

Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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FORWARD TO GREAT NEW VICTORIES OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM

The Communist Parties, the working class and the working people of all countries—all advanced and progressive mankind—when celebrating Comrade Stalin's 70th birthday, demonstrated their great strength, consolidation and readiness to wage a struggle against the instigators of a new war, for peace, democracy and Socialism.

There is not a corner of the world where the working people and all genuine supporters of peace and democracy do not voice their boundless devotion and infinite gratitude to Comrade Stalin for all he has done for mankind; for the bright future implicit in his immortal ideas for the regeneration of the world, for the liberation of mankind from slavery and oppression.

The world has witnessed the movement of hundreds of millions of people, the movement, unparalleled in history, which developed in connection with the celebration of the Stalin birthday.

Only the politically blind and rabid enemies of the working class could fail to see that the struggle for the liberation of the working people from the yoke of capitalism and colonial slavery, the struggle for the victory of Socialism throughout the world has become now, as never before, powerful and majestic.

This unprecedented international movement of the working masses gave full expression to the recognised fact that Comrade Stalin is the leader, of the international proletarian Communist movement, the leader of the working people of the world in the epoch when Socialism is victorious in one country after another, when Communism is now on the order of the day for all mankind.

During these days the working class and working people of

the world with renewed emphasis evaluated the significance to international Socialism of the mighty Bolshevik Party; the proletarian party of the new type, founded and trained by Lenin and Stalin.

The Communist Parties and the working class acquired a greater awareness that the victory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the liberation of the working people from the yoke of capitalism are impossible without a revolutionary party of the working class; a party free from opportunism; a party irreconcilable towards conciliators and capitulators, and revolutionary in relation to the bourgeoisie and its State power. Lenin and Stalin educated precisely such a Party.

Communists in all lands see in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) a model Party of the working class, a Party worthy of being copied. The example of the C.P.S.U. (B). led by Stalin, was, and remains, of exceptional importance in strengthening the Communist Parties and ridding their ranks of opportunism.

The social and political system of the Soviet Union is an example of genuine democracy to all peoples. The very existence of Soviet Socialist democracy is a clarion call; a programme of action for the working people of the world.

The international Communist movement has reached a higher level, has become more organised and more consolidated around the Soviet Union which is marching to Communism under the leadership of Comrade Stalin.

Again and again the working people of the world noted with pride that the Soviet State is the most powerful and stable State in the world. This once again demonstrates to the working people of the world that the strength of the people is contained in Socialism.

Today, when the capitalist world is steadily sinking into crisis; when in all capitalist countries, beginning with the United States, industries are closing down and unemployment

grows daily, the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies know neither crisis nor unemployment.

They are steadily advancing, economy is on the upgrade, and the conditions of the working people improving. All this proves beyond doubt the superiority of Socialism over capitalism; serves as a mighty revolutionary factor rallying the working class to struggle against capitalism.

The working peasantry in the capitalist world, and especially in the colonial and dependent countries, leads a miserable existence.

Either the peasants are entirely landless or they till tiny plots which are incapable of providing for the family.

They are ruthlessly exploited, ruined, and doomed to starvation, poverty and extinction; whereas, in the Soviet Union, the collective farm peasantry does not know the power of the urban capitalist who ruthlessly plunders the country-side; does not know the power of the predatory kulak usurer. The working peasantry of the world sees and realises more and more that its salvation lies in Socialism, that only by advancing under the leadership of the working class and in alliance with it, along the path indicated by Lenin and Stalin, will it be able to put an end to the age-old slavery.

There is no national or racial discrimination in the U.S.S.R. The working people of the different nationalities in the capitalist and colonial world see in the Soviet Union the model and the only true way leading to their national emancipation.

Ideologically, the international Communist movement has become more tempered. Never before have the classics of Marxism-Leninism enjoyed such a mass circulation as today. Never before have the Communists of the world studied so intensively the works of Lenin and Stalin as they are doing today.

The working class, all working people see for themselves that the teachings of Lenin and Stalin are a mighty force in

their struggle.

These teachings are embodied in all their grandeur in the victories of Soviet Socialist society. They are being realised in the great transformations now taking place in the People's Democracies.

There is no longer a big bourgeoisie there; industry has been nationalised and has become the property of the people. Only now has the working class been able to achieve these magnificent results.

Unlike Marshallised Western Europe, the People's Democracies have already topped the pre-war level of production and the standard of living has risen considerably.

The landlords—parasites, a shameful survival of the epoch of serfdom—have been abolished, The land belongs only to those who till it—to the working peasantry.

Agriculture in the People's Democracies has made giant strides forward, since the peasants for the first time, are working for themselves. The intelligentsia of those countries now feel free in the true sense of the word: that is independent of the moneybags and are working honestly for the wellbeing of their people, for the wellbeing of their native land.

The working people of Central and South Eastern Europe fully appreciate the greatness of the ideas of Lenin and Stalin, whose teachings have become a daily guiding principle for the Communist and Workers' Parties in those countries; for the working class and working peasantry.

The invincible power of the teachings of Comrade Stalin are embodied in the historic epic of the people of China.

The great Chinese people who have carried through a people's revolution under the leadership of the Communist Party, put an end to the age old yoke of the feudal lords and Anglo-American imperialists, created the people's Republic of China and are now taking the first steps towards building a new society advancing along the path illuminated by the ideas of

Marxism-Leninism, the ideas of Stalin.

No iron curtain, no police measures, no vile slander by the Right Wing Socialist leaders and the fascist Tito clique—these contemptible servants of capital—no maledictions by the Pope of Rome and the entire retinue of clerical reaction can prevent the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism from penetrating the consciousness of the international working class.

The theoretical works of Lenin and Stalin and their example in the revolutionary struggle have served to educate outstanding leaders of the international working class. To them Stalin is a living example of how victoriously to guide the revolutionary movement; how to rally the masses for struggle against capitalism.

It is difficult to over-estimate all that Comrade Stalin has done for the development of the international revolutionary movement. Whereas Lenin initiated the work of Bolshevizing the Communist Parties, Stalin was able to orientate and organise the working-class movement in the direction of transforming the Communist Parties into strong mass, militant and revolutionary parties of a new type.

Stalin is the friend of mankind, the hope of the oppressed and the downtrodden. The courageous struggle for world peace waged by Stalin and the U.S.S.R., guided by him, is a model of defence of the interests of the working people of all countries over whom looms the danger of a new war, fomented by the imperialists.

But history has already passed its sentence: capitalism is speeding to its doom. This sentence, passed on capitalism, which is doomed to disappear, is reflected inexorably in the victorious march of Communism in the Soviet Union; in the victorious march of the countries of Central and South-Eastern Europe towards Socialism; in the victorious People's Revolution in China; in the growing class struggle of the international proletariat against the bourgeoisie; in the

sweeping national liberation movement of the working people in the colonial and dependent countries.

This sentence is reflected with unprecedented force in the endless stream of greetings to Comrade Stalin, greetings expressing deep affection, devotion and hope for the future of hundreds of millions of peoples in all lands; the desire and invincible will to fight for peace, against the instigators of a new war, for economic, political and national liberation.

The working class, the working people of the world once again resolutely demonstrated their will to fight for peace, once again announced that if the imperialists unleash a new world war, all peoples will rise up against imperialism and bring about its final destruction throughout the world.

Under the great and invincible banner of Lenin-Stalin, international Communism, the proletariat and working people of the world: confident in the justice of their cause and in their strength, will advance further along the path of struggle for peace, democracy and Socialism.

PLENUM, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, ALBANIAN WORKERS' PARTY

The Fourth extended Plenum of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party, held recently under the chairmanship of Enver Hodja, General Secretary of the Party, discussed the Resolutions of the November Meeting of the Information Bureau.

The Plenum heard and discussed the following reports: "Defence of Peace and the Struggle against the Warmongers", given by Bedri Spahiu, Secretary of the Central Committee; "Working Class Unity and the Tasks of Communist and Workers' Parties", by Tuk Jakova, Secretary of the Central Committee; and "The Communist Party of Yugoslavia in the Power of Assassins and Spies", by Mehmet Shehu, Secretary of the Central Committee.

The Plenum decided to organise and further develop activity aimed at strengthening peace, at consolidating the People's Republic of Albania and of carrying out the State economic Plan and cementing Albanian-Soviet friendship.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE U.S. COMMUNIST PARTY

The National Committee of the U.S. Communist Party met recently to consider the tasks facing the Party. This was the first meeting of the National Committee since the eleven leaders of the Party were released on bail.

Four main questions discussed at the meeting were: 1. The situation in the trade unions; the splitting policy pursued by the C.I.O. top leadership and the new tasks in the struggle for trade union unity. 2. Further struggle of the peoples for peace, including intensified struggle against the Tito clique and the attempts to frustrate the peace movement in America. 3. Perspectives and problems arising from the 1950 elections and the need resolutely to pursue a united front policy and to form a broad people's democratic coalition. 4. Results of the Foley Square trial and proposals to organise a national campaign round the appeals submitted by the Party leaders to the Supreme Court. Strengthening the Communist Party and more vigilance.

The National Committee approved programme of action on each of these point and took a number of measures aimed reorganising and strengthening all departments and committees of the Communist Party.

CONFERENCE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF HOLLAND

The Conference of the Communist Part of Holland was held recently in Amsterdam under the slogan of strengthening working class unity, intensifying the struggle for peace and exposing the Anglo-American and Dutch warmongers.

Delegates unanimously expressed them selves in favour of the Resolutions of the Communist Information Bureau.

Conference discussed home and foreign problems, denounced the Tito gang of spies and murderers and passed a resolution to strengthen vigilance in the Party.

Paul de Groot, General Secretary of the Party, submitted a detailed report to the Conference.

Conference also took a number of decisions aimed at strengthening the Communist Party and intensifying the struggle for peace.

J. V. Stalin, the great leader and friend of the Dutch working people, was greeted with great enthusiasm by the Conference on his 70th birthday.

PRODUCTION SUCCESSES OF CHINESE WORKERS

Workers and employees of the agricultural machinery factory in North China, of the Mukden No: 3 engineering factory and the North-East Paper Mills have sent a letter to Mao Tse-tung reporting their production successes.

In their letter, the personnel of the agricultural machinery plant write:.

“We carried out our task in 1949 successfully. During the past eight months we produced nearly five thousand modern agricultural machines and implements and over 1,200 ploughs and spare parts for tractors. Production costs have been reduced by 35 per cent and labour productivity increased ne times. We, promise to produce next year 50,009 sets of agricultural equipment for the countryside.”

The personnel of the Mukden No. 3 engineering plant wrote:

“During the past year, we produced 240 machine-tools, four 100 horse-power air compressors, 74 boilers and 36,218 radiators and repaired 158 machines.

“We have also decided to achieve new record results next year with the aim of surpassing our production plan”.

MANIFESTO OF TRADE UNION CONFERENCE OF THE COUNTRIES OF ASIA AND OCEANIA

The Trade Union Conference of 14 countries of Asia and Oceania, held recently in Peking, capital of the People's Republic of China, unanimously adopted the following manifesto addressed to the working people of Asia:

“The Conference”, says the Manifesto, “was convened to discuss a problem causing deep concern among the workers of our countries, namely, how to abolish the imperialist yoke and exploitation and how to achieve genuine national independence and democratic freedom for the popular masses; how to improve living conditions of the workers and find the way leading to complete liberation”.

