

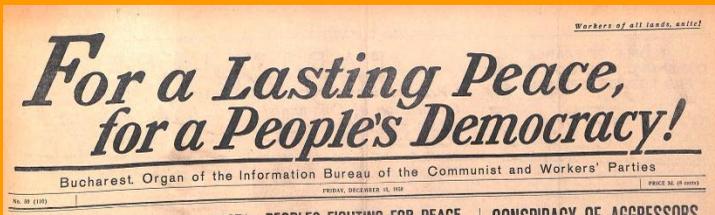
Workers of all lands, unite!

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

**Bucharest. Organ of the Information
Bureau of the Communist and Workers'
Parties**



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THE LOWER ORGANISATION—BASE OF COMMUNIST PARTIES

At the present moment, the Communist and Workers' Parties are faced with the task of devoting the maximum effort to unfolding the struggle for peace and security of the peoples, for the interests of the broad masses of the people. Successful solution of this task, demands from the Parties greater consolidation, organisation and a higher ideological level on the part of every member in the Party. In this connection, the Party devotes special attention to Party building, to organisational problems, and, above all, strengthening the **lower Party organisations**. Comrade Stalin said that... "after the correct political line has been laid down organisational work decides everything, including the fate of the political line itself, its success or failure."

The lower Party organisations which directly carry out the policy of the Party among the masses—are the **base of the Party**. A high political level and active work by the lower organisations are exceptionally important for the successful work of the Party.

After World War Two, the ranks of the Communist and Workers' Parties grew rapidly and became stronger and now have 18 million Communists (excluding the Soviet Union). The lower organisations of the Communist Parties are a force which exercises an enormous influence on the continued consolidation of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism.

But now, when the strivings of the American imperialists to extend aggression increase the danger of war, when rabid fascist terror is growing in the U.S.,

Britain, Japan, Western Germany, France, Italy and in other capitalist countries, when the class struggle is sharpening and new large-scale class battles are maturing, it is vitally important to secure the further ideological and organisational strengthening of the Communist Parties, and, in particular, the strengthening of the lower organisations. The realisation of unity of action of the masses in the struggle for peace, bread and freedom in the capitalist countries depends on a great extent on the militancy of the basic Party organisations, on the profound ideological education of Communists, on all-round strengthening of their links with the masses and on a bold unfolding of a broad struggle for the demands of all working people.

The lower organisations of the Communist parties in the **capitalist countries** still have certain shortcomings in their work. Thus, for example, not everywhere have basic party organisations been formed and consolidated in the **factories**, the organisations which form the **backbone** of the Communist and Workers' Parties. The number of factory workers in the Parties, as a rule, is not large enough. The number of agricultural labourers, rural semi-proletarians and small peasants in the ranks of the Parties is far too little, and the network of branch organisations in the **countryside** is weak. In not a few instances, rural organisations only display activity during in big campaigns carried out by the Parties. Fluctuation of the membership the basic organisations is still high.

The arduous conditions in which Communist Parties in the capitalist countries function are aggravated by the striving of the ruling classes to destroy the remnants of democratic liberties, by police provocations and terror directed against Communists. Hence, the

necessity to search for and find the requisite methods of activity that will enable the Party organisations to continue and steadily improve their work. This is also connected with the question of improving propaganda and organisational work among the **broad masses**, with the circulation of the Communist press, with the creation of network of factory newspapers, with intensifying work in the trade unions and other mass organisations. As recently emphasized by the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, the Party organisations must pay special attention to establishing close co-operation between Communists and the rank and file of the Socialist Parties in the struggle for the everyday demands of the working people and in defence of peace. The creation of unity depends in no small degree on overcoming the incorrect views held by some Communists who identify the rank and file of the Right Socialist Parties with the mercenary and corrupt leaders of these Parties. In some countries, particularly in the U.S.A., the struggle against the increasing war hysteria and chauvinistic tendencies acquires special significance.

The experience of a number of Communist Parties shows how important it is to strengthen the ties between the higher organs and lower organisations, and to ensure that all decisions of these organs are discussed collectively by all members of the lower organisations and linked with local conditions; that each Communist been given concrete assignments and that a feeling of responsibility and personal initiative be inculcated in Communists. The example of some lower organisations of the Italian Communist Party shows the significance of vigorous work of the Party branches. It is important that they maintain contact with all local

public organisations; that they display initiative in taking up all local problems of interest to the broad masses, be it a question of preventing the discharge of workers from a factory or of securing reduction of land rent, etc. The Party organisations should rally the workers, peasants, the entire local population and, in the course of the struggle, link these problems with general problems of the struggle for peace, for national independence, for work and bread.

The great successes achieved by the **People's Democracies** in laying the foundations of Socialism and in fulfilling economic plans would have been impossible without the selfless work of hundreds of thousands of rank and file Communists and the many thousands of **lower organisations of the Communist and Workers' Parties**. But this does not mean that their work is not in need of improvement. The practical work of the lower Party organisations in Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and other countries shows that some organisations have not yet learnt to link questions of a local character with general State problems. Instead of collective work by all members of the Party, based on a concrete distribution of tasks and control over their execution, we often see the work of the Committee or of a small number of comrades. There is still insufficient tempo displayed in improving the composition of the lower organisations by drawing in the best workers and the small and middle peasants.

While conscious of their responsibility for fulfilment of plans, for Communists carrying out their vanguard role in protection, **factory Party organisations do not**, however, pay adequate attempts to eliminating shortcomings, to revealing hidden reserves. Directing political work for development of Socialist emulation,

they sometimes take over the functions of the trade unions and make no effort to secure an all-round improvement in their work. Sometimes leaders of Party organisations fulfil the functions of managers and technical leaders of enterprises. It sometimes happens that in the **countryside**, the lower organisations do not wage a strong enough struggle against the kulaks who sabotage all the undertakings of the people's State, and do not act as the initiators in organising producer co-operatives, etc. And it goes without saying that success in the Socialist reorganisation of the countryside can only be ensured by militant Party organisations enjoying a high prestige among the working peasantry.

The Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies devote close attention to the development of **inner Party democracy**. However, in this respect too, not everything has been done. The leaders of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, of the Bulgarian Communist Party and of the Communist Parties in other countries have pointed out, time and, again, cases of crude "dictatorship" in the lower organisations.

In such Party organisations there is, as a rule, no genuine Party work, no vigilance in relation to the concealed imperialist agents and spies.

The necessity of reinforcing the **leadership** of the lower organisations is stressed in the Communist Parties in the People's Democracies, of strengthening the leading organs of the lower organisations by drawing in the best tried workers. The Marxist-Leninist education of members and probationers is increasingly being extended.

The question of profoundly inculcating and consistently developing **Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism** stands out very sharply. A Party organisation

can grow politically and consolidate itself organisationally only on the basis of eliminating the shortcomings from which it suffers, and this is impossible without Frank Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism, regardless of individuals. Criticism and self-criticism represent the **main means** of strengthening the lower Party organisations.

The Communist and Workers' Parties throughout the world have their model in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (B), the lower organisations of which are a genuine school for the Bolshevik education of Communists, and link the masses of working people with the leading organs of the Party. Learning from the glorious Party of Lenin and Stalin, the Communist and Workers' Parties in all lands will be able successfully to apply its experience in building and strengthening their lower units, their base—the lower organisations whose militant work now acquires particularly great significance.

PLENUM, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, RUMANIAN WORKERS' PARTY

A Plenum of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party, held on December 12-13, discussed the following questions:

1. The Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy of the Rumanian People's Republic—1951-1955—Report by M. Constantinescu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party.

2. Annulment of debts of peasants for land received as a result of the 1945 agrarian reform. Report by A. Moghioros, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party.

The Plenum adopted the agenda unanimously.

PEOPLES FIGHTING FOR PEACE WILL BAR THE WAY TO WAR!

APPEAL OF WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

A session of the Executive Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions, held in Bucharest from the 1st to the 7th of December, adopted an appeal to trade union organisations and working people throughout the world. The appeal emphasises that the peoples alone, the millions of working men and women who constitute the great might of mankind, can bar the way to the growing danger of war fanned by U.S. imperialists.

The Executive Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions calls upon the working people to take active measures in defence of peace, to support the programme of effective and immediate actions, elaborated by the Warsaw Congress; to refuse to produce arms; to demand that armed aggression and outside interference in the internal affairs of the nations be condemned; to take resolute action for the immediate cessation of the war and the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea, the people of which want to determine, freely, their own destiny.

The appeal calls on trade unions in all countries to activate the work of the peace committees in factories and offices, to establish such committees where they do not yet exist and to draw the broad masses of working people into the peace movement.

“The struggle for peace,” reads the appeal, “is indivisible from the struggle for better living conditions, just as the success of this struggle is bound up with consolidating the national and international unity of working people.”

The World Federation of Trade Unions calls for the development of the movement for unity of the working people, to strengthen joint action of the working class and the peasantry, to co-operate closely with all peace-loving and progressive forces. It calls on trade unions to expose the warmongers and their agents in the trade union movement who seek to split the working class with a view to weakening it, and thus pave the way for unleashing a new war.

MOVEMENT TO END WAR IN KOREA GAINS MOMENTUM IN U.S.A.

Trade union, religious and other organisations and groups in the U.S.A. are demanding, more and more insistently, an end to the war in Korea. About 1000 representatives of independent trade unions and unions affiliated to the A.F. of L. and the C.I.O., in the New York district signed the appeal of the New York Labour Peace Conference” issued last week, calling for the immediate cessation of hostilities in Korea, the withdrawal of all foreign troops and for a meeting between representatives of the Great Powers with a view to regulating all outstanding differences.

Many trade union members in Los Angeles signed an address to Truman calling for the establishment of peace and for talks between the Great Powers on strengthening peace.

In Tacoma (Washington), the branch of the “National Association for Advancement of Coloured People” also addressed a letter to Truman in which insists on the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, the adoption of immediate measures with a view to ensuring mediation in the Korean crisis and support for the proposal to admit the Chinese People’s Republic to United Nations.

A report from Detroit says that 60 Methodist ministers have unanimously approved a resolution condemning the attempts extend the Korean war. Bishop Henry Sherill, Chairman pi the newly created “National Council or Christian Churches”, representing

31 million Americans, addressed a letter to Truman requesting him to support the peace proposals, including the proposals submitted by the representatives of the Soviet Union.

WIDENING UNITY IN STRUGGLE FOR PEACE IN ITALY

On December 6, the leadership of the Italian Communist Party published a declaration which states: "The leadership of the Communist Party draws the attention of Communist and democratic organisations to the serious situation created in connection with the new aggressive threats on the part of the American Government and also to the serious danger for Italy arising from the policy of unconditional support for the criminal plans of American imperialism-a policy once more affirmed by the de Gasperi Government. The widespread movement of indignation and protest which has embraced the country is further proof of the hostility of the broad masses to the policy of war and rearmament and to the poverty which it entails for the people".

At numerous rallies, meetings and demonstrations held in many towns in Italy on the occasion of the return from Warsaw of the delegates to the Second World Peace Congress, working people expressed strong protest against Truman's declaration.

In Milan, reports on the Congress were made by Professor Muzatti, Senator Mariani and other delegates. Count Sella, an industrialist, declared that in Warsaw he was able to talk with Catholics and non-Catholics, with priests and laymen of various nationalities, freely and in a friendly manner and certainly with greater freedom than is possible now in Italy". At the end of the meeting Birolli, a painter, read the appeal of cultural workers calling for protests against Truman's bloodthirsty statements. Protest resolutions were

adopted and addressed to the American Embassy and Consulates by numerous municipalities, including those of Milan, Venice, Florence, Sinigaglia, Brescia, Bologna, Aosta and others.

