

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

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PROPAGANDA FOR A NEW WAR—GRAVEST CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY

Hundreds of millions all over the world enthusiastically welcomed the decisions of the Second World Peace Congress. The first reactions to the decisions in all countries testify to the enormous mobilising force exerted by the militant programme of the struggle for world peace worked out by the Congress. Defence of peace is now the most important task in the life of all peoples.

The imperialists, pursuing their course of fomenting war, bared their fangs at the Congress decisions. The Congress demonstrated to all mankind that people holding the most diverse views can reach agreement in order to avert the catastrophe of war and to preserve peace. It is this, more than anything else, that worries the warmongers. The Peace Congress was addressed by the people of various political convictions, by exponents of the materialist world outlook and by representatives of various religious and ideological views, by people professing different ideologies. They all found a common language in the struggle for peace and unanimously recognised that the real danger to peace is contained solely in the aggressive policy of the imperialist Governments. Congress demanded a radical change in this policy, that in the capitalist countries Government policy should not be determined by the selfish interests of people who bank on waxing rich out of war. Together with the demand for prohibition of atomic, bacteriological and other weapons of mass annihilation of people and for reduction of all types of armaments, the Congress demanded a ban on propaganda for a new war and the enactment of legislation making war propaganda a punishable offence.

As a matter of fact, in all countries, the capitalist countries included, incitement to murder, robbery and arson is punishable by law. And if incitement to murder and robbery of individuals is a criminal offence, then how is it possible to leave unpunished calls for slaying and annihilating tens of millions of people, for plundering and laying waste entire countries? Does not war propaganda arouse the very worst instincts? Does it not set nation against nation and urge them to mutual destruction?

The answer is clear: propaganda for a new war constitutes the gravest crime against humanity. The warmongers do not want this propaganda banned because they want to kill, plunder,

women and children—to burn and blow up cities. This same newspaper threatens to kill babies in their cradles, the aged at their prayers and the workers at their machines. It was not fortuitous that American newspapers gave such wide publicity to the letter addressed to Truman by the Chicago industrialist, Daly. This gentleman said that he personally would like to drop an atom bomb on Moscow. Matthews, the ill-starred U.S. Secretary of the Navy, urged the Government to declare war in order to 'compel' co-operation for peace. One could mention scores of other American newspapers, film companies, radio corporations, and leading politicians, who inculcate in the people the cult of destruction and the idea of a world pogrom.

The warmongers are spreading their propaganda for war throughout the world. Money is not stinted in trying to sow doubt among all peoples, trying to convince them that war is inevitable. In Britain, France, Italy and other Marshallised countries, bourgeois newspapers are more and more imitating the bellicose tone of the American press. Churchill, Reynaud, Moore-Brabazon and others from the "International Committee for the Study of European Questions", recommend the use of the atomic and hydrogen bombs, bacteria, poisons, poison gases, etc. for the annihilation of 60-70 million people.

The Second World Peace Congress called upon the peoples to force Parliaments, Governments and the United Nations Organisation to enact legislation making war propaganda a punishable offence.

This demand to ban war propaganda and to punish its direct advocates is a simple and just demand. It is not directed against any individual State or group of States, it is directed against war which threatens all peoples. But, to secure the enactment of such laws everywhere will not be an easy matter. It will require the combined efforts of all peace partisans who must not only take action themselves against war propaganda; they must, in addition, convince all honest people that such common action is necessary.

Legislation making war propaganda a punishable offence is necessary in all countries, wherever the instigators of a new war are active. For the enactment of such legislation, vigorous action must be taken by all progressive forces in the United States where the lies and slander against

PEOPLE'S MASSES IN ALL COUNTRIES WARMLY GREET DECISIONS OF SECOND WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

★ ★ POLAND

Magnificent and joyful days were experienced by the people of Poland during the Second World Peace Congress in the capital of the Republic. In Warsaw and other cities, stirring meetings took place between the local population and Congress delegates who stayed over for a few days. Particularly cordial was the meeting of Warsaw women with a large group of delegates including the mother of Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, Pak Den Ai, representative of the heroic women of Korea, Marie-Claude Vaillant-Couturier, the German writer Anna Seghers, and others.

On November 23, a social evening was held in Warsaw by the Polish Peace Committee and the Union of Polish Writers. The gathering was attended by outstanding writers and poets—delegates to the Congress. Pablo Neruda, the Soviet poets Tikhonov and Simonov, the French poet Gamarra, the Chinese poet Emi Siao, the Negro poet Luckman, the Polish poet Broniewski, and others, read their poems dedicated to peace.

The mass meetings held in Poznan after the Congress were attended by a total of 500,000 people. In Koszalin, 300,000 workers and student youth took part in the demonstration. The 12,000 Warsaw builders, who engaged in peace-shifts, exceeded the schedules undertaken in honour of the Congress. In Lublin Province, members of the agricultural producer co-operatives are planting "peace gardens". At the suggestion of peasants, some of the newly-organised agricultural co-operatives will be named after the Second World Peace Congress.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The people of Czechoslovakia are expressing their wholehearted support for the decisions of the Second World Peace Congress by new achievements in production. On the return of the Czechoslovak delegation from Warsaw, Hodinova-Spurna, member of the World Peace Council, said: "We have pledged before the whole world to express our resolute agreement with the decisions of the Congress by new achievements in the sphere of construction. The country which gave the world Julius Fucik, will inscribe a glorious page in the history of mankind's greatest struggle".

V. Boucek, shock-worker in the Skoda plant in Pilsen and member of the World Peace Council, said: "I want to say to everyone in our Republic that the struggle for peace is the duty of every man and woman. Our front in the struggle for peace

The materials of the Second World Peace Congress and its decisions are being featured in the Chinese press. "The Chinese people"—writes the newspaper "Jeminjipao",—"who love peace and who together with the people of Korea are courageously fighting for peace, fully support the Manifesto and the Address adopted by the Congress and pledge themselves resolutely to fight for the aims set forth in these documents".

In China, 224 million people, 47 per cent of the population, signed the Stockholm Appeal. The "Hsinwenjipao" points out that the great upsurge of the movement for

★ ★ CHINA

signatures to the Stockholm Appeal and the powerful growth of the forces of peace are a grim warning to the warmongers.

The Presidium of the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace and against American aggression has unanimously supported the Manifesto and the other decisions of the Second World Peace Congress. The Committee adopted a number of measures for extending the peace movement in the country by using the press and radio, by publishing posters, books and pamphlets, by holding exhibitions etc.

RUMANIA

The Rumanian press warmly greeted the historical decisions of the Second World Peace Congress. "Scanteia", "Romania Libera", "Universul" and other newspapers devoted leading articles to the decisions.

The "Scanteia" leading article stated: "The Rumanian people received the news of these historical decisions with emotion and confidence. We shall struggle for their realisation, backing the great struggle for the triumph of peace with daily concrete deeds."

The day the Congress decisions were published, workers in the Bucharest enterprises took production pledges, many of them exceeding their daily schedules.

A plenary session of the Permanent Peace Committee of the Rumanian People's

Republic, attended by Secretaries of the Regional Peace Committees, was held on November 29. A detailed report was given by the delegates to the Second World Peace Congress. The session unanimously approved the Congress decisions. The Congress was also the subject of a meeting of peace movement activists in Bucharest on November 30.

Delegates are reporting on the Congress in radio broadcasts, articles in the press and at meetings held in connection with the elections for the Peoples Councils. The Congress "Manifesto to the Peoples of the World" was printed in 200 thousand copies in the Rumanian, Hungarian, German and Serbian languages, and was distributed throughout the country.

GERMANY

Mass rallies and meetings, with delegates to the Second World Peace Congress as speakers, are being held throughout the German Democratic Republic. The public meeting in Berlin adopted a resolution calling on the people in all sectors of the city to take action against the remilitarisation of Germany. The resolution also called on the population in the Western sectors not to participate in the so-called elections in Western Berlin on December 3—elections ordered by the U.S. imperialists and described by German patriots as "elections held under the threat of tanks."

The decisions of the Second World Peace Congress are meeting with a warm response among the people in Western Germany

who are intensifying their struggle against the remilitarisation of Germany.

Miners in Gilzenkirchen replied to the proposal to work additional shifts in order to increase output for the preparation of war by adopting a resolution which says: "We are ready to work additional shifts, if this work is for peaceful construction." In many towns, factory and office workers and representatives of various strata of the population are holding meetings at which resolutions are adopted protesting against remilitarisation.

The Synod of the Evangelical Church in the Rhine District recently adopted a resolution condemning the armaments drive. The people are holding meetings at which resolutions are adopted protesting against

★ FRANCE

The Politburo of the French Communist Party has called upon members of the Party to spare no effort in popularising, together with all peace partisans, the peace programme of the World Congress, outlined in its "Address to the United Nations", and to strengthen the unity of the masses in the struggle for the realisation of this programme.

The General Confederation of Labour declared its support of the Congress decisions and called upon its organisations to take a more active part in the peace movement, particularly at the factories, and together with them to intensify the struggle against the production and transportation of war materials.

Following the example of the Limeie-Brévannes municipality (Seine and Oise Department), many municipal councils have approved the text of the "Manifesto to the peoples of the world" and the ten points of the "Address to the United Nations Organisation", adopted by the Congress, and decided to place the texts of these decisions in prominent places in their communes.

On November 30, a meeting, with Frederic Joliot-Curie presiding, was held at the Winter Velodrome. At this rally, attended by tens of thousands of peace partisans, a report was made on the work of the Congress. Similar meetings are being held in all parts of the country.

Municipal councillors in Brest—Communists and Socialists—protested against placing the port facilities at Brest at the disposal of American troops. Dock workers in Bordeaux and La-Pallice again demonstrated against these ports being transformed into American bases for equipping the German fascist army now being restored. Brief protest strikes took place in Bordeaux and La-Pallice on November 25, and in La-Pallice on November 27. Dockers in Bordeaux refused to unload arms from two American transports.

INDIA

The All-Indian Peace Congress, held recently in Bombay, adopted resolutions greeting the Second World Peace Congress, denouncing the police measures directed against the peace movement in India and demanding that the Government of India ensure complete freedom for the peace movement.

The Congress addressed the Government with a call to pursue a policy of peace in the United Nations, condemned armed intervention and demanded a peaceful

GREAT BRITAIN

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a new war constitutes the gravest crime
against humanity.** The warmongers do not
want this propaganda banned because they
need obedient soldiers ready to kill, plunder,
and violate—all for the narrow selfish
interests of a handful of imperialists. All
human feeling must be exorcised from
these soldiers; they must be deprived of
conscience and honour and poisoned with
the venom of race superiority. And the
imperialists seek to train such soldiers by
creating an atmosphere of war hysteria
and calling for a war of extermination.

The spearhead of the war propaganda of
the American imperialists is directed against
the free Soviet people who, by their per-
sistent struggle for peace, have won the love
and gratitude of the peoples of the world,
is directed against the People's Democracies,
the German Democratic Republic, the new
China, Viet Nam and all peoples who
have risen in struggle for freedom and
independence. For thirty-three years the
Soviet Union has been demonstrating, giving
factual proof, that it does not want war,
that it stands for peace, because the So-
cialist system contains boundless possibili-
ties for peaceful development. This peace
struggle waged by the Soviet Union and
the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism
headed by it, upsets all the crafty designs
of the imperialists. Burning with fury and
hatred for the U.S.S.R., which indefatigably
lays bare the real aggressors, the imperialists
resort to the most vile slander. Under cover
of this propaganda, the U.S. war budget
is growing. U.S. military bases are springing
up all over the world, the aggressors are
approaching the borders of the U.S.S.R. and
the countries friendly to it. War is already
raging in Asia. Blood is flowing in Korea,
Viet Nam, Indonesia and Malaya. Hotbeds
of war are being prepared in Western
Germany and Japan.