Noting—and greeting—the growth of the forces of democracy throughout the world, the Manifesto also points to the heavy burden, the inequality and inhumanity experienced by the workers in colonial, semi-colonial and dependent countries of Asia.

“To maintain and consolidate their domination over the Asian peoples”, states the Manifesto, “to maintain their enslavement, to squeeze still greater profits out of them and to find a way out of the economic crisis (which is already developing), the rapacious imperialists increase their economic, political and military pressure on the oppressed peoples of the Asian countries.

“American imperialism has taken the lead in the offensive to suppress the national liberation movement and is arming counterrevolutionary forces in Asia.

The mass of the people in a number of oppressed countries in Asia, i.e. Viet-Nam, Malaya, Indonesia, Burma, Philippines and Southern Korea, unable to endure any longer the cruel

yoke of imperialism, has resorted to armed resistance; is organising popular armed units which wage partisan warfare; is setting up large or small partisan districts and liberated areas and is carrying on a relentless struggle against the onslaught of the imperialist plunderers and their agents.

“As a result of correct leadership and the efforts and sacrifice of the entire people, this patriotic struggle will, in the end, achieve the sacred aim—national liberation”.

The Manifesto calls on the trade unions of the countries of Asia to fight to end the system of colonies, protectorates and dependent territories as spheres of economic exploitation; to develop trade union organisations in those countries without race discrimination and to secure radical improvement in the living conditions, of the working people.

“The Conference calls on the workers and on all the oppressed peoples of Asia”, continues the Manifesto, “resolutely to resist the armed offensive of the colonisers and to give every possible help to patriots waging a hard struggle for the independence and freedom of their country.”.

Particular attention was given in the Manifesto, to the question of uniting the broad mass of the peasantry and the intellectuals, the petty bourgeoisie in the cities and the national bourgeoisie which oppose imperialism; and also to the question of creating a powerful united national front under the leadership of the working class.

“The alliance of workers and peasants is one of the basic conditions for final victory”, says the Manifesto.

Concluding, the Manifesto says the working people of the countries of Asia are not alone in their struggle; that they can rely on the fraternal sympathy and support of the working people throughout the world.

ACTIVITIES OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE IN DEFENCE OF PEACE

The beginning of the New Year was marked in Italy by numerous demonstrations and actions of the Italian working people and of the entire people for peace.

In towns, villages, and factories numerous meetings were held on the initiative of local peace committees and democratic organisations, to make a solemn promise to fight for peace despite the machinations of imperialist warmongers.

Following the example of the French dockers in Saint-Nazaire, dockers in Ancona decided, on January 2, not to unload war materials from overseas.

In their letter to their French comrades, the Ancona dockers write: "The port of Ancona will never serve the aims of war against the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies".

On New Year's Eve the democratic youth of Italy lit thousands of peace torches on hills and mountains throughout the country and pledged to fight by every means against the warmongers.

Hundreds of thousands of letters, postcards and cables are pouring into Rome to the National Peace Committee from families who, on New Year's Eve, pledged to fight for peace; to see that neither de Gasperi nor his American masters could send the people to war.

From a little village near Parma, 54 such loiters arrived, that is, from nearly all the families in the village.

Many mayors in democratic municipalities also sent cables, supporting the initiative of the National Peace Committee, and expressing the desire of the people in these municipalities for peace.

The Chambers of Labour and other democratic organisations also sent cables and letters to the National Peace Committee.

NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY UNITS UNDER UNIFIED COMMAND FORMED IN MALAYA

A statement issued by the Singapore Committee of the Malayan Communist Party says that “People’s Liberation Army units, under a unified command, have been formed throughout Malaya”,

“All the nationalities in Malaya”, continues the report, “have been organised in the process of the liberation war”.

Declaring that the scheme of the British imperialists to secure a quick decision in Malaya has met with serious defeats, the statement expresses the opinion that “the situation today gives us the firm belief that the national and revolutionary war will achieve ultimate victory”.

STATE FARM CLUBS IN POLAND

The 200 village clubs, which functioned on State farms in Poland in 1947, have grown to 3,111.

Some 677 amateur dramatic circles, 392 choral groups and 72 orchestras supply entertainment in the club network. Other rural amenities recently made available include 855 libraries and 500 radio diffusion centres. Loud speakers were installed in 10,000 rural homes, 260 million zloty will be spent on equipping those clubs during the current year.

During the second, half of 1949, over 6,000 adults attended classes in the clubs where they learned to read and write.

Two hundred self-education groups and 78 Russian language classes also function.

Last October, nearly 900 concerts and other performances given in the clubs drew a total of 22,000 workers. Numerous literary evenings were held and excursions to places of interest in which some 2,600 workers took part. During the recent Polish-Soviet friendship month, the clubs issued 568 special wall-newspapers.

WORKING PEOPLE OF HUNGARY WELCOME THE NATIONALISATION OF INDUSTRY

At their meetings the workers of many factories in Hungary decided to celebrate the nationalisation of enterprises employing more than ten workers with new production successes. They also expressed their joy that their factories now belong to the State and that henceforth their labour will serve the interests of the Hungarian people.

At the nationalised telephone works its present director, Janos Farkas, a former worker, explained the significance of nationalisation. The meeting enthusiastically sent a message of greetings to the Hungarian Workers' Party, and to Mathias Rakosi.

Workers also pledged to increase their labour productivity. A brigade of fitters pledged to increase theirs by 10 per cent.

YUGOSLAV COMMUNIST EMIGRANTS ON THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE INFORMATION BUREAU

In their resolution on the decisions of the November Meeting of the Information Bureau, which they fully support, the Yugoslav Communist emigrants in Rumania write:

“In their struggle against the American hirelings, against the espionage fascist Tito-Rankovic clique, the Yugoslav Communists, who have remained true to Marxism-Leninism, will draw invaluable conclusions from the profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the present international situation given in the Resolutions of the Information Bureau, adopted at the Meeting in Hungary.

“These historical documents will be of great help to the working class and peoples of Yugoslavia in their struggle to return Yugoslavia to the camp of Socialism”.

FRENCH WORKING PEOPLE TAKING ACTION AGAINST WAR

French working people are more and more actively taking action against preparations for a new world war and against the “foul-war” in Viet Nam.

Workers of the Montupet Iron and Steel Works in Nanterre (Seine Department), who resolved to obstruct the production of war materials are already putting their words into deeds.

When the tool shop of the factory received the blueprint of a mould for casting rifle butts, the workers refused to do the job. Called to the director for an explanation the manager and foreman of the shop also refused to do the work. And no pleading or exhortation by the management could make the workers change their minds.

Workers of Vierzon (Cher Department) employed in a factory producing precision instruments, sent a delegation to the manager demanding that the production of a model of an automatic rifle be stopped immediately. When the board of directors refused to comply with this demand the workers, at a general meeting decided to stop all production designed for war purposes.

Representatives of the trade union committee at the “Société Poliet et Chausson” Cement Works, the biggest in the country, protested vigorously against the export of a large amount of France’s cement output for war purposes.

The National Federation of Miners sent a call to all miners “to carry out united action everywhere in order to win an amnesty for the miners, the demands advanced by the Federation, the cessation of war in Viet Nam and for the more active defence of peace”.

In response to the call of the Union of French Women, the

railwaymen of Avignon decided to obstruct the transport of arms to Viet Nam.

“As a trainload of soldiers was getting ready to leave for the Far East a protest demonstration was held at the station in which both women, youth and railwaymen took part. Leaflets were distributed, demanding the cessation of the “foul war”.

Workers of the plant “Fourré et Rhodes”, in Villeneuve-St-Georges, downed tools for a quarter of an hour demanding the cessation of the Viet Nam war and the curtailment of war credits.

The “Union of Viet Nam Working People in France” expressed their “fraternal gratitude” to the working people of France, and especially to the dockers and seamen of Marseilles, Toulon, Dunkirk, Havre, Bordeaux, Brest and other ports for “the courageous fight they are waging, in the vanguard of the French people, against the war in Viet Nam”.

At its meeting in Paris on December 28-29, the Administrative Commission of the General Confederation of Labour adopted a resolution calling for support for the struggle and unity of the dockers, seamen and railwaymen who are opposing the warmongers.

The resolution particularly calls on working people to intensify the campaign for peace in Viet Nam; for the immediate return of the expeditionary corps and, within the framework of this campaign, to take part in National Day, January 25, organised by the Union of French Women in protest against the war in Viet Nam.

PEOPLE OF FRANCE ARE FIGHTING FOR PEACE. Etienne Fajon, Member, Political Bureau, Communist Party of France

The imperialists regard France is a bridgehead and, at the same time, a reserve of cannon fodder for an aggressive war against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

To make France play this double role, and to export into our country the economic crisis which is not beginning, the United States strives to turn France into a semi-colony.

In the sphere of economy, the "Marshall Plan" has already struck a major blow at French industry.

The export of raw materials is growing compared with the export of finished products. Many enterprises are closing down of curtailing their output.

The number of unemployed receiving unemployment relief last October reached 43,900 compared with 12,368 in April 1948.

Some 455,000 working people work less than 40 hours a week. Certainly, these official figures considerably under-rate the actual number of unemployed. Since the "Marshall Plan" was put into operation the franc has also lost two thirds of its value.

In the sphere of ideology, the Americans are developing intensified activity to undermine the spirit of our people by exporting their films, newspapers and books and by introducing so-called American methods of teaching in the schools.

In the military sphere, the joining of aggressive blocs by the French Government, arising from the "Marshall Plan" particularly the North-Atlantic Pact—leads to steadily growing military expenditure.

The Marshallisation of France and the obligations arising

for her from the Atlantic Pact result in a constant lowering of the living standards of the working class and all working people.

The broadest sections of the French population sharply react to the restoration of German militarism in the form of the Bonn pseudo Republic under the direction of the U.S.

They are indignant with the Government's rejection of reparations and its rejection of guarantees of security; indignant with its monstrous alliance with the murderers of French patriots in Oradour, an alliance levelled against the heroes of Stalingrad.

The connection between poverty and the policy of war preparation, between the struggle for immediate demands and the general struggle for national independence and peace is becoming ever more obvious to the broad mass of the people. In view of this, the activity of the Communists, aimed at effecting even greater unity of all peace supporters in France, acquires particular significance.

The Communist Party of France directs its main efforts to developing feelings of proletarian internationalism in the working class, feelings of fraternal solidarity with the Soviet Union—the land of Socialism, the leading force in the camp of peace.

On September 30, 1948, the political Bureau of the French Communist Party is led a solemn declaration. Greeting the peace policy pursued by the U.S.S.R., and showing what a decisive contribution our people can and should make to the common struggle to prevent imperialist war, the Communist Party of France declared:

The French people will not, will never make war against the Soviet Union.

The Communist Party has ceaselessly shown the decisive and leading role played in the struggle for peace by the Soviet Union, the Bolshevik Party and Comrade Stalin.

The Central Committee directed its efforts to eliminate the main weakness in the work of the Party, a weakness shown during a certain period in the under-estimation of the problem and struggle for peace.