FRENCH PEOPLE PROTEST AGAINST REARMAMENT OF WESTERN GERMANY

A protest movement against the Government's decision agreeing to the rearmament of Western Germany has developed throughout France. Numerous meetings were held in factories and city districts in the Departments of Seine-and-Oise and Seine in response to the call of the Communist Party federations. In an atmosphere of solid unity, resolutions protesting against the Government's decision were adopted. Delegations of working people called at the palace of the President of the Republic declaring that the French people would not permit the rebirth of an aggressive army on the borders of France. Simultaneously, a monster demonstration was held outside the President's palace, after which the demonstrators marched through the streets of the capital.

Brief strikes took place in many factories in the Paris district. Work was stopped in several departments of the Renault automobile plant in Boulogne-Bliancourt (including members of trade unions—affiliated to "Force Ouvriere) and at the Renault enterprises in Choisy-le-Roi (including Catholic trade unions). In many instances the entire personnel of the enterprises took part in the strikes.

On December 9, a demonstration of 8,000 former political prisoners—victims of fascism—took place in Paris. They, too, declared their determination to fight against the rearmament of Western Germany.

HUNGARY ENACTS LAW AGAINST PROPAGANDA FOR A NEW WAR

Following a discussion of the decisions of the Second World Peace Congress, the State Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic ratified a law against propaganda for a new war. According to this law anyone, who, orally, in writing, through the press, radio, cinema or by any other means engages in incitement to war, engages in propaganda for war or assists this propaganda, will be regarded as having committed a crime against the peace of the nations and will render himself liable to a term of 15 years imprisonment with confiscation of property.

PEACE PETITION PRESENTED TO BRITISH PARLIAMENT

The Peace Petition, drawn up by the British Peace Committee, based on the Stockholm Appeal, was officially submitted to the House of Commons on December 12.

The petition was signed by 1,346,000 people.

The signed petition forms were officially handed over in the House of Commons in the presence of J. Crowther, Chairman of the British Peace Committee.

CONSPIRACY OF AGGRESSORS

A meeting took place between Truman and Attlee in Washington on December 4-8. The whole world knows just what it was that necessitated this meeting. Truman and Attlee came together not for the purpose of reviewing a parade of the “conquerors of Korea” as was pompously announced a little earlier by butcher MacArthur. On the contrary, they met because American aggression in Korea is suffering disgraceful failure.

What was the outcome of the five-day meeting between these representatives of the imperialist camp? Did they, in their deliberations, take into account the will for peace clearly expressed by the peoples of their countries and by the peoples of the entire world? Were they conscious of the utter utility of their aggressive policy in Asia and of the fact that this policy is doomed to failure? Did they draw the conclusions which clearly follow from the entire course of events in Korea?

The communique of the Truman-Attlee meeting shows that the Anglo-American aggressors have learnt exactly nothing from the recent events: they have no intention of relinquishing their aggression in Korea; on the contrary, they plotted to go ahead with this futile gamble.

Truman and Attlee did not say a single word about the two elementary and basic conditions which alone could eliminate the danger of extending the war and ensure peace in the Far East: the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and let the Korean people themselves decide the question of Korea.

They brazenly repeat over and over again that the

mission of the “United Nations forces”, i.e. the American interventionists in Korea operating under the flag of UNO, is to “restore peace”. The Trumans and Attlees, with the help of these allegations, are trying to make white, black, Everyone knows that peace in Korea was violated by the American interventionists whose troops invaded Korea and reduce her towns and villages to ruins. Rivers of blood, mountains of corpses of men, women and children—these are what the imperialist “peacemakers” have in store for the peoples of Asia. The Truman-labourite cynicism, stands out all the more when the ...**[damaged text-STC-LB]** communique assert that ...**[damaged text-STC-LB]**. Korea is” “to create a free ...**[damaged text-STC-LB]**, Korea”, which they want to ...**[damaged text-STC-LB]** the concentration camp, ...**[damaged text-STC-LB]** Government of freedom has been ...**[damaged text-STC-LB]** the Korean people by the MacArthurs and their higherlings who slaughtered hundreds of thousands of civilians in the prisons and concentration camps in South Korea.

Truman and Attlee brazenly attempt to deny the fact of American aggression in Korea, although only lunatics can believe the tale which alleged that the people of Korea, from their own territory, attacked the USA, which, as everybody knows, is situated 8,000 kilometres from Korea. The world knows that it is not Korean troops that are in Washington but American forces that have over-run Seoul and other Korean towns.

The aggressive nature of the Washington deal is also revealed in the agreement in relation to Taiwan. The foul, arbitrary action of the U.S.A., which seized this age-old Chinese territory, has met with the approval of the Labour Government. Atlee shares with Truman full

responsibility for the aggression against the Chinese people. The assurances of the Washington conspirators alleging their desire for a “peaceful solution” of the Taiwan question within the framework of UNO, after having seized this Chinese island, is a mockery of common sense and a gross violation of international agreements signed both by the leaders of the United States and Great Britain.

There is not the slightest doubt that the peoples of Korea and China will not be intimidated by the threats of the American-British imperialists. The threats of the U.S.A. and Britain will not avert the collapse of either their gamble in Korea or their aggression in relation to China.

The Communique issued on the Truman and Attlee talks shows their intention to accelerate preparations for a new world war. This is clearly evident from the measures Truman and Attlee want to carry out in order to increase to the maximum the armed forces of the North Atlantic bloc. They frankly declared that the United States and Britain will go ahead with rearmament. Such is Truman’s and Attlee’s reply to the demand of the peoples fighting for peace, against rearmament, against the war hysteria. Consequently, both in Asia and in Europe, Truman and Attlee act as enemies of peace, enemies of the vital interests of all peoples, including the peoples of America and Britain.

Truman and Attlee used copious words to demonstrate their “unity”, but they were forced, nevertheless, to admit serious contradictions in the Anglo-American bloc. These two Governments differ, for example, on the question of representation of People’s China in the United Nations. Truman continues stubbornly to resist in a senseless endeavour to deprive

the Chinese People's Republic of its lawful right to be represented in the United Nations and seeks to prevent the establishment of normal relations; between the peoples of the U.S.A. and China.

However, these contradictions between the imperialist aggressors are glossed over and smothered at the expense of the interests of Britain which, by the will of the Labour traitors, is tailing behind the chariot of the bloated American imperialism.

Following the Government of the United States, the Labour Government has shamelessly renounced the obligations in relation to China undertaken in the Cairo and Potsdam Declarations and, in doing so, is continuing to undermine the already tarnished prestige of Great Britain.

The Truman Attlee communique shows clearly that, for the sake of reaching their aggressive, predatory aims, the ruling circles of the United States and Great Britain are ready, crudely to violate all their assurances concerning "respect for the rights and interests of all peoples". In this way they have once again given the whole world a demonstration of their boundless hypocrisy and perfidy.

Truman and Attlee, by their conspiracy aggression, have brazenly challenged the peoples of the world. To the peace-loving will of the peoples, to their life-giving strivings, Truman and Attlee come forward with a programme for a predatory crusade against the freedom and independence of the peoples, a programme of preparing a new world war. The intensified aggression in Asia and the armaments drive in Europe are utilised by the ruling circles in the United States to fan the war hysteria and to ensure highly profitable war orders for the American merchants of death. The peoples will

react to the Washington conspiracy of the aggressors by a still greater strengthening of the struggle for peace and universal security.

COMPLETE THE ROUT OF AMERICAN INTERVENTIONISTS IN KOREA.

KIM IR SEN'S CALL TO PEOPLE OF KOREA

In an address to the people of Korea on the occasion of the liberation of Pyongyang by the Korean People's Army, Kim Ir Sen, Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Commander-in-Chief of the Korean People's Army, expressed gratitude to the Korean People's Army, the guerrilla forces and the Chinese volunteers.

Pointing out that the armed forces of the Korean people, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the heroic Chinese volunteer units, have liberated practically all the territory north of the 38th Parallel and also part of South Korea Kim Ir Sen set the task of completing the rout of the American interventionists in Korea.

"The enemy is retreating in disorder," declared Kim Ir Sen, "but, as yet, is not completely smashed. He is making frantic efforts to regroup and achieve his perfidious aim at all cost. The road to final victory is open to us. But we must remember that there are still various difficulties and obstacles in our way. Final victory can be won only in grim struggle, by overcoming difficulties and making sacrifices. To achieve final victory, we must not give the retreating enemy any respite, any possibility to build a new defence line, or any time to regroup. Hence, our heroic People's Army must redouble the tempo of the offensive, the guerrilla forces must further extend the partisan struggle in the

rear of the enemy, south of the 38th Parallel, continually attack the enemy, cut his lines of retreat and destroy bridges so that not a single enemy escapes alive.”

CUBA'S YOUTH REFUSE TO SERVE AS CANNON FODDER

Striving to please the American imperialists, the Government of Cuba has declared its intention to despatch 25,000 Cuban youth to Korea and to send shortly a company of Cuban soldiers and to train 3,000 marines for the same purpose. The men are being trained by U.S. officers at the American naval base in Caimanera (Cuba).

These Government reports evoked profound indignation among the people in Cuba. Members of the Socialist Youth Union demonstrated in the streets of Havana carrying slogans; "Shall we serve as cannon fodder for the Yanks? No!". They distributed leaflets saying: "We want books, not guns!", "Remember that Prime Minister Prio wants to make Cuban mothers mourn!", "Fighting for peace means fighting for life!". A number of protest meetings were held in the capital.

The Executive Committee of the Socialist Youth Union circulated tens of thousands of leaflets calling upon young people to fight against the policy of turning them into butchers of the peoples, and to unite in the struggle for peace.

PEOPLE OF FRANCE COMBATTING REGIME OF TERROR AND FASCIST REPRESSIONS. Jean Pronteau, Member, Central Committee, French Communist Party

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the overwhelming majority of the French people are fighting ever more resolutely against the Government's policy of poverty, enslavement and war.

In the struggle against the criminal policy of the Government of national betrayal, the Communist Party is uniting around itself ever-wider masses of the French people.

The struggle of the workers, on the basis of close unity of action from below, between Communist, Socialist and Catholic workers, is forcing the capitalists in many instances to comply with the demands of the workers for higher wages. Discontent among Government employees, pensioners and war veterans is growing. The working peasantry is intensifying the struggle against the unbearable taxes, against the confiscation of property and also in defence of the rights embodied in the statute governing leasing of land and sharecropping. Finally, the movement in defence of peace is developing on a particularly extensive scale.

The American imperialists fear the development of the popular movement and the ever-growing political consciousness of the masses. In order to intensify their aggressive preparations, they are demanding from their French agents the adoption of drastic measures with the aim of accelerating the militarisation and fascisation of

the country.

The French rulers are giving the policy of the country an increasingly imperialist character. Proof of this were the repressions against the national liberation struggle in Madagascar and in other colonies, the war against the Viet Nam Democratic Republic. The policy of the Government is, at the same time, becoming ever more anti-national and militarist in content as is evident from the Brussels Pact, the Atlantic treaty, the dispatch of an expeditionary corps to Korea and the rearmament of revanchist Western Germany. In order to carry out this policy, the French rulers systematically resort to repressive, fascist measures against the workers and the democratic movement.

The unanimity of the big capitalists and the leaders of the Marshallised Parties in carrying out the policy of repressions becomes even more understandable if we take into account that all of them, from fascist leaders such as de Gaulle, to Right-wing Socialist Ministers such as Jules Moch, together with the police, spies and assassins are deeply involved in corruption and scandals.

