

Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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WORKING PEOPLE IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES ARE FIGHTING FOR PEACE, BREAD AND FREEDOM

Life in capitalist countries daily confirms the words of the great Lenin that imperialism brings to the working class unheard of intensification of class struggle, poverty, unemployment, high prices, the yoke of the trusts, militarism, and political reaction which raises its head in all—even the most free countries.

Capitalist monopolies, intensifying the exploitation of the working class, doom the working people to a life of starvation, depriving them of even a semblance of decent conditions. The share of the working people in the national income in all capitalist countries is constantly diminishing, while that of the monopolies steadily rises. In France 45 per cent of the national income went to the working people in 1938, in 1949 only 34 per cent. On the other hand, the share of the capitalists increased during the same period from 29 to 50.5 per cent. In 1949 the U.S. trusts gathered 7 per cent more profits than in 1948, and the largest of them, for example “General Motors”, increased its profits by nearly 50 per cent.

The unrestrained armament drive and the increased military expenditure, which in most capitalist countries exceeds one-third of their national budgets—in the U.S. more than 71 per cent—means an extreme worsening in the conditions of the working people. Preparing for a new war, the imperialists threaten death and destruction to the peoples in the future, and hunger, poverty and ruin to them at the present time.

The steadily soaring prices and inflation, the growing burden of taxation in all capitalist countries lead to a further reduction in the real wages of the workers. Real wages of factory and office workers in Britain dropped, in 1949, by 7 per

cent compared with 1948; in France by 50 per cent as against 1930; in Italy by 27 per cent; in Western Germany by 30 per cent.

The economic crisis which began in the U.S., and which is steadily developing in the other capitalist countries, brings with it a further worsening of the conditions of the working people and of the petty bourgeoisie. The army of unemployed is swelling all the time. In the U.S. 18 million people are fully or partially unemployed. In the capitalist world as a whole, nearly 45 million people were without work at the beginning of 1950; together with the members of their families they comprise 150 million people, equivalent to the combined population of Italy, Britain, France and the Benelux countries.

Working peasants are being ruined the position of the intelligentsia and of the petty bourgeoisie becomes increasingly difficult every day. The aggressive policy of the American imperialists and of their Marshallised satellites—aimed at preparing and unleashing war against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies—not only can not overcome the economic crisis and its consequences but on the contrary, due to this one-sided development of industry, increases the ruin of the masses of the working people.

In political life, imperialist preparations for a new war find expression in the fascisation of the political system, in the suppression of democratic liberties, in attempts to destroy democratic organisations—above all, working class organisations. As far back as 1927 Comrade Stalin pointed out that not a single imperialist country can wage a serious war without the preliminary consolidation of its own rear, without curbing “its” workers, without curbing “its” colonies. Hence, a gradual fascisation of the policy of bourgeois governments.

Recent facts fully confirm this Stalin thesis. The prosecution of the best representatives of the American people—the leaders of the U.S. Communist Party; violence and

outrages by the thugs of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Ku-Klux-Klan, the despotism of the “Un-American Committee”, the hounding of peace supporters, fascist laws of the Taft-Hartley type and the Mundt Bill directed towards the elimination of all the gains of the working class and the banning and destruction of all progressive organisations and the elimination of democratic liberties—all this shows that the U.S. imperialists are in a hurry to set up an open fascist dictatorship which, in essence differs in no way from the Hitler dictatorship.

A similar line is pursued by the Marshallised governments which have bartered the national independence of their countries and are obediently submitting to all commands of their transatlantic master. Representatives of the treacherous “American Party” in the French Chamber ratified the “super-foul” law on the basis of which the police throw into prison, the fighters for peace, the fighters against the war in Viet Nam. Schemes to change the electoral law are now being hatched; schemes which would make it possible to expel working class representatives from the Chamber, while the activities of the de Gaulle fascist gangs are encouraged. In Italy, de Gasperi and Scelba, under the pretext of “defending public order”, are provocatively creating an atmosphere of civil war in order to take advantage of this to set the police and the army against the working people who demand peace, bread and work.

The imperialists, activising their war preparations, are intensifying economic oppression and political lawlessness against the working people, lowering the standard of living of the peoples and going ahead with the fascisation of the bourgeois state are essential elements of the war preparations. Hence, the struggle against the instigators of a new war is the central, the main task in the present phase.

The struggle of the working people for higher wages and for better conditions is indissolubly linked with and is

inseparable from the struggle for peace.

For more than a month the working class in France has been fighting for a wage increase of 3,000 francs a month, while the mass protest of the people against the “super-foul” laws passed recently by the reactionary majority in the French Chamber is growing in intensity. A mighty wave of protest against the war in Viet Nam is mounting and workers refuse to work for war. Actively supported by all working people, the Italian working class is resisting the shutting down of factories, new fascist laws and the bloody repressions; agricultural labourers are fighting for land and transport workers refuse to unload and transport American armaments. In Belgium 500,000 working people stopped work to prevent the King, who collaborated with the Hitler fascists, from returning to power. In Japan the strike of 1,500,000 workers demanding higher wages has assumed the nature of a struggle against the turning of the country into a base for the American imperialists. In the United States, 1919 was a record year for the number of workers on strike. Recently, all American workers celebrated the victory won by the miners over the coal companies—despite the Taft-Hartley law and the treacherous manoeuvres of the trade union leaders who have sold themselves to Wall Street. Ever more resolutely resounds the voice of the progressive sections of the American people, denouncing the aggressive policy and the fascist laws of the Truman Government.

Of particular significance in these historical conditions are the appeals of the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress concerning the prohibition of the atomic weapon, appeals which declared that government to be a war criminal which will first use the atomic weapon against any country. **These appeals simply and clearly express the thoughts, desires and the strivings of all people of good will in all countries, irrespective of their**

political views, philosophic or religious outlook, race or nationality. That is why these calls meet with such warm support among the masses of the people who ardently want peace; why they rouse broad sections of the people to active struggle for peace. In Europe and in America, in Asia and in Africa, in Australia and in New Zealand millions of ordinary people, becoming acquainted with these appeals express their wholehearted support for them.

The heroic struggle of the working class in the capitalist countries for peace, bread and freedom shows that the forces of the camp of peace and democracy are growing, that their political maturity and organisational consolidation are increasing. One of the main conditions for the victorious struggle of the working class is the unity of its ranks. At present this unity, is more essential than ever before in order to foil the preparations for a new war, to prevent the destruction of democratic liberties, to carry through social reforms with the aim of safeguarding and improving the living standards of the working people.

Resolutely to expose the disruptive tactics of the Right-Socialists who are striving to weaken and break the strike movement and the struggle for peace, and also the provocations of the fascists de Gaulle, Tito, Mundt, Scelba, and to make unity of the working class the starting point in the matter of welding together in every country the broadest possible all alliance of the popular and national forces—these are the necessary conditions for victorious struggle against the aggressive, criminal designs of the imperialists.

The struggle for peace, places great responsibility on the Communist and Workers' Parties the Communists are, and will remain in future, the most active force in the peace movement. This movement is not, nor can it be restricted to the participation of Communists and their sympathisers. It embraces the broadest masses of the people, more and more it

is becoming a genuine all peoples' movement, because it expresses the interests of the peoples, the interests of all who long for peace on earth, for outlawing the atomic weapon, a weapon of mass extermination of people.

There is no doubt whatever, that this great aim of the movement of the supporters of peace will be achieved, the imperialist aggressors will be curbed by the all-peoples' movement for peace.

FOIL CRIMINAL SCHEMES OF THE WARMONGERS!

APPEAL OF PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

We demand the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon as a weapon of intimidation and mass extermination of people..

We demand the establishment of strict international control over the implementation of this decision.

We consider that the Government which first uses the atomic weapon against any other country will commit a crime against humanity and shall be regarded as a war criminal.

We call upon all people of good will all over the world to sign this appeal.

Frederic Joliot-Curie, physicist, Nobel prize winner, Professor, College de France, member, Academy of Science and Medical Academy, High Commissioner on Atomic Energy, France; Chairman of the Permanent Committee, World Peace Congress, (France);

J. Rogge, Vice-Chairman of the Permanent Committee, World Peace Congress. former U.S. Assistant Attorney General, lawyer (U.S.);

Emi Tsiao, Writer, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Peace Committee, (China);

Alexander Fadoyev, Writer, Vice-Chairman of the Permanent Committee, World Peace Congress, (U.S.S.R.);

Louis Saillant, Vice-Chairman of the Permanent Committee, World Peace Congress; General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions (France);

Mme. Frances Damon, Vice-President of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, (Canada);

Pietro Nenni, Vice-Chairman of the Permanent Committee, World Peace Congress; General Secretary of the Italian Socialist Party: Deputy, (Italy);

Jean Laffitte, General Secretary of the Permanent Committee, World Peace Congress, Writer, (Franc);

Heriberto Jara, Vice-Chairman of the Mexican Peace Committee; former Naval Minister of Mexico, (Mexico);

James Endicott, Chairman of the Canadian Peace Congress; Honorary Doctor of Theology, (Canada);

Professor J. D. Bernal, Vice-Chairman of the Permanent Committee, World Peace Congress, (Britain);

Mme. Anezka Hodinova-Spurna, Vice-Chairman of the Permanent Committee, World Peace Congress; Vice-Chairman of the Czechoslovak National Assembly, (Czechoslovakia);

Ilya Ehrenburg, Writer, (U.S.S.R.); Mme. Mimi Sverdrup-Lunden, Professor; President of the Norwegian section of the Women's International Democratic Federation, (Norway);

Alexander Nesmeyanov, Academician, Rector of the Lomonosov State University, Moscow, (U.S.S.R.);

Gabriel d'Arboussier, Vice-Chairman of the Permanent Committee, World Peace Congress; General Secretary of the African Democratic Union; Vice-Chairman of the Assembly of French Union, (Africa);

Rupert Lockwood, Journalist; Chairman of the Australian Peace Council, (Australia);

Jambhekar Ramkrishna, Journalist, (India);

Leon Kruczkowski, Writer, (Poland);

Mustapha Amine, Lawyer, (Syria);

Joseph Grohman, General Secretary of the International Union of Students, (Czechoslovakia);

Pierre Cot, Deputy, French National Assembly; Former

Minister, (France);

Abbe Jean Boulter, Former Professor of International Law at the Catholic Institute, (France);

Guido Miglioli, Secretary of the Land Constituent Assembly, (Italy);

Mario Montesi, Leader of the Christian Peace Movement (Italy);

Pietro Omodeo, Professor of Embryology and Histology at Naples University, (Italy):

Joe Nordmann, Lawyer, General Secretary of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, (France);

Mme. Anna Seghers, Writer, (Germany);

Jorge Amado, Writer, (Brazil);

Mihail Sadoveanu, Writer, Member of the Rumanian People's Academy, (Rumania);

Ernesto Giudici, General Secretary of the Argentine Peace Committee, (Argentina);

Rockwell Kent, Painter, (U.S.);

Albert Kahn, Writer, (U.S.);

J. G. Crowther, Professor, Chairman of the British Peace Committee; General Secretary of the International Federation of Scientific Workers. (Britain);

Ludmil Stoyanoff, Writer, Member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, (Bulgaria);

Mme. Erzsebet Andics, Professor, (Hungary);

Mme. Agnete Olsen, Writer, (Denmark);