Thorez drew the Party's attention to this weakness in his report to the conference of the Communist federation in the Seine department in February 1949.

This speech initiated a broad campaign which still continues and which has, as its aim, to bring home to the Party and the working class that the question of peace and the struggle for it is, at the present time, a decisive issue.

The Party also directs its efforts to define the conditions for an effective struggle for peace.

On the one hand it combats sectarianism in its ranks and insists on the need widely to unite peace supporters regardless of their political views and beliefs; on the other, it calls upon the working class to carry out concrete activity against the warmongers; for example, to wage a struggle in munition works against the output of ammunition and to turn these factories into enterprises producing civil goods.

Finally, the Party systematically explains to the people the problems of the struggle between the two camps, the efforts of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies in the struggle for peace, the aggressive plans of the imperialists and the policy of betrayal and war pursued by French rulers and the Ring-Wing Socialist leaders.

In this respect we have used all means of propaganda including the Chamber of Deputies.

This work of the Party and of its leadership is a vital factor in the development of the mass struggle for peace.

The peace movement in France acquired wide influence in connection with the summoning of the World Peace Congress in Paris in April 1949.

Preparations for the Congress were accompanied by a large

scale campaign conducted by the Fighters for Peace and Freedom Organisation, the French Women's League, C.G.T. and Provisional Coordination Committee of cultural workers, all of whom declared for peace along with other organisations.

Unity demonstrations in support of the Congress took place at factories.

The Peace Congress was followed by a large-scale campaign against the ratification of the North Atlantic Pact by the French Parliament.

Demonstrations and strikes took place in factories against the North Atlantic Pact. Local councils of the Fighters for Peace and Freedom sent letters, petitions and protests to Members of Parliament.

However, notwithstanding these activities, the North Atlantic Pact was ratified by the National Assembly despite the fact that our Parliamentary group vigorously fought against it.

The American, General Bradley, who came to Paris a few days after the ratification, saw for himself that there was a great difference between the signing of the Pact, its ratification by Parliament and the agreement of the people to support war.

A monster two-hour demonstration was held before the U.S. Embassy despite arrests and police violence.

It is necessary to stress that concrete activities against war preparations have greatly intensified. The example of the Marseilles dockers, who refused to load the ships bound for Indo-China, was supported throughout the country.

The dockers in Brest, Boulogne, Calais, Dunkerque and Lorient also decided to stop loading war materials. The Saut-du-Tarn workers refused to produce armaments. The trade union federation in the Paris region (affiliated to the C.G.T.) has called upon the workers to take measures against the transportation of war materials.

On September 26, the crew of the aircraft carrier Dixmude refused to work because of the decision to send sixteen

members of the crew to Indo-China. Many soldiers have also been imprisoned for refusing to go to Indo-China.

Discontent has spread to the gendarmerie and the Republican Guard. Many members of these two bodies have also been taken before a military tribunal for refusing to go to Indo-China.

The struggle against the war in Vietnam is also one of the main forms of activity among the democratic youth.

Between January and May 1949, over half a million young people signed a letter demanding the end of the war.

The call up on October 15 was carried out under the slogan of the struggle against this war. Members of the Christian Workers youth organisation often take part in numerous actions of the young people against the Viet-Nam war.

Great activity in this respect is also displayed by the French Women's League. In Domain, in the North of France, the mothers of soldiers killed in Indo-China demand that workers should stop production of munitions.

In Dunkerque mothers called upon dockers to refuse to load ships leaving for Indo-China. On September 30, 400 mothers of soldiers killed in Indo-China went to Paris to see Ramadier. He refused to receive them and ordered them to be removed with the help of Jules Moch's police.

No matter how important are these various demonstrations, we have not yet been able to create a really popular movement capable of making the Government retreat.

Without dwelling in detail on the individual aspects of the campaign in defence of peace, (the activity of women in connection with International Women's Day, signatures in Peace Note-Books, youth campaigns in preparation for the Budapest Festival, activities of the intelligentsia after the Wroclaw Congress), it is necessary to point to the peace ballot organised by the Fighters for Peace and Freedom in connection with World Peace Day, held on October 2.

Various means were used to collect as many votes as possible in favour of peace.

At many factories, peace committees or peace ballot bureaux were formed.

The house to house collection of signatures was organised on a wide scale. It should also be noted that many Catholics actively participated in this work despite the Vatican ban.

Over seven million votes have been cast. But this figure does not satisfy us, it merely draws attention to one of the main weaknesses in the peace movement,

Wherever political work and the ballot were well organised, we achieved excellent results.

At the Renault works, 95 per cent of the personnel voted for peace. In many towns the number of votes cast was twice as big as that received by the Communist Party at the election. In some villages the entire population participated in the peace ballot.

If, under these conditions, the votes for peace throughout the country reached only seven million, it means that the political struggle and organisational work were insufficient, and, in a number of departments, cantons and communities, the ballot was not organised at all.

This shows that the peace movement has not yet embraced the entire country.

However, it should be pointed out that even a movement on such a scale encounters the serious opposition of the imperialists and their agents.

This opposition finds expression in repressive measures, in numerous prosecutions of the democratic press which protest against war, and, on the same grounds, the conviction and deprivation of the civil rights of fighters for peace; the numerous attempt to prosecute Communist deputies; the removal from their posts of Mayors of many towns for having allowed peace ballots to be held on State premises; threats and

pressure, including physical violence, to the common people who voted for peace; police action against the demonstrations and the various forms of activity of peace supporters.

The enemy develops activity both politically and ideologically. It tries to play on the individualist tendencies of certain sections of the population, and on pacifism, with the aim of splitting the partisans of peace; with the active support of Right-Wing Socialists, trotskyites and some bourgeois pseudo-democrats, it organised peace “days” and, afterwards, a counter congress of peace.

Open provocations like the Kravchenko case are organised. Radio and press are utilised to spread imperialist ideology among the masses, to glorify the U.S., to rehabilitate Nazi generals, to slander the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies.

This activity of the enemy recently reached its apex. The exposure of the essence and role of the treacherous Tito clique, the conviction of Rajk and other imperialist spies infuriated their French protectors.

The slanderous statements of the imperialist press are designed to win to its side all vacillating individuals in the camp of peace, particularly among the intellectual so-called Left circles.

All this is done in an endeavour to isolate the Communists and to strike a heavy blow at them

The peace movement in France faces these responsible tasks:

1. It is necessary to ensure that the movement in defence of peace should, in the near future, embrace the entire people, the whole of the country.

In this respect, great significance is attached to the preparations for a fifteen-day campaign, scheduled for January, in support of the demand to outlaw the atom bomb and secure disarmament.

This campaign should help consolidate the results achieved during the peace ballot and extend them to the whole of France.

2. Without slackening for a minute the work of organising various demonstrations and other forms of peace propaganda, it is necessary to intensify the practical activity against war; for example, to organise collective protest actions of workers at armament factories against the manufacture of war production.

In this connection, the recent Plenum of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, held on December 9-10, criticised an opportunist deviation which resulted in a very weak development of the mass struggle against the production and transportation of war materials, especially materials designed for the unjust war in Viet-Nam.

The Central Committee also stressed the need to defend more actively the demands of the expedition troops and of sailors sent to Indo-China, and also the need to substitute individual forms of struggle with mass action against the war in Viet-Nam.

3. The weakness expressed in the poor participation of the Socialist working people in the general struggle for peace should be rectified.

To do this it is necessary to intensify the struggle against the policy and ideology of Right-Wing Socialists, accompanying it with explanatory work among Socialist working people and avoiding any sectarianism.

4. The peace movement has not yet appreciated sufficiently the full significance of the formation of the German Democratic Republic as an historic event and as an important factor in the consolidation of peace in Europe.

The formation of the German Democratic Republic delivered a decisive blow at the imperialist plans aimed at using Germany as a military force against the U.S.S.R. and against the freedom of peoples.

The formation of the German Democratic Republic broadens considerably the camp of peace and democracy in Europe.

It is essential to show the French people that the struggle against German militarism, now revived by U.S. imperialism, is inseparable from a fraternal alliance with German democracy.

5. Our Party considers it to be its duty to do everything to further the struggle for peace and correctly to guide and organise this struggle.

It is necessary completely to eliminate erroneous views and tendencies still observable in our ranks; to combat the illusions of those who believe that the might of the Soviet Union makes unnecessary the struggle for a peace movement in other countries.

On the other hand, it is necessary to combat the vacillations of those who, under pressure of the enemy, are afraid to speak openly of our unconditional solidarity with the Soviet Union, of the leading role of the U.S.S.R. in all spheres, including science and progressive thought.

It is necessary to fight against sectarianism which is a serious obstacle to the unity and consolidation of all partisans of peace.

The Communist Party of France is fighting for a complete change in the policy of France, for the formation of a government of democratic unity which, together with the entire people, would take its place in the anti-imperialist, democratic camp.

If the imperialists dare unleash a criminal war, the French working people will not spare their efforts to make it a grave for capitalism in France and throughout the world.

In the struggle which is developing in the international arena between the forces of peace and the warmongers, the

imperialists have the support of a handful of exploiters and politicians in our country.

But the great mass of our people stand in the camp of peace and they can be relied upon in the struggle against the danger of war.

**SILVER VASE PRESENTED TO COMRADE
STALIN BY SPORTSMEN IN ARAD
(RUMANIA)**



*Silver Vase Presented to Comrade Stalin
by Sportsmen in Arad (Rumania)*

“WE WILL NOT FORGET THE HEROIC STRUGGLE OF THE SOVIET ARMY”.

A letter to Comrade Stalin from Norway

Citizens of Drammen (Norway), members of the Norway-U.S.S.R. Society”, have sent a letter of greetings to Comrade Stalin, which says:

“We send to you, the great leader of the Soviet people, our warm wishes on the occasion of your seventieth birthday.

“We will not forget the heroic struggle of the Soviet Army under your leadership. We will not forget Stalingrad where Nazism was delivered a mortal blow. We will not forget Finmark and the liberation of our country by the Soviet Army.

“We know that you desire happiness and progress of all the people of the world, that you consider it your greatest task to preserve peace throughout the world. We hope that for many years to come you will have the health and strength to continue your great cause”.

PUBLIC EDUCATION ACHIEVEMENTS IN RUMANIA

In the autumn of 1948, the educational system in Rumania was reformed and measures taken by the Party and the Government are helping to liquidate the bitter heritage of the past illiteracy—for instance, 405,000 people learned to read and write in 1949.

The People's Democracy has opened wide the door of education to the children of working people. This is borne out by the increased number of educational institutions and of students.

In 1938, there was a total of 11,000 elementary schools in the country. In 1940, there were 19,000. Last year, 141,000 pupils attended secondary schools as against 40,000 in 1938.

Eighty-nine thousand students are studying in the teacher's colleges. The figure for 1938 was 5,000. Universities have a student body of 44,000 as against 24,000 in 1938.

Two-years schools for workers and special courses for training engineers, attended by 2,000 workers, have been opened in Rumania for the first time.

STRUGGLE OF WORKING PEOPLE OF AFRICA

In the middle of December the leaders of the Democratic Union of the Ivory Coast, Africa, started a hunger strike in prison in protest against the arbitrary action of the French colonial authorities.

