Arnold Zweig, nor General Jara and the representatives of various Churches are Communists. They are men who are fighting for peace, and for this reason alone, Attlee, the U.S. gendarme, refused them permission to visit Sheffield for the Peace Congress.

The rulers of Britain who shrieked about the "one-sided" nature of the Congress denied entrance into Britain for the Congress not only to Communists but also to people who are far removed from Communism.

The Permanent Committee suggested to Attlee that he should address the Congress, since he had grieved so much about its "one-sided" nature. And how did the

“critic” react? Like a coward, he turned down the offer, because he feared a public debate with the champions of peace.

But what is most disgusting in all these actions of the British “Socialist” rulers is that the very idea of the “police operation against the partisans of peace” carried out by them was not their idea but that of their Washington masters who, in their turn, parrot the lunatic fascist fuehrer who came to such an inglorious end. Only obtuse Wall Street businessman could bring themselves to believe that it is possible by means of police batons to “close down” such an invincible movement as the movement of the peoples in defence of peace. Wall Street set the pace for Attlee by preventing prominent American delegates, including Howard Fast, from leaving for the Congress. Wall Street ordered the Cuban authorities to arrest 200 delegates, including Lombardo Toledano, one of the outstanding men in public life in Latin America.

As is known, Wall Street’s “Cuban Operation” failed. Mass pressure by the people forced the Cuban puppets of Washington to set free the messengers of peace. The “British operation” to break up the Congress likewise failed ignominiously.

It so happens that there are countries in the world where there is no fear of the partisans of peace. The Government of democratic Poland hospitably opened wide its doors to the messengers of the peace-loving peoples, regardless of their views and convictions. The Polish Government has no fear of the partisans of peace, because it is fighting for peace and the security of peoples itself.

The Congress opened in heroic Warsaw—one of the

fortresses which the savage evil forces of fascism were unable to conquer—the very forces which now, in the guise of Truman “democracy” and British labourism, are increasingly raising their heads, preparing a new war.

The Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw will be a significant landmark in the movement of the peoples fighting for peace, a world tribune of the freedom-loving peoples whose voice will not be silenced by hysterical shrieking and police provocation, neither by the “little” lackeys in London nor by their “big” bosses in Washington!

P. Todorov

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