Emilio Sereni, Senator, (Italy):

Vaino Meltti, Chairman of the Finnish Peace Committee, (Finland);

Marcus Bakker, Chairman of the General Youth Union, (Holland);

Bob Claessens, Lawyer, General Secretary of the Belgian Peace Union, (Belgium);

Victor Martinez, Oil Worker, (Venezuela);

Peer Olaf Zennstrom, Secretary of the Swedish National Peace Committee, Art Critic, (Sweden);

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Writer, Secretary of the Cuban National Peace Committee, (Cuba);

Alonso Rodriguez, Journalist, (Republican Spain);

Mohammed Djerad, Journalist, (Tunis);

Desmond Buckle, Trade Unionist. (South Africa);

Abderhaman Bouchama, Architect, Chairman of the Algerian Peace Committee, (Algiers);

Breitstein, Israel;

Mme. Voila Golan, Secretary of the Israel Peace Committee, (Israel);

Shargalsalchan, Member of the Committee of Sciences of the Mongolian People's Republic, (M.P.R.);

Manol Konomi, President of the Institute of Sciences, (Albania);

Gueye Abbas, General Secretary of the Dakar Trade Unions, (Senegal, Africa);

Palamede Borsari, Engineer, Secretary of the Committee for Adjudging International Peace Prize, (Brazil);

Rafael Oelgado, Professor, Secretary of the Permanent Committee, World Peace Congress;

Giorgio Fenoaltea, Lawyer; Secretary at the Permanent Committee, World Peace Congress;

Alexander Korneichuk, Writer, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine, (U.S.S.R.);

Johannes Steel, Journalist; Vice-Chairman of the Progressive Party, New York State, (U.S.):

Wanda Wassiliewska, Writer, (U.S.S.R.);

Zinalda Gagarina, Vice-Chairman of the Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee, (U.S.S.R.);

Pavel Shelakhin, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Coal-Miners Trade Union, (U.S.S.R.);

Giuseppe Dozza, Vice-Chairman of the National

Association of Italian Communes, (Italy);

Mme. Ada Alessandrini, Secretary of the Christian Peace Movement, (Italy);

Gelassio Adamoli, Mayor of Genoa, (Italy);

Giuseppe Santi, Secretary of the Italian General Confederation of Labour, Deputy, (Italy);

Carlos Noble, General Secretary of the Mexican Peace Committee;

Constantin Lepadatu, Railway worker, (Rumania);

Mme. Florica Mezincescu, University Professor, (Rumania);

Pedro Motta Lima, Journalist, (Brazil);

Mme. Friedel Malter, Member of the Secretariat of the National Front of the German Democratic Republic, (Germany);

Leandre Bernal, (Saar);

Mme. Lucie Aubrac, Member of the Permanent Committee of the fighters for Peace and Freedom, (France);

Mme. Segolène Malleret, Member of the Central Bureau of the Union of French Women,. (France);

Marcel Allemane, Miner, (France);

Fernand Clavaud, Peasant, (France);

Roger Garaudy, Writer, Deputy of National Assembly, (France);

Laurent Casanova, Deputy of the National Assembly; former Minister, (France);

Georgi Nadjakoff, Vice-President of the Bulgarian Academy of Science, (Bulgaria);

Paul Olsen, Writer, (Denmark);

Edward Heiberg, Architect, (Denmark);

Gronstrand, (Finland);

Mme. Eva Fishmann, (Finland);

Aarne Saarinen, Vice-Chairman of the Permanent Peace Committee, (Finland);

- Oszkar Vaczi**, (Hungary);
Dr. Lajos Vetö, Bishop of the Evangelist-Lutheran Church, (Hungary);
Wladislaw Matwin, Chairman of the Youth Union, (Poland);
Wyrzykowska-Lucyna, (Poland);
Tadeusz Cwik, Vice-Chairman of the Polish Trades Union Council, (Poland);
Eibisch, Professor, (Poland);
Wojciech Kentrzynski, (Poland);
Ostap Dluski, (Poland);
Jansson Axel, Leader of the Swedish Young Communist League;
Stafan Kusik, (Czechoslovakia);
J. Mukarowski, Professor, Rector of Prague University, (Czechoslovakia);
Navratil, former Chairman of the Students' Union, (Czechoslovakia);
R. Birch, British Trade Unionist.

RUMANIA

All the national and local papers in Rumania published the calls of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress adopted at the Stockholm session. On March 26, the newspaper "Scanteia" devoted a special leading article to the Session.

The calls of the Stockholm session are a further mighty stimulus for extending and strengthening the peace front in Rumania. The number of peace committees in the country now totals 17,024.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Permanent Peace Committee of the Rumanian People's

Republic, a report was made by the Rumanian delegation to the Stockholm session and concrete measures decided upon to popularise the decisions of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The calls of the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress have evoked a warm response throughout Czechoslovakia. Reports on the session were featured prominently by the entire press.

The Czechoslovak Peace Committee has advanced a number of tasks, the realisation of which will further the calls of the session. In particular, the Committee is organising an all-out campaign for signatures to a petition in which the Czechoslovak people will resolutely demand the banning of the atomic weapon and urge that atomic energy be used for peaceful purposes.

The Congress of the Union of Czech and Slovak women, at which a united organisation of Czechoslovak women will be created, will be a great manifestation for peace. The report of "Our Struggle for Peace" will be one of the chief reports given to this Congress. A demonstration by the women of Prague for peace and friendship between peoples will be held during the Congress. Numerous peace meetings will be held early in April.

POLAND

In Poland the working people warmly greeted the calls of the session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress. Press and radio widely reported the work of the session. The newspapers commented that the Stockholm session was further proof of the growth of the camp of partisans of peace headed by the Soviet Union. "Trybuna Ludu", referring to the decision branding as a war criminal the government which will first use the atomic weapon against any country, points out that none can remain indifferent to the call issued by the Permanent Committee. "It will be a great universal plebiscite for peace". "Trybuna Ludu" continues "We have no doubt about the results of this plebiscite. Not one of the hundreds of millions of ordinary people throughout the world wants war."

JAPAN

One thousand, two hundred and fifty two persons voted in the peace ballot in Tokyo University. 84.2 per cent of those who polled voted for peace, 68.4 per cent for the speedy withdrawal of the occupation troops and 90.9 per cent for the banning of bacteriological and atomic weapons.

THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE WILL UNITE MILLIONS OF PEOPLE IN ALL COUNTRIES.

**Jorge Amado, Member Permanent
Committee, World Peace Congress**

The session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress held in Stockholm, March 15-19, marks a new stage in the organised struggle of hundreds of millions of people fully determined to uphold peace against the instigators of war.

The opening speech of Joliot Curie, Chairman of the Permanent Committee, the report of Jean Laffitte, General Secretary of the Committee and the speeches of the delegates from the national committees of many countries, enabled, the session to appraise the results achieved by the Committee in the five months between the two last sessions—the one in Rome, in October 1949, and the Stockholm session.

The fight for peace has developed on a large scale throughout the world; it has assumed its sharpest form in Western European countries where the workers refuse to produce, unload or transport war materials.

The struggle for peace is also gaining depth and scale in the Asian and Latin American countries, where the defence of peace is closely, linked with the fight for freedom and the national independence of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples.

The Committee also pointed out that the movement for peace in Britain and the U.S. has not yet attained the scope it can and must attain.

The national committee in Britain and the U.S. are not fully conscious of the strivings for peace of the common people in those countries and have not been able to develop it on organised lines.

Simultaneously, the Committee noted the successes achieved by the delegations which visited various countries where, on behalf of partisans of peace throughout the world they submitted for discussion to the respective parliaments two main points directed to the upholding of peace i.e., the prohibition of the atom bomb and the reduction of armaments. These delegations were received by representatives of the parliaments of the U.S.S.R., France, Italy and Sweden. The proposals of the Permanent Committee were approved by the parliaments of Democratic Germany, Czechoslovakia, Albania, Rumania, Hungary, Poland and Bulgaria. They will be discussed in the Belgian parliament.

The delegation which visited Holland was monstrously treated. The Netherlands Government ordered the arrest of the delegation and expelled its members from the country. It declared that this action was dictated by its desire to maintain the spirit of the Atlantic pact. The U.S. Government refused to grant visas to the delegation which was to visit Washington. The State Department tried to explain its refusal by a reference to the fact that the proposals of the partisans of peace coincided with proposals submitted by the Soviet Union.

The actions of both governments, and their explanations which followed, were equally helpful in assisting public opinion and chiefly, the peoples of those two countries, to understand the real nature of the Atlantic pact, and Truman's aggressive policy.

In his speech, at the session Frederic Joliot Curie dwelt briefly on successes achieved in the fight for peace in the period between the two sessions.

"Our movement," he said, "has grown considerably and has become far more effective. This movement is now a power which governments preparing for war must take into account."

The General Secretary of the Permanent Committee, Jean Laffitte, stressed the necessity of intensifying the movement

for peace, of drawing in ever greater numbers of the population, whose fervent strivings for peace have not yet taken the form of effective action. He also pointed out that it was necessary to organise peasant meetings, conferences and congresses in defence of peace.

But in order that the movement might become a power capable of upholding peace, the Permanent Committee must free itself from narrowness and from all forms of sectarianism. Its activities, should not substitute those of other organisations also waging the struggle for peace—but on their own scale—such as those of the political parties, trade unions, women's youth and other organisations. The field of action of the Permanent Committee is far wider; **it unites people in various walks of life, and of all kinds of philosophic, political and religious convictions.** Any narrowness in exposition and application of slogans may diminish substantially the scope of the movement and create the danger of a breakaway by certain groups of peace supporters”.

At its Stockholm session the Permanent Committee placed in the hands of the respective national committees and the entire great peace movement **the broadest and most useful means in the struggle—namely the call for the prohibition of the atomic weapon.** The peoples will regard as a war criminal that government which first uses the atomic weapon. This call, signed by people in all countries, will prove the most effective means to extend the movement of the partisans of peace; to show the broad masses the real countenance of the warmongers.

The call for the prohibition of the atomic weapon not only promotes the development of the movement but is a severe blow delivered to the enemy by the partisans of peace. People in all walks of life can be rallied around this call.

The Second World Peace Congress will be held in Italy in October. Before then hundreds of millions of people will sign

the call of the Stockholm session and, speaking on behalf of mankind, the Second Congress will outlaw those who will be the first to attempt to use the atomic weapon—the instigators of war. The world movement for peace will develop on a scale unprecedented in history; it will become an invincible force.

With the intensification of the active struggle of the working class against war (strikes, refusal to load or transport war materials, mass demonstrations under the leadership of political parties, trade unions and public organisations) the peace movement will rally round the call for the prohibition of the atomic weapon all people of good will throughout the world so that the forthcoming World Congress becomes a genuine gathering of peoples, capable of expressing the supreme will of mankind and of establishing peace.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN NEW CHINA. Lu Ting-yi, Director, Propaganda department, Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

“We must not merely strive to transform a politically-oppressed and economically-exploited China into a politically free and economically prosperous nation.

We must also strive to transform China which has been made backward and ignorant under the domination of the old culture into an enlightened and advanced nation under the domination of a new culture”.

Mao Tse-tung “On New Democracy”.