The policy of fascisation in France is reflected, above all, in the bloody repressions against big economic strikes (in the first place, such strikes are branded as “revolts”) and in organising splits in the trade unions, which, in the opinion of the organisers, are designed to pave the way for the disintegration of the General Confederation of Labour and the suppression of the French working class movement. In the political sphere, electoral laws have been fabricated, designed to falsify the results of the voting for the municipalities and cantons, also the elections to the Council of the Republic. Government employees, professors and scientists, such as the outstanding

physicist, Frederic Juliot-Curie, are dismissed from office simply because they are democrats. Many Mayors and General Councillors—Communists—are also relieved of their duties. More than 120 demands have been made to deprive Communist deputies of parliamentary immunity. Simultaneously, amnesties are carried out and fascists who had collaborated with the Hitlerites are released from prison. Finally, foul laws were elaborated and, with the help of armed police detachments, adopted by the reactionary majority in the National Assembly. In accordance with these laws, peace partisans are handed over to a military tribunal.

The Government relies on its ever increasing police apparatus for carrying out this policy of repressions. This year, the police force was brought up to 150,000. The army, systematically isolated from the people, is being used more frequently and jointly with the police, to carry out repressions. Simultaneously, and with the complicity of the Government, armed fascist detachments of the RPF. (de Gaulle's Party), specialising in terror, are being established. The Government, of course, encourages the capitalists in every possible way in illegally dismissing active trade unionists in the factories.

The extension of the term of military service to 18 months, the establishment of a typical fascist militia (in the guise of "territorial guards"), which supplement the gendarmerie units and the "Republican security detachments"—all this is likewise linked with the policy of accelerating the war preparations, the policy, of preparing the rear lines as a condition for unloosing aggression.

The struggle of the masses under the leadership of the Communist Party against these anti-national

measures often prevents them from being carried out. That is why the American imperialists are openly demanding action against the Communist Party and all democratic organisations.

Reactionary newspapers are calling daily for repressions, thus encouraging the fascist RPF detachments to intensify their terror. Not a week goes by without the premises of the Communist Party or democratic organisation being raided or hand grenades thrown into them. For example, the democratic newspapers “Marseillaise du Beery” and “Action”, the weekly publication of the fighters for Peace and Freedom, were subjected to such attacks. The complicity and in many cases the active support rendered by the Government and its police apparatus to these fascist detachments ensure impunity for the latter in all circumstances. But the raids of the de Gaullists are meeting with rebuff from the masses. The acts of the fascist gangs result in the isolation of the leaders and inspirers of these gangs from the masses, and strengthen the militant unity of the working people and democrats. In these conditions, in order to make sure of weakening the Communist Party and the democratic movement, the warmongers decided to organise the assassination of the Communist Party leaders. After the unsuccessful gangster attempt on the life of Jacques Duclos in Auch, there followed the attack by an American fighter aircraft on the Soviet plane which was taking Maurice Thorez to the Soviet Union for treatment. These facts are that further attempts are clear indication being prepared.

These systematic acts of terror are companied by “legal” attempts on the part of the Government and its parliamentary majority to destroy the Communist Party

and all democratic organisations. The Government recently carried out extensive police operations against Algerian workers residing in France and particularly (contrary to the existing right to refuge) against the democratic refugees.

In addition to these measures, the Government wants to rush discussion of a new electoral law which is aimed at depriving the millions of French people who vote for the Communists of the right to representation in Parliament.

The French lackeys of the warmongers, liquidating the last vestiges of democratic liberties, are paving the way for fascist dictatorship, and, at the same time, openly call for American occupation of the country. This is being done to bolster up their tottering and thoroughly rotten regime of corruption and national betrayal. In this matter, despite outwardly offering formulas, there is complete unanimity of views among the leaders of all the Parties of the so-called “third force” and de Gaulle’s fascist movement; they are all against the working class and its vanguard—the Communist Party; they are all persecuting the champions of peace. This “unanimity” was reached with the help of the direct agents of American imperialism in the different groups (Paul Reynaud, Plevin, Robert Schuman, Jules Moch etc.) who, like de Gaulle, regard themselves “as being above Parties” and as being “destined” to prepare the way for a “strong State”.

The principal task which the Right-wing Socialists have set themselves is undoubtedly that of breaking the will of the people to fight for national independence and peace. They are doing all in their power to mask the Government’s policy of poverty, fraud and war, to disorientate the working class and to lull its vigilance.

The Right-wing Socialists furnish ideological “arguments” for reaction as a whole. They slander the Soviet Union and at the same time laud the Wall Street monopolists as “champions of social progress and international solidarity”. The Right-wing Socialists advocate “strengthening” the State, representing its role as that of arbiter and protector of the nation. As for the demands of the workers, Right Socialists side with the capitalists and together with the owners urge increased labour productivity, i.e. acceleration of the infernal speed-up and spare no effort in seeking to frustrate the realisation of unity of action of the working people. Systematically minimising the de Gaullist danger, they engage in foul vilification of the Communist Party and other democratic organisations.

The going-out of the imperialists to naked aggression increasingly obvious betrayal by the government and Marshallised Parties of the national interests of France, the rapid transformation of French economy into an economy of a colonial type, the growing poverty of the working class, and the disintegration of the middle strata in town and countryside—all these are strengthening the resistance of the masses to the policy of fascism and war. All French patriots regard as intolerable that such French ports as Bordeaux and La Pallice should be placed at the disposal of the American army, while the rearming of Western Germany is giving rise to justified anxiety even among people far removed from the working class.

Intensifying the struggle for peace, against extending the term of military service, against the criminal war in Viet Nam, and linking this struggle with the fight for higher wages, the working class is simultaneously strengthening its alliance with the

working peasantry and with the middle strata in the towns. Despite the repressions and the unbridled propaganda for war and anti-democratic propaganda, recent political by-elections as well as the elections to the social insurance bodies, industrial committees and others. showed that the **Communist Party and the General Confederation of Labour are steadily strengthening their ranks and that their influence among the masses is growing.**

In their struggle against fascism the French working people, under the leadership of Maurice Thorez, General Secretary of the Communist Party, have acquired considerable experience. They know that it is necessary to rebuff every blow of the enemy resolutely and immediately. After the fascist provocation staged in Ivry by the RPF detachments at the beginning of 1950, when the Communists did not actively rebuff the enemy, M. Thorez pointed out that it would be criminal folly to expect the police to defend the workers from attacks by fascist gangs. "We ourselves" he said, "must do the job". The masses of the people must rely, above all, on their own actions in order to secure the liberation of the victims of repressions—the strikers and peace partisans who were thrown into prison. The dimensions and militant character of the people's movement secured a big victory in Lyons on August 26th: the masses forced the authorities to set free 18 champions of peace who had been put on trial before a Military Tribunal on the basis of the new foul laws.

The working people and the democrats learnt from experience that in order to defend their organisations, their activists and leaders of the Party, and to put a stop to the police provocations which are likely to grow in frequency, they must sharpen their vigilance, secure

unity of action and organise the masses for an immediate rebuff to the enemy.

Conscious of their responsibility in the struggle for the restoration of national independence, the Communist Party and the working class of France are intensifying their struggle in defence of democratic liberties. Relying on the growing forces of the democratic, anti-imperialist camp, they will be able to smash the forces of fascism and war.

PARTY LIFE

PREPARATIONS FOR FIFTEENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A.

In preparation for the Fifteenth National Convention of the Communist Party of the United States, scheduled for December 28-30, the National Committee of the Party has published draft resolutions covering the main items of the agenda, for preliminary discussion by the membership.

The draft resolutions analyse the work of the Party since the previous convention, outline ways and means of overcoming shortcomings and advance new tasks deriving from the present home and foreign situation.

The draft resolution **“The Growing War Danger and the Fight for Peace”** analyses the co-relation of forces between the two world camps—the anti-imperialist, democratic camp and the imperialist, anti-democratic camp.

The resolution says: “The frenzied imperialist drive toward war and fascism has now entered a new stage. This stage began with U.S. imperialist armed intervention in Korea... The United States imperialists have now made it clear that their aims in Korea are not only to subjugate the Korean people, but the Chinese and all Asian peoples as well.”

It points out that the U.S. imperialists are striving for war against the Soviet Union, “because its peace policy stands in the way of their mad dream to conquer and subjugate the entire world.”

Referring to the consequences for the American

people of the policy of unleashing war by the Wall Street monopolists, the draft resolution says: “the struggle for peace is the central, all-embracing task of the whole present historical period. The future of our nation, the welfare of our people depend on the outcome of this struggle... It is the sacred duty of our Party, of every worker, of every person who loves his home and country, to prevent a third world war...”

Despite the great sentiment for peace among the American people, says the resolution, a broad organised peace movement has not yet crystallised in our country. Analysing the reasons for the U.S. lagging behind other countries in this respect, the resolution outlines concrete measures for developing a broad effective peace movement. The base of this program is the united front from below, the establishment of peace committees in shops, unions and mass organisations, and better popularisation of the peace policy of the Soviet Union and exposure of the treacherous, splitting activity of Social-Democrats and labour bureaucrats.

The American people cannot evade responsibility for the atrocities and devastation in Korea, states the resolution.

The draft resolution “**Menace of Fascism and the Struggle for Democracy**” states that U.S. imperialism is the most reactionary force in the world today, seeking to fascisise not only America but every other capitalist country.” The struggle for peace must of necessity include the broadest, most consistent and many-sided struggle for the democratic liberties of the American people, and for the rights of the Negro people.

The labour bureaucrats and Social-Democrats, says the resolution, bear a special responsibility for the growth of fascist reaction, because their splitting

activity inside the working class movement has prevented the working class from exercising its full united strength against the fascisation of the country.

The resolution points to two incorrect tendencies in the party—legalistic illusions and fatalism—which lead to opportunist passivity in the face of enemy attacks; these result from failure to make a balanced and rounded estimate of the situation and the fascist designs of the ruling class. It calls for ruthless unmasking of all liberal-sounding demagogy, for struggle against all kinds of illusions, against fascism and underestimation of the possibility of organising a much more effective mass defence of democratic liberties.

The draft resolution **“For a Fighting United Working Class”** says that the key to changing the relationship of forces within the country in favour of peace and democracy, is to change the relationship of forces within the working class, to win the main masses of trade unionists, especially in the basic industries.

To achieve this, the resolution refers to the necessity of unmasking the treacherous policy of the A.F.L. and C.I.O. leaders, who are the main enemies of the unity of the working class, to the necessity of working, not only in the Left-Progressive-led unions, but in the Right-led unions too. The Party must strengthen its links with the industrial workers. “A thorough shaking up is required in the Party on this score. The base of the Party is not yet sufficiently among factory workers.”

At the same time, the resolution especially emphasises the necessity of closer Negro-white unity and farmer-labour unity.

The draft resolution **“The New Stage of the Negro Liberation Movement”** says: “Because U.S. imperialism

is compelled to cloak, with demagogic phraseology, about democracy and equality, its drive for world conquest, particularly its military assault against the colonial liberation movement in Asia, the Negro question tears the mask from Wall Street's real face and assumes the greatest international significance."

The resolution goes on to say: "Our Party must greatly intensify its struggle to break down every jimcrow barrier, on every level of American life. The fight for Negro freedom and equality is an indispensable part of the struggle against war and fascism and a source of tremendous strength to the anti-imperialist people's struggle." The resolution notes, however that the Party's struggle against chauvinism within the working class has fallen off recently. The Party must wage a consistent struggle against all kinds of chauvinism, must expose the Right-wing labour leaders who are mainly responsible for the weakening of the struggle for Negro rights and must explain that the interests of the white workers in the North are inseparable from those of the Negro workers in the South.