From slander and vilification, from
malicious falsehoods and juggling with
facts, from indirect and direct threats,
the U.S. warmongers are going over to
monstrous calls for a war of extermi-
nation. While the manufacturers of armaments
are secretly preparing atom bombs and
raking in millions in the process, the propa-
gandists of war are falling over themselves
in their calls to "use these bombs." News-
papers and journals, books and bro-
chures issued in millions of copies in the
United States, are covered with sensa-
tional headlines featuring the cannibal
speeches of senators, ministers and generals
calling for war. The "Washington Times
Herald", published in the capital of the U.S.,
blazons the evil gospel of the frantic
savages who scream that the time has come
to exterminate the civil population—men,

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legislation, vigorous action must be taken
by all progressive forces in the United
States where the lies and slander against
the peace-loving peoples are mainly fabrica-
ted, whence come more and more frequently
the savage cries for war. The war hysteria
and war psychosis now sweeping the United
States are fraught with great danger. In
view of the reality of this danger and its
frightful consequences, the American people
cannot but take action for adoption of
legislation which would make war propa-
ganda a punishable offence; they will
support the progressive forces organis-
ing this action. Honest people in all
countries must put this direct question to
their Governments: if you are for peace—
then prove it in practice, ban propaganda
for a new war. Let the Governments give
a direct answer to the peoples!

The fight against war propaganda can
be carried out in different ways. One im-
portant way of defending peace is to expose
the individual advocates of a new war. The
entire Communist and democratic press is
faced with the task of ceaselessly exposing
the facts of war propaganda. The peace par-
tisans will rally to their side additional mil-
lions of people by telling them the truth, by
opening their eyes to the real aims of the
atom-maniacs. All honest men and women
can actively boycott and resolutely protest
against the activities of both individuals
and organisations engaged in direct or
indirect war propaganda. The horrors of
war will be felt by all. Hence, every citizen
in every country, safeguarding his own life
and the lives of those near and dear to
him, should regard the advocates of war,
the warmongers, as mortal enemies and
treat them accordingly. An atmosphere of
complete moral and political isolation must
be created for the advocates of war. Better
to take rigorous measures now against
individual degenerates than pay with the
destruction of millions of lives. Peace sup-
porters, further extending their noble
struggle, will be able to bridle the warmon-
gers.

A great service can be rendered to mankind
by educationalists and newspaper workers,
by workers in the realms of literature and
art, by taking active part in spreading ideas
of peace and understanding between peoples,
in ruthlessly exposing the warmongers.

Peace does not wait on us, it must be
won! This call rallies all peace supporters
for an ever more resolute and organised
fight against war, for peace throughout the
world.

...dedicated to peace.
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woman. Our front in the struggle for peace
is the rapid building of Socialism in the
country. Our plant, our department will
do all in their power to produce more steel
in order to assist the struggle for peace."
We want to reduce the time needed for
smelting steel and to surpass the year's
target by 30 per cent!"

Rallies and meetings at which Congress
delegates relate their impressions of the
Congress and outline the tasks in the
struggle for peace are being held in factories,
towns and villages throughout Czechoslo-
vakia. The working people pledge to achieve
new successes in production and to carry
out the decisions of the Second World Peace
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GREAT BRITAIN

Peace supporters in Great Britain are
engaged in active preparations for a mass
campaign to acquaint the entire British
people with the decisions of the Second
World Peace Congress.

The British Peace Committee has decided
to hold meetings and rallies in every part
of the country at which Congress delegates
will relate their impressions and explain
the significance of the Congress in the
struggle for safeguarding world peace.

Preparations to publish the Congress de-
cisions on a mass scale are under way.

Seventeen members of the Labour
Party (part of the British delegation to
the Congress) have issued a special state-
ment appealing to all British men and
women, irrespective of party affiliation or
religious belief, to join the peace move-
ment. The Congress, says the statement,
marks "an historical turning-point in the
struggle to prevent war, and represents
the most varied and mighty force for peace."

THE WARMONGERS WILL BE ISOLATED

At the Second World Peace Congress,
held in heroic Warsaw—a city which is a
remarkable example of the triumph of the
forces of peace and life over the forces of
war and death—the voice of the peace-
loving peoples of Latin America resounded
in defence of peace.

For Latin America, where millions
of people live practically cut-off from
the world, lacking means of communica-
tion with other peoples and under the
yoke of the most brutal imperialist, semi-
feudal and, sometimes, even slave exploita-
tion, this fact is really significant, and what
is most encouraging is the knowledge that
the contribution of the Latin American
peoples to the great world-wide peace
front is growing day by day.

In connection with the preparations for
war, the U.S. monopolies have intensified
their control and domination in the countries
of Latin America.

This finds expression in the serious
deterioration of the already intolerable
conditions of the masses of the people;
in the increasingly cynical and open
penetration of U.S. monopolists in the
entire State structure; their forcibly imposed
interference in the already ruined economy
of the Latin American countries; the swollen
war budgets; in the creation of U.S.
war bases; in the mobilisation of troops
for a new slaughter.

The broad masses of the people are taking
action against this state of affairs; they are
delivering ever greater rebuffs to the war
plans of imperialism. The resistance of the
masses is expressed in the dimensions which
the struggle for peace is acquiring in each
country, despite brutal repressions, dozens
of assassinations and the arrest of thousands

of peace partisans,
as is the case in
Brazil, Argentina, Bo-
livia, etc.

U. S. domination
failed to prevent the
convening in Mexico City in September
1949 of the All-American Continental
Peace Congress which was attended by
1,200 delegates from all American coun-
tries. The vigorous campaign in prepara-
tion for the Congress resulted in the forma-
tion of national committees in seventeen
countries. The Congress was attended by
such well-known personalities on the
American continent as General Lazaro
Cardenas, former President of Mexico and
one of the champions of the anti-
imperialist struggle on the continent; Orozco,
Portinari, Diego Rivera, and Siqueiros,
artists; Pablo Neruda and Gabriela
Mistral, poets; Arturo Ramos, Alfonso Caso,
Fernando Ortiz, Lenus Pauling, scientists;
and others. By unanimously adopting the
programme of the Paris-Prague World
Peace Congress, the American Continental
Peace Congress consolidated the bonds
linking the peace movement in the Latin
American countries with the world movement
for peace. The Continental Congress, which
demonstrated the desire of the Latin
American peoples for national independence,
was of a clearly expressed anti-imperialist
nature. The delegates resolutely exposed the
measures aimed at preparing war, measures
which a handful of people, subordinated
to the U.S. warmongers, are seeking to
impose on the peoples.

The campaign launched soon after the
publication of the Stockholm Appeal for

prohibition of the atom-
ic weapon was another
powerful protest
against war, against
mass annihilation of
people, for national
independence, for peace. Nearly ten million
signatures have been collected so far in the
countries of Latin America. Particularly
outstanding were the results in Brazil
where over four million signatures have been
collected; in Argentine, 1.5 million; Cuba
and Mexico collected hundreds of thousands
of signatures each. The Stockholm Appeal
is backed by individuals and organisations
representing, in all, several tens of millions
of people.

The American aggression in Korea was
a new factor which brought new sections
of the population into the struggle for peace.
In Brazil, the report that the Government
intended mobilising 25,000 soldiers to join
MacArthur's aggressive army in Korea
caused several mass strikes, most important
of which was the general strike of 200,000
secondary school students and the numer-
ous women's and youth protest demon-
strations which forced the Government to
abandon the mobilisation which had already
begun. Alarmed at the scope of the peace
movement, the American Ambassador to
Mexico counselled Mexican journalists to
begin a campaign against the peace move-
ment. The recommendation which was made
at a gathering in the American Embassy
evoked protests in Mexican newspapers of
all trends.

These facts fully bear out the profound
striving for peace on the part of the masses
of people in the Latin American countries

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tries.

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the United Nations, condemned armed
intervention and demanded a peaceful
solution of the Korean question in the
Security Council with the participation of
representatives of the Chinese People's
Republic.

The Congress also addressed a call to
the people of India saying: "We, the people
of India, want peace, not war. We, peace
partisans in India, on behalf of the countries
of the Himalaya region, say "No" to war,
and are fully determined to extend our
support for the decisions of the Second
World Peace Congress".

F. ENGELS—GREAT REVOLUTIONARY THINKER AND LEADER OF THE PROLETARIAT

(130 Years since Date of Birth)

The name of Frederick Engels is one of the names most beloved and highly esteemed by the working class of all countries. Engels was a great revolutionary fighter, a brilliant scientist and thinker, a loyal comrade-in-arms and friend of Karl Marx, one of the founders of scientific Communism.

It would be difficult to over-estimate the historic role and significance of the work of Marx and Engels. They equipped the working people with the teaching of the inevitable doom of the capitalist system, with an understanding of the historical role of the working class as the grave-digger of capitalism, as the leader of all working people in the struggle for the new, Socialist society. For the first time in history, Marx and Engels proved scientifically that Socialism is not just an empty and unattainable idea of Utopians and dreamers; they proved that it is the historically inevitable outcome of the development of modern society and the class struggle.

Marx and Engels taught that the history of human society is the history of class struggle, that the working class can liberate itself and all working people only by way of the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat.

For nearly forty years Engels, together with Marx, participated in evolving and developing the great theory of scientific Communism and in guiding the international working class movement. In 1844, F. Engels met K. Marx for the first time and from then on, until the death of Marx (1883), he was his comrade-in-arms and friend, and, after the death of Marx—the continuer of his cause. Engels quite correctly always gave priority to Marx. "During the lifetime of Marx", he wrote "I played second fiddle". His love for the living Marx, and his reverence for the memory of the dead Marx, pointed out V. I. Lenin, were limitless.

Marx and Engels performed prodigious labour in elaborating the theory of scientific Communism. They critically revised, from the point of view of the interests of the working class, everything that had been created by social science before them. They subjected to criticism the reactionary German idealistic philosophy, the old forms of socialist doctrines, circumscribed by the narrow outlook of bourgeois society, British bourgeois political economy. They created a new world outlook—dialectical materialism—which signified a great turning-point in the development of social science and philosophical thought.

Marx and Engels took a most vigorous and active part in organising the forces of the working class for revolutionary struggle against capitalist slavery. A distinguishing feature of these outstanding leaders of the working people was the combination of immense theoretical power with revolutionary practice.

In 1845, F. Engels published his "Conditions of the Working Class in England" which, to this day, remains one of the best books dealing with the conditions and position of the workers under capitalism. This book was the result of a detailed study of the life of workers in Manchester, then

M. Mitin

Engels considered that it was his paramount duty to complete the great work of his great friend. He prepared and issued the second and third volumes of "Capital". Lenin said: "Indeed, these two volumes of 'Capital' are the work of two men: Marx and Engels. Ancient stories contain many moving instances of friendship. The European proletariat may say that its science was created by two scholars and fighters, whose relations to each other surpassed the most moving stories of human friendship among the ancients."

Marx and Engels played the leading role in the formation of the First International (1864); they took a most active part in directing its work. Engels actively participated in drawing up all the decisive documents of the First International. When the First International ceased to function, the role of Marx and Engels in directing the international working class movement actually increased since they had to replace the centre which formerly had issued directives to the revolutionary leaders of various countries. After the death of Marx, F. Engels continued to be the recognised head, adviser and leader of all European Socialists. He was the man to whom people turned for counsel, to whom Russian revolutionaries and German Social Democrats, British and American leaders of workers' organisations and Spanish and Rumanian Socialists addressed requests for guidance. There exists a most extensive correspondence and numerous articles and materials testifying to the active part taken by Engels in all matters pertaining to the international working class movement.