The great victory of the Chinese Revolution is not only of first-rate significance for the struggle to safeguard world peace, it is also a momentous event in the development of the culture of mankind. One should imagine the effect of the fact that one quarter of the world’s population will be liberated from the depths of ignorance and backwardness, that their intelligence and creative power will have an opportunity of developing on to a higher level and playing their part in the peaceful and democratic construction of the new world. Is not this a contribution of tremendous importance for the development of world civilisation and cultural progress?

More than two thousand years of feudal rule and one hundred years of imperialist enslavement have combined to reduce a nation with the oldest culture and history into a nation

culturally ignorant and backward, where the intelligence and creative power of the people have been tragically strangled and where it is impossible for a brilliant cultural tradition to develop. But the Chinese people have now risen to their feet. Under the leadership of the political party of the working class, the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people have overthrown the prolonged rule of imperialism and feudalism and have put an end to the dark history of over two thousand years. This is a world-shaking historical event.

The Chinese people have built their own country and they will also build up their own people's culture. This is completely possible because once the educational and cultural work is in the hands of the broad toiling masses, there can be no limit to their creative power. This new educational and cultural work of the people belongs not only to China's toiling masses, but it is also an important part of the cultural work of the progressive peoples of the world.

New People's Culture, Anti-Imperialist and Anti-Feudal

In 1910, Comrade Mao Tse-tung published his famous book "On New Democracy", which is an outstanding work, analysing the history of China's modern culture from the standpoint of Marxism-Leninism. Comrade Mao Tse-tung in this book outlines the future of Chinese culture, as quoted at the beginning of the present article. He adds: "In the whole course of Chinese history, the progress made during the twenty years after the May 4th Movement (1919) surpassed not only that of the eighty years before that period but even that of the preceding two thousand years. If another twenty years is allowed, the extent of China's progress can well be imagined." Yet, in only another ten years' time, the new China as

envisaged by Comrade Mao Tse-tung has come into being. Is it not apparent that through the efforts of our people and with the assistance of the progressive peoples of the world, foremost among them the Socialist Soviet Union, China will become one of the most civilised and progressive nations in the world?

From the class standpoint and from the standpoint of dialectical relationship between international culture and national culture. Comrade Mao Tse-tung, in the above-mentioned book, has explained the character of China's new cultural movement, its content, and its future, and has refuted all the nonsense uttered by bourgeois idealists and the Trotskyist gang about China's culture. He pointed out that since May 4th, 1919, the cultural movement in China has been of a New Democratic character. This movement, led by the proletariat, is an anti-imperialist and anti-feudal culture belonging to the people; and, as such, it is developing towards a Socialist culture of the international proletariat. He defined China's new culture is being national in form, and scientific and popular in content. That is to say, "it is opposed to the oppression of the imperialists; it maintains the dignity and independence of the Chinese nation; it is linked with the Socialist and New Democratic culture of other nations, establishing with them such relations as mutual absorption and mutual development so that each and all may become part of the culture of the new world... It is opposed to all feudalist thought and superstition; it seeks after nothing but facts in the quest of right and wrong; it accepts nothing but the objective truth and it stands for uniformity in theory and practice... It should serve the interests of the toiling workers and peasants, who comprise over 90% of the country's population, so that in time it will become their culture."

These guiding principles as laid down by Comrade Mao Tse-tung are clearly embodied in the Common Programme adopted by the People's Political Consultative Conference of

1949 and have been written into the concrete policy for building up China's education and culture (as stated in Articles 41-49 of the Common Programme). These principles and policy constitute the general directive and general line for educational and cultural development in New China.

After the inauguration of the Central People's Government which has still to shoulder the task of mopping up the remnants of the enemy and liberating Taiwan and Tibet, the Chinese people are now faced with two important tasks, namely, economic reconstruction and cultural development. When the People's Political Consultative Conference was in session last year, Comrade Mao Tse-tung predicted that the powerful wave of economic construction would inevitably be followed by a powerful cultural advance. It is a certainty that Comrade Mao Tse-tung's prediction will come true.

Nonetheless, if we are to crown our efforts with success, we must of necessity exert gigantic efforts to meet this upsurge of cultural advance. Because of the long years of feudal rule, especially of more than two decades of Kuomintang fascist tyranny, the toiling masses have hitherto been deprived of their chance of receiving any education, and the overwhelming majority of the people today are illiterate. Cultural and artistic activities had nothing in common with the masses. Research work in natural science was so seriously held up that it was virtually dying out. Even the negligible amount of scientific equipment available has been either destroyed or removed by the Kuomintang bandits. As a result, it is in such a deplorable situation and under such difficult conditions that we are going to relay the foundations for our education and culture of the new democracy by relying on the fortes of the people.

Face to face with these complex and tremendous tasks, we are proceeding towards two main objectives: first, to shift the cultural and educational work, hitherto in the hand of a small number of people, on to the basis of the broad labouring

masses; secondly, to make culture and education effectively serve the restoration and development of production in the country. That is to say, we must successfully link up the popularisation and elevation of education and culture and bring about unity in theory and practice. In order to fulfil our tasks, we have to rely on several cardinal conditions; to wit, the correct ideological leadership on the part of the working class and its political party, the support of the broad labouring masses, the consolidation and expansion of the united front of various strata of revolutionary cultural workers, the assistance and co-operation on the part of international Socialist culture. It must be said that we already have these conditions. We believe that even in the difficult objective circumstances we are capable of carrying on our work with confidence.

In the following paragraphs, I would like to give a brief description of the existing cultural and educational conditions in China and our present work.

Extending School Network and the Task of Abolishing Illiteracy

According to available data, China has at present about 300,000 primary schools, with more than 20,000,000 pupils; about 5,000 middle schools, with more than 1,500,000 students, and about 200 institutes of higher learning, with more than 140,000 students. The number of schools and students is extremely small in comparison with China's population of 475,000,000. But facts in the past year have shown that in liberated areas where agrarian reform has been completed and where industry has been considerably restored, the development of educational work is very rapid.

In Northeast China, for example, there are at present 3,777,151 primary school pupils as against 2,41,322 in

Japanese occupation days, an increase of 48.2%. The number of middle school students there has increased from 68,940 in 1941 under Japanese rule to 143,986, an increase of 108.6%. There are at present 2,337,401 primary school pupils in Hopei Province as against 1,233,786 in 1936, one year before the Anti-Japanese War, an increase of 89%. The combined number of middle school pupils in the provinces of Hopei, Shantung, Shansi and Chahar is 31.8% larger than that of 1936. As to the number of schools, at present, it exceeds that in the pre-liberation years by 60% in Northeast China and by about 50% in the five provinces in North China. Tremendous changes are also discernible in the class composition of the students. In Northeast, the children of workers, hired peasants, poor peasants, middle peasants and urban poor people represented 81.3% of all school children last year. This is a phenomenon never before seen in the history of China.

In the field of adult education, the elimination of illiteracy is an extremely important task. As mentioned before, the number of illiterates constitutes the overwhelming majority of the nation's population. Hence, the complete elimination of illiteracy will be an affair of long duration. Nevertheless, remarkable achievements have already been made in many localities. For instance, during the course of last year, the number of illiterates in the area of Port Arthur and Dairen, in Northeast China, was reduced from 30% to merely 4% of the entire population. This, of course, is an exceptional example.

It should be especially pointed out that the success of the elimination of illiteracy campaign in the area of Port Arthur and Dairen is due to the active assistance rendered by Soviet educational experts. The "character reading" movement it is now spreading to every corner of the country. The main methods are reading classes and winter study. The latter consists in teaching the peasants to read in winter time when they have more time to spare. More than one million peasants

took part in winter study last year. We intend greatly to increase the number of elementary school and reading classes in the countryside this year, and plan to start in 1951 an extensive illiteracy-elimination campaign throughout the country; first of all, in areas where agrarian reform has been completed.

Another important form of adult education is spare-time schooling. Because of the progress in economic rehabilitation after liberation, many cadres coming from among the peasants feel acutely the need of acquiring elementary education. In the restoration and development of production, the Chinese workers have displayed enthusiasm of a high level. They have taken part with enthusiasm in the production-emulation drives, in the campaign to encourage model workers, and in the new-record movement. They are voluntarily introducing new techniques and raised productive efficiency. This situation has given rise to an increasing desire on their part to acquire education and scientific knowledge.

During the course of last year, spare-time schools for this purpose sprang up everywhere like mushrooms. In the five provinces in North China, some 340 school were set up for worker and peasant cadres to receive education in their spare time. There are 2,110 spare-time schools for the workers (special supplementary classes not included) throughout the country with a total enrolment of 761,109 students. But the number still lags far behind the actual demand, and more schools of this kind are needed.

Spare-time schools alone are not sufficient. China is in need of many highly-skilled industrial workers, clinicians, engineers, administrative personnel and various kinds of highly specialized persons who are necessary to the country. Hence, it is a pressing task to establish regular schools, to recruit personnel from among the peasants and intellectual cadres who have been tested by war and agrarian reform over many years,

from among the officers and men of the People's liberation Army and from among the workers, and to equip them with adequate scientific knowledge.

Training the New and Re-Educating the Old Intelligentsia

In view of the above-mentioned conditions, the Central People's Government regards the development of education for workers and peasants and the training of a new intelligentsia from among the workers and peasants as its foremost cultural and educational task. The significance of this is that it is not only meant to meet the cultural demand of today's workers and peasants, it is also meant to pave the way for China's Socialist reconstruction of the future.

We hope that in seven or ten years, there will appear in China tens of thousands of highly educated intelligentsia from the workers and peasants class, playing an indispensable role in China's economic, cultural and national defence construction. Together with the intelligentsia from other social classes who are likewise determined to serve the country, the people, the workers, the peasants and the soldiers. The Ministry of Education of the Central People's Government plans to set up a Chinese People's University in 1950, the students of which will be enrolled from workers and peasants. The educational system and the courses offered in this Institute will all be on new lines, based upon the experiences of Soviet Russia, and adapted to the needs of China's economic construction. In this work, we are especially grateful for the great assistance given us by our Soviet by our Soviet friends.

Secondly, the Government is drawing up a plan which provides that beginning from 1950 all educational institutes, factories and military units throughout the country will help in

the popular establishment of three-year, short-term middle schools for workers and peasants, cadres with worker's or peasant's background, as well as officers and men of the People's Liberation Army, will be offered a chance to finish in three years the basic subjects of middle school by attending such short term schools. After graduation, they may continue their studies in universities or colleges.

In addition to what has been done in opening the school doors to workers; peasants and soldiers, steps must be taken to change the policy of the past which was completely divorced from the tasks of national reconstruction. Educational departments must keep in close touch with industrial, agricultural, communication, financial and administrative organs before we can train systematically the kind of personnel required by various construction works, to wipe out the phenomenon which could be described as "graduation meaning unemployment", and to assist or guide the various organs of people's power to establish senior or junior polytechnical schools to replenish the personnel they need.

To reform the old-time intelligentsia by giving them political education is another part of our work. The people's cultural and educational construction of China requires a common effort on the part of intelligentsia from all revolutionary social strata.

Old-time intelligentsia and technicians must be properly educated so that they may serve the cause of the revolution. The policy towards the intelligentsia, as decided by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, is to win over, unite, educate and reform them. For this purpose, instructions have been given to inaugurate various short-term political colleges or courses for helping the intelligentsia to obtain a revolutionary outlook on life, and the ideology of dialectical and historical materialism. Over 200,000 persons attended such schools in 1949. After having completed their studies, they

were assigned to various work.