Inhabitants, of the Ivory Coast organised a boycott of imported goods. In Abidjan hundreds of African women marched 40 kilometres to Grand Bassam, where the democrats are imprisoned, and camped outside the prison, despite threats by the colonial authorities.

GROWING UNEMPLOYMENT IN WESTERN GERMANY

Compared to November 1, 1949 the number of unemployed in Lower Saxony (British zone) has increased by over 23,000. In all, nearly 275,000 people are receiving unemployment benefit.

In Schleswig-Holstein, also in the British zone, the number of unemployed increased by 8,000 in one month alone, bringing the total number on unemployment relief to more than 200,000.

These figures vividly show what the "Marshall Plan" and American "aid" bring to the German people.

FASCIST TERROR IN ARGENTINA

The Argentine Government has closed down the central premises of the Union of Argentine Patriotic Youth. Jeeps and police dogs were used during the raid.

The premises of the League of Human Rights have also been closed down. A broad protest movement against the fascistisation of Argentina is gaining momentum throughout the country.

PENETRATION OF AMERICAN CAPITAL IN YEMEN

The United States has recently increased its penetration into Yemen to obtain various concessions—especially oil concessions. An American company is now prospecting for oil deposits there.

THE TITO CLIQUE—RABID ENEMY OF THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE. Vladimir Poptomov, Member, Political Bureau, Communist Party of Bulgaria

For the Communist Party of Bulgaria and for Bulgaria as a whole, the struggle against the Tito clique acquires particular significance from the point of view of ensuring national independence, the security of our country and the creation of peaceful conditions for Socialist construction.

For our country, the Tito-ites represent not only foul deserters from the front of democracy and Socialism, not only agents and spies of the Anglo-American imperialists and the worst slanderers and provocateurs against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies; they are also dangerous neighbours.

Far from concealing their territorial claims on Bulgaria, the Tito-ites today openly and arrogantly talk of seizing the Pirin region—Bulgarian Macedonia.

They have conspired with Greek monarcho-fascists to strangle the People's Liberation movement in Greece, to dismember Albania and to form a common front against Bulgaria. Turkey is also ready to join this reactionary front in the Balkans.

In this way the Anglo-American imperialists hope to keep the Balkans in a state of constant discord, to provoke frontier incidents and even more serious conflicts whenever these suit them, and to exercise systematic pressure, on Bulgaria and the other People's Democracies.

The Tito clique is also dangerous for our country because, using the proximity, the similarity of language and the way of life of the two Slav peoples, it tries, by means of propaganda,

to corrupt the ranks of our Party and our people, and undermine confidence in the leadership of our Party, the leadership of the CPSU(B) and the Soviet Union.

It seeks to recruit support for itself from all kinds of nationalist and anti-Soviet elements, from various deviationists and other rotten elements in the Party—spies and provocateurs.

This was the case with Kostov and Company who became professional agents of the Anglo-American imperialists and who, at the same time, established close contact with the Tito gang.

The task of the Kostov gang was to take complete power into their hands in our country, with the help of the Tito-ites, detach Bulgaria from the Soviet Union and the front of peace and democracy and, under the guise of a federation, annexe her to Tito Yugoslavia and make Bulgaria a colony of U.S. imperialism.

The Tito clique pretends to be an ardent supporter of a South-Slav federation, thus trying to play on the friendly feelings of both Slav peoples and to give the slogan of the South-Slav federation an anti-Soviet nature and thus make it easier to wrest the Southern Slavs from the Soviet Union.

The Tito-ites pursue a similar policy with regard to a Balkan and Balkan-Danube Federation in an attempt to form a bloc of the peoples of South-Eastern Europe against the Soviet Union.

Thus, the entire talk of the Tito-ites about various federations has but one counter-revolutionary, anti-Soviet aim—to detach the peoples of the New Democracies from the Soviet Union and the anti-imperialist front and join them to the front of the Anglo-American imperialists.

It is also known that one of the aims of Tito's diplomacy is to work strenuously at the behest of its Anglo-American masters, to create the so-called Mediterranean Pact as an addition to the Atlantic Pact.

With this aim in view the Tito-ites flirt not only with Greek monarcho-fascists and Turkish reactionaries but also with the ruling bourgeois-Catholic clique in Italy.

In its insidious efforts to create confusion in the ranks of our Party and among our people, the Tito gang, in pursuing its aims, did not hesitate to besmirch the glorious name of Comrade Georgi Dimitrov, ascribing to him, after his death, words he never uttered.

It is obvious that this embittered and exposed espionage gang is utterly unscrupulous and will resort to any means, and is capable of any foulness and provocation.

Recent Tito provocations towards our country have become even more brazen. More and more frequently the Tito-ites provoke incidents on the Bulgarian-Yugoslav frontier.

They have now increased considerably the number of troops stationed along the border and have concentrated new military units there.

Bulgarian citizens in Yugoslavia are subjected to an unheard of regime of terror and despotism. Hundreds of Bulgarian citizens have been thrown into prison or concentration camps without reason.

In North-Eastern regions of Serbia, the Bulgarian national minority, the vast majority of which sympathizes with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, is subjected to a bloody terror and is in danger of physical extermination.

Quite recently, Tito gangs killed ten Bulgarian peasants in a village, among whom was a youngster of 18 years of age.

The murderers brought the bodies of their victims to the Bulgarian-Yugoslav border and sought to mislead public opinion by alleging that these peasants had tried illegally to cross the Bulgarian frontier.

This new crime of the Tito gang roused the indignation of the entire Bulgarian people, and meetings and rallies,

protesting against the atrocities of the monstrous Tito gang took place throughout the country.

The Macedonian population in the Macedonian Republic, the vast majority of whom also support the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, are subjected to a similar bloody oppression.

Tito Yugoslavia has now become a centre for all fascist and reactionary elements who fled from the People's Democracies, for the entire trotskyite, anarchist, nationalist and other kind of anti-Communist and anti-Soviet rabble; it has become a rallying point for assassins, bandits and other criminals.

Among this riff-raff the Tito-ites recruit bandit groups for sabotage and send them into our country for subversive work.

From this criminal rabble they also form political centres to conduct propaganda in the neighbouring People's Democracies.

For example, two newspapers, designed to carry propaganda in Bulgaria, are issued in Yugoslavia: "Golos Bolgar" in Belgrade and "Pirinski Golos" in Skoplje.

All this shows the criminal activity conducted by the Tito gang with the aim of sowing dissension and corruption in the neighbouring people's Democracies.

But this is no testimony to the strength and influence of the Tito clique.

It shows how dangerous and insidious is our enemy. It also proves that the more shaky becomes the ground under the feet of the Yugoslav fascists, the more they rave, the more malicious they become and the more they try to provoke the neighbouring People's Democracies and the Soviet Union.

Everything above shows how our Party and our country are directly interested in prosecuting a vigorous and effective struggle against the Tito gang of assassins and spies to liberate the Yugoslav peoples from the sanguinary fascist tyranny as

soon as possible.

That is why we consider it our duty to declare the gratitude of our Party and the people of Bulgaria to the CPSU(B), to the Soviet Union and Comrade Stalin, who so thoroughly exposed the treacherous and provocative nature of the Tito clique.

Our struggle against the Tito clique can; under no circumstances, be of a defensive nature. It must be offensive and must grow in intensity.

Our job is to expose even more the Tito gang so that the mass of the working people in Yugoslavia can set it in its true colours, namely, as an agency of Anglo-American imperialism, bartering the economic and political independence of Yugoslavia and turning it into a colony.

On the other hand, our struggle should render political and organisational assistance to Communist internationalists and to all genuine Yugoslav democrats in their efforts to overthrow the sanguinary tyranny of the Tito-ites; to restore the power of the working people and to bring Yugoslavia back to the democratic and Socialist front.

It is necessary to give political help to secure the regeneration of a new Communist Party of Yugoslavia, faithful to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, a Party which must take its place at the head of the masses in the struggle to overthrow the Tito gang.

How does our Party carry out its international duty and what kind of assistance does it render to the Yugoslav working class and the working peasantry in their fight to return Yugoslavia to the camp of democracy and Socialism?

The propaganda against the Tito clique is conducted orally, over the radio and in the press.

All discussions and reports, all meetings and rallies organised by our Party, by the Fatherland Front and other mass organisations, devote considerable attention to exposing the espionage Tito gang.

The mass of the working people in Bulgaria have taken a correct attitude towards the Tito-ites as a clique which is hostile to democracy, Socialism and to the vital interests of our country.

Nevertheless, our Party is of the opinion that, so far, it has not developed sufficiently widely the campaign to expose the Yugoslav hirelings of Anglo-American imperialism.

Our propaganda does not use sufficient concrete facts from the life of the working class and working peasantry in Yugoslavia whose economic conditions deteriorate day by day.

Only by means of such concrete propaganda shall we be able to expose the fable of "Tito Socialism", and enable the Yugoslav working people to see for themselves that the Tito-ites are selling them into the bondage of U.S. imperialists.

"It is necessary, therefore, above all, to have constant information about what is taking place in Yugoslavia; what changes occur in the economic and political conditions of the people; what are their sentiments and reactions. Without such concise, concrete information we shall be unable to conduct correct propaganda to expose the Tito clique.

Besides, in our propaganda we do not take into account, sufficiently, the fact that certain sections of the Yugoslav population still remain the victims of false propaganda; sometimes we are satisfied with making general conclusions and statements that the Tito-ites are agents and spies of Anglo-American imperialism.

It would be more correct if our propaganda would, in every instance, and step by step, show the process of the degeneration of Yugoslavia into a bourgeois-fascist State and into a colony of Anglo-American imperialists, and, aided by facts, vividly and concretely expose the treachery of the Tito clique.

More than anything else the Tito-ites speculate on the national feelings of Yugoslav peoples, evidently believing that, in this, lies their main strength.

Our propaganda makes far too little use of questions of nationalism and internationalism in the light of the teachings of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin and the rich internationalist experience of the CPSU (B), the Soviet Union and the experience of the international working class movement.

Nor do we sufficiently propagandise the question of internationalism in international relations and in the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, the questions of the leading role of the CPSU(B) in the international Communist movement and of the Soviet Union in the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism.

After the recent meeting of the Information Bureau, the Central Committee of the Party took a number of measures designed to effect a turning point in our struggle against the Tito-ites—foul provocateurs and worst enemies of the People's Democracies and of the great land of Socialism, the Soviet Union.

PEASANT MOVEMENT IN ITALY. Pietro Grifone, Deputy, Italian Parliament

In the spring of 1949 the great 35-day general strike, started on the initiative of agricultural labourers in the Po Valley, ended in defeat for the landlords and Government and victory for the strikers.

Towards the end of the year the Italian peasants struck yet another blow at the propertied classes and the reactionary Government defending the interests of these classes. The struggle was joined by the impoverished peasantry of the South and the islands, who set themselves the aim of wresting from the big landlords uncultivated, waste land.

The poor peasantry of the South live in dire poverty. The standard of living of the peasant is the same today as it was 50 to a 100 years ago.

Landless or possessing only tiny plots, they are compelled to hire themselves out as labourers at 200-400 lire a day and are employed no more than 10 days a month.