The draft resolution "**The Party**" analyses the work of the Party since the Fourteenth National Convention (1948) and discloses the weaknesses and shortcomings in carrying out the political line of the Party.

It points to a number of erroneous tendencies which hamper Party work. The most serious of these is the tendency towards liquidating the Party, which finds expression in views denying in practice the need for an advanced theory and a vanguard Party to bring Socialist consciousness to the working class; the tendency to veer away from consistently carrying out the policy of concentration on the workers in the basic industries;

sectarian tendencies to retreat into our own shell and to do less mass work; attempts to replace the Party by non-Party committees.

Ideological work and the struggle against tendencies toward spontaneity and economism in our trade union and mass work are also lagging. The Party has not yet mastered in practice the tactics of the united front from below. Fear and underestimation of the masses are expressed in the right opportunist tailing behind the readiness of the masses to struggle, as well as in the “left” sectarian tendency to set pre-conceived conditions for the united front.

In the present situation the main danger remains the Right danger which is characterised by surrendering to the warmongers. At the same time, the Party must struggle against the “left” sectarianism which is expressed by tendencies to overestimate the power of imperialist reaction, to belittle the possibilities for open mass work and refusal to work in the right-controlled trade unions.

The resolution points to other weaknesses (the lack of initiative at lower levels of the organisation, the lack of vigilance against the penetration of enemy agents and so on) outlines concrete measures to overcome them.

The resolution concludes: “Only our Party, the Party of Socialism, offers a way out for the American people, a way which can truly utilise their full creative genius”, and that the Communist Party “can find for America her rightful and honourable place in a peaceful world, family of free nations.”

Another draft resolution, “**The Need for Independent Action**”, points out that the Communist Party must win the workers for a truly independent

labour policy as against the policy of the Right-wing labour leaders chaining labour to the Democratic Party.

FORTHCOMING 30th ANNIVERSARY OF FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY

The French Communist Party is preparing to celebrate its 30th anniversary later in December. In connection with the anniversary, the Central Committee has issued an appeal to the French people. Recalling that the Party “arose at the call of the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917, following the example of the great Bolshevik Party—the Party of Lenin and Stalin”, the Central Committee emphasises that “under the farsighted and firm leadership of Maurice Thorez, the Party has become a powerful worker’s Party of the new type.” The French Communist Party is the party defending bread, freedom and peace; “it is the party of fraternity between people and nations, of alliance between the working class and the peoples suffering under colonial yoke; the Party demands immediate cessation of the war in Viet Nam just as 25 years ago it fought against the unjust war on the people of Morocco”.

Pointing out that the French Communist Party is a Party of proletarian internationalism, of boundless solidarity with the Soviet Union, the Party which has declared that the French people will never, never go to war against the Soviet people the Central Committee says that the French Communist Party is the Party of unity among workers and unity among all democratic forces, the Party of the working class the champion of

its present interests and of its future.

The appeal of the Central Committee assures all workers and peasants, all French men and women of the fidelity of the Party to the cause of people and of France, to the cause of freedom and peace. The Central Committee called on the people to unite and join the Party “in order to strengthen the vanguard of the working class and the people of France, in order to speed the victory of Socialism-liberator.”

WORKER AND PEASANT CORRESPONDENTS’ MOVEMENT IN BULGARIA

Acting on a decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, the Editorial Board of the central Party organ “Rabotnichesko Delo,” and District Committees of the Party organised conferences with the local worker and peasant correspondents’ of “Rabotnichesko Delo” during the second half of November. In all, more than 2,500 correspondents took part in these conferences. They discussed the role and significance of the worker and peasant correspondents’ movement and the need to set up a broad network of correspondents for the central party organ.

The conferences revealed the great possibilities for setting up a permanent network of voluntary correspondents embracing the whole country.

Saby Rusey, worker correspondent from the railway workshop in Drenova, said that the publication of his reports drawing attention to certain shortcomings in the workshop helped secure a speedy improvement. Discussion at a village meeting in Polyana, of reports

sent by the peasant correspondent, Jekov, resulted in speeding up the autumn sowing.

These conferences are but the beginning of serious work with correspondents. The Central Committee of the Party has given the Editorial Board of the Party the task of extending and strengthening the worker and peasant correspondents movement.

PARTY ORGANISATION IN A LARGE ENTERPRISE

The Matias Rakosi Works in Csepel, a suburb of Budapest, is the biggest industrial enterprise in Hungary: it has its own furnaces, rolling mills and tube plants, a machine-tool department and other engineering plants.

The workers of this enterprise, with the Communist workers in the forefront, have played a leading role in the history of the Hungarian working class movement. As far back as 1919, at the time of the Hungarian Soviet Republic, they formed a special Red regiment. Under the Horthy fascist regime the Csepel workers, by means of strikes and political action, supported the Hungarian Communist Party. It was during this period that the factory became known as "Red Csepel".

The Party members, who, with the aim of strengthening the influence of the Party, ceaselessly combated the Right Social Democrats, were the organisers and leaders of the militant revolutionary actions of the Csepel workers.

After the liberation, the Communist Party organisation in the factory launched an even more

vigorous struggle against Social Democratism. As a result of patient, explanatory work and the exposure of the subversive activities of the Right Social Democrats, hundreds and thousands of leading workers, technicians and engineers changed over to the Communist Party during 1947-1948. After the political and organisational unification of the two working class Parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, our factory Party organisation numbered 16,923 members. In the course of carrying out the decision of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party concerning verification of the membership, we expelled 1,936 alien class elements from the Party, while 1,114 politically undeveloped, inactive comrades were transferred to probationer status.

However, the rapid quantitative growth of the Party organisation did not, by a long way, correspond to the quality of our work. In the way of improving the work of the Party organisation there were serious shortcomings, the gravest of which were conceit and complacency—a direct outcome of the lack of Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism. Individual members of the Party Committee frequently ignored rank and file criticism. On many occasions, members of the bureaux of the branches in the factory were appointed, instead of being elected by a membership meeting. This state of affairs weakened the contact between the leadership and the membership and also between the Party organisation and the non-Party workers.

An important role in the matter of improving the whole of our work was played by the elections to the leading organs and the organisational changes effected in the structure of the branch organisations. Formerly we had Party branches with a membership of over a

thousand, while other branches had but 20 members each. We set about forming new branches. At present, the Work's Party Committee provides leadership for 18 factory branches which, in their turn, guide the work of 135 department branches. Each department branch has from 50 to 150 members.

The level of general Party meetings has, during recent months, considerably improved.

Party members now criticise the leadership more boldly and give great help to the Party organisation with their suggestions and remarks. Vigilance has noticeably increased. For example, at their recent general meetings, Nos. Two and Three branches in the machine-tool factory unanimously removed from the secretaryship Jozsef Szabo and Karoly feiszer who, due to cowardice, relegated to other comrades the reports which they should have made at Party meetings just prior to the revision of the norms. They fell for the trap set by the enemy who tried to make out that revising the norms, which helped to secure increased labour productively and fulfilment of plan, was an "unpopular" undertaking.

In addition to general meetings, the leadership of the Party organisation is linked with the membership through the network of Party representatives. There are 1,385 Party representatives in the Csepel Works. They direct the work of the Party groups which, as a rule, unite from seven to fifteen members. The Party groups discuss everyday production mailers and outline ways and means of carrying out the tasks fixed by the general meetings.

The Works organisation of the Party sees to the political education of the non-Party workers through propagandists who, by explanatory talks, mobilise the

masses of non-Party workers for carrying out the decisions of the Party and the Government. Mass political work has not yet acquired a permanent nature; not infrequently it lapses after one or another campaign. It happens also that the enemy, by circulating rumours, reacts to events more quickly than some of our propagandists. For this reason we are constantly fighting for better propaganda work, seeking to ensure that, in their individual and group talks, the propagandists should daily acquaint the workers with the more important political events at home and abroad and with the achievements of the leading workers, and that they should, with the aid of wall-newspapers and convincing argument, secure punctuality from indisciplined workers and better work by those responsible for waste.

One of the vital tasks of our Party organisation is to improve the theoretical grounding and to deepen the political knowledge of the membership.

Seven thousand members are engaged in Party studies. Of these, 4,000 attend elementary political schools, 2,200 intermediate political schools and nearly 400 are studying Marxism-Leninism independently. Moreover, each year from 300 to 400 of our members attend Party schools under the auspice of higher Party organs.

Another vital task of the Works organisation is to secure fulfilment of decisions by the Party and the Government in matters relating to production. The Csepel Works fulfilled the plan for the first six months of 1950 by 106.2 per cent, the plan for 1950 was fulfilled by November 28 which is greatly to the merit of the Party organisation as a whole and of every Party member in particular. Our enemies, above all, the Right

Social Democrats, sought to hinder the development of production by violating labour discipline, by lowering the norms and by sabotage. For example, last May the output of the factory producing sewing machines amounted only to 60 per cent of the plan. However, after the undermining activities of the Right Social Democrats had been exposed and they themselves removed from the factory, output began rapidly to increase, so much so that, in August, the factory fulfilled its plan by 106 per cent.

Throughout the enterprise we have been able to achieve production successes only by a dint of a stubborn struggle against the enemy. As a result of this struggle and due to the great educational work carried out by the Party, the attitude of workers towards production has changed radically. Increasing numbers of workers are daily increasing joining the labour emulation which became widespread during the preparations for Comrade Stalin's 70th birthday. At that time also, the Stakhanov movement developed in our country. The name of the great Stalin inspired all the workers of the enterprise to surpass the production targets. Imre Muszka one of our workers, became the first Hungarian stakhanovite. Aided by the counsel given by the Soviet stakhanovite Bykov, who visited our Works, Muszka introduced into our industry speedier methods of cutting metal. Many workers followed his example and now we have hundreds of stakhanovites.

The preparations for April 4—the fifth anniversary of the liberation of our country and the May Day preparations, gave a further fillip to the development of labour emulation. Emulation reached a new level in August, when, in solidarity with the Korean people courageously fighting against the American imperialist

invaders, the Hungarian working class organised a Korea week. Carrying out the obligations taken in connection with the week of solidarity with the heroic Korean people, the workers of our enterprise produced nine million forints worth of goods in excess of plan.

The factory organisations of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) serve as a permanent example for all Party members and non-Party workers in the Rakosi Works. We are studying assiduously their rich experience and applying it in our conditions. We shall do all in our power in order, by strengthening our Party organisation and inspiring the workers of our enterprise, to fulfil and overfulfil the Five-Year Plan, to accelerate the building of Socialism in our country and, by our successes, to secure the all-round strengthening of our country—the Hungarian sector of the great front of peace headed by the Soviet Union and Comrade Stalin.

Bela KELEN
Secretary, Party Organisation,
Matias Rakosi Works, Budapest.

BRILLIANT DEMONSTRATION OF UNITY OF WORKING PEOPLE IN RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. Alexandru Draghici, Member, Central Committee, Rumanian Workers' Party

The results of the elections to the People's Councils in the Rumanian People's Republic held on December 3rd constituted a great victory for the system of the People's Democracy in our country, a brilliant confirmation of its stability and vitality. These results are living evidence of the fact that our country of People's Democracy, successfully building Socialism, is realising in practice Lenin's brilliant prediction that only after power passes into the hands of the working People there begins a rapid, really mass forward movement, embracing the **majority** of the population in all spheres of social and personal life.