Engels waged a resolute struggle against the opportunism which arose in the working class movement. He passionately criticized the revolutionaries for abandoning the revolutionary struggle of the working class, for abandoning the ideas of the dictatorship of the proletariat. He strove to create a new International on what he described as a "purely Communist basis." Engels' desire was that the theoretical basis of the new international working men's alliance should be revolutionary Marxism, that it should be a programme of struggle of the working class on an international scale. Engels sharply criticised Guesdes and Lafargue, the leaders of the French Workers' Party, for their tardiness and hesitation in convening the new international socialist congress when the conditions for this had matured. He sharply criticised W. Liebknecht and A. Bebel, the leaders of German Social democracy for conciliating opportunists. Engels mercilessly castigated the leaders of the so-called Social Democratic Federation of Great Britain, Hyndman and others, for their worship of British Conservatives and Liberals, for the bourgeois policy which they pursued in the working class movement. In a letter to Sorge he wrote: "The most repulsive thing here is the bourgeois 'respectability' which has grown deep into the bones of the workers... I am not at all sure, for instance, that John Burns is not secretly prouder of his popularity with Cardinal Manning, the Lord Mayor and the bourgeoisie in general than of his popularity

imperialism was nearing completion. Engels foresaw the possibility of the outbreak of a world war, but did not see the imperialist nature of the oncoming war. In his judgments about the future world war he considered tsarist Russia alone as the main and basic centre of the war danger. He omitted a most vital factor in the oncoming world war, the contradictions between Great Britain and Germany, already plainly observed at the close of the XIXth century, the predatory strivings of German capitalism then in its heyday, and the colonial strivings of Anglo-French capitalism. His mistaken position in evaluating the reasons for a possible world war was most fully expressed in the article "The Foreign Policy of Russian Tsarism" and also in a series of letters, particularly in the letter to the Rumanian Socialist, I. Nadejda. The incorrect views of Engels concerning the coming war were subsequently widely used by the opportunist leaders of German Social Democracy to justify their treacherous chauvinistic stand in the war of 1914-1918. The historic service rendered by J. V. Stalin was that he openly and frankly criticised the shortcomings of Engels' article "The Foreign Policy of Russian Tsarism", and showed that these shortcomings had practical significance since they contributed to the sin committed by the German Social Democrats on August 4, 1914, when they voted for the war credits and proclaimed the slogan of defence of the bourgeois Fatherland. It should be also pointed out that analysing the events of the 1848 Revolution, F. Engels incorrectly estimated the future of certain Slav peoples, particularly the Czech people.

At the close of the 19th Century and the beginning of the 20th, a new era set in—the era of imperialism and proletarian revolutions. The continuers of the cause of Marx and Engels in this new historical era were V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin. They made an exhaustive analysis of the epoch of imperialism as the highest and last stage in the development of capitalism. They enriched Marxism with the new theory of Socialist Revolution, the teaching of the possibility of the victory of Socialism in one country and the impossibility of the simultaneous victory of Socialism in all countries. Lenin and Stalin elaborated and laid the basis for Soviet power, as the best and the most expeditious form of the proletarian dictatorship; they discovered and developed the laws of the transition period from capitalism to Socialism, the laws of the life and development of Socialist society. Lenin and Stalin, relying on the basic teachings of Marx and Engels, worked out in detail the teaching about the Bolshevik Party, the Party of a new type, as an indispensable condition for the victory of the proletarian revolution, for the victory of Socialism.

Developing Lenin's ideas and generalising the world historic significance of the experience of the Soviet system, Comrade Stalin evolved the complete doctrine of the Socialist State, elaborated the question of the possibility of building complete Communism in the U.S.S.R., and, at the same time, the question of the necessity of preserving the State under Communism in

CULTURAL REVOLUTION IN ALBANIA AND THE STRUGGLE ON THE IDEOLOGICAL FRONT

Bedri Spahi

Secretary, Central Committee, Albanian
Party of Labour

In its struggle for the liberation of the country from the fascist yoke, for independence and for the victory of the national-liberation movement of our people, the Albanian Party of Labour, basing itself on the Lenin-Stalin teaching, orientated on the liberation mission of the glorious Soviet Army, on the Stalin policy of the freedom-loving and peace-loving Soviet Union.

The national-liberation struggle was a bitter conflict, not only between the armed people of our country and the Italian and German fascist occupants, but also between the people and the ruling feudal class and bourgeoisie which sided with the occupants, against the people. It was a conflict between two irreconcilable worlds, two concepts regarding life and liberty, two ideologies and two cultures. Consequently, the national liberation struggle was, simultaneously, a genuine people's revolution.

I.

What were our tasks in the sphere of culture and ideology during the national-liberation struggle?

They were tasks that aimed at wresting the broad masses from the political, ideological and cultural influence of the occupiers and the ruling class in the country; at giving the masses a political, cultural and ideological education which would enable them, under the leadership of the Party, to solve all the tasks of the national-liberation struggle and also the urgent tasks of the post-war period.

Rehabilitation, further political and social reforms as well as economic reconstruction of the country began after the liberation. Albania took the highway of building Socialism.

These radical transformations confronted our Party with the task of furthering, on the basis of these changes, the political and cultural development of the masses, of influencing the groups which had vacillated during the war and which were still under bourgeois influence, and to win them for People's Democracy and Socialism; to unfold a resolute struggle in the sphere of culture against bourgeois survivals in the minds of the masses, against prejudice, conservative habits and bourgeois morals; to abolish backwardness and place at the disposal of the broad masses all the means for spreading and developing the new, socialist culture and ideology.

The experience of our country, like that of all other countries of People's Democracy, shows that the working class, the labouring peasantry, master the cultural values only after taking power into their hands. Lenin shattered the assertions of the Mensheviks that the working class must first acquire culture and then take power into their hands. The building of Socialism in the U.S.S.R., the gigantic successes of Soviet culture—the most advanced culture in the world—serve as an example of how to fight for the dictatorship of the proletariat, how to consolidate it, how to organise the cultural revolution in the conditions of proletarian dictatorship and Socialist construction. Hence, the experience of the Soviet Union is of world-wide significance not only for organising the social liberation of the exploited, but also for the struggle for the cultural development of the hundreds of millions whom capitalism maintained in conditions of illiteracy and cultural savagery.

The saturation of industry with new, modern technique and the ever-greater quantities of machinery for and

How were we, in these conditions, to go about the job of building Socialism in our country? Marxism-Leninism and the experience of Socialist construction in the Soviet Union show us the correct path.

Speaking about culture and its development, Comrade Enver Hodja, General Secretary of our Party, pointed out: "We need a culture which helps the people to work and produce, and we must make this culture a weapon in the hands of the working masses..."

Only in the conditions of People's Democracy was the broad pathway, leading to an all-round and continuous development of culture, opened up.

In the six years of the existence of the People's Democratic system, culture has developed on a scale unprecedented in the history of our country. The wide-scale development of all grades of education corresponds to the development of the network of cultural institutions which were completely unknown under the old regime. All the conditions have been created which enable the masses to have access to this culture and to master it. The theatre, music, folklore, literature, physical culture, etc., have been widely developed. A broad cultural movement is unfolding among the working people in town and countryside.

New talent, coming from the midst of the masses who are taking part in the movement, is appearing daily. New workers in the realm of art and literature are appearing on the scene. A new intelligentsia, educated in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, is coming into being.

II.

Corresponding to the Lenin-Stalin teaching, and, as is evident from the experience of the country of victorious Socialism, the people's culture can only develop if it is national in form and Socialist in content. And this is the basis upon which the cultural development of our country is founded, and only this will ensure the continuous development of the people's culture.

The development of culture in our country, as is the case in the other People's Democracies, is taking place to the accompaniment of fierce class struggle on the ideological and cultural fronts.

"... Together with the transformation of the old capitalist society", Lenin said, "the education, upbringing and formation of the future generations, who will build a Communist society, cannot be the old."

Actually, the onward march of the cultural revolution, after the liberation, met with resistance and pressure of the bourgeoisie both inside and outside the Party in the sphere of ideology and culture.

Two main deviations from Marxism-Leninism and the Party line, two dangers seriously threatening the Party, became manifest also in the sphere of ideology and culture at the time prior to the First Party Congress (1948).

Sejfulla Malëshova—spokesman of the Right deviation—sought to turn our people's cultural front into an "all-Albanian cultural front", membership of which would be open,

the bridge linking the Party and the progressive past of our people and, in this way, to retard the development of the people's culture. This group declared that, whereas it was not opportune to speak about cultural relations with the West, it was quite the thing to speak about cultural relations with Titoite Yugoslavia; at the same time it sabotaged the development of cultural relations and friendship with the Soviet Union.

Both these groupings, hostile to the Party, pursued one and the same aim. This was actually the struggle of the bourgeoisie to prevent the development of cultural revolution in our people's democratic Republic.

Guided by Marxism-Leninism, and basing itself on the experience of the glorious Bolshevik Party and the teachings of Stalin, the genius, our Party vanquished and smashed both these hostile groupings.

The struggle waged by our Party on the ideological and cultural fronts, after the smashing of these enemies of the Party, shows once again that the wider the scale of the class struggle, the more desperate, the more fierce and varied the resistance of the enemy.

Actually, the enemy group of Abedin Shehu and Co., recently exposed in the Central Committee and in the Government, is a reflection of the struggle of hostile ideology and alien culture in the ranks of the Party against Marxist-Leninist ideology, morals, education and world outlook. The Party and our people have seen for themselves that these people are the most despicable remnants of the petty bourgeoisie, bearers of bourgeois morals; that they belittle the significance of the history and traditions of the Albanian people, and defend the kulaks; that their stand is incompatible with the line of the Party which restricts the exploiting activities of the kulaks; that they belittle the working class and its leading role in the People's Republic; that they are spokesmen of trotskyite, anti-Marxist, anti-Soviet views. To Socialist emulation, which revolutionises the attitude of the working people towards labour and towards Socialist property and moulds the new man, this group countered lack of faith in the possibility of carrying out the plan, created an atmosphere tending to immobilise people; cultivated disorganisation and lack of discipline. The members of this group retaliated with sabotage to the strivings of the peoples to fulfil the State plan. They elaborated their anti-Marxist, anti-Leninist views and, after the Party Congress, began a systematic struggle against the Party line at the moment our Party had launched, in all spheres, the struggle against trotskyism and all hostile sallies on the ideological and cultural fronts, at the time when the offensive of our Party became more persistent and resolute.

Under cover of the struggle against trotskyite activities the elements—hostile to the people—sought to strike a blow at the Party line and its ideology in the sphere of culture. The enemy attempted to seize the banner of people's literature, to restore the opportunist, anti-Marxist and anti-Leninist views of Sejfulla Malëshova in literature. Lack of respect was manifested for the Party cadres working in the spheres of literature and art, and their role underrated. This was a tactic designed to undermine the leading role of the Party in this sphere. Even more serious clashes took place in the realms of culture, art and science—between the Marxist-Leninist ideology, the views of our Party in relation to culture, art and science and the materialist and dialectical world outlook, on the one hand and, on the other, the world outlook of the representatives of the bourgeois school, the world outlook of those who stubbornly insist on their ideological, anti-scientific

man idealistic philosophy, the old forms of socialist doctrines, circumscribed by the narrow outlook of bourgeois society, British bourgeois political economy. They created a new world outlook—dialectical materialism—which signified a great turning-point in the development of social science and philosophical thought.

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Marx and Engels took a most vigorous and active part in organising the forces of the working class for revolutionary struggle against capitalist slavery. A distinguishing feature of these outstanding leaders of the working people was the combination of immense theoretical power with revolutionary practice.

In 1845, F. Engels published his "Conditions of the Working Class in England" which, to this day, remains one of the best books dealing with the conditions and position of the workers under capitalism. This book was the result of a detailed study of the life of workers in Manchester—then one of the main British industrial centres—and in other working class districts of Britain; the result of a study of factory inspectors' reports and of rich personal observation. Although written more than a hundred years ago, many of the pages of this book—describing the unbearable exploitation, poverty of the workers, the overcrowding and insanitary conditions of life—retain their significance.

Marx and Engels jointly created one of the outstanding documents of the struggle of the working class for its liberation—the "Manifesto of the Communist Party".

"With the clarity and brilliance of genius," Lenin wrote, "this work outlines the new world outlook, consistent materialism, which also embraces the realm of social life, dialectics, as the most comprehensive and profound doctrine of development, the theory of the class struggle and of the world-historic revolutionary role of the proletariat—the creator of a new, Communist society".

Ever since its appearance, the "Manifesto of the Communist Party", by Marx and Engels, has served as a programme document for the working class movement in all countries and continents.

F. Engels produced a great work of permanent value—"Anti-Dühring"—in which, combating the pompous, noisy vulgariser, Dühring, which caused much harm to the German working class movement, he outlines the vital questions of dialectical materialism, of the materialistic conception of history and scientific Communism. Engels' "Anti-Dühring" is a classical work of Marxist thought, a work distinguished by its extremely rich content. In this book, V. I. Lenin pointed out, "are analysed highly important problems in the domain of philosophy, natural science and the social sciences".

"Anti-Dühring" was written with the direct and immediate participation of K. Marx. Marx read it in manuscript, and Chapter 10 in the section dealing with "Political Economy" was written by Marx himself.