The earnings of such a family, including relief (which often is not paid) comes to 7,000-8,000 lire a month while the subsistence minimum calls for 30,000 lire a month.

Unemployed agricultural labourers and poor peasants receive no relief whatsoever. Poverty increases in winter months when field work is curtailed and it becomes difficult to find other work.

In these conditions the landless peasants of the South are fully justified in demanding that the uncultivated lands of the big landowners be divided among them.

After the liberation of the country, in 1944-1946, the peasants of the South, in keeping with the laws introduced by Communists when they were in the Government—Gullo laws—were given 200,000 hectares of land belonging to the

landlords.

Subsequently, the landlords, helped by the Christian-Democratic Government, resisted the new distribution of the land and tried to recover their former estates.

This took place at a time when the general economic situation in the country was steadily deteriorating as a result of the Marshall Plan and the Government's orientation on war; when the already small appropriations allocated by the budget for capital investment in public works, construction and irrigation, were being further cut.

Laws aimed at decreasing unemployment in agriculture, (compulsory hiring of labour, obligatory work to improve agriculture) were observed on a very small scale and peasant applications for the lease of uncultivated lands were not even considered.

In these circumstances the starving peasants of the South had no choice but to struggle with redoubled energy and seize uncultivated land. The poor peasantry of more than twenty provinces launched a vigorous offensive under the leadership of the Communist Party.

First actions took place in October in Avellino, Campania and in the province of Sassari (Sardinia), where, on October 2, more than 10,000 peasants seized 8,000 hectares of land. The Government retaliated with arrests and repressions. But the struggle continued and the peasants firmly retained a large part of the land seized.

But the main features of the struggle which marked a turning point not only in the peasant movement but in the political situation in the country as a whole, took place at the end of October and at the beginning of November in Calabria, where 500 landowners possess 450,000 hectares as much land as the 500,000 peasants of the province.

In the provinces of Cosenza and Catanzaro more than 30,000 peasants seized 10,000 hectares of land simultaneously

on October 28-30. In the small town of Melessa, Scelba's police opened fire on the peasants, killing three and wounding considerable number.

The country was shocked by the savagery in Melessa. The news of this was received in the morning and by mid-day a nationwide protest strike swept the country in response to the call of the General Confederation of Labour. Reactionaries, alarmed by the dimensions and rapidity of the people's answer, called it a "lightning strike",

The movement did not subside after the general strike. The country's attention was focussed on the land question with new force. For many weeks the question of land reform was front-page news in the press of all parties.

Faced with the heroic and sanguinary struggle of the impoverished peasants of the South and under pressure of public opinion, the Government was forced to recognise that the peasants were fully justified in their demands and, because of this, promised to take measures to carry out reforms.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture, sent post haste to Calabria to see the situation for himself, was compelled to admit that the peasants were right. Individual landowners signed agreements confirming the peasants in their right to land earlier allocated them. Another 4,000 hectares of land were also handed over to the peasants.

The victory in Calabria inspired other peasants in their struggle. Several days after the shootings in Melessa the peasants of Sicily and Campania joined the struggle, followed by the peasants of Apulia and Basilicata.

Tens of thousands of working people, undaunted by police violence, mass arrests and reprisals, resolutely seized the estates.

They set about tilling the land and sowing, repelling the raids of big police forces which were unable to drive the peasants off the land, thanks to their organisation.

The peasants did not retreat but returned again and again to the land they had occupied. Mass arrests, carried out on fascist lines, did not dampen the militant spirit of the fighters for land.

The seizure of land spread far and wide. In the early days of December the peasants of Lazio entered the struggle. The agricultural labourers of the Po provinces occupied the alluvial lands.

Caught unawares, the Government again resorted to police measures. Again peasants were killed, this time in Torremaggiore, and again the country replied with a general solidarity strike on December 1. However, at the same time, the Government ordered negotiations to be started to settle the conflict.

Everywhere special land committees were set up. Agreements were concluded with the peasants in Palermo, Salerno, Cosenza, and Viterbo. Thousands of hectares of land passed into the hands of the peasants, organised in co-operatives.

The new situation that arose as a result of the peasant struggle enabled the working class to strengthen and extend its alliance with the working peasantry. The proposal of “Unita”, organ of the Communist Party of Italy, to send out a journalist’s questionnaire in Calabria was a great success.

Not only the “liberal” journalists of the North, but also Catholic journalists were forced to agree with the Communists on the main points of agrarian reform.

The recent “Congresses to Revive the South”, held on the initiative of the Communists, together with Socialists and other sincere Christian-Democrats, to discuss with delegates elected at meetings in factories, towns and villages, questions relating to the economic and social recovery of South Italy, were a great success and helped to obtain new allies.

But the biggest gain of the movement was that the peasants and progressive forces succeeded in forcing the Government

and reactionary circles to take concrete decisions on agrarian reform.

Formerly the Christian-Democrat Government harboured the illusion that it would be able to postpone indefinitely, the introduction of any agrarian reform.

Faced with the ultimatum presented by the peasants of Calabria, the Government proposed that Parliament should urgently pass a law, affecting only Calabria, whereby 5,000 peasant families would be given 45,000 hectares of land within the next five years.

The clerical-reactionary Government tried, together with the big landowners of the North and Centre and in agreement with industrial magnates and bankers, to substitute the agrarian reform with partial concessions in the zones of the southern latifundia.

The purpose of the “small law” proposed for Calabria is to take small plots of land from some of the landowners of the South and thus save big estates of Tuscany and of the capitalists in the North.

This reactionary plan is doomed to failure. As soon as the Government announced the “law” for Calabria, according to which the poor peasants should pay the landlords for land, the peasant organisations and Communist Party immediately launched a counter-offensive, calling upon the poor peasants throughout Italy to intensify the struggle for the land being handed over **immediately, in perpetuity, to all and everywhere.**

This slogan, advanced by the trade unions and Communist Party, was enthusiastically taken up by the fighting masses.

Land to the peasants **now**, and not six years hence or after irrigation work, as the Government suggests. Not only this but also the necessary assistance to enable poor peasants to begin production.

Land in **perpetuity**—this land to be had at a low price.

Land to **all**, the poor peasants, to the non-propertied, and those with small plots, and not to a restricted number of privileged, selected for purposes of corruption and disruption.

Everywhere, because there is no reason why land should only be distributed in Crotona, Calabria, and not throughout Italy; in all other regions where the matter of the expropriation of the big estates and the handing over of the land to the peasants, is as acute as it is urgent.

The big struggle of the impoverished peasants which started last October on this basis and which is linked with the struggle of the medium peasants who are fighting taxation, will spread far and wide now that it has been joined by new sections of the peasant in alliance with the agricultural labourers, sharecropper, and tenant farmers who are fighting for better agreements.

The peasants of Italy, consolidated in their leagues and co-operatives, strong in the alliance effected by the Committees of Struggle for Land, and guided by the Communist Party, will **themselves carry out the agrarian reform** and, together with land, win for themselves freedom and peace.

CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN JAPAN

After the failure of the predatory plans of the American imperialists in China and Korea, the State Department and U.S. militarists focussed their main attention on Japan as the principal base for military ventures against the Soviet Union and the democratic movement in the countries of Asia.

Above all, they try, by means of various groundless pretexts, to delay the signing of a peace treaty with Japan, and, in this way, to legalise a long term stay of the American army there.

With the help of their army and Japanese reaction, the American invaders seek to suppress the democratic movement, to smash the Communist Party and trade unions and to become the real masters of Japan. Even now Japan's entire political and economic life is directed by the American militarists. Japanese economy is completely subordinated to the U.S. monopolies and is placed at the service of the aggressive plans of American imperialism. The Americans, carrying put widespread construction work on air and naval bases on Japanese territory, expanding the munitions industry, and re-arming the Japanese militarists, are turning the country into a base for military ventures.

In an interview with a correspondent of the London. "Daily Mail" on March 2nd 1949, McArthur declared outright that the U.S. had long since regarded Japan as a new springboard and were engaged in considerable work in this respect.

On Okinawa, he went on, I have laid out 25 airfields, capable of ensuring 3,500 flights daily by our heaviest bombers... The Pacific is now an Anglo-Saxon lake..

In this way the political and economic situation of Japan is completely determined by the aggressive policy of the United States and by the actions of the American occupation authorities arising therefrom.

Pursuing a policy of reviving Japanese imperialism and militarisation of the country, the American authorities in Japan, with the help Japanese reaction, are waging a ceaseless onslaught against the interests of the working people, destroying democratic organisations and practising on a wide scale the policy of sending of spies and provocateurs into the trade unions and organisations of the Communist Party.

Having seized the main Japanese monopolies, the American capitalists control some 85 per cent of Japan's economy. Nor are the Japanese capitalists lagging behind. Nearly 40 per cent of the 1949 budget appropriations were allocated to subsidise the big monopolies. Taxes paid by this group of Japanese capitalists account for a mere 3.6 per cent of the revenue, while taxes paid by the population account for 73 per cent of the revenue. In this way the working people of Japan are doubly exploited. And despite the demagogy with which the American imperialists try to screen themselves, the colonising and militarist nature of their actions in Japan is obvious.

The American journal "Pacific News-Week" frankly declared that the main object of the new plan of the United States is to turn Japan into a military-industrial anti-Soviet bastion. The Japanese newspaper "Mainitsi Simbun" likewise expressed its satisfaction that "Japan is now in the front line of the struggle against Communism".

Despite the fact that American policy in Japan flagrantly contradicts the Potsdam decisions concerning the democratisation and demilitarisation of Japan and is a policy of an all-out offensive against the economic and political rights of the Japanese people, the Japanese Government gives full support to the American colonising plans. Hence, the reviving of militarist Japan and the suppression of the democratic movement has long been the common aim and basis of the bloc of Japanese reactionaries with American imperialists.

Apart from the common aims, each of the partners of the bloc is trying to realise his own plans. Japanese reaction is utilising United States' interest in Japan as an ally to bolster its political influence in the country, while the American imperialists are using the Japanese reactionaries as a tool with the help of which it will be easier to smash the democratic organisations and establish complete political and economic domination in Japan, to turn the country into a base for military ventures and the Japanese people into cannon fodder.

In these conditions it is imperative for the working people of Japan to have a clear programme of action.

The organisations of the Communist Party, the trade unions and all democratic forces in the country should rally the working people, daily expose the colonising plans of the foreign imperialists in Japan and the treacherous, anti-people's role of Japanese reaction. They should wage a resolute struggle for the independence of Japan, for the establishment of a democratic and peace-loving Japan, for the immediate conclusion of a just peace treaty, for the speedy withdrawal of American troops from Japan and to ensure lasting peace between the peoples.

The leaders of the working people and people's patriots of Japan should realise that Japan can arise and become a great, independent power only if she renounces imperialism and imperialist alliances, if she takes the path of democracy and Socialism, if she follows the line of peaceful development and the strengthening of peace between peoples. Either Japan takes this path—which will be her salvation—or she does not, and then she will be forced to become a miserable tool in the hands of world imperialism, deprived of freedom and independence and doomed to stagnation.

But, as the facts show, the statements of certain leaders of the Communist Party of Japan are not directed towards the successful carrying out of these important tasks. They do not

understand this programme and give wrong orientation to the working people of Japan in the complex situation that has arisen in the country.