The Rumanian Workers' Party entered the elections as a part of the People's Democratic Front which also included: the Frontul Plugarilor (Ploughman's Front), General Confederation of Labour, Union of Democratic Women, Union of Working Youth, Hungarian People's Union, the German Anti-fascist Committee and other cultural, scientific, cooperative and public organisations.

The elections revealed the close unity between the Party and the broad people's masses who follow the Party and repose great confidence in it.

The activity displayed by the masses during the elections was unprecedented in the political life of our country. Altogether, 9,473,882 people took part in the

voting i.e. 95.27 per cent of the electorate. 9,124,766 or 96.31 per cent voted for the candidates of the Front of People's Democracy.

This election is as far removed from the elections in the old days of the bourgeois-landlord regime as heaven is from earth. In those days, elections were contested by 10-15 splinter parties who tried to outdo each other in election demagogy and who sought, above all, to conceal from the masses the fact that they represented one and the same party which defended the interests of the exploiting classes. It could not be otherwise, because as Comrade Stalin has pointed out: "Democracy under capitalism is **capitalist** democracy, the democracy of the exploiting minority, based on the restriction of the rights of the exploited majority and directed against the majority." Considerable numbers of people were deprived of suffrage and barred from voting and the number of registered voters represented only from one-third to one-half of the total electorate. However, due to police measures even these electors could not vote freely.

Thus in 1937, 45,000 electors took part in the local elections in Bucharest whereas on December 3rd 1950, 766,483 citizens went to the polls, i.e. 17 times more.

The elections were held in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm. In a number of towns and villages and along the site of the Danube-Black Sea Canal, voting was completed in the early part of the day. In the wards in Ploesti where the leaders of the Party, Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej and Ana Pauker, were nominated, there was a hundred per cent turn out of the electorate.

Of great importance is the fact that the working peasants unanimously voted for the candidates of the Front of People's Democracy. In the Teleorman, Valcea

and Jalomita regions, where the rural population comprise 90 per cent of the electorate, about 94 per cent of the electors voted for the Front of People's Democracy. The elections revealed that the working peasants have confidence in the policy of the Party, which emancipated them from exploitation by landlords and showed them the way to a happy life—the path to collectivisation.

The entire multi-national population of Transylvania—Rumanians, Hungarians, Germans and others—voted for the candidates of the Front of People's Democracy. Poor and medium Serbian peasants in the Banat, when pulling their ballot papers into the ballot boxes, said: "We are voting against the fascist Tito". "We are voting for peace and Socialism".

The Party and the mass organisations, which carried out great political work during the election campaign, played the decisive role in the election victory of the Front of People's Democracy.

The recently created—after the new administrative-economic regionalisation of the country—regional and district Party Committees successfully fulfilled the complicated task of rallying and drawing into the election campaign the overwhelming majority of the electorate. Two important political documents played a great role in rallying the masses: the Manifesto of the Front of People's Democracy and the Appeal of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party to the electors, which summarised the great revolutionary transformations in our country carried out under the leadership of the Rumanian Workers' Party with the effective aid of the U.S.S.R.. Posters, leaflets and anti-imperialist cartoons in Rumanian and in all the languages of the nationalities inhabiting Rumania were

circulated in millions of copies during the election campaign.

Nearly a million activists, including hundreds of thousands of non-Party working people, took part in the election campaign. They included more than 300,000 canvassers, heads of 5,000 election houses and hundreds of thousands of members of election commissions. The canvassers, attached to a certain number of houses, maintained close contact with the electorate. They popularised the electoral law, acquainted voters with the candidates standing for election and with the achievements of People's Democracy. In the election houses, established in town and countryside, meetings were arranged between candidates and the electors, conferences of canvassers were held, lectures, performances and other mass-political activities were organised. In addition, hundreds of thousands of working people took part in the nomination meetings held in the factories, offices, barracks and villages. Socialist emulation for the forthcoming first Five-Year Plan developed on a big scale in honour of the elections.

The provisional committees of the People's Councils carried out important work since their foundation. Five thousand kilometres of railway lines, new power stations, bridges and other installations involving in all an expenditure of seven billion lei, were built. During 1949, 226 new schools were built and hundreds of schools, destroyed during the bourgeois-landlord regime, were restored; thousands of village clubs have been opened and dozens of hospitals and maternity homes equipped. During the election campaign, the provisional committees of the People's Councils rendered an account of their work to the electors. The

work of many local organs of authority was improved as a result of the suggestions and criticism of the working people.

As Comrade Gheorghiu-Dej pointed out in his election speech: "The entire election campaign was not only an occasion for the broad masses to display their political activity but also a great school for civil and political education which enhanced the political consciousness of the masses and taught them to regard problems of vital interest to them from the viewpoint of State interests."

Both before and during the elections, the class enemy waged a fierce campaign, spreading slanderous rumours, striving to prevent mass participation of the electorate in the voting. But the election campaign revealed the sharpened class vigilance of the masses. Electors exposed the exploiter elements who succeeded in getting their names on the election lists, rejected a number of unworthy candidates and took action against those circulating- provocative rumours. The elections of December 3rd were a serious defeat for the class enemy.

On December 3, the Rumanian working people voted in defence of the achievements gained under the leadership of the Party in the sphere of Socialist industrialisation, the Socialist transformation of the countryside, the consolidation of the people's State power, improved standard of living, the gains on the cultural front, in the sphere of foreign policy, etc.

Casting their votes for the candidates of the Front of People's Democracy, our people voted for the Five-Year Plan and the plan for electrification of the country, for a Socialist Rumania and for peace.

The fight for peace was the central idea of the

election campaign. The Manifesto of the Second World Peace Congress was popularised at all election meetings and at meetings between candidates and electors.

In voting for peace, our people voted for eternal friendship with the standard bearer of peace—the great Soviet Union—for friendship with the People's Democracies and with all peoples who love peace and freedom.

The newly elected rural, town, district and regional People's Councils are beginning to function. The 109,311 deputies elected on December 3rd represent the broadest sections of the working people. They include 27,841 women (25.5 per cent); 12 per cent are representatives of different nationalities residing in the Rumanian People's Republic. Some 52,914 (48.4 per cent) deputies are members of the Rumanian Workers' Party and 56,397 (51.6 per cent) are non-Party people.

Relying on a broad Active of working people, the local organs of Government, which personify the broadest participation of the masses in the administration of the State, will further strengthen the system of People's Democracy. They will serve as a powerful lever with the help of which our Party will rally the masses for building Socialism in our country.

Voting in electoral Ward No. 96 (Bucharest) for People's Council



Voting in electoral Ward No. 96
(Bucharest) for People's
Council.

*Voting in electoral Ward No. 96
(Bucharest) for People's Council*

TITOITES—OPEN ACCOMPLICES OF IMPERIALIST BLOC IN UNO

The entire foreign policy of the Titoites is based on degrading servility to their American masters and cadging for aid. The American dollar is The only God the Titoites worship and the sole reason for the existence of this imperialist agency.

When the mask had been ripped from the Titoites and their espionage links exposed, their American-British masters decided that it was no longer necessary to cloak Yugoslavia's dependence on the imperialists. As for the role of the Titoite clique in the warmongering plans of the U.S., there is the testimony of Truman himself. In his message to Congress, requesting aid for the Tito clique, Truman declared that this fully corresponds to American "strategic and political interests in that area". None of the Titoite leaders refuted this statement, which shows quite clearly that Yugoslavia is defending American strategic and political interests.

The masters of the Titoites decided that, since these spies and traitors have seized the reins of power in the country, it would be useful to put some of them in diplomatic uniforms so that they might serve in UNO or elsewhere, the more so since zealous champions of American interests of the Ewatt variety have outlived their usefulness and need replacement, American propaganda, on the other hand, restored to a new propaganda trick of displaying to the West, tamed, so-called "Communists", filled with hatred for Socialism and the U.S.S.R., and always marching in tune with the imperialists. Thus, the Titoites became the most active

associates of the U.S.A. and of their docile majority in UNO.

A year ago, the Resolution of the November meeting of the Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers' Parties established; "The transformation of the Tito-Rankovic clique into a direct agency of imperialism and accomplices of the warmongers culminated in the lining up of the Yugoslav Government with the imperialist bloc in UNO, where the Kardeljs, Djilases and Beblers joined in a united front with the American reactionaries on vital matters of international policy." This estimate was fully confirmed by subsequent events.

At last year's fourth session of the General Assembly, the U.S. and the American majority won for the Titoites a seat in the Security Council.

The servility of the Titoites to their imperialist masters was revealed in all its baseness during the present fifth session of the General Assembly. They openly revealed themselves as bitter enemies of peace, enemies of international co-operation and of the interests of the peoples of Yugoslavia. In their aggressiveness and anti-Soviet tone, Kardelj's speeches at the General Assembly are not only on a par with those of Acheson and Bevin, they often surpass them.

The main job which their American masters have delegated to the Titoites in UNO is to swell the chorus of anti-Soviet propaganda and anti-Soviet slander. For this purpose, the UNO tribune and the capitalist press have been placed at the disposal of the Titoites. Their delegates in the United States devote the greater part of their time to delivering foul anti-Soviet speeches, the outlines and direction of which are supplied by Truman, Churchill and Acheson. The Titoites, in complete

accordance with instructions, deny the American aggression in Korea and China, laud the hysterical calls in the U.S.A., to extend aggression, the frantic armament drive in the U.S.A., the hounding and persecution of peace partisans.

The Yugoslav delegation in UNO has displayed “extraordinary activity”: it submits resolutions, counter-proposals and amendments, delivers dreary speeches, votes for American proposals and, when ordered to do so, abstains from voting. Kardelj knows exactly what Acheson thinks and wants. Bebler has his eye on Austin’s every movement and responds to his every sign.

One has only to analyse carefully the voting and abstentions of the Titoite delegation to see that its conduct always corresponds to the viewpoint and interests of the U.S. delegation. For example, on September 2, during the voting on the proposal of the Soviet delegation which disputed the legality of the Security Council’s decision of June 27th, sanctioning American aggression in Korea, the Yugoslav delegation “abstained”.

On September 7th, when the Soviet resolution calling for a peaceful settlement of the Korean conflict was put to the vote, the Yugoslav delegation “abstained.”

During the voting in the Security Council on September 8th, on the Soviet resolution requesting the U.S.A. immediately to cease bombing the towns and civilian population in Korea, the Yugoslav delegation, “abstained”.

None can doubt that, by adopting such an attitude, the Titoites directly abetted the American aggressors; none can doubt that anyone acting so basely is hostile

to the just struggle of the Korean people. The logical outcome of all these acts was Tito's declaration to a "New York Times" correspondent to the effect that he will "approve any UNO decision in which China is denounced as an aggressor."

The level to which the imperialist provocateurs from the Tito clique are capable of descending is evident from the "attitude" of Bebler, this fascist degenerate in diplomat's garb, who openly and brazenly backs every false and vile charge by the U.S. against People's China. Casting off all restraint and completely revealing his true physiognomy as a direct accomplice of the warmongers and their agent-provocateur, the Titoite diplomat, foaming at the mouth, defended his masters—the American aggressors—from the just charge of impudent seizure of Taiwan and their aggressive predatory acts against China,

The Titoites unfolded a "campaign" in connection with two proposals submitted by their delegation to the General Assembly. They regarded the debate on these proposals as a big success. But these proposals were based on U.S. directives to the Titoites. The first, concerning the establishment of a so-called "goodwill commission," fully corresponds to the American proposal about creating "security patrols", the only difference being that the Yugoslav proposal provided for the participation in this commission of small States. It envisaged representation of countries that always fulfil every assignment of the American imperialists. These Titoite proposals support the American measures designed to break up the Security Council—this basic UNO body. The Titoites have joined in the campaign for abolishing the principle of unanimity in the Security Council in order to prevent the U.S.S.R. from defending

world peace in the Security Council.