Politics are now being widely and enthusiastically studied by our people. This study is regarded as an indispensable part of their daily life by all working cadres, professors, teachers, artists, scientists and especially the young intelligentsia. Their usual curriculum includes the history of the development of society, political economy, the principal works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and the works of Comrade Mao Tse-tung. Meanwhile, with the same enthusiasm they discuss current events.

The shedding of the illusions held by the intelligentsia about American imperialism and of their ignorance regarding Soviet Russia demonstrated that this gave tangible results. The majority of the intelligentsia have come to understand the significance of labour, and that they themselves are brain workers and as such ought to line up to other with workers, peasants and soldiers. Yearnings for the highly developed science and culture of Soviet Russia have led the Chinese youth and the intelligentsia to study the Russian language with enthusiasm. There are many Russian classes in all big cities. And in Peking and Mukden Russian is being taught over the radio. In Peking alone, there are no fewer than 7,000 listeners to the Russian lessons.

People' Art and Literature

Literary and artistic creation and activities have long assumed a very important role in the people's revolution of China. The Chinese people have regarded art as an important weapon in ideological educator and ideological struggle. The first meeting of representative of literary and artistic workers of all China opened at Peking in July 1949. It was attended by 660 writers, playwrights, movie workers, artists, musicians and

dancers. They discussed the course the people's literature and art of New China ought to follow, and helped in the birth of a unified organization representing the literary and artistic field of the whole country. In order to reinforce its leadership in literature and art, the Central People's Government has set up a Ministry of Culture, headed by Mao Tun—a well-known Chinese novelist.

The speech by Comrade Mao Tse-tung at a literary and artistic discussion group at Yen-an in 1942 is being taken by Chinese literary and artistic workers as the fundamental guide to their literary and artistic policy. That is to say; art must serve the policy of safeguarding the interests of the workers, peasant and soldiers. Art must be well integrated with the masses and its chief task is its popularization among the workers, the peasants and the soldiers. The popularization of art and its elevation to higher levels must be well combined. That is to say, art is to be popularized under the condition that it is to be brought to a higher level; and that it is to be brought to a higher level on the basis of popularization.

It has been on these guiding lines that the Chinese artistic movement. Since 1942, has become widespread among the worker and peasant masses in the liberated areas. This not only enabled literature and art to acquire a richer content and more lively forms but also made them a medium reflecting the ideology and feelings of the working people, as well as an effective medium to educate the workers and peasants. Through such artistic movements many talented and creative artists from the workers and peasants were either discovered or found their full development. They worked hard to create and reform various Chinese national artistic forms. The most popular and prevalent forms are the Yangko dance and the waist drum dance.

In the armed forces, soldiers write their own poems or songs on the butts of their rifles. They organize their own

theatrical groups and present plays about their life. In the factories there are theatrical groups, singing troupes and clubs organized by the workers themselves. Artistic movements are being developed by the workers. Literary essays and plays by worker's frequently appear in the leading newspapers of the country.

On May First, last year, 48 plays written by workers were staged simultaneously by workers in all Peking factories. Over 3,000 workers either played roles in these factory plays or in street performances given by street troupes. In Tientsin and the Northeast, these plays were staged on a still larger scale. What the artistic movement has accomplished in boosting the morale of the workers has been dearly demonstrated.

The prevalent organizational form of artistic activities is the artistic working group, which is a composite organization embodying activities such as acting, dancing, music, art and literature. These artistic circles are to be found in all the leading cities and among the troops. Other travelling groups give performances to the villagers in the rural districts. The creative activities of our writers are closely linked with the living struggles of the masses, which fact constitutes one of the major conditions which help to develop realism brilliantly in the field of Chinese literature. Many outstanding writers have lived together with the peasants and soldiers over a long period of time. They directly participate in the work of land reform and of the army. Therefore, the great majority of the writings reflect the land reform work and the War of Liberation.

The new task of creative writing will, in the future, serve the interests of restoring and developing industrial production. We have planned to send an additional group of writers to the factories, farms and army in 1950. Some of the best Chinese literary works have already been introduced to readers in the various revolutionary countries. Meanwhile, foreign revolutionary literary works, especially those by Soviet writers,

have won a great audience among the enthusiastic Chinese readers. It is worthwhile to mention that throughout the War of Liberation, Simonov's "Days and Nights", Korneichuk's "The Front" and Beck's "Fear and Undauntedness" were the most popular books with the army, and some of these books have been placed on the list of "required reading" for army cadres; popular editions of these books were printed, and are regarded as the most practical text books for military education. That is why the names of these writers and of the heroes in their books are very familiar and respected names to the men of the People's Liberation Army.

Last year at the time of the establishment of the Central People's Government, the Soviet cultural delegation headed by A. Fadeyev, arrived in China. Hundreds of thousands of the Chinese people gave the delegation a warm welcome in Mukden, Tientsin, Nanking and Shanghai.

With fraternal love and sincere friendship, they gave valuable assistance and inspiration to the work of Chinese culture, art and science. Soon afterward came the party of writers and artists from the Korean People's Republic. In 1949, various groups organized by cultural workers were sent from China to the Soviet Union and East Europe to attend the congress of partisans for world peace and the ceremony commemorating the October Socialist Revolution.

The exchange of visits by such cultural bodies has proved to be of vital significance for the flow of international culture. The Central People's Government is planning to send more scientists, artists and journalists to study and to make inspection tours in the Soviet Union and East Europe. It is also planned to exchange students with the various countries.

The development of the cinema is an important work for the people's art. As early as 1946, we already had our own cinema enterprise in Northeast China. The state-operated studio has improved its place in the country's motion picture

production. Under the rule of the Kuomintang, three-fourths of the pictures screened were American, a great majority of which were a medium for disseminating yellow sensationalism and fascist ideology. After the liberation of the entire country, this situation had been gradually but steadily altered. In 1950 the state-operated studio plans to produce 44 features. 48 newsreels and screen forty Soviet features in Chinese sound recording.

In order to popularize the cinema among the workers, peasants and the army, another major aim is to organize a great number of film units to work in the factories, villages and the army. The Central People's Government plans to organize 700 such teams in 1950 to let the workers, peasants and soldiers enjoy films at very low prices or even without charge. We are especially thankful for the enormous material and technical aid our Soviet friends have extended us in building up our cinema industry.

For an Advanced Science Closely Linked With Life

We are weakest in research work in natural science. The reasons for this are obvious: the imperialists and their lackeys have been unwilling, and have done their utmost to prevent, the development of technique and science in China. China has many scientists of world renown, who could not find adequate equipment and opportunity to carry on their research work under Kuomintang rule. Every effort has been made by the Central People's Government to change this. The Academy of Science of China was set up last year. Under it there are various research institutes. Ko Mo-jo, famous scholar and Vice-Premier of the State Administrative Council, leads the work of the Academy.

Scientific construction in New China is basically directed toward the co-ordination of the research work of natural science with industrial, agricultural and national defence construction. Science in New China will work for the cause of peace and for China's prosperity. We shall reform out-of-date doctrines and methodology, We shall help the scientific workers to accept the views and methods of dialectical materialism in their application to the research work in natural science, and by which they will build up science genuinely and closely related to the life of the people. It is therefore necessary to promote close co-operation between the Academy of Science and the various departments of economic construction, between the scientists and the workers and peasants. It is also necessary to popularize scientific knowledge among the working people and the peasants. The Central People's Government has set up, under the Ministry of Culture, a Bureau for popularizing science.

The establishment of the Michurin Society should be specially mentioned in regard to the work of Introducing new scientific knowledge of natural sciences to China. This Society studies, disseminates and applies to Chinese agriculture the doctrine of Michurin.

China is a country with vast resources. To exploit these resources, advanced science and technique as well as scientific workers in large number are needed. It is an extremely difficult and gigantic work for which we are in urgent need of friendly assistance from the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

ON THE EVE OF THE ALL-AUSTRALIAN PEACE CONGRESS

An all-Australian Peace Congress will be held in Melbourne on April 16. Various public organisations and trade unions from all Australian states are nominating their delegates to the Congress. Women of the Litgow mining centre elected their delegation at the meeting held on International Women's Day. Workers from the industrial centre on the Southern coast of New South Wales will send 15 delegates to the Congress. Mass meetings in defence of peace are being held at factory gates and at pitheads, in the parks, streets and in public halls.

Numerous Peace Councils are collecting votes for peace in preparation for the Congress. Results of the peace poll will be announced at the Congress. The Peace Council is organising a contest for the best sketch or short story and also for the best poster in defence of peace, which will be published before the Congress is opened.

WORKERS DEMAND PEACE AND INDEPENDENCE

Publicly affirming the support of militant Irish workers and trade-unionists for the World Peace Movement, a national conference of the Irish Workers' League, held in Dublin has declared: "We clearly recognise the leading role of the U.S.S.R. in the World Peace Campaign against the warmongers."

The Conference also declared: "The struggle of the Irish people for a better standard of living and for national independence is inseparably linked with the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of the world, led by the U.S.S.R."

1950 BUDGET OF THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

The 1950 budget of the Bulgarian People's Republic shows an increase of 51,752 million leva compared with the 1949 budget. Planned income (211,366 million leva) in the new budget exceeds expenditure (202,164 million leva) by more than nine billion leva.

State enterprises provide the main source of income, (52 per cent); only ten per cent of income is derived from taxation.

Expenditure is allocated as follows: national economy, 35 per cent; social and cultural measures, 30 per cent; administration, 13 per cent; national defence, 7 per cent; reserve fund, 7 per cent; other items, 8 per cent. Thus, two-thirds of the budget goes for the development of national economy and for social and cultural measures, i.e. for improving the well-being of the mass of the people. Despite the increase in the total sum of the budget, national defence expenditure remains the same as in 1949.

POLISH WORKERS GET ACQUAINTED WITH WORK OF SOVIET TRADE UNIONS

Polish trade unionists who recently visited the U.S.S.R., where they made a detailed study of the work of the Soviet trade unions, are now acquainting activists and members of the Polish unions with the tremendous achievements and methods of work of the Soviet trade unions. Members of the delegation have addressed large trade union gatherings in Warsaw, Lodz, Katowice, Wroclaw and other towns.

A large gathering in Katowice, centre of the coal and metallurgical industries, was addressed by Comrade Zawadski, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions. The resolution adopted at this meeting expressed the determination of the workers to wage the struggle for peace and international solidarity of the working people jointly with the Soviet trade unions.

LABOUR MOVEMENT IN CUBA

During the first half of March workers in the biggest factory in Banes, owned by the American “United Fruit Company”, resisted the action of the employers in raising the norms and cutting wages. Attempts by splitters to frustrate the movement failed: the workers acted in unity despite differences in political views and membership of different trade unions. Similar successful actions took place recently at other enterprises owned by the “United Fruit Company,”

On March 4, in Santiago, East Cuba, several thousand people attended a meeting to protest against the law providing for compulsory membership of the government fostered reactionary trade union. Members of various trade unions in Santiago who have raised the question of establishing union unity in the struggle against the fascisation of the country, took part in the meeting.