"Anti-Dühring" was not only a crushing blow at the erroneous and confused views of Dühring, it helped to overcome the ideological vacillations of German Social Democracy in 1870-1880 and became the handbook for many generations of revolutionary fighters against the reign of violence and exploitation. Also widely known are other works by Engels: "The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State", "Ludwig Feuerbach", "Dialectics of Nature".

Marx died before he could complete the main work of his life—"Capital". He issued the first volume of "Capital" but was unable to finish work on the remaining volumes.

basis of the new international working men's alliance should be revolutionary Marxism, that it should be a programme of struggle of the working class on an international scale. Engels sharply criticised Guesdes and Lafargue, the leaders of the French Workers' Party, for their tardiness and hesitation in convening the new international socialist congress when the conditions for this had matured. He sharply criticised W. Liebknecht and A. Bebel, the leaders of German Social Democracy for conciliating opportunists. Engels mercilessly castigated the leaders of the so-called Social Democratic Federation of Great Britain, Hyndman and others, for their worship of British Conservatives and Liberals, for the bourgeois policy which they pursued in the working class movement. In a letter to Sorge he wrote: "The most repulsive thing here is the bourgeois 'respectability' which has grown deep into the bones of the workers... I am not at all sure, for instance, that John Burns is not secretly prouder of his popularity with Cardinal Manning, the Lord Mayor and the bourgeoisie in general than of his popularity with his own class."

In these words, Engels branded the dangerous disease which spread among the leaders of working class organisations in Britain, expressed in deep humility before the ruling bourgeois class.

Such is the general image of Engels, the unbending fighter for the working class cause, the great teacher of the proletariat.

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However, mention should be made of shortcomings here and there in the great and manifold activities—activities carried out by F. Engels with the aim of equipping the working people of all countries with a militant revolutionary theory, of consolidating the forces of the proletariat, of exposing and criticising opportunism in the working class movement. Thus, for example, Engels erred in his judgment on the question of the role of the family in the development of society. In the preface to his book "The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State", F. Engels, in contrast to his other statements on the question of historical materialism, and in contrast to the well-known teaching of Marx about the decisive significance of the mode of production in social life, asserted that "the social institutions under which men of a definite historical epoch and of a definite country live, are determined by both kinds of production; by the stage of development of labour, on the one hand, and of the family, on the other". Thus, he asserted that social development is determined by two beginnings: social production and the development of the family. This of course is not correct. J. V. Stalin in his work on "Dialectical and Historical Materialism" proved with absolute clarity that neither geographic environment nor population are, or can be, determining factors in social development. The basic factor which determines the social institutions of different historical periods, the face of society, the nature of the social system, as well as the transition from one system to another, is the mode of production of the material values necessary to enable society to exist and develop. The forms of the family in society depend upon the mode of production and change with changes in the mode of production.

The last phase of Engels' life coincides with the period when the transition from the epoch of pre-monopoly capitalism to

one country and the impossibility of the simultaneous victory of Socialism in all countries. Lenin and Stalin elaborated and laid the basis for Soviet power, as the best and the most expedient form of the proletarian dictatorship; they discovered and developed the laws of the transition period from capitalism to Socialism, the laws of the life and development of Socialist society. Lenin and Stalin, relying on the basic teachings of Marx and Engels, worked out in detail the teaching about the Bolshevik Party, the Party of a new type, as an indispensable condition for the victory of the proletarian revolution, for the victory of Socialism.

Developing Lenin's ideas and generalising the world historic significance of the experience of the Soviet system, Comrade Stalin evolved the complete doctrine of the Socialist State, elaborated the question of the possibility of building complete Communism in the U.S.S.R., and, at the same time, the question of the necessity of preserving the State under Communism in the event of capitalist encirclement remaining.

Lenin and Stalin, as genuinely creative Marxists, enriched the revolutionary teaching of the proletariat with great, new scientific discoveries. They proceeded from the fact that Marxism, as a living teaching, does not stand still; that it develops and is enriched in keeping with the new experience gained in the class struggle. They teach that certain deductions and formulas of Marxism, valid for a given historical situation, must be substituted by new deductions and formulas corresponding to the new historical stage of development. They teach that Marxism is the enemy of all dogmatism.

Never before has Marxist teaching had such great strength as the present moment. The correctness and vitality of the Marxist-Leninist theory have been tested in the historical experience of the struggle of the masses. Ever since its inception over a hundred years ago, Marxist teaching has been winning victory after victory, is being taken up by ever-wider masses of the working people and has become a great material force.

The Soviet Union, the People's Democracies and people's China are the embodiment of the power and vitality of Marxism-Leninism. The teachings of Marxism-Leninism inspire millions of people in all countries throughout the world for active struggle against imperialism, against the criminal aggressors who are striving to hurl mankind into the abyss of a new world slaughter. Marxism-Leninism is the banner of all fighters for the new social system without wars, exploitation and oppression, for Communism.

Gripped with terror in view of the growth of world Communism, bourgeois journalists and leaders in the capitalist countries tearfully complain that, in the struggle against Communism, they are, as they themselves express it, "losing the propaganda campaign", and they allege that this is because not enough money is spent on propaganda, that "their propagandists are bad propagandists", etc. It has never occurred to the narrow-minded, paltry, obtuse scribblers of the bourgeois press that the strength of Communism lies in the fact that it represents the progressive development of society, that the strength of Communist propaganda lies in its truthfulness, that it is based on knowledge of the laws of social development and political struggle. Nor has it ever occurred to them that the strength of the Communist and Workers' Parties, marching at the head of the masses, lies in the fact that they are equipped with the great compass, the invincible teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin.

new, socialist culture and... The experience of our country, like that of all other countries of People's Democracy, shows that the working class, the labouring peasantry, master the cultural values only after taking power into their hands. Lenin shattered the assertions of the Mensheviks that the working class must first acquire culture and then take power into their hands. The building of Socialism in the U.S.S.R., the gigantic successes of Soviet culture—the most advanced culture in the world—serve as an example of how to fight for the dictatorship of the proletariat, how to consolidate it, how to organise the cultural revolution in the conditions of proletarian dictatorship and Socialist construction. Hence, the experience of the Soviet Union is of world-wide significance not only for organising the social liberation of the exploited, but also for the struggle for the cultural development of the hundreds of millions whom capitalism maintained in conditions of illiteracy and cultural savagery.

The saturation of industry with new, modern technique and the ever-greater quantities of machinery for agriculture are a daily stimulus to the masses to acquire knowledge, to master the new technique, to study the new achievements of science and advanced labour methods.

On the plains where only yesterday feudal ownership produced slaves who were bought and sold together with the land, on these plains there are now making their appearance State farms, machine-tractor depots, agricultural co-operatives which are powerful instruments for the socialist reconstruction of the countryside, important cultural centres directing the peasantry along the path of great economic and cultural development, along the path to Socialism.

The national liberation struggle gave birth to a new type of man: a fearless fighter, a hero, prepared to give his life for the liberation of the country and the people, a fighter imbued with profound admiration for, and gratitude to, the glorious Soviet Army, the birth place of Socialism—the Soviet Union—to the great Stalin, brilliant leader and teacher of all mankind. This new man is determined to secure the triumph of peace, freedom and democracy. In the conditions of People's Democracy, in the struggle for building Socialism, a new builder is coming into being. Creating a material basis for Socialism, he transforms society, transforms nature and simultaneously re-educates himself. This is the shock-worker, the renowned worker, the innovator, the member of the producer co-operative—the standard-bearer of the new culture and new Socialist morals.

From the old feudal-bourgeois system we inherited poverty and ignorance: a backward economy, a poorly-developed light industry, a primitive agriculture and a population more than 80 per cent illiterate.

MASS PROPAGANDA OF MARXISM-LENINISM IN THE HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY

In view of the interest displayed by Party activists and broad circles of the working population in Hungary in lectures devoted to questions of Marxism-Leninism, the Central Propaganda Department of the Hungarian Working People's Party plans to increase the number of lectures during the coming year and is taking measures to ensure a higher theoretical level for the lectures.

Three cycles of lectures are planned. The first—for leading propagandists working in administrative bodies and in the towns and districts. These lectures will be read by members of the Central Lecture Bureau.

The second cycle is intended for activists in the town and district organisations of the Party and in the mass organisations. These lectures will be devoted to vital

problems of principle in relation to Party building and methodological problems of study.

The third cycle, planned for rank and file members of the Party and non-Party activists, will deal with the following subjects: "The road taken by the Bolshevik Party", "International Questions", "Building Socialism", "The Five-Year Plan".

UNITED FRONT CALL IN THAILAND

In October, the Communist Party of Thailand addressed a call to all classes, parties and organisations in Thailand urging the setting-up of a national democratic united front against the American imperialists and their fascist lackeys.

Referring to the economic and military

agreements signed recently by the Luang Pibul Songram Government with the American imperialists, the declaration says that they constitute a great national danger since their aim is to turn Thailand into a military base for American aggression in Asia.

In view of the American aggression in

Asia, the declaration continues, all forces of the people must unite in the struggle for national independence and democracy, and, at the same time, join with the other peoples of the world in the struggle for lasting peace and to prevent a new aggressive war.

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Actually, the onward march of the cultural revolution, after the liberation, met with resistance and pressure of the bourgeoisie both inside and outside the Party in the sphere of ideology and culture.

Two main deviations from Marxism-Leninism and the Party line, two dangers seriously threatening the Party, became manifest also in the sphere of ideology and culture at the time prior to the First Party Congress (1948).

Sejfulla Malëshova—spokesman of the Right deviation—sought to turn our people's cultural front into an "all-Albanian cultural front", membership of which would be open, without any restriction, to intellectuals who, during the world war, acted as bearers of fascist ideology, as bitter enemies of the people and their culture. In this "all-Albanian cultural front", the fascist intellectuals were even able to advocate the misanthropic "philosophy" of Gentile and Rosenberg. At the same time, obstacles were put in the way of the young forces making their appearance in the sphere of literature and people's art. Paying lip-service to a critical assimilation of the cultural achievements of the old society, Sejfulla Malëshova smuggled in and lauded decadent culture and bourgeois ideology. He gave the "all-Albanian culture front" and "all the intelligentsia" the task of establishing "close cultural relations" also with the U.S.A. and Great Britain.

When these views had been delivered a blow, the Trotskyite group directed by Koci Xoxe, main Tito agent, resorted to other tactics. This group sought, in concealed form, to cultivate anti-Soviet sentiments with a view to detaching our country from the Soviet Union. As distinct from Sejfulla Malëshova, this group did not advocate uniting all intellectuals in any kind of unrestricted front; it attacked the intelligentsia in general, seeking thereby to deprive the working class of a people's intelligentsia and of those intellectuals whom it was necessary to win for the people's revolution and to place at the service of people's democracy. This group did not rehabilitate the reactionary writers of the past, as was the case with Sejfulla Malëshova, but tried to belittle the culture and history of the people, scorned the historic values of the past and the best traditions of our people, sought to destroy

and an ideological front, at the time when the offensive of our Party became more persistent and resolute.

Under cover of the struggle against Trotskyite activities the elements—hostile to the people—sought to strike a blow at the Party line and its ideology in the sphere of culture. The enemy attempted to seize the banner of people's literature, to restore the opportunist, anti-Marxist and anti-Leninist views of Sejfulla Malëshova in literature. Lack of respect was manifested for the Party cadres working in the spheres of literature and art, and their role undermined. This was a tactic designed to undermine the leading role of the Party in this sphere. Even more serious clashes took place in the realms of culture, art and science—between the Marxist-Leninist ideology, the views of our Party in relation to culture, art and science and the materialist and dialectical world outlook, on the one hand and, on the other, the world outlook of the representatives of the bourgeois school, the world outlook of those who stubbornly insist on their ideological, anti-scientific and anti-popular conceptions.

The Party is directing the struggle against bourgeois ideology. With the help of the advanced Marxist-Leninist theory and utilising the great and valuable experience of the Soviet Union, it will ensure the triumph of new culture.

Our Party considers that it is possible to re-educate the old intelligentsia who remained aloof from the struggle for national liberation. The Party enables this intelligentsia to become conversant with the advanced science, art and culture of the Soviet Union. As a result, our Party has drawn the bulk of the old intelligentsia into creative work; they are working for the people and the cause of building Socialism.