Aggression, which has long ago been clearly defined, the Titoite spies interpret, in the second Yugoslav proposal, in such a way as to allow the imperialist wolf always to charge the lamb with aggression. According to this Titoite proposal, non-fulfilment of certain formalities would enable the aggressor to declare himself the victim of aggression and to justify the actions of the real aggressor. Adoption of the Titoite definition of aggression deprives the victim of aggression of the right to self-defence, binds hand and foot the peoples suffering under the imperialist yoke and dooms them to eternal slavery.

The real aims and intentions of the Titoites are obvious from their behaviour in UNO. When the Political Committee discussed the Soviet proposal, **“Declaration for the elimination of the war danger and for strengthening the peace and security of nations”**, Kardelj spoke with fury against these peace proposals and declared that he would vote against them. By rejecting the Soviet peace programme for unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon, for banning propaganda for a new war and for reduction by one-third of the armaments of the Great Powers and strengthening peace and co-operation among the nations—a programme which expresses the genuine interests of all peoples and which is supported by hundreds of millions of peace partisans throughout the world—the Titoites revealed that they belong to the common front of warmongers.

When the question of the alleged “violation of human rights” in Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania, artificially included on the UNO agenda, was discussed in the Political Committee, the Titoites figured in the

forefront as slanderers and “accusers”, doing their utmost to please their American masters. The Yugoslav janissaries and fascists, who systematically organise incidents on the frontiers of Albania, Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary, who are always sending spies, saboteurs and plotters into these countries, who are savagely persecuting genuine revolutionaries in Yugoslavia, who are making a mockery of the peoples of Yugoslavia—these degenerates dare to stand up in UNO in defence of human rights! They did not “notice” the violation of the peace treaty with Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania by the United States and their satellites who refuse to admit these countries into the United Nations.

When for some reason or other the American imperialists find it inconvenient to table proposals running counter to the UNO Charter, they call on their Yugoslav agents. Such was the case when the Titoites submitted their proposal in connection with the election of General Secretary for UNO. Knowing full well that Trygve Lie had compromised himself as an American agent, the Titoites on October 13th nevertheless submitted an “original” proposal for Trygve Lie’s re-election for a second term. The Titoites have supported throughout the American manoeuvres for forcing Lie’s re-election as General Secretary of the United Nations.

The past period in the work of UNO fully revealed the servility of the Titoite delegation before its American masters. But the Titoites are not the ordinary paid lackeys. They are lackeys that have gone through the school of espionage and provocations. Their task is to poison the atmosphere of UNO and to fulfil the assignments of their American masters for the violation of peace and peaceful co-operation of nations. They have earned for themselves the contempt of all

progressive mankind from China, Korea, and Viet Nam to the Balkans. The time will come, and it will come soon, when the peoples of Yugoslavia, battling against Tito's police fascist regime, will demand an explanation also from the Titoite so-called "diplomats".

DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST FORMS OF LABOUR IN PEOPLE'S POLAND. Julian Kole, Member, Central Committee, Polish United Workers' Party

The first year of the Six-Year Plan of economic development and laying the foundations of Socialism in Poland is coming to an end. On the basis of returns for the first nine months it can be stated that, despite certain difficulties, the year will be completed successfully. During this period, large-scale and medium industry in the Socialist sector fulfilled the plan by 106 per cent. This quantitative growth in production was accompanied by improved quality. Production of certain goods not produced in Poland before the war is either underway or is in the process of being organised. Labour productivity has also increased: figures for the second quarter show that labour productivity rose 12 per cent compared with the second quarter of 1949. These figures testify to a further strengthening of our Socialist economy and to the progress made in building a Socialist society.

The development of Socialist forms of labour is one of the main factors in this advance. The establishment of people's power and the abolition of the big bourgeoisie and landowners, and also the nationalisation of the main branches of the national economy have resulted in changed productive relations in Poland. Labour, formerly based on exploitation, is now the creative labour of people emancipated from the shackles of capitalism. This is the source of the labour heroism and of the new attitude to labour

displayed by the working class after the liberation of the country by the Soviet Army. These elements manifested themselves in the stubbornness and selflessness with which the workers tackled the job of rehabilitating industry and transport which became the property of the people. Labour heroism was particularly marked in the rebuilding of Warsaw, when the devastated and practically lifeless capital began to rise from the ruins.

The enthusiasm and selflessness of the working masses in rehabilitating the national economy grew rapidly into an organised, conscious and purposeful movement among the working class—into Socialist labour emulation. Initiators of this movement were the youth, organised in the “Union of Youth Struggle.” In September 1946, the youth advanced the slogan of organising labour emulation teams in the enterprises and mines and in less than a year, 114 thousand young people were working in teams.

The second part of 1948 marked a turning point in the emulation. It was connected with that historic event in the history of the Polish working-class movement—the Unity Congress of the Polish United Workers’ Party. On the eve of the Congress, the number of miners participating in emulation amounted to 60,000 compared with 4,000 in September 1947. On the whole, 800 thousand workers employed in State industry took part in the emulation in honour of the Unity Congress. In 1949 a new section of the working class—workers employed in the building industry—joined the emulation.

This turning point in the development of emulation was the result of the great activity of the masses, activity evoked by the Three-Year Plan for the

restoration of Poland; a result of the unification of the working class movement and of the growing consciousness that unity strengthens the leading role and the prestige of the working class and its Party; it was a result of the successful struggle waged by the Party against the Right-wing nationalist deviation and against the Right-wing of the Polish Socialist Party from which emanated the false, hostile, Social-Democratic “theory” of the “unsuitableness” for Poland of Soviet methods of building Socialism; it was a result of smashing the hostile “theory” which alleged that labour emulation tends to worsen the quality of production and of overcoming the doubts of the sceptics, particularly widespread among the technical personnel, as to whether the Polish working class was sufficiently mature for a labour emulation movement; and finally, it was a result of the improved standard of living of the working class.

The call issued by the Unity Congress to complete the Three-Year Plan in industry two months ahead of schedule became a new starting point for emulation. Of inestimable help in this respect was the utilisation of the experience of the Stakhanovite movement in the Soviet Union. In this respect the year 1949 was outstanding. It was then that the high-speed method of cutting metal was introduced for the first time at the Stalin plant in Poznan, and in the textile industry the non-party weaver, Terpiyakowa, initiated emulation for high quality teams. The method of the Soviet innovator, Matrosov, in cutting leather, was introduced into the leather industry.

The modernisation of building methods and the mechanisation of heavy manual labour necessitated a reorganisation of work and of methods of work in the

building industry. The following examples show the revolutionising significance of the new organisation and new methods: In March 1949 a team of three bricklayers laid 5,037 bricks each shift—a feat which was a big event for the building industry. In November of the same year 77,000 bricks were laid each shift. High-speed methods of smelting metal are being used in a growing number of metallurgical plants, and at one of the furnaces in the “Ostrowiec” plant the time needed for a smelt has been cut to 4 hours 20 minutes. High-speed methods are now used in repairing machinery. In 1949 the innovators movement grew considerably: 2,223 rationalisation suggestions were made during 1948, while 18,000 suggestions had been submitted by the end of 1949, New forms and new goals of emulation are making their appearance in practically all enterprises and on all building sites in the country.

Pledges taken by practically every worker in honour of Comrade Stalin’s 70th birthday climaxed the powerful development of emulation during 1949. “The new thing in this was that the working class drew in the broad masses of peasants, youth and women” (Bierut), and what was also new was the fact that the first beginnings of Stakhanovite methods of labour made their appearance in the coal, metallurgical, metal-processing, building, textile and leather industries.

The working class, conscious of its historic role, of the aims and tasks confronting it knew that the building of a Socialist society, as Comrade Stalin teaches, can be successful only on the condition that there is a higher productivity of labour as compared with labour productivity under capitalism, that society receives a greater amount of manufactured goods and becomes richer than under the capitalist system. The Socialist

system of economy in (he Soviet Union is best proof of the fact that all these are possible of achievement.

In this way a new, higher level of emulation was reached which made it possible to pose on a wide basis the question of applying new methods of raising labour productivity. The Six-Year Plan sets greater but perfectly feasible tasks in the sphere of raising industrial output; the gross value of the output of Socialist industry in 1955 will be more than two and a half times that of 1949. The Six-Year Plan envisages a rise of 66 per cent in labour productivity in large-scale and medium industry, and an 86 per cent increase in the building industry.

The Fifth Plenum of the Polish United Workers' Party regarded this figure for raising labour productivity as the minimum and called on the Party, on the working class and the working intelligentsia to surpass this level.

In order to achieve and to surpass this level, certain measures must be carried out, one of which is an obligatory revision of the out-dated norms, to secure adjustment and regulation of norms. Some of the factories have already displayed initiative in substituting new norms for the old, norms which rally the workers for higher labour productivity. This development is a clear indication of how, influenced by the new labour relations in the new, People's Poland, and as a result of the correct policy of the Party and the Government, profound changes are taking place in the attitude of the workers to the State plans, to labour, and to the tasks advanced by the Party and Government.

In the summer of this year, revision of norms also began in the building trades. The new norms, elaborated collectively with the participation of

foremen, engineers, and skilled workers, are from 11 to 25 per cent higher for different trades. The revision of norms began precisely in the building trades because in these trades the obsolete norms were glaringly evident. The fact that some collectives exceeded the norms by several hundred per cent due to mechanisation and collective methods of work was the most convincing argument even for the most backward workers.

The Party made the revision of norms in the building trades a great economic-political campaign, in the course of which it established closer links with the mass of building workers and succeeded in isolating the handful of trade union leaders of the old Right-wing Polish Socialist Party type who, in view of the attitude taken by the working masses, were afraid to oppose the raising of norms. On some of the building jobs, shock-workers responded to the enemy Intrigues by fulfilling and overfulfilling the new norms.

At present there is hardly a single building worker who is not fulfilling or overfulfilling the new norms.

Revision of norms in the building trades inspired the initiative for substituting obsolete norms and for introducing new methods of organising the work in the engineering industry and in metal processing in other branches of industry. This campaign was started by the Party organisation in the Starahowiza enterprises. At a meeting of workers held on August 25 a resolution was adopted to introduce the new norms from September 1. The example of the Starahowiza enterprises was followed by all the enterprises of the engineering industry.

The method of introducing the new norms in the engineering industry differs from that used in the building trades. To a considerable degree it is based on

obligations undertaken by the factory personnel. Before introducing the new norms in the shops or among the work-teams they are discussed at production conferences and general meetings. Hence, not only the advanced workers but practically all who are on piece work take part in the job of fixing new norms. As a result, the activity of the workers grows and they become conscious that they are masters of the enterprises; the prestige of the Party and trade union organisation grows and their links with the masses are strengthened. This enables the Party to raise the political consciousness of the working class as a whole.

Other sections of the working class—the workers of the wood-working, printing, paper, leather and other branches of industry—are gradually joining in the fight for higher labour productivity and for revision of norms. Hence, the struggle for fulfilling the programme of the second year of the Six-Year Plan reflects a new stage in moulding the consciousness of the working class and in Socialist methods of labour.