SIX-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN ON U.S. PLANTATIONS

Although there are now over 18 million wholly and partially unemployed in the United States, American employers are widely using child labour and earning great profits from it. Six-year-old children were employed picking cotton and tomatoes while other nine-year-old children were found doing sweated piecework at home on government contracts. Boys and girls work up to sixty hours a week in vegetable packing establishments. Fourteen-year-old boys and girls work twelve hours a day as fruit drivers' helpers in canneries and bakeries. Some boys worked until 2 a.m. in canneries. Fifteen-year-old girls work the 12 midnight 8 a.m. shift in a spinning mill. These facts are stated by the U.S. Labour Department.

BIRTHDAY OF OUR FREEDOM. Marton Horvath, Member, Politburo, Hungarian Workers' Party

Five years ago on April 4, 1945, the Red Army completely liberated our country from the German invaders and the Hungarian fascists. Licking their wounds, they fled across the same Western borders of Hungary which for four hundred years served as a gateway for foreign invaders, both German and Austrian. In unison with the Hungarian landowners and capitalists, the German and Austrian invaders destroyed our national independence and held the Hungarian people in the triple yoke of feudal, capitalist and foreign imperialist exploitation.

Five years ago the victory of the Soviet Army—the liberator—upset the sinister calculations of the imperialist Churchill clique whose associates, like hyenas, then lay in wait along the coast of Greece and its towns, at the headquarters of Judas Tito, awaiting a favourable opportunity when Anglo-American Imperialism could continue its arbitrary oppression of the small nations bleeding in South-East Europe—the prey which the dying fascist beast let fall from his claws. However, their warships in Greek ports, their armed hirelings in the mountains of Greece and their trained bloodhound, Tito, in Belgrade, proved equal failures.

We are obliged to the Soviet Union and the great Stalin not only for having driven the fascists from our country but also for the fact that we did not fall out of the frying pan into the fire—from the clutches of the German imperialists into the clutches of the Anglo-American imperialists.

The history of the last five years—permeated with struggle—has shown that Hitler’s Anglo-American successors have never reconciled themselves to the fact that their power and influence in Hungary are broken.

April 4, 1945, signified peace to us, peace with the Soviet Union which gradually developed into indissoluble friendship. But April 4 also signified war, at least a “cold war” against us on the part of the Anglo-American aggressors who hop to find a crack in the people’s democratic Hungary but who, instead, found an indestructible stronghold. Throughout these years they waged against the New Hungary a secret war, making use of all the traitors in the country, hired assassins, betrayers of the working class and police spies—beginning with the Horthy generals, Ferenc Nagy, Peyer and Mindszenty and ending with Rajk and Geyer—all the scum which the Horthy regime was able to bring up, to the joy of the leaders of U.S. intelligence.

But the Anglo-American imperialists encountered a different Hungary from that which existed in the time of the Germans. Under the leadership of the Party of the working people, the people of Hungary having taken their fate into their own hands, exposed, foiled and defeated all the conspiracies. Our people countered every foul attempt at crime with a crushing blow. And so it will be in the future too. The struggle against the secret enemy has made our Party and our people firmer, and has imbued in them a sense of vigilance. The elimination of the most dangerous enemy—the Rajk clique—was an international victory, for the world saw in the dock Tito and his gang—European hired agent of American imperialism.

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April 4, was the end of a long epoch of slavery for the Hungarian people, We had been under the yoke of the king, the counts and bishop, and later the bankers and manufacturers.

We had been under the yoke of the Turks, the Germans and Austrians and later the British, French and American stockholders of the Hungarian factories. The brightest pages in our history were the people's uprisings, which gave the proof of blood that the longing for freedom among the people had not been extinguished, and also that without working class leadership, without the support of the international forces of progress, the elimination of foreign and internal oppression and gaining freedom could be nothing more than a cherished dream.

We have not given sufficient thought to what, in addition to imperialist enslavement, our people were freed from on April 4. During the years of Horthy rule, Hungary was an "experimental station" for testing the methods of counter-revolutionary domination. Fascist methods of various shades which were later applied on a "large scale" in Germany and Italy were first tested on the Hungarian people, on the Hungarian working class. In the period between the two world wars there never was an intervention conspiracy, nor an imperialist adventurous plan in London or Washington. Paris or Berlin which did not rely on Horthy Hungary as a reliable and submissive tool. Hungary under Horthy was a "leading country" in the number of imprisoned and executed Communists, in tuberculosis statistics, in the abundance of feudal survivals, The average rate of population increase was declining, a fact the fascist biologist, Mechei, explained by the "influence of alien blood." Actually, however, the sixty fillers for a day's work—the lowest wage in Europe—and unemployment, adversely influenced the health of the working people. We must also bear this in mind if we wish to perceive the real significance of April 4.

We must also remember what has taken place in the past five years.

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We have established and consolidated our peace. This peace is safeguarded by 800 million people in the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic, the People's Democracies and hundreds of millions of partisans of peace in capitalist countries. Since the Soviet Army ended World War Two the peoples of the five continents know that the might of the Soviet Union spells the preservation of peace. We, Hungarians, have also learned to understand that the curbing of the imperialist instigators of war depends also on the strength of the People's Democracies, i.e. upon the unity, selflessness and the labour of the Hungarian people. We shall pay due credit to April 4 and to the victories of our people in the preceding five years as well as the victories in years to come by further strengthening our army, and by our creative work we shall improve our defence capacity.

April 4 dealt a smashing blow to the old government order. Beginning with the national committees we created a new people's State—a State of the power of the workers in union with the toiling peasantry. April 4 reminds us that in this sphere too we must further develop the great cause of construction.

In keeping with the Constitution we are now preparing for elections to local councils which ought to draw The working people on an even wider scale into the work of managing the State.

Five years ago we made the first step forward towards the complete liberation of the peasantry by carrying out land reform. Fifty thousand peasants have already taken the second, more resolute step: by uniting themselves in producer co-operatives they have become vanguard fighters for the Socialist reorganisation of the countryside.

With in these five years the working class has secured its indisputable leading role, above all, by marching—following

the call of the Party—in the front ranks of production and of struggle. The people wrested the mines, factories and banks from the hands of exploiters and took them into their own hands. As a result of the successfully overfulfilled Three-Year Plan we exceeded by 40 per cent the pre-war level of industrial production and living standards by the same percentage. In the year of the fifth anniversary of our liberation we embarked upon the carrying out of our Five-Year Plan which, by means of capital investment amounting to nearly 51,000 million forints, will raise the output of our heavy industry by 204.3 per cent, and of light industry by 173 per cent within five years. The standard of living will rise by 85 per cent compared with pre-war level.

It is a well-known fact that the standard of living of the worker in capitalist Hungary was far below that of the British or French worker. However, it is less well-known that the prosperity of the working people in free Hungary and the impoverishment of the working people in Marshallised countries has already reversed the position.

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We shall not speak of the rights and liberties or the political position of the working class in such countries as ours where the working class is in power, nor, on the other hand, of the position of the working class in capitalist countries where its every action is replied to by the bayonets of the gendarmerie. Neither shall we speak of the unemployment which remains in our country merely as a bitter recollection, while in the capitalist countries it is an “act of fate” which falls on the shoulders of millions. We will speak of something of which the puppet governments of the Marshallised countries and professional betrayers of the working class—like Blum and Bevin—are most fond of boasting about—real wages.

According to December figures the consumption of margarine and fats per person in Britain is respectively grammes and 55 grammes weekly. In our country the consumption of fats by every member of a working class family amounts to 200 grammes. In Britain the consumption of mutton and beef per person is 230 grammes a week, in our country 370 grammes of beef and pork, apart from poultry. In Britain the average consumption of milk per person each week is one litre, in Budapest 2.17 litres. In Britain the weekly consumption of sugar by each, person is 230 grammes, in our country 340 grammes; of eggs, in Britain one, our country two. In Britain rent takes 25-30 per cent of wages, in our country 7-8 per cent. In Britain a worker pays five shillings weekly for social insurance, in our country a worker does not pay anything at all. An English-man has ten days paid annual holiday, including three special day holidays; in our country an average annual holiday amounts to eighteen days plus eight paid holidays.

Our state assumes part cost of the summer recreation of a worker; this part comprises 22 per cent of the wages paid.

In France an average hourly wage, according to the latest figures, is 65 francs. In our country the average hourly wage in industry was, in December, 3.46 forints and, together with social services, amounts to 1.22 forints. In the language of working hours the price of the vital products appears as follows: a Hungarian worker works an average 14 minutes for one kilogramme of bread; a French worker, 32 minutes. A Hungarian worker works 1 hour and 50 minutes for a kilogramme of beef; a French worker, 3 hours and 4 minutes. In our country it is necessary to work 5 hours and 40 minutes to buy a kilogramme of butter; in France 9 hours and 12 minutes. To buy a litre of milk it is necessary to work 21 minutes in our country; in France, 37 minutes. Even greater is the difference in the price of clothing. To buy a pair of shoes a

Hungarian worker works 25 hours; a French worker, 61 hours 20 minutes. In our country a suit requires the work of 95 hours; in France, 306 hours 40 minutes.

Nowadays one cannot even say that the governments of the Marshallised countries have sold their independence for a mess of pottage. They are stealing the last plate of pottage from the table of the West-European workers to pay for American armament supplies.

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The most worthy way in which we can celebrate the greatest holiday of the new Hungary—the fifth anniversary since the expulsion of the imperialists from our homeland—will be victories on the most important front of building Socialism—on the production front. The growth of production also speeds up the education of the working people in the spirit of Socialism. In the mass labour emulation and in the struggle for higher labour productivity a new, Socialist attitude towards labour is being born in the factories and on co-operative lands; there is being born the victory of Socialism. For the long record of victories won within these five years we are indebted to the fact that we followed the path of the Soviet Union. It is precisely because of this that our path to Socialism—as also that of other People's Democracies in Central and South-East Europe—is comparatively easy.

This fact is of great international significance. The first conclusion that follows from this is that in the People's Democracies, as everywhere, the only possible way of building Socialism is the way opened by Lenin and Stalin, by the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and realised in the U.S.S.R. The second conclusion that we can draw from our own experience and also the experience of other People's Democracies, is that the building of Socialism in the countries which are now taking

this path is, in general, incomparably easier because it relies on the inexhaustible experience of the Bolshevik Party, on the existence of and assistance from the land of Socialism. It is due to this that within the five years of the existence of people's power, and following a five-year devastating war, the level of industrial production was raised by 50 per cent compared with the peace-time period. Living standards of the workers in the people's democratic countries, which were formerly backward countries, have far surpassed the living standards of the working people in the capitalist countries in the West.

This miracle has been brought about by the people's power, by the strong Communist Party, by the assistance and the friendship of the Soviet Union. Our example helps the working people in the oppressed countries to see more clearly the "Russian way"—the correct way of winning Socialism. Peace throughout the world, the prosperity of the working people and the progress of mankind lie this way and by this way alone.

FRENCH PEOPLE REBUFF REACTION.

Victor Michaut, Member, Politburo, French Communist Party

The Twelfth Congress of the French Communist Party, scheduled for April 2, is being convened at a time when working people have joined in the struggle for better conditions and for peace.