Thus, for instance, Nosaka (Okano), one of the leading figures in the Communist Party of Japan, analysing Japan's external and internal political situation, endeavoured to prove that all the necessary conditions are at hand in post-war Japan for collecting the peaceful transition to Socialism, even under conditions of the occupation regime, and further alleged that this "is the naturalisation of Marxism-Leninism on Japanese soil". (Nosaka, Report to Second Conference of the Communist Party of Japan, January 1947).

As for the occupation army, this army, in the opinion of Nosaka, far from hindering the aims of the Japanese Communist Party will, on the contrary, in pursuing its mission, facilitate the democratisation of Japan.

"The stay of Allied troops is aimed at disarming Japan and, at the same time, at liberating the people from a totalitarian policy, at making Japan a democratic country. In occupying Japan, the Allied troops have no intention of turning our country into a colony".

According to Nosaka, the Communist Party of Japan can, even under conditions of the occupation regime, lead the working class to power:

"The possibility has arisen", Nosaka declared, "that proletarian parties, by winning a majority in Parliament, might be able to form their own government and take political power into their hands by destroying the bureaucratic apparatus and its forces. In other words, the possibility has arisen of winning power by parliamentary, democratic methods".

In June 1949, Nosaka again emphatically claimed in his report to the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, that the establishment of a people's democratic government under conditions of an occupation

regime is, without question, quite possible.

“The occupation troops will be withdrawn the moment such a government is established”.

Thus, Nosaka went so far as to utter the bourgeois platitude that, even with American occupation troops in the country, it is possible for Japan peacefully to go over direct to Socialism. Nosaka had expressed such views earlier. For instance, in the draft manifesto of the Communist Party prepared by him, and later in an article printed in the bourgeois newspaper “Mainitsi Simbun” in May 1946, Nosaka claimed: “With the support of the majority of the people and relying on the efforts of the people themselves, the Party intends, by peaceful, democratic means, to develop the social system into a more perfected system compared with capitalism, namely, into a Socialist system”.

Nosaka’s viewpoint, that the American occupation troops in Japan are, allegedly, playing a progressive role, that they are helping in the “peaceful revolution” along the path of Japan’s development towards Socialism, misleads the Japanese people and helps the foreign imperialists to turn Japan into a colonial appendage of foreign imperialism, into a new centre of war in the East.

Nosaka’s attempt to invent a “new” theory, the “naturalisation” of Marxism-Leninism in Japanese conditions, as he puts it, the theory to the effect that after World War Two the conditions were created in Japan, and this under the undivided domination of foreign imperialist authorities, for the peaceful development of Japan into a Socialist country—all this “naturalisation” of Marxism-Leninism is nothing more than a Japanese variation of the anti-Marxist, and anti-Socialist “theory” of the peaceful growing over of reaction to democracy, of imperialism into Socialism, a “theory” which was exposed long ago and which is alien to the working class.

Nosaka’s “theory” is the theory of embellishing the

imperialist occupation of Japan, the theory of boosting American imperialism and, consequently, a theory of deception of the popular masses in Japan.

As we see, Nosaka's "theory" has nothing whatever in common with Marxism-Leninism. Actually, Nosaka's "theory" is an anti-democratic, anti-Socialist theory. It serves only the imperialist occupiers in Japan and the enemies of the independence of Japan. Consequently, the Nosaka "theory" is, simultaneously, an anti-patriotic, anti-Japanese theory.

OBSERVER

DISTRIBUTION AND RE-DISTRIBUTION OF THE NATIONAL INCOME IN POLAND. S. Jendrychowski, Member, Central Committee, United Workers' Party of Poland

The steady, continuous growth of the national income is one of the main indication of expanded Socialist reproduction both in the transition period from capitalism to Socialism and under the Socialist system.

The growth of the national income in the People's Democracies is based on the Socialist ownership of the principal means of production, Socialist planning and the planned control of small-scale production, as well as on the new attitude to labour of the broad mass of the working people.

This steady, continuous growth of the national income vividly proves the superiority of the new social system over the capitalist where the national income grows at an incomparably slower rate and, even then, only during a period of boom.

In the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies the growth of the national income is a source for the systematic increase in the welfare and culture of the working people, whereas in the capitalist countries it leads, as a rule, to the enrichment of the exploiting classes.

The steady growth of the national income in the People's Democracies at the same time presupposes expanded Socialist reproduction, for it stipulates the growth of Socialist accumulation and, following from this, the rate of economic development and social reorganisation of the country.

According to the figures of the Central Statistical Board, Poland's national income in 1947 amounted to 1,392 billion zloty which, in 1937 prices, is 14.7 billion zloty.

The national income in 1938 totalled 15.4 billion zloty, that is, more than in 1947. In 1948 the national income increased by 17 per cent compared to 1938 exceeding 18 billion zloty and in 1949, according to the Plan, reached 20.5 billion zloty which is an increase of 33 per cent compared to 1938.

However, in the transition period from capitalism to Socialism, the amount of Socialist accumulation as well as the standard of living of the broad masses of the working people depends not only on the absolute size of the national income and its share per head of the population.

It depends also on what proportion of the national income is distributed among the social-economic sections and among the various social classes and class strata.

The bigger the share of the national income which the capitalist classes and other parasitic groups are able to intercept, the greater the difficulties encountered in securing expanded Socialist reproduction and the slower the rate of development and strengthening of the Socialist sections in the national economy and in the improvement and welfare of the working people.

And, in reverse order, the restriction of capitalist elements in the national economy facilitates the restoration and reorganisation of economy on a Socialist foundation and ensure the systematic improvement of the conditions of the working class, working peasantry and intelligentsia.

Hence, the distribution and re-distribution of the national income in the People's Democracies is a sphere of bitter class struggle in which the working masses, headed by the working class, consistently strive to achieve the policy of restricting and dislodging the capitalists while the capitalists try to change the distribution of the national income in such a way as to favour their own interests.

In the People's Democracies the struggle to distribute the national income will end only after the capitalist elements have

been eliminated and a Socialist society built, as was the case in the Soviet Union.

Only then will [he Socialist principle of distribution according to work performed hold full sway.

In all capitalist countries various bourgeois strata and groups who comprise only a minority of the population, take a considerable part of the national income.

According to the official, and obviously tendentious, figures of the fascist government of pre-war Poland, 385,000 large and small capitalists and a certain number of handicraftsmen were taxed 1.9 billion zloty in 1936.

Actually this figure is much higher and omits the difference between the capitalist elements and small-scale manufacturers.

At the same time, according to these same tendentious figures, 649,000 workers in large-scale and medium industries received an income of only 886 million zloty in 1936.

The statistics do not mention the conditions of the unemployed and the very low incomes of the day labourers, or of the workers in the small-scale industries and of the vast mass of semi-proletariat.

The great changes brought about by the liberation of Poland by the Soviet army and the transfer of power into the hands of the working class, which stands at the head of the working people, resulted in the biggest capitalist groups being abolished: namely, the large and medium-scale industrialists, bankers and landlords.

In this way the total share of the capitalist sections in the distribution of the national income substantially decreased.

As a result of this, the share of the national income which went to the large and medium capitalists prior to the war, was used to improve the conditions of the working people or to meet the requirements of expanded reproduction.

Undoubtedly, measures to improve conditions of the

working people and secure expanded Socialist reproduction would have been carried out on a much wider scale had not the remaining capitalist elements taken part of the national income.

For instance, in the early post-war period the capitalist trade section used its role as middleman between town and countryside and its initial position of advantage in the wholesale and retail trade, to acquire a great part of the national income in trading profits.

Acquisition by capitalist elements of part or the national income accumulated in Socialist industry and small-scale production, primarily in agriculture, was facilitated by the fact that reactionary Right-Wing Socialists entrenched in the State and cooperative apparatus hampered the development of State trade.

Matters came to such a pass that in the spring of 1947 the drive of capitalist elements in trade threatened the standard of living of the working masses.

On the initiative of the Polish Workers' Party, measures known as the "Battle for Trade", were taken to curb the capitalist elements.

These measures secured a gradual change in the relation of forces in this sphere of economy in favour of the Socialist section.

They included intensive development of State and co-operative trading; re-organisation of the co-operatives and their adjustment to the needs of planned economy; State and public control of prices in private trade, and strict control of the income and taxation of capitalist elements.

Thanks to the development of Socialised trade, the Socialist sector, in the autumn of 1949, already accounted for 100 per cent of grain and meat deliveries, for nearly the whole of wholesale trade and close on 60 per cent of retail trade.

The share of capitalist elements in the distribution of the national income was thus curtailed.

Whereas in 1947, surplus production taken by the capitalist trade section reached more than 144 billion zloty (in current prices), or 10 per cent of the national income, in subsequent years this share was sharply reduced.

The resolute class struggle waged by the people, under the leadership of the proletariat, against the capitalist elements, reduced the share of this section in the national income as a whole as well as in relation to absolute figures.

Whereas in 1947 capitalist trade alone took more than 144 billion zloty, in 1918 the entire income of the capitalists in the towns, including representatives of professions, reached 162 billion zloty,—nearly 9 per cent of the national income.

According to preliminary figures for 1949 is now 132 billion zloty, or 6 per cent of the national income.

Drastic curtailment of the share of capitalist sections in the national income has helped to increase the share of the public income designed, first, to cover the individual needs of factory and office workers, as well as poor and medium peasants, secondly, the social requirements of the working masses and, thirdly, for Socialist accumulation.

Here it should be noted that the working class which came to power at the head of the broad mass of the people, improved the conditions of its ally, the working peasantry, not only by introducing a land reform and handing over to them landlords' land; not only by liberating them from the oppression of the landlords and from exploitation, but also by liberating them from the exploitation of capitalist monopolies.

Landlord-capitalist Poland also pursued the policy of "price scissors", that is to say, prices of articles of capitalist production, especially the products of cartels, diverged sharply from the prices of agricultural products.

This "price scissors" was ended by the liquidation of monopoly capital and the nationalisation of industry.

The People's State practises a policy of fixed, profitable

prices for agricultural products while maintaining comparatively low prices for manufactured goods, especially means of production needed by the working peasantry.

This has contributed to a considerable increase in the income of the poor and medium peasants.

Such a price policy indicates the great assistance being rendered by the People's State and the working class to the poor and medium peasant.

The policy of supporting the poor and medium peasant is combined with a decisive class struggle against the kulak. The People's State restricts the kulak's opportunities for enrichment and exploitation of the rest of the peasantry.

This is done primarily through the land tax which is much higher for the wealthy section in rural areas. The Party's policy of class differentiation in the countryside is also reflected in the solution of other questions of Party policy, as for instance in the payment of services to the machine-tractor depots.

However, capitalist exploitation can only be restricted by these means, not abolished. Only the Socialist re-organisation of agriculture can eradicate completely exploitation and thoroughly improve the conditions of the working peasantry.

As a result of the dislodgment of capitalist elements in the towns and in the countryside, the individual incomes of factory and office workers increase in absolute figures and in relation to the national income as a whole.

In 1938 the wages fund of factory and office workers, including high salaried executives in Poland, totalled, according to tendentious official figures, 3.9 billion zloty or 25.6 per cent of the national income.