Socialist emulation in Poland is rallying ever greater masses of the working class, working intelligentsia and even the working peasantry. New forms and features of this movement are being evolved. It is enriched by the experience of emulation in the Soviet Union and is becoming the basic lever in the struggle for the reconstruction of the national economy and the creation of a Socialist attitude towards labour in the new Poland. The initiative of the working class, displayed in many branches of industry and in the building trades in the struggle for higher labour productivity by means of revising norms must become the starting point for the transition to a new, higher phase in the development of labour emulation. The present beginnings of the

Stakhanovite movement in Poland must and undoubtedly can become the method of work not just of hundreds and thousands of advanced workers but of the personnel in all factories and mines. This new phase can be reached on the condition that there is improvement in methods of economic leadership, in planning and organisation of work at the enterprises; on the condition that the organising and educational role of the trade unions and the leading and organising role and authority of the Party organisation in each enterprise are strengthened.

This is our task on the eve of the second year of the Six-Year Plan.

AMERICAN POLITICIANS IN THE PAY OF GANGSTERS

(Letter from New York)

The New York police recently arrested a certain Harry Gross. This young man is remarkable not merely because he has a penchant for strong perfume and expensive suits, that he is 34 years old (these sensational details are, not without reason, prominently featured in the bourgeois newspapers) but also because Harry Gross is the head of a Brooklyn bookmaker's syndicate which yields an annual rake-off of 20 million dollars. Gross stated that he pays the Brooklyn police a million dollars a year for taking care of his gambling enterprise. The ordinary cop got six dollars while top-ranking police officials pocketed as much as nine thousand a week. It is interesting to note that Gross had his office next door to the Brooklyn municipal chamber—the gangster felt quite safe under the protection of the law.

Gross had luck. In the “business” for about twelve years, he had been prosecuted only twice. On both occasions he was fined... 25 dollars. Gross bluntly declared that bookmakers cannot work without police patronage—otherwise they are liable to suffer arrest.

Bookie Gross found himself in the hands of the police a third time as a result of the “struggle” between Republicans and Democrats which developed during the autumn elections to Congress. Politicians of both Parties, for demagogic reasons, “denounced” gangsterism which is giving rise to growing discontent

among the electorate. Attorney General McGrath announced a “crusade” against crime. Truman appointed a special commission under Senator Kefauver. This commission tours the country, making no end of a noise. Kefauver announces beforehand that he will visit a certain city in two or three weeks. This gives the local gangsters plenty of time to get their “affairs” in order, to prepare “evidence” or simply to disappear. The sessions of the commission are photographed and filmed by a battery of cameramen. The few gangsters who deign to appear before the senators display astonishing “forgetfulness” and, as a rule, give the public a good laugh.

This comedy of the senate commission and the “crusade” against crime will certainly not lead to the “abolition” of gangsterism. Attorney General McGrath is himself closely associated with the underworld. In 1940 his worldly wealth amounted to no more than 25 thousand dollars. Nine years later (five as Governor, one as Federal Attorney and one year in the Senate) McGrath, as Attorney General, boasted a fortune of at least four million dollars. Reports which infiltrated into the press show that McGrath received “expensive” presents from criminals. It was in order to deflect attention from this, to cover up the traces and at the same time to save his benefactors that McGrath launched this “crusade”.

But who are the “crusaders”? McGrath and the same police officials. The New York police “earn” no less than five million dollars annually on gambling establishments alone. It is perfectly clear that neither the Government whose members include bribe takers, nor the police who are linked with the gangsters, have the slightest intention of abolishing their rich source of income. But

all this talk of combating crime fools the average American.

If the Government and the police subordinate to it really wanted to eliminate gangsterism in the U.S., they could have done so long ago. But gangsterism, patronised by Government and police, is growing all the time and has reached monstrous dimensions. It has gripped the entire country which, for gangster purposes, is divided into “spheres of influence”. Crime has assumed an organised character. It is built on the principle of present-day capitalist production. “Free enterprise” has developed here on an immense scale: the American people, according to far from complete data, suffer an annual loss of 15 billion dollars from banditry alone. Gangsterism has its trusts, syndicates, a definite dependence, a system of accountancy and management, its “production secrets”, monopoly rights, and competition. Those who violate these unwritten laws perish. There exists for this purpose a special “murder trust” which charges 500 dollars for the “removal” of an ordinary mortal and twenty thousand for the murder of more distinguished personalities.

The gangsters have their own “philosophy” according to which murder is the “American recipe for improving the race”. These people are proud that America holds the world record for crime.

The time has long since passed when gangsters in our United States held up shops and rifled the cash box. They now spend their leisure hours with upper class people in fashionable restaurants and aristocratic night clubs, sit on the boards of railroads and oil companies, talk for hours in senate commissions and engage in “big business”. They are regarded as unsurpassed masters in manipulating election campaigns. The big shots of the

world of crime maintain a whole army of well-armed thugs who form the basis of the political machine of the Republican and Democratic Parties.

Take Chicago, for example. This city with a population of several million was dominated for decades by the notorious Al Capone gang. The ringleader of the gang died three years ago but his four brothers and a number of relatives known by the name of Fischetti still have a monopoly of all gambling enterprises. Lester Welly, a well-informed Journalist, wrote in September, this year, that the Capone brothers have established friendly relations with the higher local political circles, with representatives of local organs of Government and even in Washington. The Capones are friendly with Jake Arvey, Democratic Party "boss". Pete Fosco, an eminent figure of this party who plays an important role in the stevedores trade union, supports the bandits. Gangsters helped Fosco organise a torchlight demonstration in honour of Truman when he visited Chicago. Fosco with the help of thugs saw to it that people who did not suit him in the trade union were removed. When a Chicago gangster is sent to prison, and this is very rare, his friends take great care of him. Truman's crony, Paul Dillon, operating from Washington wangled, for money naturally, release of three notorious Chicago gangsters before their term was up.

Governors, judges, senators, Secretaries of State and even Presidents are made by gangsters. For three years Attorney General McGrath was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party and the entire Party machine was concentrated in his hands. Harry Truman, President of the U.S., owes his career to Tom Pendergast, who secretly owned a brothel. According to journalists, Pendergast could get anyone

elected. He used fraud, intimidation, revolvers and submachine-guns, and his man was always successful in elections. Harry Truman was first elected to the Senate with the help of the Pendergast machine. Truman said of Pendergast: "I was his friend and he was mine." But even the support of senators did not help Pendergast, when at last he over-reached himself and, over-estimating his influence, began to extort large sums from the big monopolies. The President's friend who had fallen foul of the monopolists was dumped in prison.

Jim Pendergast, Tom's nephew, has now taken control over the Democratic election "machine", and, like his notorious uncle, supports Harry Truman.

American policy and gangsterism are so closely interwoven that it is difficult to distinguish between gangsterism and policy. Frank Costello, the "roulette king" and one of the biggest gangsters, as well as other big men in the underworld, maintain close connections with fascist organisations. The reactionaries use these bandits particularly against outstanding democratic personalities. Gangsters use their secret organisations to shadow progressives, to terrorise them, for pogroms and fomenting hatred for Negroes. Bandits and murder gangs are used to break strikes and help the police against the workers.

Gangsterism is a product of the decay and disintegration of American imperialism and plutocracy. Like a huge octopus it has gripped all sides of American life, its tentacles extend everywhere.

American imperialism transfers its gangster methods to the sphere of international relations. Blackmail, intimidation, attacks, armed plunder of the peoples and assassination of political leaders—all are cultivated with

a view to achieving world domination. The Wall Street rulers have proved that they are able pupils of American gangsters. But on the international arena, as is evident from events in Korea, the American gangsters are suffering defeat after defeat.

J. T.

New York, November 1950.

IN THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

PEOPLE OF CHINA GREET VICTORIES IN KOREA

The Chinese people are jubilant at the victories won by the Korean People's Army and Chinese volunteers over the American interventionists.

Mass meetings with representatives from all sections of the population participating have been held in Mukden, Harbin, Tsitsihar and other cities in the North-East. To mark the successes of the Chinese volunteers in Korea, further patriotic emulation to speed up production has been started by the workers in 81 enterprises in Harbin alone.

The people of Hangchow have responded by sending 10,000 gift parcels with letters of congratulation to the Chinese volunteers.

Thousands of letters and telegrams from all corners of the country, calling for a decisive blow against the Americans, are being sent to the volunteers fighting against the American aggressors.

RENT REDUCTION IN RURAL DISTRICTS OF NORTH-WEST CHINA

In preparation for carrying out land reform in the rural districts of North-West China, a campaign is underway to secure rent reduction and an end to the rule of local exploiters. The campaign will include nearly all rural districts in the South Shensi, Kansu, Ningsia and Chinghai provinces inhabited by 10 million

people.

The aim of the campaign is to replace the rule of the rural landlords by self-rule of the peasants and to secure a 25 per cent reduction in the rent which the landlords have been charging since the liberation of the country. The campaign will prepare the peasants for agrarian reform scheduled to begin next year.

FULFILMENT OF PLANS BY NORTH-EAST ENTERPRISES

Scores of industrial enterprises in the North-East China have fulfilled their production programmes for 1950 ahead of schedule. The enterprises include rubber, steel, chemical works, paper mills, railway workshops and others.

Workers in these enterprises are going ahead for still more production, In some instances workers are taking advantage of the time saved to overhaul and repair their machines.

In Liaosi province 17 main factories have completed and overfulfilled production schedules.

SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE DEVOTED TO COMRADE STALIN'S WORKS ON LINGUISTICS

A. scientific conference devoted to Comrade Stalin's works on linguistics was held in Warsaw on December 4, on the initiative of the editorial board of the journal "New Ways", theoretical organ of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, and the Institute for training scientific cadres for the Central Committee of the Party. The conference was attended by Party educational workers and workers engaged in different branches of science.

Three reports were made. A report on the subject **"Basis and Superstructure in the Light of Comrade Stalin's Works on Questions of Linguistics"** was made by Comrade Jacob Berman, Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Party; **"Certain Problems of Philosophy in the Works of J. V. Stalin on Linguistics"** by Professor Adam Shaff, Director of the Institute for training scientific cadres, and the report **"Questions of Linguistics in the Works of J. V. Stalin"** by Professor Stefan Strelzin.

The lecturers stressed the special significance of J. V. Stalin's brilliant works for the development of Polish science.

Speakers in the wide discussion which followed included scientific and Party workers.

OSTRAVA MINERS BATTLING FOR 15 MILLION TONS OF COAL

The Ostrava-Carwin district is the largest coal mining area in Czechoslovakia. At present a heroic struggle is underway for fulfilment of the 15 million ton programme scheduled for this year. That part of the assignment yet to be fulfilled has been increased at the suggestion of the miners. Widespread emulation has developed for the completion of this revised plan. Organisation of shock-shifts began during the Warsaw Peace Congress and now all pits in the district are competing for the title of the best pit, section, and the best miner.

Early in December the district achieved great success: 54 thousand tons of coal were produced in a single day—a record figure. Output is rising daily.

In the struggle for coal the Communist Party has mobilised all pit Party organisations and is making wide use of the experience of Soviet miners.

HUNGARIAN-RUMANIAN FRIENDSHIP WEEK

A Hungarian-Rumanian friendship week was held in Hungary in an atmosphere of great festivity. The Hungarian capital and all other towns were decorated with Hungarian and Rumanian flags, red banners and slogans, welcoming Hungarian-Rumanian friendship. In Budapest and other cities, shop-windows displayed Rumanian books in Hungarian translation. A Rumanian exhibition was opened at the Institute for Cultural Relations and an art exhibition of the Rumanian People's Republic at the National Salon. The Hungarian State Opera House staged a special performance. Productions by Rumanian composers were broadcast and performed in concert halls.