More than a million working people were involved in the strike struggle which reached its peak in mid-March. The fact that various categories of working people are participating and that the struggle assumed different forms in the various enterprises, shows the depth and scale of the movement. Thus, the strike of the iron and steel and engineering workers in the Paris region, which was of decisive significance, was joined from time to time and for varying periods by the iron and, steel and engineering workers in the North and other parts of the country, by the building trades workers in most of the large centres, by workers engaged in the construction of dams, by transport workers in the Paris district workers at the power stations and gas works, in the chemical and textile industries, insurance clerks and public service workers. It was not just a matter of a single type of struggle but of a large scale movement of thousands of varying actions, each developing according to the conditions of the given category of working people or the given enterprise.

The common demand of all workers—which raises the wage question as a whole and, in this connection, the question of the entire policy of the Government—centres round the demand for a monthly increase of 3,000 francs for all working people. This demand, which the workers are firmly defending in connection with the return to the system of collective agreements now being discussed by the employers and the

workers, has become so popular that even a section of the press and many representatives of the higher clergy are forced to admit its justification. The powerful movement for working class unit has forced some of the representatives of the reformist and Christian trade unions (Force Ouvrière and the C.F.T.C.) to support the demand. The splitter of the working class movement resort more and more to open of disguised manoeuvres to disrupt the movement and again refuse openly to support the decision of the workers to join in the struggle; a decision adopted by a majority of at least 75-85 per cent of the votes. Trade union leaders—who serve the Government and the manufacturers—regard the vote not as an expression of the will of the majority of the workers but as a pretext to justify the employment of police force to support the strike-breakers and to uphold the interests of the private capitalists and the State as an employer:

While, due to mass pressure, the Right trade union leaders, Socialist Party deputies and the MRP recognize the justice of the workers' demands; and while the workers have won their demands in hundreds of factories, nevertheless the Bidault Government hurls the full machinery of repression of the bourgeois State against the strikers and openly encourages the resistance of the employers.

The class character of the struggle which has developed is even more strikingly emphasized by the frequent and brutal interference of the government which forces troops to play the role of blacklegs and terrorizes workers defending their right to live.

This is not a struggle of a day or of even several weeks. It is impossible to isolate this powerful movement of the working people in defence of their demands from the common struggle of the French people for bread, freedom and peace.

It will be noted that the strike movement has developed at a time when ruling French bourgeois circles, under pressure of

their American masters, achieved the passage of the super-foul law directed against the fighters for peace and, first of all, against the dockers, seamen, railway workers and all working people who refuse to unload or transport American war materials.

Taking concrete action against imperialist war preparations the working class is marching in the forefront of the struggle for peace, thereby intensifying the activities of the entire peace movement. The National Congress for the Organisation of the Struggle for Peace and Freedom, attended by 8,000 delegates from various parts of France and numerous Catholic representatives, devoted main attention to the support of the struggle of the working people and to the intensification of practical action against the transportation of American armaments. The Congress called special attention to the action of the working people at Nice where 15,000 people participated, together with the dockers, in a public demonstration during which a V-2 ramp was dumped into the sea. This example testifies to the possibility of really mass political demonstrations against the criminal actions of the American instigators of war and their henchmen in the Bidault Government.

Fearing the intensification of these mass demonstrations—which seriously hamper the carrying out of their war preparation plans—the lackeys of American imperialism are feverishly adopting violence against the partisans of peace. Having sent gendarmes into the National Assembly and driven out the Communist deputies they then passed a Bill directed against the fighters for peace which provided for various measures of punishment, including penal servitude. Twenty-one partisans of peace at Roanne have been imprisoned for participation in a protest demonstration against the transportation of war materials.

The wave of protests and the opposition of the working

people against the encroachments of reaction on their elementary democratic liberties are spreading throughout France. Demonstrations such as those at the Palace of Justice in Paris, at Marseilles, before the court-house at Saint Etienne, forced the judges to heed the will of the people. The struggle for freedom in France and first of all for “freedom to bar the way to war”, as the Abbe Boulier expressed it, is merging more and more with the fight for peace.

This struggle acquires special significance in view of the fact that the Government’s policy is directed to securing the imperialists’ rear in the war for which they are now preparing.

Having sacrificed the sovereignty and national independence of France in the interests of the American capitalists, Paris ministers, who are subordinated to Washington, have now gone to the length of unleashing a real war against the French people; against the working class and its vanguard—the French Communist Party.

Like the traitor Georges Bonnet who, as Foreign Minister, promised Hitler’s Ambassador in July 1939 “to bring the Communists to their senses”, the contemptible rulers now in power—thanks to the dollar kings—are more and more cynically playing the part of the fifth column for the U.S. State Department. Everything is being done to accelerate the fascisation of the State and the transformation of utterly corrupt bourgeois democracy into a more and more open dictatorship of the most reactionary section of big capital.

De Gaulle, on behalf of the most reactionary elements, insists that to him should be assigned the role of first lackey of American capitalism in France. Meanwhile, the Bidault Government, which is paving the way to fascism, appears in the role of de Gaulle’s accomplice. Blum and the Right Socialist leaders are supporting Government policy a policy which they themselves carried out, refusing to grant the just demands of the workers: by applying vile laws against the

partisans of peace and by wanting to amend the electoral law with a view to excluding the Communists from Parliament.

Hence, it shows that events confirm the statement made by Maurice Thorez at the Plenum of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party on October 7, 1949:

“We are able to record a further growth of consciousness among the masses. The working people are becoming more and more aware of the ties between their material difficulties and the policy of preparing for imperialist war and, consequently, they are becoming more and more aware of the ties between the struggle for their immediate demands and the common struggle for peace and freedom.”

ITALIAN PEOPLE TAKE ACTION AGAINST DESPOTISM OF THE DE GASPERI GOVERNMENT. Luigi Longo, Deputy General Secretary, Italian Communist Party

The de Gasperi Government recently decided to take a number of police measures which constitute open provocation against the masses of the working people and against all Italian democrats. It announced these measures simply by Ministerial circulars and reports in the press, despite the fact that these measures change radically the existing laws and contradict points affirmed in the Constitution. To alter these it is necessary to pass not only new laws but Constitutional laws approved by a two-thirds majority in Parliament. The decisions taken give any local prefect the right to abolish for three months liberties which are written in the Constitution—such as freedom of meetings and demonstrations—although in its day the Constituent Assembly had refused to grant such powers even to the government, and even in an emergency situation. In addition, these orders forbid prefects to interfere in conflicts between labour and capital with the aim of conciliation or of relieving tension.

There were hundreds and thousands of cases during recent years, and particularly during recent months, when resolute action by workers threatened with dismissals—or vigorous actions by landless peasants—safeguarded them from the arbitrariness of employers and landlords. These actions often consist in continuing work with a full staff of workers at an enterprise when employers intend to sack a considerable number of workers, or in seizing waste land when the specially

formed commissions refuse to hand over land to the landless peasants, despite the fact that this is provided for by the law. On almost every occasion when workers seized the factories, or when poor peasants and agricultural labourers took possession of waste land, employers, landlords and even local authorities were compelled to recognise these just actions.

The precise aim of these police measures taken recently by the Government is to eliminate the possibility of action and direct pressure on the part of the masses against owners and authorities for the protection of Italian industry and of acquiring the right to cultivate land neglected by the landlords. That is why the Government forbids the local authorities to take any action that might lead to regulating conflicts and reconciling the conflicting parties, thus demonstrating its intent to aggravate social conflicts and to resist with police violence the lawful and urgent demands for work on the part of the unemployed and of the starving masses.

The new measures of the Government began to be applied even before they were publicly announced. And indeed, hundreds and thousands of trade union organisers and active Communists have been arrested in Italy during the past few weeks merely because in the localities in which they are active, popular demonstrations had been held, land had been seized and other direct actions of the working people in defence of their rights and demands had been effected.

All working people and all democrats realised immediately the seriousness of the situation arising from these Government measures. Even before the leading democratic organs had expressed their viewpoint and had issued their first directives, the workers of Turin, Milan, Genoa, Bologna, Naples, of all industrial centres—as well as working people in the countryside—spontaneously and on a mass scale, resolutely and unanimously expressed their indignation. The impressive demonstrations, meetings and strikes showed the clear will of

the working people. The Government replied to this by firing on the unemployed who, on their own initiative, began road work in a small village in the Abruzzo region, work which had earlier been planned and agreed to by competent authorities. Two peasants were killed and many others were wounded. Immediately, a general political strike of protest against the latest brutal shootings, against the police measures and against the reactionary Government policy spread throughout Italy. The unity, scale and militancy of this general protest strike can be compared with the general strike which began on July 14, 1948 in reply to the dastardly attempt on the life of Comrade Togliatti. Now, as then, the Christian Democratic Government shed the blood of the working people by opening fire in Parma on working people who were leaving peacefully after a legally conducted meeting. One of the workers was killed.

The struggle against the Government measures still continues in towns and villages, in the factories and on the seized fields. In Parliament, at meetings, rallies and conferences the nature and aim of the Government measures are being exposed, and the working people and democrats roused for vigorous actions. There is no doubt that this struggle will be long, stubborn and complicated.

These brutal decisions were demanded from the Italian Government by the U.S. Government which seeks to speed up war preparations and to suppress the powerful democratic movement in Italy, the movement which is an obstacle to the carrying out of the plans of rearmament and provocation.

The Church and the Jesuits, who play an important role in the activities of the leaders of the Christian Democratic Party and of the Italian Government, are pressing in the same direction. In this way they hope to achieve greater successes in their struggle against the Communists whom they unsuccessfully anathematized a year ago, and against the popular forces which are resisting political and social

obscurantism of Catholic reaction.

The Italian monopolists and the big landowners in the North and South are also demanding protection for their privileges and authority, more ruthless police measures against the popular and progressive forces and, in some places, are actually trying to organise armed detachments of a purely fascist type. This is evident from the recent clashes between groups of the fascist “Social Movement” and the working people which also show the firm determination of the working people to employ every possible means to prevent the resurgence of fascism. At Turin the workers at the big industrial enterprises immediately reacted to the first fascist provocation by seizing and wrecking the premises of the fascist organisation. Contrary to its declarations about “respecting” the law prohibiting the revival of the fascist movement in any form, the Christian Democratic Government actually favours fascist activities, simulates them and uses fascism as an ally, as was recently the case at San-Severo in Apulia, where police agents and armed members of the “Social Movement” fought jointly against the working people.

What is the Christian Democratic Government trying to achieve by its reactionary policy and police measures? It wants to achieve that which it failed to achieve, despite all its efforts, after the general election of April 18, 1948. The Christian Democratic Government hoped—relying on its dishonestly acquired parliamentary majority—in a short time to outlaw the Communist Party or at least to disrupt its unity with the Italian Socialist Party and weaken its influence among the masses of working people: in a word to isolate the Party and smash it. But all the attempts undertaken so far in pursuit of this aim have not only failed, they have yielded results which are the reverse of what was anticipated. The attempt to deprive the Party, the Italian working class and all working people of their acknowledged and beloved leader, likewise collapsed. The

attempt on the life of Comrade Togliatti caused a wave of indignation throughout the country against the direct and indirect organisers and inspirers of the crime and rallied round the Communist Party greater masses of people, evoked warm sympathy for the Party and served simultaneously as a warning to Party members and Communist organisations to be on their guard against enemy treachery and provocations. The fact that the reactionaries resorted to the “spiritual weapon” of excommunication had no influence whatsoever on the political and social orientation of the mass of Italian working people.

The incidents involving the shooting down of working people, initiated last year, by means of which the government calculated to terrorize members of Left Parties and the masses of working people, added to their militancy and stimulated them to more determined unity of action in the struggle against the Government and its policy.