In 1947, the wages fund of office and factory workers reached 368.5 billion zloty or 26.3 per cent of the national income.

In 1948 the wages fund had increased to approximately 604 billion zloty, that is, 33 per cent of the national income in

current prices and, in 1949, to 770 billion zloty, or, 37 per cent of the national income.

The picture showing the distribution of the national income in favour of the working class would be incomplete, however, if we neglected to take a number of additional circumstances into account.

In People's Democratic Poland, social insurance plays a different role.

In landlord-capitalist Poland, social insurance was, to a great extent, a source for meeting the budget deficit of the capitalist State.

Thus, for instance, in 1938 social insurance income totalled 536 million zloty and expenditure amounted to 430 million zloty of which only 339.1 million zloty were spent on social insurance benefits.

Moreover, social insurance dues accounted for a considerable share of the income; in 1937, for instance, for 186.8 million zloty.

In People's Democratic Poland, social insurance aims to satisfy the needs of the working class. Factory and office workers are exempt from paying insurance contributions which are met by the given factory or office.

The entire social insurance fund is used for social insurance benefits. In 1947 this fund, including expenditure on family insurance, totalled 27 billion zloty (in current prices). In 1948 the figure was 79 billion zloty, in 1949—169 billion zloty.

In 1947 factory and office workers received 2 per cent of the national income at the expense of the social insurance fund, in 1948 more than 4 per cent and in 1949, 7 per cent, whereas before the war, social insurance accounted for only 1 per cent of the national income.

Capitalist enterprises were not concerned with workers' sports activities, physical culture, hygiene, recreation and they

gave no assistance to mothers and children.

The Socialist enterprises have special funds, made up of a certain percentage of the wages fund, which are used for the upkeep of creches, clubs, gymnasiums and other facilities to meet the requirements of factory and office workers.

In 1949, expenditure made at the expense of these funds topped 20 billion zloty (excluding agriculture).

In addition to this the factory covers part of the expenditure on organising, the recreation of factory and office workers (one-third of these expenses are met by the workers, one-third by the factory and one-third by the State).

It should be noted here that in the sphere of education, culture, public health and social insurance, the factory and office worker and also the working peasant, today primarily enjoy the services of institutions, subsidised by the State and municipal bodies.

In 1938-39, State budget appropriations for these purposes totalled 469 million zloty. In 1949 the figure was 128 billion zloty.

This is more than a twofold increase, when taking account of the changes in the purchasing power of the zloty.

Of even greater importance than the quantitative changes are the qualitative changes, namely, the changes in the nature of the institutions which formerly served the interests of the propertied classes and which today aim to improve the standard of living of the working people.

The expanded reproduction of Socialist productive relations, the general growth of the national income and the redistribution of the national income which corresponds to the interests of the working class and the masses, make it possible to allocate increasingly large sums for Socialist accumulation both in the form of capital expenditure and in the form of reserves and supplies.

Socialist accumulation in Poland, as well as in the other

People's Democracies, steadily increases from year to year in absolute figures and in relation to the whole national income.

According to preliminary figures Poland's accumulation fund in 1948 amounted to 317 billion zloty, that is, to 17 per cent of the national income and in 1949 reached 469 billion zloty or 20 per cent of the national income.

In certain capitalist countries, on the other hand, for instance in Italy, Holland, Norway and Sweden, the ratio of accumulation in the national economy dropped in 1948 compared to 1947.

In Sweden and Norway even the absolute figures of capital expenditure decreased.

In capitalist countries of Europe such as Norway, Holland, France, Italy, Sweden and Denmark, capital investment in 1947 and 1948 was connected with the export of foreign capital to these countries, especially American capital—which increased the dependence of these countries on American imperialism.

In the People's Democracies, expanded reproduction more and more acquires a Socialist character.

Far from leading to the exploitation of the working people and sharpened class differences, it results in the abolition of exploitation and of the exploiting classes. Their national economy develops first and foremost at the expense of their own resources.

Capitalist accumulation is of an unstable character, for it is effected on the basis of elemental processes and the first blow struck by a crisis of over-production sharply undercuts this accumulation.

Socialist accumulation in the People's Democracies is of a stable character, the tendency systematically to grow is inherent in it, for it is a planned accumulation and is based, above all, on the fulfilment and over-fulfilment of the production plans of Socialist enterprises.

Steady, ever increasing accumulation is one of the proofs

of the superiority of the Socialist system over the capitalist order, one of the expressions of expanded Socialist reproduction.

MANOEUVRES OF RIGHT-WING LEADERS OF FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY. Alain Signor, Member, Central Committee, Communist Party of France

An emergency congress of the French Socialist Party was held in Paris on December 13-14.

The summoning of an emergency congress signifies the growing alarm inside the Party in view of the increasing opposition of the masses to the policy of Marshallising France; to the policy of war, poverty and anti-labour repressions; to the policy carried out by the Government with the participation of, or under the leadership of the Socialists.

Ever greater numbers of rank and file Socialists, who loathe the policy of their leaders, are leaving the party. Many party sections no longer hold general meetings.

Provincial elections, for example, in Lens, and Houdain, the Pas de Calais coal region, show that electors who once voted for Socialists are now deserting them en masse.

This was a theme for lively criticism at federal congresses preceding the Paris, Congress. It is significant that resolutions passed by these congresses demanded a policy nearer to the interests of the working people.

Although the resolutions did not refer to the profound reasons for the difficulties now experienced by the country—difficulties which arise from, a complete subordination of the national interests to the aims of U.S. imperialism—they afford proof of the ferment inside the Socialist Party.

The resolution passed by Socialists of the Gers department is extremely significant. It advances the following demands as a condition for participation in the Government:

An immediate peace with Indo-China; an immediate

settlement of the wages and prices question higher pensions and ages for Civil Servants and the unrestricted right for the latter to strike. In view of anti-democratic methods of Socialist Party leaders it is difficult for rank and file Socialists to express their views at congresses.

Nevertheless, the debate at the Paris congress to a certain extent reflected the discontent in districts.

The speech of a delegate from the Vienne department opposed the orders of Jules Moch, Minister of Interior and of Eugene Thomas Minister of Post, Telegraph and Telephones who tried to prevent the office workers under their control from participating in the strike on November 25, 1949.

A similar speech was made by a delegate from the Lower Loire department, who spoke indignantly of the order of these two Ministers which demanded that lists of office workers who participated in the strike be drawn up.

A delegate from the Seine department spoke of the need "to increase the workers' share in the national income".

Delegates from the Marne and Allier departments demanded the ending of the war in Viet-Nam and urged the Government to stop financing this war.

It was difficult for the Socialist Party leaders to ignore the sentiments of the rank and file who feel the direct pressure of the mass of the people.

That is why those Socialists, headed by Guy Mollet and Daniel Mayer who favour participation in the Government, and those opposing such participation, (represented by Boutbien, Depreux and Philip) fully support the party policy in the main, thus manoeuvring in order to preserve the unity of the party and at the same time to damp down the lower organisations with purely formal promises.

Not a word was said at the congress about the Marshallisation of France or of its political, economic and social consequences.

Moreover, the final resolution, passed by 1,933 votes to 957, authorised the Socialist Party to continue its activity on a “European scale”, i.e. servilely to continue supporting the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialists.

However, to create the illusion of “straightening out” the policy, and, in this way to try to deceive different sections of the working class, the resolution “stipulates” a “number of demands” with regard to Socialist participation in the Government.

It is significant that, in formulating these conditions, the leaders of the Socialist Party had to repeat the C.G.T. demands which recently rallied, broad sections of the working people and in particular, secured the complete success of the large-scale strike of November 25.

These demands, as presented by the Right Wing Socialist leaders, are simply a fraud. However, the rapid development of events revealed the double-dealing of the Right-Wing leaders of the Socialist Party.

They exposed themselves during the debate on the finance bill, when they opposed proposals of the Communist deputies who demanded the reduction of military credits by 200 billion francs; the imposition of taxes on super-profits of big companies totalling 120 billion francs, and the return to the State of 100 billion francs worth of “under-the-counter” profits from black marketeering.

A few days earlier, the Socialist group had voted against an immediate discussion of another Communist proposal demanding that 90 billion francs allocated for school building in 1950.

Finally, during the vote of confidence, the Socialists to a man voted for Bidault, Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Thus, the aim of the Paris congress becomes clear: to open the safety valve and to try preserve the considerably shattered influence of the Socialist Party—among the inconsiderable

section of the working class which it still influences.

Of what use will the Socialist Party be to the bourgeoisie and the U.S. imperialists if it loses even this influence? The existence of the Socialist Party pays only to the extent it is able to perform the role entrusted to it: to split the forces of the working class, of democracy and of the nation.

Communists face the vital task of explaining to Socialist workers the double-dealing and treacherous role of their leaders. The achievement of this task will help to isolate the Right-Wing Socialists and to secure the unity of the militant forces of the working class during an all-round development of the struggle for immediate demands and during actions against the production and transportation of armaments.

By successfully carrying out this task, Communists will bring France nearer to the victorious outcome of the struggle between the forces of democracy and peace, and the camp of the warmongers.

**POSTER BY B. BEREGOVSKY. Read the
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TITO-BRITISH LABOURITES ALLIANCE

Everybody knows the old proverb which says: Birds of a feather flock together. Recognising their Belgrade colleagues from afar the British Labour “Builders of Socialism” now hasten to exchange experiences. You think this is a joke? Nothing of the kind.

On December 30, 1949 a delegation of 13 Labour M.P.s arrived in Belgrade. On arrival one of the delegation, John Parker, without so much as blinking said in all seriousness: We are building Socialism in Britain and have come to see what has been done in this respect in Yugoslavia.

Hearing this the Belgrade friends of the Bevin-Churchill, “Builders of Socialism” did not reply to their guests when shaking hands: “Oh well, you will have your little jest”, No, they took it in all seriousness. It could not be otherwise.

Bevin is doing everything to bolster up the tottering British Empire. He is responsible for shooting fighters for democracy and freedom in Greece and Malaya; he is crawling on all fours at the sight of Wall Street dollars; he is squeezing the last ounce of energy out of the British worker to maintain the dividends of the capitalist companies—and all this, in the language of Bevin is called, “Building Socialism”.

Tito speaks the same language. This hardened provocateur and Anglo-American spy calls “Building Socialism” the restoration of the bourgeoisie which had been smashed during the war; the sell out of the country to foreign capital; the shooting and torture of Yugoslav patriots; provocation against the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies; intensified activities to turn the Balkans once more into a powder keg around which the warmongers are accustomed to gallop with a torch.

Nor were the Belgrade rulers joking when they, with open arms, received their Labour colleagues. Both are building

“Socialism”—for the capitalist monopolies.

True, they are like Molière’s philistine, acting the nobleman who for forty years did not realise that he was talking prose.

Even a hundred years ago the “Socialism” of Tito and Bevin was known as capitalism. The only difference between Molière’s philistine and the Labourite and the Tito clique is that the latter merely pretend that they do not know about their prose—a stratagem designed for simpletons whose numbers grow less and less in our time.

Such is the outward aspect of the Belgrade meeting which was a ludicrous and at the same time a repulsive comedy. The real object of the visit was voiced, although ambiguously, in the same statement by Parker.