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The successes of our Party and our People's Democracy, successes achieved in the national liberation struggle and in building Socialism, are yet another proof that Marxism-Leninism, as pointed out by Comrade Stalin, is the teaching and the banner of the proletarian masses, the instrument of certain victory.

The teachings of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin and also the example of the Soviet Union and the experience of the glorious Bolshevik Party are, and will remain, guiding stars for our Party and our democracy,—stars lighting our path to Socialism. The advanced Soviet culture will, as hitherto, illuminate the path of our people's culture born as a result of the revolution and developing on the model of Soviet culture. The people's culture of Albania will become a force which will influence the further revolutionary transformation of our country.

SOME QUESTIONS OF ORGANISATIONAL WORK OF THE FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY

At the two latest plenums held on September 29 and October 20, the Central Committee of the French Communist Party defined its tasks in the common struggle for peace, bread, democratic liberties and national independence. The Central Committee pointed out that, under present conditions, the guarantee of successful work by the Communist Party lies, on the one hand, in the struggle against extending the term of military service to 18 months, against re-arming a Western Germany which is supported by the Government of national betrayal, against U.S. intervention in Korea and against war in Viet Nam; and, on the other hand, in the struggle for the demands of all sections of the population, and particularly the struggle for higher wages.

But unity of the masses in the struggle against war and poverty depends, above all, on the Party, on strengthening the Party.

Since the Twelfth Congress of the Party, held last April, systematic work has been underway to promote young activists to leading posts more boldly, to improve the political tempering of cadres. However, upon reviewing its work as the leading body, and the work of each of its members as leading cadres, the Central Committee noted certain shortcomings in carrying out its tasks. In his concluding speech at the Plenum of the Central Committee held on September 29, Maurice Thorez, General Secretary of our Party, said: "If we consider the work of our Central Committee as a whole, certain vacillations in the matter of unity, of faith in the mass movement, in questions relating to vigilance, then we are forced to the conclusion that the Central Committee as a whole, and each of its members individually, have not yet mastered the real Bolshevik, Leninist and Stalinist style of work".

How to attain this style in work? To do this it is essential that members of the Central Committee set themselves the task, on the one hand, of raising their theoretical level, and on the other, of strengthening contact with the masses.

Concerning the matter of raising the theoretical level of the members of the Central Committee, Maurice Thorez put the following demand before them: "At all following demand before them: "At all costs, to devote part of their time in order to learn, learn and learn. It is essential, in all circumstances, to devote a few minutes daily, a quarter of an hour, half an hour or an hour to reading, studying various materials and studying and re-reading again and again the classics of Marxism-Leninism. This is absolutely essential, otherwise there is a danger of getting immersed in narrow practical detail, of losing a sense of perspective".

But the most important question discussed by the Central Committee was that of the general activity throughout the Party. The history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) teaches Communists in all countries that a Party can take the solution of all problems concerning the workers, all of the problems concerning the freedom-loving and working people and all freedom-loving people into its hands only if it strengthens its contact with the masses. This obliges the leading Party cadres, in the first place, to cement their ties with the base of the Party.

this thesis when it demanded that members should devote more attention to the work of the federations and that they should proceed from the fact that realisation of the Party policy depends on the work of the federations.

Of course, it is not a matter of the Central Committee underestimating in any way the role of mass organisations such as the Union of French Women, the Republican Association of War Veterans or the General Confederation of Labour. Nor does it mean belittling the significance of the Central Committee departments (agriculture, education, etc.). But if the Party federations do not work, then not a single mass organisation and no Central Committee department will be able to work as they should.

For several months past, the Central Committee has devoted close attention to the work of the federations. This work must be continued. The essential thing now for each member of the Central Committee is, with full awareness of his responsibility as a Party leader, to participate much more actively in the work of the federations and help them to solve their tasks. It goes without saying that this does not mean substituting the leadership of the federations.

Every member of the Central Committee should regard the Central Committee tasks in relation to the federations not as something complementing his usual work but as his main work. This will not in any way hinder the Central Committee members from carrying out their usual duties provided they are able to surround themselves with capable cadres (particularly with young and able comrades) to whom they can unhesitatingly entrust their work during their absence. It follows from the reports made by members of the Central Committee after their visit to the federations that they do not always feel their responsibility for the work of the federations. "The reports submitted by Central Committee members to the Central Committee after visiting the federations", said Maurice Thorez in his concluding speech at the Plenum of the Central Committee held on September 29, "reveal a tendency to reproach one or another organisation and one or another Party member, and very rarely does the member of the Central Committee criticise his own work or the work of the Central Committee member who visited the federation before him".

Frequently, after a detailed description of difficulties, shortcomings and mistakes in the work of the federation, the report of the Central Committee member "draws the attention of the Party leadership to this state of affairs". That is all to the good. But it was precisely because the Party leadership drew attention to these shortcomings in the work of one or another federation that it despatched one of its members to help in solving various problems. And if it sends its representative—a member of the Central Committee—to this federation, it is precisely for the reason that he should take all necessary measures on the spot to improve the situation. Hence, the members of the Central Committee should not confine themselves to bringing out shortcomings. Their task is to outline the difficulties concretely and to propose the measures which they

Auguste Lecoq

Secretary, French Communist Party

facilities in the work of a federation by purely office methods, between the leaders, without the participation of the Party membership, will be fruitless. On the other hand, not a single question is insoluble provided it is brought before the membership.

Let us assume that in a certain federation and in a certain town, a Party organisation works badly. The leading bodies encounter a number of obstacles which they fail to overcome. Such being the case, it is essential immediately to begin an open investigation of the facts by means of broad discussion and, if necessary, to summon in conformity with Party Rules, a federal conference with these difficulties on the agenda of this conference for solution.

The leading bodies in the federations will be able to carry out their tasks only if each federation plans its work in accordance with the political line of the Party, plans over a certain period and puts forward concrete tasks. It is much better to set one task and carry it out than to advance fifty which remain mere scraps of paper.

A plan of work elaborated by federation leadership with the help of a Central Committee member can and must provide the basis for discussion in the federation committee, discussion which, undoubtedly, will make it possible to supplement the plan.

Let us take, for example, the federation in the Doubs Department. A small part of the territory of this department is occupied by a highly industrial district—the Sochaux-Montbéliard district (including the adjoining district of Belfort) where nearly 50,000 workers are employed in a number of large factories (Peugeot, Japy, Alsthom, and others). In the villages of the Doubs Department, forty per cent of farmers have less than ten hectares and in all, possess only ten per cent of the cultivated land, while six per cent of the landowners possess large farms of over forty hectares and account for 30 per cent of the entire cultivated land. In the Doubs Department, there are 4,000 unorganised agricultural labourers. On the basis of the concrete conditions in this Department, it is possible to draw up a plan of work both for town and countryside.

As for the industrial region, it is necessary to examine and eliminate reasons for the fluctuation in the Party organisations. It is necessary, in particular, to expose the attempts made by the employers (and on a number of occasions with success) to blunt the class consciousness of workers by "paternal solicitude". It is also essential to overcome the reluctance of certain Party members to carry on Party work in the factories.

Concrete measures should be worked out for forming new branches in the factories and to define exactly the tasks facing the existing Party branches and sections.

To win the immediate demands of the workers, it is necessary to study these demands closely and also to make a study of all forms of struggle against the employers.

In the villages, contact should be established with the agricultural labourers in order to organise them. Defending the interests of the small and medium peasants, it is essential to fight for just prices for milk and to expose the policy of importing dairy products on a mass scale from abroad and also to reveal the machinations of the "Bel" cheese trust.

(G.C.A.) instead of leaving it because it is run by big landowners. And, finally, it is the duty of the federation to circulate the Party's agricultural weekly, "La Terre".

To successfully cope with the tasks assigned, members of the Central Committee must overcome the tendency of working on their own, a tendency prevalent in most leading organs of the federation.

The federation secretary must know not only how to organise his own work, but also particularly the work of others—the work of his colleagues. He must ensure collective work in the leading bodies of the federation, above all in the secretariat and the federation committee. It is essential to adhere strictly to the Lenin rule, namely that Party leadership is effected collectively, that all important issues should be discussed and decided upon at meetings of Party organs by all members of the Party organisation and carried out by its leading body. He who decides all questions himself, inevitably loses real contact with the masses, will apply methods of issuing orders which will not take him far. In contrast to this, a decision adopted collectively enhances in the Party members a feeling of responsibility for fulfilment of these decisions and for the work of the Party organisation as a whole. The strength of the Party lies in criticism and self-criticism and in inner-Party democracy which are indissolubly linked. When all members of the Party participate in reaching decisions, an atmosphere of collective pressure is created, impelling the organisations, the leading bodies and leading workers to carry out these decisions. This is what Comrade Stalin calls "democracy in action".

The Department conferences of the fighters for peace and freedom, which elected delegates to the Second World Peace Congress, testify to the growing strength of the peace movement in France. Opposition to the Government, in view of American domination, is springing up in all sections of the population. The "neutrality" propaganda, conducted by some bourgeois newspapers, in itself testifies to this fact. The French Government is experiencing tremendous difficulties. Resistance to its policy of national betrayal grows daily. Unity of the working people is gaining strength at all factories and in the countryside. In these conditions, Communists must not only firmly maintain their positions but display also greater daring, greater confidence in the masses and in themselves. There is no need to fear mass actions. On the contrary, the masses must be organised and led. Only as a result of mass action is it possible to march forward and only these actions lead to victory.

Faith, enthusiasm, the Party spirit must be the motive force of the work of all organisations of the French Communist Party. It was along these lines that members of the Central Committee took upon themselves concrete obligations on September 29—to raise their theoretical knowledge; improve the quality of the work; strictly control fulfilment of decisions. They also pledged themselves to guide the work of the federations, to give them constant assistance, enhance the activities of the federations on the basis of a concrete plan of work.

The criticism and self-criticism of their work, carried out by members of the Central Committee, is a guarantee that they will be able to improve organisational work at



Election rooms, No. 2 Electoral Ward, Tudor Vladimirescu district, Bucharest. Jordacs Gram, turner in the "Timpuri Noi" ("New Times") plant, candidate for Bucharest People's Council, chatting with electors.

XI CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO

The XI Congress of the Communist Party of Mexico has just taken place in Mexico City.

In memory of V. I. Lenin, the great teacher of the working people of the world, Congress included his name on the list of honorary members of the presidium.

J. V. Stalin, Mao Tse-tung, Maurice Thorez, Jacques Duclos, Palmiro Togliatti, Dolores Ibarruri and leaders of Communist Parties of many other countries were also elected honorary members of the presidium.

Congress received messages of greeting from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Communist and Workers' Parties of the People's Democracies, People's Republic of China, U.S.A., France, Italy, German Democratic Republic, Great Britain and many other countries.

The message of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union reads:

"The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union sends fraternal

greetings to the XI Congress of the Communist Party of Mexico.

We wish the Communist Party of Mexico success in the struggle for the vital interests and democratic rights of the Mexican people, against encroachments by foreign aggressors on the national independence of the country, for peace, democracy and Socialism".

In his report to the Congress, Dionisio Encina, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Mexico, pointed out that the struggle of the Mexican people for peace, national independence and democratic liberties is daily growing in intensity. Encina sharply criticised the Government's attacks on the labour and peasant movements and also its attacks on the peace movement.

Encina dwelt on the weaknesses in the work of the Communist Party of Mexico.

The Congress elected the Central Committee and adopted the Party Rules. Dionisio Encina was re-elected General Secretary.

HARRY POLLITT'S 60th BIRTHDAY

Harry Pollitt, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain, celebrated his 60th birthday on November 22nd. This date was celebrated at a mass meeting in London on November 26 under the joint auspices of the London District Committee and the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

William Gallacher, Chairman of the Party, paid a warm tribute to Comrade Pollitt and described his revolutionary activity and incorruptible loyalty to the working class.

The audience responded with warm applause to the messages of greeting from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Messages were also read from the Central Committees of the Communist and Workers' Parties in the following countries: France, Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, United States, Canada, New Zealand, Austria, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Finland, Cuba, Argentina, Mexico, Switzerland,

Hundreds of messages also came from all over Britain.

Harry Pollitt expressed deep thanks for the tribute paid him and pledged to work still harder for peace and Socialism.