BOOK REVIEW

“HOW WARS ARE MADE”*



The book, “How Wars Are Made,” (giving the background and technique of aggression), by Albert Norden, progressive German journalist, was published recently in Berlin. On the basis of a vast amount of historical material and numerous documents Norden shows how aggressive wars are prepared in the epoch of imperialism. Citing concrete facts from the recent past,

* **Albert Norden** “So werden Kriege gemacht!”, Dietz Verlag, Berlin, 1950.

and on the basis of an analysis of current events, he throws light on the insidious methods and practices to which the imperialist plunderers resort in trying to achieve their evil aims.

Norden begins Iris historical essay by showing the first steps of American imperialism on the international arena—its penetration into Latin America. The monopoly combines, seeking markets and sources of raw materials, were the real inspirers and organisers of this penetration. They made the foreign policy of the U.S.A. serve their purposes and, in keeping with its predatory aims, the methods of this foreign policy were those of bandits and gangsters. A typical example of this was the penetration of American capital into Nicaragua.

When in 1909 the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua refused to place a naval base at the disposal of the U.S., the American monopolists soon found “revolutionaries” in this little country, supplied them with arms and incited rebellion. Later, when this revolt was all but defeated by the Nicaragua Government, the U.S., on the pretext that the Government of Nicaragua had executed two bandits who tried to blow up a Nicaraguan vessel, sent the marines to Nicaragua and the “revolutionaries” (i.e. docile American puppets) came to power. Thereafter followed a series of enslaving loans forced on Nicaragua by “Brown Brothers and Company”. (Since 1931, Harriman, notorious warmonger, has been a director of this company). In 1912, when the people of Nicaragua refused to accept these enslaving loans, U.S. troops again invaded the country. “American type elections” were held under the “protection” of American marines. As a result, State power was seized by those to the liking of the U.S.

A special part of the book is devoted to the

preparation of World War I. Describing in detail how the German militarists prepared for aggression and engineered provocations, the author particularly emphasises how the press was used by the warmongers.

In the chapter headed **“On the road to World War Two”**, the author details the crimes committed by the imperialists of the U.S.A. and Great Britain who facilitated the revival of Germany as an aggressive power. The facts quoted in this chapter show that the German fascist onslaught against the Soviet State had been prepared, to a considerable degree, by the American billionaires. American credits poured into German industry. Big American bankers financed the German armament kings and the latter, in their turn, financed Hitler and his gang.

With Hitler’s accession to power, the American, British and French imperialists tried even more zealously to direct the aggression of the revived German imperialism against the Soviet Union.

Norden reveals the methods to which the Hitlerites resorted in preparing their aggression. A feature of their foreign policy was that, while always giving assurances of a policy of peace in relation to neighbouring countries, the fascist gangsters were all the time preparing to attack these countries.

In the chapter **“The Cold War”**, Norden describes the features of the present foreign policy of the American imperialists who are following in Hitler’s footsteps.

“International provocation remains the credo of the gentlemen in the White House”, writes Norden. The present dictators of America are vitally interested in creating permanent hotbeds of war so that international tension, instead of being eased, should be increased,

otherwise they would not be able to indulge in bellicose speeches, in intrigue, and could not continue the armaments drive.

Norden shows the striking resemblance in the methods of American policy with those of the Hitlerites: the same false peaceful assurances, the same feverish preparation for military gambles, the same falsehood, the same acts of provocation.

An example of the methods of American policy in furthering aggression is provided by the Berlin dispute in 1948. Documents and facts cited in the book prove that American industrial magnates and bankers were the real instigators of this dispute. They hoped that this dispute would provoke an armed conflict with the Soviet Army.

Early in 1948 the U.S. press published a provocative report alleging that Soviet aircraft were preparing to bomb British territory and that Soviet tank armies were simultaneously preparing for an advance to the Atlantic coast. The U.S. Secretary for Air, responding to this fabrication, demanded immediate general mobilisation and President Truman, responding to the same “reliable source”, demanded the introduction of universal military service. Trying to aggravate the Berlin conflict, the Americans inaugurated the so-called “air lift”, from which the American monopolists raked—in additional millions. At the same time, the “air lift” cost the working people of Western Germany 50 million Western marks monthly. The role of “explaining” to the German people the reason for this costly gamble, was assigned by the American imperialists to their German lackeys. Their press, and, in the first place, “Telegraf,” organ of the Berlin Schumachers, lauded the American “rescuers” and vilified the Soviet Union. Later, this corrupt press, complying with the orders of its masters,

“justified” American intervention in Korea by publishing a sensational, utterly ridiculous “report” to the effect that the police units of the German Democratic Republic “were being flown to North Korea” from the Schonefeld airfield near Berlin.

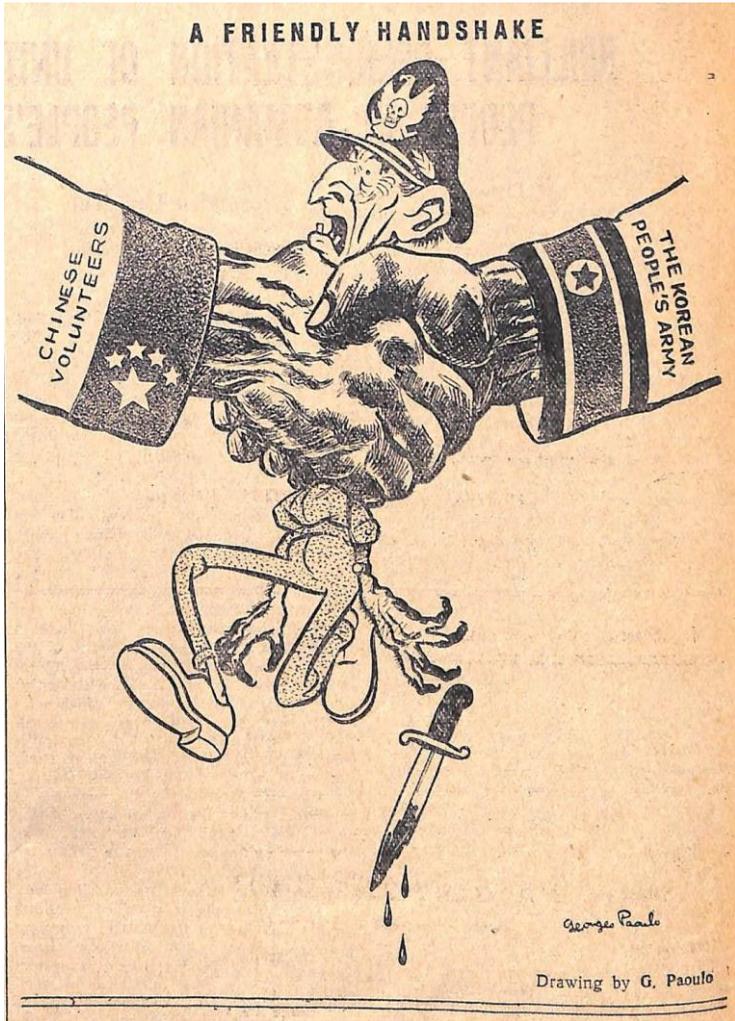
Norden shows how all the provocations, engineered by the American imperialists in Western Germany and in West Berlin, end in failure due to the clear and peaceful policy of the Soviet Union in the German question, a policy which is aimed at turning Germany into a democratic, peaceful State.

In this book Norden makes a fervent call to his fellow countrymen that they should resolutely fight for peace, for a united, democratic Germany. “Either the peoples will isolate the traders in death or the atom-maniacs will plunge the peoples into war—such is the alternative.”

Albert Norden’s book, which exposes the warmongers and discloses the bandit methods of their policy, is a big contribution to the noble cause of peace.

G. K.

A FRIENDLY HANDSHAKE. Drawing by G. Paulo



POLITICAL NOTES

“TRUMAN KILLED MY SON”

“I’m not interested whether or not I am called a Communist, but Truman killed my son!”—this was said nearly two months ago by an American mother whose son was killed in Korea. On October 21, Y. A. Malik, U.S.S.R. representative to the United Nations, received a delegation of the women’s peace committee in Chelsea district (New York). Miller, spokesman of the Committee, said that a poll taken in the district had revealed that 92 per cent of the population wanted a peaceful settlement of the Korean conflict and measures to prevent a new war.

Millions of ordinary people in the U.S.A. even then were demanding an end to Wall Street’s criminal gamble in Korea. But Truman, then as now, deaf to the voice of those Americans shedding their blood for alien interests five thousand miles from the shores of the United States, reveals astonishing concern for the slightest demands of the American industrialists and bankers who are “making business” out of the mass slaughter in Korea. The war is still raging...

And now many thousands of American mothers are cursing Truman saying: “He killed my son!” The same thing is being said by Turkish mothers who will never again see their sons despatched of Washington orders to Korea where MacArthur sent them to certain death. This is also being said by British mothers who, in addition to cursing Truman, are filled with hatred for his accomplices, Attlee and Bevin, who, in solidarity with

Wall Street, are ready to pile up the corpses of the British soldiers in the Korean gamble, 15,932 killed and wounded of whom 8,085 are American, British and Turkish soldiers and officers—such is the result of the fighting from but November 25 to December 1, not counting the thousands of American and British casualties among the troops who were trapped in North-East Korea. The war criminal—MacArthur—is silent about these losses, but the mothers will get the news of the loss of their sons just the same, and no, propaganda stunts, no Truman lies can justify these crimes.

The American people are paying for the Korean gamble not only with the blood of their sons. Added to this are the monstrous extortions, the virtual plunder of the American taxpayers, whose money, taken for the “Korean war”, is pocketed by the Harrimans, Dulleses and their friends who supply the battle equipment. The wrath of the American people is mounting. Trumans will reap as they have sown! Need one speak of the feelings and Korean women whose children, sons and husbands have been slaughtered by the American invaders, whose homes have been razed by American bombs, depriving them of a roof over their heads, and bringing incredible sufferings upon them? The criminal aggression against the Korean and Chinese peoples, the destruction of Korean towns and villages, the monstrous atrocities perpetrated by the American aggressors against the peaceful population, have evoked a hatred on the part of the peoples fighting for freedom that can only be appeased by the utter annihilation of the insolent invaders. By meeting out full and just punishment to all war criminals. The invaders will not escape the punishment of the peoples!

Millions of people in all countries add their wrath

and hatred to the anger of the Korean and Chinese, American and British mothers, whose sons were killed by Truman, because the Trumans and Attlees do not want to end the slaughter in Korea; on the contrary, they are doing all in their power to fan the flames of war in Korea into a world conflagration.

The lessons of the Korean events are obvious and instructive for the people the world, and above all for the American people, not to demand an end to the criminal gamble of the Trumans. Paraphrasing the words of the American mother, millions of people of good-will throughout the world, burning with indignation, say to the warmongers: “We are not going to let Truman and Attlee destroy the world! We will demand that the criminals be made to pay for their bloody crimes!”

JAN MAREK

CALL BY COMMUNIST PARTY OF JAPAN

Late in November the Communist Party of Japan published an appeal to the working people of the country outlining its programme in relation to the war in Korea. The programme called for:

1. exposure of the Yoshida Government's policy of helping the intervention in Korea and so making Japan the enemy of the Far Eastern nations;

- 2, refusal to support the imperialists, who are violating the United Nations Charter and using UNO as an instrument for "legalising" their aggression in Korea;

3. no unilateral peace treaty or so-called majority peace treaty, but conclusion OF an all-inclusive peace treaty;

4. active struggle against the fascist "purge" measures, against the policy of freeing reactionaries from all restrictions, against the rearmament policy and in particular the building-up of the so-called "police reserve".

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