It is a fact that since April 18, 1948, the reactionary bloc grouped around the Christian Democrats has been weakening and disintegrating more and more. This was also demonstrated during the last governmental crisis when the bloc lost one of its components—the Liberal Party—experienced the split in the Saragat Party, and had to satisfy itself with the decaying Republican Party.

At the same time, the bloc of democratic forces, headed by the Communist and Socialist parties, despite all the persecution has, since April 18, not only retained its integrity; it grew stronger, became steeled in the struggle and gained new political allies. The Communist Party has added still more to its strength, exceeding together with the Communist youth Federation, the membership figure of 2,300,000; the Socialist Party—now the ally of the Italian Communist Party is, during these serious events revealing itself as a more resolute and faithful champion of the working class cause and loyal ally of the Communists. It too has considerably increased its

membership, and the spirit and militancy of its organisations.

The Christian Democratic Government—lackey of American imperialism and the Vatican—conscious of the bankruptcy of its past efforts, is now hoping by means of arbitrary police rule to suppress the rising movement of the masses and the militant activities of the Communist Party organisations. But this upsurge and militancy are the outcome not only of the activities of the Communists and their allies, they arise also from the political and social conditions in Italy, from the poverty and need of millions and millions of workers, farm labourers and landless peasants; they are the outcome of the unsolved economic and social problems which the Christian Democratic Government has not only no intention of solving, but which it aggravates more and more by fawning on the American imperialists and the Italian monopolists and landowners; they are the outcome of the growing awareness of millions of common people that the Christian Democratic Government is dragging Italy along the path of destruction and war.

Neither the new Government measures nor the latest police provocations can force the Italian Communists and their allies to deviate from the correct line they have followed up to the present. We shall, as before, call on all working people and the entire nation to fight for the urgent and vital problems of peace and work. We shall not permit the Government and its Italian and foreign masters to reduce social problems to police problems and certainly not only to problems of clashes between Scelba's motorised police—the "Celere", and the proletarian vanguard.

Our Party will struggle as it always did at the head of the working masses and of all the people against the policy of the Christian Democrats, the policy of fawning on foreign imperialists and suppressing democratic rights. The Communist Party will defeat its enemies—the enemies and

traitors of Italy, The people of Italy undoubtedly, will be victorious in the struggle for peace, for work and national independence.

POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY ORGANISATIONS IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE ECONOMIC PLAN. F. Blinowski, Member, Central Committee, Polish United Workers' Party

The realisation of the national-economic plan in Poland has demonstrated with great clarity the tremendous, mobilising and organising role played by the Polish United Workers' Party in the struggle to carry out the plan. Practice has shown that **there exists an indissoluble link between the struggle to realise the production plan and the work of factory Party organisations:** wherever the Party organisation is strong, there the plan, as a rule, is carried out better, both qualitatively and quantitatively; and, on the contrary, where the Party organisation is weak and does not function properly and is isolated from the vital interests of production, this often constitutes the main reason for all kind of difficulties, confusion and, finally, failure to carry out the plan. This can be proved, for instance, by the instructive example of the Sosnowiec coal mine. Although all the possibilities were there, the mine did not fulfil its target for a long time because the Party organisation worked badly; it did not master production well enough, nor did it conduct systematic work among the miners. The situation improved rapidly when new people came into the leadership of the Party organisation; when groups of propagandists were formed in all sectors and a live, everyday contact with the workers was established. As a result, the mine has fulfilled its targets with honour for a number of months.

A turning point in the work of the Party organisations in the factories was effected by the August 1948 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Polish Workers' Party which

destroyed ideologically the Right and nationalist deviation, one expression of which was the under-estimation of the role of the Party in production. **The Plenum pointed out that Party organisations were responsible for the fate of the plan in factories and that they were obliged to mobilise all forces to fulfil and overfulfil the plan.**

After the August Plenum, Party organisations everywhere reviewed their attitude towards production and considerably improved their methods of work, resolutely taking the lead in the struggle for fulfilment of production programmes by factory and office workers.

The tasks of Party organisations in production were later outlined in the Rules of the Polish United Workers' Party adopted by the Unity Congress held in December 1948. The Rules oblige the basic Party units to take an active part in the preparation and realisation of economic plans and also places upon them the responsibility before the Party for carrying out the plan and for the everyday welfare and the cultural life of the workers in the given enterprise. The Rules also oblige factory Party organisations to hear at their meetings reports by the management concerning the fulfilment of economic plans and about conditions in the given enterprise and to take measures directed towards the successful carrying through of the tasks set for the enterprise by the Party and the Government.

At present, **the organisation of labour emulation in the factories—the main method of building Socialist society**, as is proved by the great experience of the Soviet Union,—is in the forefront of the Party's struggle for higher labour productivity. In this field we already have considerable achievements to our credit. Labour emulation, initiated three years ago by the miner, Comrade Pstrowswki, has developed, thanks to the daily mass political work of the Party organisations, into a nation-wide movement which now

embraces considerably more than half of all industrial workers. To-day there is not a single factory, not a single plant in Poland where workers are not participating in the emulation movement. The emulation movement has developed on a particularly large scale in the metallurgical, chemical and leather industries. At the beginning of the fourth quarter of 1949, 79.2 per cent of all workers in the metallurgical industry were taking part in emulation; in the chemical industry 74.7 per cent, and 77.9 per cent in the leather industry.

Together with a rapid development in the scale of the emulation movement, Party organisations are enriching its form and content. Parallel with individual and collective emulation for the overfulfilment of norms and output targets, **emulation to secure high grade output is now steadily gaining in extent** (particularly in the textile industry), as well as that for the rational and economic use of raw materials and technical materials and for a more rapid turnover of circulating capital. Among other new methods of securing increased productivity, that of erecting walls by brigades of building workers, initiated by Comrade Kraiewski—and also that of accelerated steel smelting on the model of Soviet innovators—are particularly widely applied.

Quick cutting of metal by the method used by Bortkevich the Soviet stakhanovite and first applied by Comrade Matela, worker in the Stalin works in Poznan, is increasingly gaining ground in metal working plants.

In the struggle for higher labour productivity **the movement of worker inventors and rationalisers** has come into being which expresses itself organisationally in rationalisation clubs formed at the enterprises. These clubs now embrace nearly 10,000 workers and technical personnel. They greatly help worker inventors in working out the technical side of their suggestions, simultaneously deepening their scientific and technical knowledge.

However, the successes achieved in developing the emulation movement do not mean that this movement can be considered as having fully matured. There are still many mistakes and shortcomings. Of these the most widespread are a striving for records and only a formal participation in the movement. It happens that when joining the emulation movement, workers do not assume any concrete output obligations, and he who achieves the best results—even if they are far below his possibilities and below results achieved earlier—is considered the victor in the emulation. It happens also that having once achieved high production results a worker taking part in the emulation thinks he has fulfilled his obligations, although his average productivity and quality of output are far from satisfactory.

These facts show that the essence of Socialist emulation is not sufficiently understood—the task of which is neither a mechanical summarising of results nor individual records, but a **steady growth in the productivity and skill of labour which are secured by means of widespread mutual assistance among those taking part in the emulation.**

Lack of a systematic analysis and control of the progress of emulation constitutes a weak aspect in the work of many Party organisations. Developing political work in the enterprises, the Party organisations have learned to popularise the idea of emulation among the masses, to indicate the most important task at the given moment and to inspire workers to fulfil this task. But not all Party organisations by a long way, are able to furnish daily guidance to the movement, to help the people who are participating. One of the main reasons for this is the insufficient daily contact between the Party and the trade union organisations. Certain Party organisations often either substitute the trade unions by taking upon themselves the direct job of guiding emulation or completely lose touch with the direction of the movement, leaving it wholly to the trade

unions.

Despite these shortcomings the Party organisations are, undoubtedly, organisers and political leaders of the workers in labour emulation, increasingly raising this movement to a higher level. This is proved, for example, by **the movement for long-term output obligations** which aims to consolidate the high labour productivity and quality of production already achieved. This movement which was initiated by the coalminer, Comrade Markiewka, has found hundreds and thousands of adherents both in the coal and other branches of industry. The number of enterprises where, due to the initiative of the Party organisations, thousands and thousands of workers are following up the initiative of Comrade Markiewka, is steadily growing.

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The Party organisations are displaying ever greater initiative and resourcefulness in the matter of finding hitherto unutilised production reserves and in making use of existing resources. When it became clear last year that the cement industry (despite the fact that it fulfilled its plan) would not be able to meet the growing demands of construction, the Central Committee of the Party called a meeting of representatives of Party organisations in the cement factories. This meeting established that although it appeared that all the productive possibilities of each individual factory had been tapped, nevertheless, it was possible to raise production because some of the factories had not used the productive capacity of cement mills to the full, due to insufficient capacity of ovens, while other factories showed a reverse situation. The meeting insisted that cement enterprises should co-ordinate their work in such a way that those factories unable themselves to grind clinker should send it for grinding to other factories.

This made it possible to increase output of cement by more than a quarter of a million tons a year.

Another example: the Party organisation in the Tomaszow artificial silk factory set the task of increasing output without fail and of exceeding the plan. Discussion of this question by the factory Party committee showed that output could be raised by reducing the time for repairing machines and equipment. After due consideration the Party committee suggested that the management should work out a method of speeding-up repair work. A group of activists suggested that part of the repair work be done during working hours, without stopping the machinery. This proposal was discussed in detail at a meeting of the Party organisation and found correct. Its application enabled the factory to reduce idle time caused by repair work from 22 days to 18 hours, thus considerably increasing its output. Speedy repair work is now being made obligatory at all enterprises.

Many other examples could be quoted where the Party organisations reveal and use the production reserves of a given enterprise.

The struggle waged by the Party organisations for plan fulfilment is still often greatly hampered by insufficient technical knowledge on the part of Party activists, and by insufficient acquaintance with the economy of the enterprise. Not all Party organisations sufficiently take part in the work of drafting production plans and in discussing reports submitted by the management. Many, until now have only used this instrument formally, without making critical analyses of these reports and without taking any concrete decisions on the basis of them, decisions which would provide guidance for the Party members and for a factory group in the struggle to obtain better work.

One of the most important methods of finding and using productive reserves by Party organisations are the **production**

conferences which enable workers to criticise defects and make suggestions aimed at improving the work of enterprises. Party organisations fully realise the significance of such meetings which have now become a regular feature in all branches of industry, in all the main enterprises. However, production meetings are not always correctly organised. Sometimes the agenda of these meetings is either overloaded or of too general a nature and is too involved and goes beyond the immediate interests of workers—because such meetings are held usually on an all-factory scale and not at departmental level. Another reason is that some Party organisations do not systematically prepare for such meetings, leaving this job wholly to the trade union or to the management.

The Party leadership, with the aim of eliminating such distortions in the production conferences, has urged the Party organisations in the factories to devote more attention to them, to make the subjects discussed more concrete and, above all, to cease the practice of meetings being organised by the factory management.

Fortified by these directives, the factory organisations of the Polish United Workers' Party will be able to get closer to production matters and, developing political work among the masses and also the criticism and initiative of workers, will even more successfully unfold production reserves at the enterprises, and help to achieve new successes in the matter of fulfilling and over-fulfilling the plan.