The years we have all witnessed, said Pollitt, have brought a gigantic, mighty and incredible advance to the working class, including the greatest event in world history—the October Socialist Revolution. In 1917, in one-sixth of the world, leadership passed to lads and lasses like you in this hall. Now, the great Chinese people have achieved liberation and the working class and peasantry of the People's Democracies have ended the rule of the landlords and the capitalists. We are on the winning side; we need more confidence in the ability of the people to save peace and to end capitalism. We repudiate that Communism wants war, Communism fights for peace; it is the capitalists who are preparing for war. Britain's treasures and wealth have never been utilised in the service of humanity.

level of the members of the Central Committee. Maurice Thorez put the following demand before them: "At all costs, to devote part of their time in order to learn, learn and learn. It is essential, in all circumstances, to devote a few minutes daily, a quarter of an hour, half an hour or an hour to reading, studying various materials and studying and re-reading again and again the classics of Marxism-Leninism. This is absolutely essential, otherwise there is a danger of getting immersed in narrow practical detail, of losing a sense of perspective".

But the most important question discussed by the Central Committee was that of general activity throughout the Party. The history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) teaches Communists in all countries that a Party can take the solution of the problems concerning the workers, all working people and all freedom-loving and peace-loving people into its hands only if it strengthens its contact with the masses. This obliges the leading Party cadres, in the first place, to cement their ties with the Party masses, the base of the Party. Comrade Stalin pointed out that it is necessary "to establish closer contact between the leading bodies and the work of the lower bodies so as to make their work of leadership more practical and specific and less confined to meetings and offices."

The Central Committee of the French Communist Party was guided precisely by

the same line. Maurice Thorez in his concluding speech at the Plenum of the Central Committee held on September 29, "reveal a tendency to reproach one or another organisation and one or another Party member, and very rarely does the member of the Central Committee criticise his own work or the work of the Central Committee member who visited the federation before him".

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In this connection it should be pointed out that the attempts to overcome the dif-

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The Communist federation of the Dobs Department must encourage Communist, peasants and sympathisers to work in the co-operative dairies and in the trade unions of the General Confederation of Agriculture

and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union reads: "The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union sends fraternal

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Hundreds of messages also came from all over Britain. Harry Pollitt expressed deep thanks for the tribute paid him and pledged to work still harder for peace and Socialism. The years we have all witnessed, said Pollitt, have brought a gigantic, mighty and incredible advance to the working class, including the greatest event in world history—the October Socialist Revolution. In 1917, in one-sixth of the world, leadership passed to lads and lasses like you in this hall. Now, the great Chinese people have achieved liberation and the working class and peasantry of the People's Democracies have ended the rule of the landlords and the capitalists. We are on the winning side; we need more confidence in the ability of the people to save peace and to end capitalism. We repudiate that Communism wants war, Communism fights for peace; it is the capitalists who are preparing for war. Britain's treasures and wealth have never been utilised in the service of humanity. Once the working class has power in its hands, what glorious pages of history we shall write!

TERRORIST PLANS OF ITALIAN REACTION

The events of recent weeks in Italy testify to a further weakening of the camp of warmongers as a result of the increased strength of the forces of peace. And precisely for this reason the malignant Anglo-American imperialists and their satellites are becoming increasingly aggressive, getting ready for any foul act and crime in the hope of smashing the organisations of the working people and, above all, the Communist Party—the chief obstacle blocking the way to the realisation of their war plans.

Frantic speeches by de Gasperi and Scelba were followed by the clerical Government's decision to form a "civil militia". When this decision was announced, every Italian citizen immediately recalled the notorious fascist militia and its crimes which are still fresh in the minds of the people. According to the draft submitted by Minister Scelba, the new civil militia will "protect the population in the event of incidents endangering the public security of individuals and property". This general formula reveals sufficiently clearly the reactionary, terrorist and provocative purpose of this militia.

Moreover, the clerical Government decided to submit two additional proposals to Parliament: one of these aims at incorporating into the criminal code a chapter similar to the former extraordinary fascist laws; the other empowers the Minister of the Interior to form a civil defence board, and confers on him unlimited powers to take extraordinary measures in the event of any emergency. Such unlimited powers at the disposal of the Minister of the Interior would enable him—on his own initiative, at any time, without consultation with Parliament and regardless of the Republican Constitution—to declare an emergency situation, and on this basis to bring the emergency laws into operation.

Finally, in recent weeks a gross provocation was brought into play against the Italian Communist Party and its leader,

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Pietro Secchia
Deputy General Secretary,
Italian Communist Party

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Comrade Palmiro Togliatti. The enemy took advantage of Togliatti's illness to unloose a campaign of falsehood and slander against the Communist Party designed to discredit the Party, to confuse public opinion and pave the way for police arbitrariness.

Provocateurs dropped hints about changes in the leadership and in the political line of the Italian Communist Party, about suspicious intrigues in the Communist Party, the activities of its "mysterious secret agents", etc. The hoary "K plans", variations of "X day", rumours about the militarisation of the Party apparatus on orders from Moscow and similar idiotic nonsense were resurrected and put into operation. An attempt was made to make people believe that the Italian Communist Party had renounced its policy of peace, unity and national solidarity in order to devote itself to underground work and evil plans threatening the security of the State.

The Government press got cracking, trying once again to create panic and confusion, to alarm public opinion and disorientate it. These reactionary newspapers insisted that the authorities should take immediate action against the Communist Party.

This was a patent provocation—clear for all to see. The surgical operation, which was found to be necessary and urgent, showed to all that Comrade Togliatti was certainly ill. After the operation, his health improved. This news burst within a few hours the bubble of monstrous falsehood and slander.

The clerical-American provocation suffered a shameful fiasco. All honest Italians under-

stood that the clerical Government, powerless to fight against the Communist Party and to offer anything serious to its political position, had been forced to invent a non-existent stand of the Communist Party for the purpose of combating it somehow or other.

The scandalous campaign of falsehood and slander, conducted by the press and agents of the clerical Government, demonstrated the correctness, popularity and effectiveness of the policy of peace, unity and national solidarity pursued by the Communist Party under the leadership of Comrade Togliatti; it also testified to the broad response in the country to the decisions of the recent plenum of the Central Committee of the Party.

"Our stand and our arguments, above all, in the struggle waged by us in defence of peace", said Comrade Togliatti, "are so clear, irrefutable and acceptable to the mind and heart of every Italian, no matter to what social group he belongs, that the enemy, unable to reply, trots out the invention that this policy will be changed, and so on".

There are two and a half million unemployed in Italy, one million young people without a trade and without work, hundreds of thousands of old folk, pensioners, widows, and invalids, doomed by the Christian Democratic policy to die of starvation. At the same time tens of thousands of artisans, small industrialists and agricultural producers are on the verge of bankruptcy and see in the Labour Plan of national solidarity the only way out, the only salvation. What could the Government do to prevent the Italian Communist Party from carrying out its policy of peace, solidarity and national independence, and from winning ever-broader sections of the working population and of all Italians? What could it do to prevent the growing unity and intensified struggle by the people? The clerical Government could not find any solution but to try and make the people believe that the Italian Communist Party had

abandoned the political line which it had followed until now.

But, if the slander campaign conducted by the enemy through the Government press this time, too, ended in shameless and scandalous failure, the policy of provocation continues. Everyone is asking what did the enemy hope to achieve? What were the aims of the Truman agents in Italy? Although the provocation also failed, we have every right to believe that our adversaries, having taken this path, will resort to similar provocations in the future. That which the clericals have just attempted in Italy is further proof of the aims of the provocative "truth campaign" which Truman announced with such fanfare and which is being carried out on his orders in all countries linked in the Atlantic Alliance.

In Italy, as in Britain and France, the anti-Communist campaign is waged in the same manner and under the same slogans; the form, arguments and terminology are the same.

The machinations started in Italy in recent weeks testify to increasingly open intervention—by means of espionage and provocations—of American imperialism in the internal affairs of Italy and of all countries involved in the Atlantic Pact. They show that in Italy, too, the ruling party, seeing its positions progressively weakening and the revulsion displayed by ever broader sections of the population for its war policy, is taking the path of American gangsterism and monstrous police provocations perpetrated by notorious Italian and international "offices" and "services".

Imperialist circles have long since turned to provocations, terror and assassinations as means of furthering their war plans. In July 1948, an attempt was made on the life of Togliatti and on the life of Tokuda, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Japan; in the last three months, an attempt was made to assassinate Jacques Ducloux, Lahaut, President of the Communist Party of Belgium and Jorge Calvo, leader of the Communist Party of Argentina, were

murdered, and only recently a foul attempt was made on the life of Comrade Thorez.

In 1948, there was published in the United States the so-called "X plan", elaborated, according to the press, in partnership with Bridges, Chairman of the Senate Appropriation Committee. This plan stated clearly that the assassination of democratic personalities and, above all, of Communist leaders was an inseparable part of American policy in Europe. The "United States News and World Report" wrote frankly that the plan envisages the organisation of espionage, sabotage, use of arms, and assassination. On May 25, 1948, the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives published a list of 500 Communist leaders against whom the attacks of the bandits, recruited by the imperialists, should be directed. This list naturally included Togliatti, Thorez, Ducloux, Tokuda and Lahaut.

It is common knowledge that the espionage provocateur services known as C.I.C., the Intelligence Service, or by some other name, reach out to all countries, and that in Italy a considerable part of the old agents of the fascist secret service OVRA, the espionage centre SIM and others, have been taken back into service. These "offices" are manned by the dregs of the underworld, by spies, thieves and criminals such as Pallante who made the attempt on Comrade Togliatti's life, by the murderers of Lahaut, and by journalists devoid of honour and decency.

The new OVRA, restored by Scelba, has worked out "plans of operations" in the event of an emergency situation being declared. These operations are based on methods of terrorist provocations—the methods employed in their day by Hitler in Germany and Mussolini in Italy. With brazen cynicism, and an utter contempt for the honour of the citizen, there is being organised, in the Atlantic Pact countries, a monstrous campaign of slander aimed at paving the way for the persecution and assassination of the leaders of the democratic parties, for a naked offensive against the organisations of the working people.

Only a few months ago, the Christian Democratic ministers had a lot to say about

a "third period" of social reform in Italy. Today, not a word is uttered about social reform. At the recent congress of the Catholic association of working people, de Gasperi announced that international demands necessitated the postponement of all projects for social reform. The "third period", instead of being a period of social reform, is becoming a third period of anti-Communism, distinguished by the formation of a new militia, restoration of the fascist OVRA, and an organised campaign of provocations and incitement to espionage and crime. A special place in this plan of anti-Communist activity is allotted to the widely-used Tito espionage network. Certain journalists, who in recent days participated in the campaign against the Communist Party and against Comrade Togliatti, maintain direct contact with the Yugoslav Embassy.

The Tito agency for provocation, which is helping in the police campaign against the Italian Communist Party, is revealed once again as a willing tool in the hands of American imperialism.

But the "third period" plans of anti-Communism are also doomed to fail, just as all the reactionary plans against the working people and against the democratic forces have failed.

The widespread indignation evoked among all honest people by the foul slander of which Comrade Togliatti was the target, demonstrated not only great love for the leader of the Party on the part of the working people and all democratic Italians; it demonstrated also that the national conscience and the decency of honest Italians cannot be besmirched either by unctious speeches by de Gasperi, or by the foul Americanised provocations to which the representatives of the decaying capitalist system resort.

It is essential that the working class, the entire working population and all democratic forces in Italy further consolidate their ranks, extend unity of action and sharpen their vigilance and the struggle against the provocative war plans, for peace and independence.

HUNGER IN YUGOSLAVIA—RESULT OF RULE OF TITO-RANKOVIC GANG

Hunger in Yugoslavia is assuming appalling dimensions. The reduction in the bread ration is but one of the signs of the fierce onslaught of the Tito clique against the working people of Yugoslavia. This reduction, which was a blow to the entire working population of the country, hit particularly those workers engaged in heavy manual labour, since their ration was cut most severely.