“Parker then went on to say”, reported “France Press”, “that the new Anglo-Yugoslav agreement is an occasion for strengthening friendly relations between the two countries”.

Yugoslav workers and peasants will certainly think twice about this statement. This friendship with the British “Builders of Socialism” bodes them little good. Britain has imposed on Yugoslavia a typical imperialist agreement, similar to that imposed on its colonies.

The Tito clique had already undertaken to compensate the British monopolies for nationalised property and, on December 26, paid the first instalment of 250,000 pounds.

Seeing that the Tito clique was only too glad to meet their demands, the British imperialists signed a 5-year agreement with Yugoslavia, granting Tito a long-term credit of 8,000,000 pounds.

Apart from the exchange of goods valued at 110,000,000 pounds as envisaged in the trade agreement, the British Government guarantees transactions with private firms. The main condition in this agreement is that Yugoslavia becomes a raw materials auxiliary, that is, supplies Britain in exchange for

imported manufactured goods with raw materials such as ore, metals, timber, wheat, maize, and so on.

All this means nothing more or less than the enslavement of Yugoslavia's economy by British capital.

Bevin and Churchill can rub their hands with satisfaction, seeing the "good old times" returning to Yugoslavia.

The American imperialists for their part bring pressure to bear and the Belgrade Duce is forced to give way.

On December 27 the United States got Yugoslavia to sign an all transport agreement giving Wall Street free access to Yugoslavia's airfields. The State Department announced that the United States would immediately revoke the order prohibiting American subjects to visit Yugoslavia.

This means that the Labour Party delegation will be followed not only by a delegation of Congressmen and Senators, but also by an influx into Yugoslavia of American imperialist jackals who, from afar, scent their prey.

On December 26 the United Press reported that a competent American observer (it could only have been a representative of the State Department—P.T.) noted the growing number of Americans surrounding the Yugoslav dictator and considered that Tito had benefited the interests of the United States and that the main credit for this belonged to Cavendish Cannon, former American Ambassador to Belgrade.

This is Washington's reminder to Tito, that the spy should not forget he has a main master.

Yugoslavia will shortly share the fate of Syria where the Anglo-Americans act the master, without paying the slightest attention to their puppets.

The Tito-Bevin "Builders of Socialism" are rejoicing prematurely. They are deciding the fate of Yugoslavia without the master. The Yugoslav people have not yet said their say. But it won't be long before they will.

P. TODOROV

IRRIGATION WORK IN NORTH AND EAST CHINA

The People's Government of China has prepared blueprints of irrigation work to combat drought and flooding and to raise crop yields in the northern and eastern areas of the country.

The Agricultural Department of the Hopei Provincial Government has outlined additional irrigation measures for 1950 which will cover an area of 250,000 acres. These measures will include the sinking 51,000 wells and the installation of 73,000 water-wheels. Under this plan, the irrigated area in Hopei will be increased by 830,000 acres within the next few years.

In Shansi Province, the Government plans to irrigate 670,000 acres during winter and spring, and technical teams have already been sent to the Fen and Hsiao Rivers in connection with this work.

In East China, special attention is being paid to dredging the tributaries of the Huai River.

MARXIST-LENINIST EDUCATION OF CADRES IN HUNGARIAN WORKERS' PARTY. Z. Biro, Member, Central Committee, Hungarian Workers' Party

The November Meeting of the Information Bureau of the Communist Parties raised as one of the essential tasks of the Communist Parties, “more ideological work in the Communist and Workers’ Parties; more work to train Communists in the spirit of loyalty to proletarian internationalism; irreconcilability to any departure from the principles of Marxism-Leninism and in the spirit of loyalty to People’s Democracy and Socialism.”

The experience of the Hungarian Workers’ Party in exposing the Rajk gang and other agents of imperialism in the ranks of the Party, fully bears out the correctness and exceptional importance of this decision.

The low ideological and political level of some of our cadres and the blunting of political vigilance made it easier for American agents to infiltrate into our Party.

In his report on the lessons of the Rajk trial, Comrade Rakosi stated: “One cannot be vigilant without the necessary theoretical training”.

Taking into account the experience acquired in exposing the enemy in our ranks, the Political Bureau of the Party, at its meeting on October 20, 1949, adopted a detailed resolution on the need to raise the theoretical level of the Party.

“The biggest difficulty in further consolidating the Party and the People’s Democracy at the given period”, stated this resolution, “is the shortage of cadres educated in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism. We shall be able to overcome this only if we make the Marxist-Leninist education of cadres the pivot of

our Party work”.

One of the main reasons for the lag in Marxist-Leninist education is the under-estimation of theoretical work by our leading functionaries and their non-participation in Marxist-Leninist propaganda.

That is why the Political Bureau has made it the duty of leading functionaries, regardless of the position they hold, to take up theoretical studies. Our more developed comrades, (about 100), have been attached to the Central Lecture Bureau of the Central Committee. As members of the Bureau they develop current theoretical problems and, after submitting them for discussion by the whole group, report on them at meetings of the Party activists and at lectures courses for propagandists.

The remainder of our leading functionaries have to go through the one or two-year Party school, (full-time or part-time), and, at the same time, following a decision of the Political Bureau; all must engage in propaganda work.

By the end of 1951, the Party activists in the middle sections will have gone through the five-month or one-year school. Every week, functionaries are released half a day for study.

The programme of Party education has also been revised. One weakness of our educational system was that theory was not sufficiently linked to practice; linked with the tasks facing the Party in the struggle for peace and for Socialist construction.

That is why the study of the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), which contains the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism, is closely linked with the current problems of the international and Hungarian working-class movement.

Study of the history of the C.P.S.U.(B) should make it easier to understand present problems and those of the future. Party school programmes now give more time to international

questions.

During the past few years, our members were so busy with the struggle for power and the consolidation of this power—a later on with the job of building Socialism—that they often forgot that the capitalist camp was waging a pernicious and ceaseless struggle against Socialism.

The Rajk trial, like a powerful beam, threw into relief the serious danger threatening us from the imperialists. The membership began to display a keener interest in international questions.

Drawing the necessary lessons from the Rajk-Brankov trial our Party understood, still more, the enormous significance of the Soviet Union in safeguarding peace; the freedom and independence of our people and in strengthening People's Democracy.

Devotion to the Soviet Union and loyalty to it, the spirit of proletarian internationalism, and friendly solidarity with the other People's Democracies, took even deeper root among our Party membership and among the working people.

We are strengthening these feelings and sentiments by a profound, all-round study of the history of the C.P.S.U. (B), applying its rich experience in building Socialism, in the struggle for peace, against the imperialist warmongers.

We have formed a special group in the Central Lecturers' Bureau which handles international questions and also a section for international relations in the Higher Party school.

Reports on international affairs are delivered periodically at Party meetings.

The sharpening class struggle and the complex work of building Socialism, along with increased political consciousness and the higher political level of our membership, have greatly deepened the interest of our functionaries in Party studies.

The lack of qualified propagandists is, however, making it

difficult to satisfy fully the demand to raise their ideological theoretical level. Our primary task today is to train such propagandists.

We are now tackling the job of fundamentally reorganising our entire Party educational system.

For the purpose of extending and raising the ideological level of Party education and of preparing a qualified teaching personnel, special refresher courses were organised last spring for 150 qualified functionaries, mostly workers, who specialised on a particular subject. The best among them were sent as assistants to central Party schools. In October, the first two-year Party school was opened for 90 students and another one-year school, attended by 100 members. In addition there are the five and three-month schools training 450 propagandists. Since the network of full-time Party schools could not, in spite of their growing number, cover all activists, evening (one-year) schools were opened, attended by 2,500 members. At the same time we extended the network of correspondence courses which now embrace 20,000 comrades.

Nearly 10,000 members of regional, district and Party committees, together with members of the Party Committees at the larger factories and comrades from the middle sections, are studying the "Short History of the C.P.S.U.(B)" individually or in groups.

Thus, considerable headway was made last year in the ideological education of our activists. Main study material for these cadres is the "Short History of the C.P.S.U.(B)" and the works of our Party leaders; the leading functionaries study the classics of Marxism-Leninism.

The number of Party circles is increasing rapidly. Study materials in the elementary classes, attended by over 200,000 members, are a series of pamphlets based, for the most part, on the material used in the political schools of the C.P.S.U. (B).

The 70,000 members attending more advanced classes use

a two-volume anthology. The first volume includes the articles and excerpts from the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin on vital problems of Marxism-Leninism; the second volume contains materials on the same subject taken from the works of leaders of the international and Hungarian working-class movement.

Study materials for the different Party classes and the courses on the history of the C.P.S.U.(B) are broadcast regularly. This enables the radio groups, of which there are more than a thousand throughout the country, as well as the thousands of comrades independently studying the history of the C.P.S.U. (B), to use this material.

In 1949 we launched, for the first time, mass propaganda in the form of lectures in cities and large enterprises on important questions relating to international and home policy and on problems of Socialist construction. Lectures on the different chapters of the "Short History of the C.P.S.U. (B), illustrated by an explanatory Soviet film, were most successful. Over 100,000 members attended these lectures during the year.

Shortage of Marxist-Leninist literature was a serious handicap in improving the quality of Party studies. But we have made great headway in this sphere. The year 1949 saw a fourfold increase, compared to 1948, in the publication of the classics of Marxism-Leninism—which were printed in three million copies. In addition, some three million copies of political books came off the press. Volumes I and II of Comrade Stalin's works were also printed.

The "Short History of the C.P.S.U.(B)", which sold 264,000 copies, will soon be printed in another 250,000 copies.

Pamphlets compiled from materials prepared for the C.P.S.U.(B) schools have been published in an edition of 250,000 copies for elementary groups and 80,000 copies of a two-volume anthology for groups of the more politically developed comrades. Our mass publications are sold out in a

few weeks, the workers of the larger industrial enterprises being the chief buyers.

The Party educational network is supplemented with extensive propaganda in the mass organisations. More than a half a million active trade unionists, members of the women's, youth and peasant organisations are studying in thousands of circles which are guided by the Party organisations. Marxism-Leninism is now taught in the universities and technical colleges, and philosophy and political economy in the secondary schools.

However, all these measures to popularise Marxism-Leninism are but the initial phase in the reorganisation of the ideological education of our Party members and of the working people. The successes achieved in this respect should not close our eyes to serious shortcomings in Party study and theoretical work. The resolution of the Political Bureau of our Party stressed these shortcomings, the chief of which was that, until quite recently, ideological-political work was conducted in an abstract way, and often in isolation from the practical work of the Party.

The Five-Year Plan confronts our Party with new tasks both in the sphere of elaborating theory and in the sphere of practical work. This can be accomplished only by cadres equipped with the theory of Marxism-Leninism and the education of these cadres is one of the most important and decisive tasks facing our Party.

RURAL PARTY ACTIVISTS COMPLETE STUDY COURSES

At the end of December 1949, the first batch of 4,272 students completed the course for rural Party activists, organised by the Regional Committees of the Rumanian Workers' Party.

The majority of the students were secretaries or members of committees of the basic party organisations.

Regional Committees have enrolled new groups for courses starting between January 8 and 10.

EDITORIAL BOARD

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