However, even the reduced ration is but an empty promise. Even the miserable amount of food contained in the ration book is not ensured. The Zagreb newspaper "Vestnik" reported on October 24 that the authorities had failed to provide food for the ration cards, having sold it on the black market at speculation prices. The bread issued to the population on the ration book is more like refuse. Hungarian people, living in the region bordering Yugoslavia, regard with horror and pass from hand to hand the hunks of bread thrown over from the Yugoslav side for them to look at. This bread is almost devoid of flour content and is uneatable.

The predatory policy of the Titoites deprived villages not only of the food supply assigned to them but also of the bulk of the essential seeds with which to sow their fields. Due to the acute shortage of fodder, the head of live-stock is declining drastically, the working peasants being forced to slaughter their cattle. The "Wall Street Journal", organ of New York bankers, estimates that, by March, about 20 per cent of the live-stock will have perished in Yugoslavia.

The imperialist press has begun to sound the alarm: the Belgrade Government is in a bad way and will agree to anything. The Swiss "National-Zeitung" had this to say on October 26: "Not since the end of the war has the situation in Yugoslavia been so bad and never has the Tito regime encountered such difficulties as was the case at the end of autumn, on the threshold of a winter that threatens the Yugoslav people with hunger and hardship, and the Yugoslav regime—with disorder and anxiety... Prices are soaring and poverty is growing month by month. The general view is that it will reach peak during the first months of the new year. Hunger will then grip the country". The "Nachrichten für Aussenhande!" estimates that Yugoslavia is in need of one and a half million tons of maize and half a million tons of wheat.

Such are the pronouncements of Tito's friends. The Titoites themselves are sounding the alarm. "Borba" says the cereal crop this year is 40 per cent below the anticipated figure. In a statement published in the "National-Zeitung", Tito declared that "the increased poverty of the coming winter will, inevitably, weaken the people."

"Borba" and other newspapers of the Yugoslav Goebbels, published a number of false reports alleging a "severe food shortage" in Hungary and that "rationing had been re-imposed". These gentlemen are not at all embarrassed that the whole world knows of the rising living standards in Hungary. It is not fortuitous that the Tito gang invented the lie about a "severe food shortage" and "re-introduction of rationing" in Hungary. By means of this stupid propaganda, the Titoites want to make the Yugoslav people believe that the hunger in Yugoslavia is not due to internal reasons and that a similar situation prevails outside Yugoslavia.

In his speech to the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party on October 27, Comrade Dobos exposed this false propaganda:

* *
Oskar Betlen
Editor, "Szabad Nep",
Central Organ of Hungarian
Working People's Party
* *

Hungary also experienced a drought this year—certainly no milder than that in Yugoslavia. As is also known, the vital agricultural regions of Yugoslavia are located along the Hungarian border; the drought was absolutely the same in Mako and in Velika-Kikind, in Szeged and Subotica, Baia and Sombor, Pecs and Osiek. And yet the drought in our country did not cause such misfortunes as in Yugoslavia because our peasants, helped by the State of people's democracy, enthusiastically, promptly and in good time completed all agricultural work, which, to a considerable degree, offset the effects of the drought!

The calamity experienced by Yugoslavia is explained not by drought but by imperialist enslavement and fascist rule.

One of the reasons for the difficult food crisis in Yugoslavia is precisely the fact that the Titoites, who support the kulaks in every way and rely upon them, place an unbearable burden on the working peasantry, depriving them of the desire (and also of the possibility—by robbing them of seeds) to cultivate much land. The London "Times" writes, for example, that according to Tito official circles, this year the peasants left uncultivated large areas—from three-fifths to four-fifths of the total arable land. And the Belgrade bandits react to this severe food situation by an even greater plunder of the working peasantry. This is evident even from the Titoite press. In its issue of October 24, "Magyar Szó" published an order of the Yugoslav Government designed, in the opinion of the newspaper, "to ease the position of peasants". The kind of relief this is can be seen from the fact that apart from taxes, this decision obliges owners of plots of less than two hectares to make deliveries in kind.

The "New York Herald Tribune" let the cat out of the bag when it reported that, lacking grain, the peasants are selling their cows and horses and with money are purchasing grain to meet quota obligations. If early this year, Tito was forced to admit that, due to the violence used during food purchases, the "barns of many peasants were completely emptied" and they "lack even seed for sowing", he can now add: their homes have also been emptied since bandits from the Yugoslav gestapo are throwing peasants into prison and concentration camps wholesale.

As a result of the plunder of the working peasantry in Yugoslavia, next year's harvest, it seems, will be worse still. The "Tanjug Agency" reported in the middle of October that in Bosnia and Herzegovina the autumn sowing plan was only fulfilled by 16 per cent and in the Sarajevo district by 7 per cent.

The severe food situation in Yugoslavia is due to the arbitrary rule of the imperialists and their lackeys who export all the raw material resources of the country at an extremely low price, export food, plunder the populations and have brought about the break-down of Yugoslav industry which is now incapable of supplying agriculture with even the most essential manufactured goods. One disaster leads to another. The situation in agriculture is not only worsening because of the deterioration in industry; the predicament in which agriculture finds itself and the growing hunger

The working class in Yugoslavia is struggling ever more actively against the fascist Tito regime. At the Smederev metallurgical plant, complains "Borba", 400 workers absent themselves daily. Owing to "carelessness" on the part of railwaymen, the number of railway accidents rose 50 per cent last year and has further increased this year. The Zagreb "Vestnik" complains that sometimes 40 per cent of the miners in Croatia fail to report for work. "Borba" adds: 97.3 per cent of the miners "recruited" in the countryside have fled.

The imperialists are following the situation in Yugoslavia with anxiety. They speak with alarm about the impending failure and doom of their ally; they fear that the people may take the leadership of the country into their own hands. The "Financial Times" writes that unless aid is forthcoming, the Tito State will be threatened with revolutionary collapse this winter. The "Yorkshire Post" declared that the economic situation in Yugoslavia is rapidly worsening and the Tito regime is threatened with widespread discontent on the part of the people.

Tito seeks to utilise and is utilising the economic collapse and hunger to justify before the people the still greater colonisation of Yugoslavia, its subordination to the rule of the American imperialists. Utilising the impoverishment which he has brought about, Tito is blackmailing the people of Yugoslavia, forcing them to accept open subordination of Yugoslavia to the dictat of American imperialism, to transform the country into an American war base. Propaganda is not spared in this direction. Yugoslav newspapers are filled with material popularising American imperialism. Djilas and Pjadic are trying to get the people to believe that American imperialism is the saviour that will free them from present poverty and lead them to paradise.

The Paris "Le Monde" reports that the Tito Government "fully agrees that a special American commission should control the distribution of products sent to Yugoslavia by the Americans".

In its issue of November 9, "Borba" featured on its front page Tito's interview with a "New York Times" correspondent. Tito went out of his way to prove that only America can save Yugoslavia. Yugoslav newspapers also front-paged the Titoite request for a loan. In a speech delivered in Zagreb, at the end of October, Tito lied—lying being part of his duties as a spy—saying that the American Government would give Yugoslavia unconditional help. But Truman himself made things awkward for his lackey when he explained his support for Tito, in a message published a few days ago, as corresponding to American "strategic and political interests in that area." The imperialist press writes with one voice that "aid" to Yugoslavia is accompanied by more "inspectors" and "advisers" arriving in the country. The chairman of the Senate finance committee recently stated that the U.S. loan to Yugoslavia was a sound investment. It is also known that Yugoslavia is building underground arsenals, airfields, strategic roads, etc. The American "loan-givers", the "assistants" and "advisers", are leaving for Yugoslavia with plans for more plunder and war preparations, though their fears and anxiety about the critical situation of the Tito regime are also growing.

Resistance to the fascist terror of the imperialist robbers is growing in Yugoslavia. The open alliance between the American warmongers and the Tito regime is

Co-operation of Men of Science and Peasants in Poland

Joint sessions of agro-biologists, agricultural workers and peasants were held during November in Cracow, Lublin, Wroclaw and other university towns in Poland. These sessions were held with a view to extending, on the pattern of the U.S.S.R., co-operation between men of science and workers in agriculture.

Such co-operation, initiated last year, was particularly successful in Wroclaw. The Wroclaw meeting was attended by 600 people including professors, tutors and students of the agricultural faculty of Wroclaw University, by 200 members of agricultural co-operatives, 100 workers from State farms, a number of poor and medium peasants, and members of the Peasant Mutual Aid Union. Also present were peasants and scientists who had recently visited the Soviet Union. The scientists acquainted the peasants with certain important aspects of plant cultivation and animal husbandry, with particular regard to crop rotation and rational care of live-stock. On their part, peasants and agricultural workers shared their experience with the participants of the meeting and described the results already achieved on their fields, thanks to co-operation between science and practice.

For example, this year's yield per hectare in the Woishic agricultural co-operative amounted to 45 centners for wheat, 30 centners for barley, 500 centners for sugar beet. The co-operative also had a bumper crop of vegetables, particularly cabbage and tomatoes. The Wilchikov co-operative, thanks to scientific help, has introduced crop rotation based on the Williams system and prepared a map of the soil which is used as a basis for planting crops on a given area.

The meeting pointed out certain shortcomings in organising co-operation and stressed that there were great possibilities for extending this co-operation. The Wroclaw meeting issued a call to the agricultural faculties of the higher educational establishments and to all higher agricultural schools in Poland to engage in emulation for the purpose of strengthening contact between agricultural scientists and agricultural workers.

Membership Verification in Socialist Unity Party of Germany

The Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany has adopted a decision concerning "the verification of members and probationer-members of the Party and the exchange of Party membership cards."

The ideological and organisational consolidation of the Party—says the decision—created conditions for carrying out verification of the membership. The exchange of Party cards and probationer-cards and the verification of the membership will be carried out between January 15 and June 30, 1951. The verification is designed to educate members in the spirit of criticism and self-criticism, to strengthen the Party and purge its ranks of alien, hostile and morally corrupted elements.

Each member will be verified individually. For the purpose of ensuring well-trained comrades for the verification, commissions are being formed at Central Committee



THEY WILL NEVER EXTINGUISH THE TORCH OF PEACE!

Drawing by Leo Hasa

FOUL AMERICAN PROVOCATION AGAINST JOLIOT-CURIE

Frederic Joliot-Curie, Chairman of the World Peace Council, was detained on the border of the American zone of Germany while on his way from Poland to France via Western Germany. Joliot-Curie was ordered out of the train by West German police acting on orders of the American authorities. He was questioned and the police obviously sought to humiliate him. He was kept for five hours without food or drink because he did not have West-German currency. Joliot-Curie had to return to Prague.

The American news agencies hypocritically alleged that although Frederic Joliot-Curie had a transit visa for Western Germany, his passport was not in order. However, these inventions do little to diminish the foul nature of the provocation in relation to a man respected throughout the world for his scientific work and for his outstanding role in the struggle for peace.

The grilling to which Joliot-Curie was subjected by the Adenauer-McCloy police reminded him of a similar experience during the Hitlerite occupation of France. "The only difference," he said, "was that the Germans were then in gestapo uniform".

Actually, the West German police did after the Congress what the British Government did before it; they carried out the directive of the "Allied High Commission" (i.e. the American imperialists and their British and French satellites), that visas would not be granted to delegates passing through Western Germany. The odious insult to Joliot-Curie testifies to the fury and fear of the warmongers in view of the gigantic dimensions of the peace movement and the widespread response to the Second World Peace Congress. It also shows that the American rulers have lost all sense of honour, all understanding of culture and humanity.

HOW BRITISH WALL STREET LACKEYS MET THE PEACE MESSENGERS

Delegates to the Second World Peace Congress, who had been in Britain while preparations were under way for the Congress, declared to our correspondent:

"If someone had told us before we left for Sheffield what awaited us on our arrival in Britain we would scarcely have believed it. We knew about the old English saying: 'I may disagree with what you say but I shall fight for your right to say it.'"

movement during the war? If so, in what group? What position do you hold in the peace movement? Who delegated you to the Congress? Are you paying your own expenses? If not, who is? Have you any friends in Britain? Do you intend to visit them? Of what organisations are you a member in your country? Have you been to Eastern Europe since the war? etc., etc.

"After the grilling, eight delegates were asked to leave the country. Accompanied

Such are the pronouncements of Tito's friends. The Titoites themselves are sounding the alarm. "Borba" says the cereal crop this year is 40 per cent below the anticipated figure. In a statement published in the "National-Zeitung", Tito declared that "the increased poverty of the coming winter will, inevitably, weaken the people."

"Borba" and other newspapers of the Yugoslav Goebbels, published a number of false reports alleging a "severe food shortage" in Hungary and that "rationing had been re-imposed". These gentlemen are not at all embarrassed that the whole world knows of the rising living standards in Hungary. It is not fortuitous that the Tito gang invented the lie about a "severe food shortage" and "re-introduction of rationing" in Hungary. By means of this stupid propaganda, the Titoites want to make the Yugoslav people believe that the hunger in Yugoslavia is not due to internal reasons and that a similar situation prevails outside Yugoslavia.

In his speech to the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party on October 27, Comrade Rakosi exposed this false propaganda: "The Tito gang", Comrade Rakosi stressed, "puts responsibility for the economic crisis and chaos on this year's drought: we in

even seed for sowing", he can now add: their homes have also been emptied since bandits from the Yugoslav gestapo are throwing peasants into prison and concentration camps wholesale.

As a result of the plunder of the working peasantry in Yugoslavia, next year's harvest, it seems, will be worse still. The "Tanjug Agency" reported in the middle of October that in Bosnia and Herzegovina the autumn sowing plan was only fulfilled by 16 per cent and in the Sarajevo district by 7 per cent.

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Tito lied—lying being part of his duties as a spy—saying that the American Government would give Yugoslavia unconditional help. But Truman himself made things awkward for his lackey when he explained his support for Tito, in a message published a few days ago, as corresponding to American "strategic and political interests in that area." The imperialist press writes with one voice that "aid" to Yugoslavia is accompanied by more "inspectors" and "advisers" arriving in the country. The chairman of the Senate finance committee recently stated that the U.S. loan to Yugoslavia was a sound investment. It is also known that Yugoslavia is building underground arsenals, airfields, strategic roads, etc. The American "loan-givers", the "assistants" and "advisers", are leaving for Yugoslavia with plans for more plunder and war preparations, though their fears and anxiety about the critical situation of the Tito regime are also growing.

Resistance to the fascist terror of the imperialist robbers is growing in Yugoslavia. The open alliance between the American warmongers and the Belgrade fascists will add to the intensity of the struggle waged by the Yugoslav people against the sanguinary Tito clique.

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Each member will be verified individually. For the purpose of ensuring well-trained comrades for the verification, commissions are being formed at Central Committee level and in the land, regional, district, area and branch organisations of the Party.

From 15 November to June 30th 1951, no new members will be admitted to the Party.

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Delegates to the Second World Peace Congress, who had been in Britain while preparations were under way for the Congress, declared to our correspondent:

"If someone had told us before we left for Sheffield what awaited us on our arrival in Britain we would scarcely have believed it. We knew about the old English saying: 'I may disagree with what you say but I shall fight for your right to say it.' However, the reception Attlee organised for peace partisans so astonished us that we began to wonder whether we had not accidentally landed in the old Hitlerite Germany!"

Indignant members of the delegations from different countries—Brazil, Belgium, Denmark, Greenland, the Netherlands, Italy, Sweden and other countries—unanimously declared:

"A gestapo system is beginning to work in Britain. The police truncheon symbolises present-day British 'democracy'. Great Britain is dancing to the Wall Street tune.

Here is what the Dutch and Swedish delegates related:

"On November 12, our delegation of twenty-two arrived at a British port on board the Dutch vessel 'Crown Prince Frederick'. Immediately afterwards we were subjected to a thorough police search which lasted from noon till six. Following this, the police escorted 14 delegates to the police station where they were questioned like criminals till seven. Here are some of the questions the delegates had to answer: Are you a Communist? What is your opinion of the Americans? the Russians? Do you intend going to Warsaw? Are you aware that the journey to Warsaw entails dangers? What was your occupation during the last ten years? Did you take part in the resistance

movement during the war? If so, in what group? What position do you hold in the peace movement? Who delegated you to the Congress? Are you paying your own expenses? If not, who is? Have you any friends in Britain? Do you intend to visit them? Of what organisations are you a member in your country? Have you been to Eastern Europe since the war? etc., etc.

"After the grilling, eight delegates were ordered to leave the country. Accompanied by six armed policemen (three of them in plain clothes), the delegates were returned to the ship. The plain-clothes men remained on board with the delegates. The British police prevented the delegates from appearing on deck. Only later were the delegates allowed out of their cabins and even then only under strict police surveillance. The police kept guard all night outside the cabins occupied by the delegates. No food was available until nine next morning. Eight delegates were released only after the intervention of the British Peace Committee and the Swedish Consul. But the police imposed fresh conditions: the delegates will go straight to London and stay at the 'Royal' Hotel, they will not go anywhere, talk to no-one, speak to no-one on the telephone, not write or give interviews. They will pay for their meals themselves during internment in the hotel and undertake to leave Britain in 48 hours. The other delegates were granted permission to stay only four days in London..."

These facts are striking testimony that Hitler and Mussolini found excellent pupils in Attlee and Bevin, who are prepared at any moment to shelve British 'democracy' and raise the police truncheon against all who fight for peace, against the criminal designs of imperialism.

ON EVE OF ELECTION TO LOCAL ORGANS OF POWER IN RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

The working people of Rumania are actively preparing for a great event—the first elections to the People's Councils scheduled for December 3.

Over 110 thousand candidates for the village, district, city and regional councils have been nominated at the meetings held throughout the country. The candidates include leaders of the Party and Government, advanced workers, collective farmers, individual working peasants, artisans, housewives, teachers, doctors, actors, writers etc.

Eve of election meetings are taking place at which candidates and electors become acquainted, and discuss the needs of the villages and districts. Over 300 thousand canvassers are engaged in house to house propaganda work. 6000 election centres have been set up throughout the country.

A socialist emulation drive in honour of the election is now under way. Ninety-three

miners in the Jiu Valley coal field and 7 departments in the 'Industria Sârmej' plant in Campia Turzii, are already working on the 1951 Plan. All builders of the Danube-Black Sea canal are also working on the 1951 Plan.

The Provisional Committee of the People's Councils meet the elections with new successes. The Provisional Committee in the Arges region has completed repairs and built 45 schools. The Petrosani Provisional Committee is building a new covered market, the Tîrgu-Jui Provisional Committee has handed over to the people a new covered market, sports stadium, swimming pool and a house of culture.

The broad masses of the working people of town and countryside are taking part in the election campaign.

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BOOK REVIEW

"RUSSIA WITH OUR OWN EYES"

BOOKLET OF BRITISH WORKERS' DELEGATION ABOUT THE U. S. S. R.

In May this year, a British workers' delegation of 20 people visited Moscow, Kiev, Sochi and Stalingrad. They visited factories, mines, collective-farms, sanatoria and schools and talked with workers and collective-farmers, school children and factory managers. The delegation was representative of all branches of industry and all districts in Britain. It included a London carpenter and a Lancashire cotton weaver, a Birmingham engineering worker and an Edinburgh bricklayer, a Sheffield foundry worker and others. All are members of trade unions and the majority of them are members of the Labour Party. Each member of the delegation tried to obtain, during the visit, not only a general idea about the Soviet Union but also studied the position of the workers in his own branch of industry and problems of particular interest to him. In this way, as the delegates themselves remark, they collected all-embracing and detailed material and made profound observations. The general, as well as the individual, reports made by the delegates were published recently in London*) in booklet form.

For instance, Henry N. Lyall, toolmaker (former secretary of a local Labour Party organisation) describes the Soviet trade unions; Benjamin Travis, steel moulder, President of a branch of Amalgamated Union of Foundry Workers—Social welfare and insurance. Other sections of the booklet are dedicated to such questions as vacations and public health, the organisation of leisure, education and so on. There are also reports on industrial construction, metallurgy, the textile and coal industries, religion and the position of the Church in the U.S.S.R. The majority of the articles are furnished with detailed data: on industry and the trade unions, wages and prices, rent and vacations; and this data is compared with the corresponding data for Great Britain.

* "Russia with our own Eyes", Full Report of the British Workers' Delegation 1950. London, pp. 128.

What are the conclusions drawn by these British workers, rank and file members of the trade unions and Labour Party to whom the Churchills and Bevins scream about the "iron curtain"?

"To think that what I was seeing was a reality and not a dream! That I was seeing a working class that has mastered one-sixth of the world's land surface and that has risen from misery and oppression, hunger and want to joy and 'happiness,'" writes Edwin Boyce, metal turner at Staveley Iron and Chemical Company, member of Chesterfield Divisional Labour Party.

Allan McEwan, a marine engineering fitter, who devoted his report to the health service in the Soviet Union, draws this conclusion from his observations:

"...Many of us knew people who had become invalids or whose health had become progressively worse due to work. We thought that if only they could have had the benefits of a system of this kind, what a difference it would have made to their lives."

Foundry worker, Joseph Rawlings, who had visited the Soviet Union in 1929, notes the great achievements of the Soviet system and asserts:

"The social and economic life of the Soviet worker is new... To talk with these people, one gets immediately the reason why Soviet production is prolific and Five-Year Plans are successful. Any mechanism to save labour and to ease burdensome tasks is readily installed. There is no danger of reducing the staff and putting some workers on the streets by this as in the countries of capitalism... The collective effort in the factory is carried outside, into the cultural and sporting efforts of the Soviet workers. They have their factory club, their factory cinema and sports club, nursery and kindergarten. Here we see a people working, playing, and living together, getting the very

best from all, no matter what is being done... They are a peace-loving people, they are real builders of a new social and economic life for the workers. Their watchword is to build a new working-class life away from the culture of capitalism with its exploitation by the rich owning class of the workers. The new life is there now in the Soviet Union."

Before the readers of "Russia with our own Eyes" pass lifelike and truthful descriptions of the factories and collective-farms in the Soviet Union, of cities, theatres, Sochi sanatoria and the rehabilitation of Stalingrad. There is also information about paid vacations, about the low percentage of the wage taken by rent, surprise that the miner gets his working clothes free of charge and that nothing is charged for use of libraries in the U.S.S.R. Fitter James Riley, who was delighted with the Moscow Metro, describes as a "striking idea" the fact that the metro carriages have special compartments for invalids, children and old people. The knowing reader will find it difficult to refrain from a smile when he reads that George Hutchinson, an instrument maker, asked during a visit to a school whether corporal punishment is administered in the Soviet schools as in the British...

The delegates were also amazed to learn the biographies of the factory managers—former workers—and about the sincere friendship between the workers and the leaders of enterprises, and that the worker can earn more than the manager. They could hardly believe their eyes when they saw at the bench a member of the Supreme Soviet and member of the Supreme Court.

The British workers in no way embellish reality, they ask their companions questions which are both direct and critical. But at every step they note that the Soviet people do not hide their shortcomings which they eliminate, whereas the press and "public opinion" in Britain are silent about the successes of the Soviet Union, monstrously

distort the truth about the U.S.S.R. Noting, for instance, that the Soviet Government spends huge sums on the health services while in Great Britain the building of health centres is at a standstill "for the sake of economy", Fred Hollingsworth, National Organiser of the Foundry Workers' Union, who headed the delegation, points out: "In one more aspect of the Soviet scene we found that the truth was quite the opposite of the stories that so many of our newspapers retail to us..."

Similar remarks figure throughout the booklet; they are too numerous to list. But it is worth mentioning the indignation of William Wainwright, when he learnt that the Soviet worker's "labour book" simply serves as a means to check earnings and most certainly is not a chronicle where all the "misdeeds" of the workers are recorded, as obtusely alleged by the Labour "Daily Herald".

"The same people who told us," states the booklet, "that 'those Russians' didn't allow foreigners into their country, now shouted loudest against us going." They are not a bit interested in the British working people learning the truth about the U.S.S.R. And we can only welcome the declaration of the British delegates which states:

"...We intend to give the widest reporting on what we have learned. False stories about the U.S.S.R. help to create an atmosphere in which war becomes possible. Truth creates an atmosphere in which war becomes impossible. Our delegation will do its best to spread the truth about the Soviet people and their efforts to organise their lives to provide happiness for all their people."

The booklet "Russia with our own Eyes", published at a time when the Labour Government is endeavouring to block all avenues to truth about the Soviet Union, will help to develop and strengthen friendly feelings on the part of the British people for the great country of Socialism.

B. P.