BILL OF RAMPANT WARMONGERS

American multi-millionaires are openly preparing to unleash a new world war. To pave the way for war and to suppress the growing peace movement among the American people, they are speeding up the fascisation of the country.

The so-called Mundt Bill, recently ratified by the Judicial Commission of the U.S. Senate, is another link in the policy of the fascisation of the U.S. pursued by the rampant American warmongers.

According to this Bill, all members of the Communist Party and of other progressive organisations must register with the Department of Justice. Those who fail to comply with this demand are liable to a long term of imprisonment. Any U.S. citizen found to be in disagreement with government policy and, thus liable to be charged as being “subversive” is in danger of a ten-year term of Imprisonment and a 10,000 dollar fine. For the purpose of discovering individuals and organisations engaged in “subversive activities” the Bill provides for the setting up of a special council with unlimited powers.

A simple enumeration of the main clauses of the Mundt Bill shows what it is aimed at. This is a Bill designed to install fascism in America, as Marcantonio, Chairman of the American Labour Party, declared.

The statement issued by the Congress for Civil Rights points out that according to the provisions of the Mundt Bill the struggle for peace, will become un-American activity punishable as a crime. The statement continues by saying that a prison sentence ranging from two to five years faces any priest who insists that the atom bomb be outlawed, or any trade unionist fighting for higher wages or the millions of Negro

citizens demanding full civil liberties and human rights for themselves.

Through the medium of the Mundt Bill the American warmongers seek to outlaw the Communist Party, the people fighting for peace and democracy; to jail, those who disagree with the aggressive policy of the Wall Street businessmen.

As is known, this is not the first time the Mundt Bill has made its appearance. It was submitted some two years back. But at that time the pressure of democratic forces in the U.S. prevented the passage of the Bill. Today, reactionary rulers of the U.S. have once again placed. the Mundt Bill on the order of the day.

What is the reason for it? Above all, the animal fear of the warmongers in face of the growing resistance of, the people, to the expansionist policy of the, U.S. ruling circles. American multi-millionaires and their puppets in the government are afraid that ordinary people in America will refuse to fight for the profits of Wall Street magnates. The aim of the fascist Mundt Bill is to force the U.S. working people to submit to the will of the warmongers. They will not, however, be able to suppress the desire of the working people of America for peace. This is proved by the powerful movement of protest that has developed in the United States against this second version of the Mundt Bill. The Communist Party of the U.S. the American Labour Party, the Progressive Party. the National Association For the Welfare of the Coloured Population, the Congress for Civil Rights, and other progressive organisations, along with millions of American trade unionists are vigorously protesting against the adoption of the fascist Mundt Bill by the American Senate.

In its call the National Committee of the U.S. Communist Party declares that the Mundt Bill constitutes an ultimatum to the American people aimed at making them support the instigators of a new war. The National Committee also points

out that no matter whether the Mundt Bill is passed or not the struggle for peace and freedom, for economic security and for Socialism will continue. We, Communists, our Party of the working class, says the National Committee call, will be in the vanguard of this struggle.

No Bills by Mundt and other reactionaries will enable the warmongers in the U.S. and the Marshallised countries to halt the powerful movement of the peoples in defence of peace and democracy. The mighty camp of the partisans of peace will frustrate the criminal designs of the rampant imperialists.

J. SMITH

PREPARING FOR MAY DAY

With great enthusiasm and with new victories to record in the struggle for the fulfilment and the overfulfilling of the State Plan the working people of Rumania are preparing for May Day.

With the advent of the spring the country has become one great building site. More and more factories, educational establishments, hospitals and dwelling houses for workers are being built. At the iron and steel works in Hunedoara a new blast furnace and an open-hearth furnace were brought into operation. Foundrymen at this plant made the first smelt in this open-hearth furnace eight days before the scheduled date.

A hydro-power station which will supply the Resita metallurgical combine with electric energy is being built in the mountains near Valiug in the Caras area. Two new spinning mills have been built in Jassy and in Botosani. On the arid plain of Dobrogea thousands of people are working on the construction of the Danube-Black Sea Canal.

The construction of "Scanteia" House, the largest poly-graphic and publishing enterprise in the country, has begun in Bucharest.

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SOLICITUDE FOR THE HEALTH OF WORKING PEOPLE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Steady improvement in the living and cultural conditions of the working people in the People's Democratic Czechoslovakia has brought about an increase in population. Whereas in 1937, only 14 children were on an average, born per thousand of the population, in 1949 the number of births reached 22.1. The mortality rate has declined considerably and the average duration of life has lengthened: men (compared with 1929-1932) from 53.7 years to 61.6 years; women from 57.3 to 65.5 years.

A factor contributing to the increase in population is the better care bestowed on public health. The budget of the Ministry of Health, which last year amounted to 6,625 million crowns, will be increased this year by an additional 990 million crowns.

WORKING PEOPLE IN WESTERN GERMANY REFUSE TO WORK FOR WAR

Hamburg dockers have declared: “We will not unload American or any other war materials in the ports of Western Germany.” Stevedores in Bremen supported this decision and refused to unload American tanks which arrived there. The job had to be done by American troops.

At their conference in Gevelsberg, West-German railwaymen decided not to transport war materials by German railways. This decision was backed by representatives of West-German river transport workers who held a peace meeting in Bremen.

High Commissioners and their henchmen are seriously alarmed at the determination of working people in Western Germany to uphold the cause of peace. Because of this urgent measures are being taken in Hamburg to recruit “displaced persons” and the unemployed for special strike-breaking detachments which are trained, alongside British troops, to unload war materials.

The Hamburg dockers’ trade union committee has sent a letter to the dockers’ trade union committee in Stralsund, (German Democratic Republic), proposing to send a delegation to Stralsund to establish contact in the struggle for peace and to study the experience of peaceful construction in the German Democratic Republic.

PRICE INCREASES IN AUSTRIA

The Austrian Economic Research Institute reports that during 1949 prices in Austria increased an average five-fold compared with pre-war. Price increases are steadily rising and threaten to reach catastrophic proportions.

Prices of textile goods have increased from January 1st an average of 30 per cent; leather non-fanned goods by over 100 per cent; other leather goods by 30 to 50 per cent; ironmongery, 60 per cent; domestic utensils, 20 to 30 per cent; rubber articles, 40 per cent and coal for industry by 20 per cent.

The conditions of the workers will be worsened on July 1, when rents go up by 72 per cent.

IN BRIEF

* **Ninety per cent of Peking students**, emulating the People's Liberation Army in China have volunteered to undertake productive work. They have obtained 200 acres of land and the Municipal Government is granting them loans for seeds, implements and fertilizers.

* **British occupation authorities** are building a large shooting range in the Teutoburger forests (Western Germany). Because of this, the population of a number of villages is being moved and valuable forests cut down. Water-supplies for the towns of Detmold and Bielefeld, which have their source in the vicinity of the new firing ground, are endangered.

* **The number of unemployed in Austria** has doubled (from 100 thousand to 200 thousand) in 1950 compared with 1949.

* **Eighteen thousand South Wales miners**, backed by Llanelly steel and tinplate workers and many trades councils throughout Britain have sent renewed protests to Athens demanding that the Greek fascists free Tony Ambatielos and the other Greek trade union leaders under sentence of death.

* **Under Kuomintang control rickshaw drivers, in Peking rose to more than 30,000.** Under the present scheme 400 are leaving Peking daily to take up agricultural production work. The government is providing the migrants with land and grants for houses, grain, draught animals and farm implements.

MR. DOLLAR AND HIS BODYGUARD.

Drawing by Novak



POLITICAL NOTES

FOUL FALSIFICATION OF THE WILL OF THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE

The police-staged “elections” to the Yugoslav Skupshtina on March 26 revealed once more the real countenance of the fascist Tito-Rankovic clique to the people of Yugoslavia. The election campaign and the actual elections fully demonstrated the real meaning of the demagogy of Tito, Djilas and Rankovic about “democracy” and “equality”. The elections in Yugoslavia, held under conditions of unbridled fascist demagogy, under conditions of a bloodthirsty gestapo terror, were a monstrous falsification of the will of the people of Yugoslavia. Thousands more Yugoslav patriots and fighters for the freedom and independence of their country were thrown into prisons and concentration camps and thus kept away from the voting booths. To ensure voting the Titoites mobilised the entire police machine—the so-called “Communist Party of Yugoslavia”, the State Security Service and the police—and issued a document certifying participation in voting. Without this document people are refused employment, evicted from their homes, deprived of ration cards and, in short, forfeit the right to live.

On the eve of the elections and on polling day, fascist thugs at Zagreb, Belgrade and elsewhere organised, under police protection demonstrations outside polling booths, threatening all who would not vote for the anti-Soviet policy of the Yugoslav rulers, for the fascist Tito-Rankovic regime. To secure “order” during polling, police and Rankovic’s janissaries as well as troops and special forces, were held in readiness and posted in the more “troublesome” districts.

Having no confidence in the successful outcome of the elections, the Titoites granted voting rights to 135,000 people deprived of the franchise for crimes committed during the German-fascist occupation. Prior to polling day some 7,000 inveterate war criminals were released long before their time.

The secrecy of the ballot was crudely violated everywhere. At polling booths State Security Service agents made a note of every one who voted against the candidates. But despite the fact that everyone who voted against was in danger of bloody reprisals even the official returns show that there were not a few electors who courageously voted against the Titoite-American candidates of the so-called "Popular Front". Even in Belgrade, the headquarters of the Yugoslav fascists, approximately 7 per cent of the electorate voted against the candidates of the "Popular Front". According to published figures for March 28th, in 18 districts of Serbia, from 5 to 13 per cent voted against the candidates to the Union Veche and in 22 districts against the candidates to the Veche of Nationalities. In other places the percentages was even higher. Thus in the fourth sector of Ljubljana (Slovenia) out of every hundred electors 14 voted against the Titoite candidates, in Senta (Serbia) 15, in Sombor (Serbia) 19. In the first sector of Subbotica 25 per cent of the electorate voted against the Tito clique, and in the third sector, 30 per cent!

The Titoite report that the candidates of the Titoite "Popular Front" polled "nearly a hundred per cent" of the votes in Montenegro, Kolasin, Bjelo Polje and other regions at Sarajevo, where repressions against the Communist-internationalists and Yugoslav patriots were most marked; at Rijeka, where the dockers and workers in the shipbuilding yards have, on more than one occasion, protested against unbridled exploitation; in Dalmatia and in Drvar—where, as Tito himself has admitted, the population is starving—this report is a gross falsification.

Families of the one hundred thousand Yugoslav patriots incarcerated in prisons and concentration camps; the four-hundred thousands workers and employees who, as Tito himself admitted, refused to work in slave conditions in the mines and in industry; hundreds of thousands of peasants who, like serfs, are dependent on the kulaks and tens of thousands of young men and women serving time in the slave-labour camps—they voted against the fascist dictatorship of the Tito clique.

Candidates to the so-called “People’s Skupshtina”, for whom the fascists forced the people of Yugoslavia to vote, have been exposed as henchmen of the Tito-Rankovic clique. The people of Yugoslavia have no faith in these puppets, they regard them as their enemies. In the conditions of the fascist Tito-Rankovic regime, the “People’s Skupshtina” is a foul weapon designed to deceive the people, to create the impression of “democracy” in Yugoslavia.

Of the former Skapshtina the State Security Service arrested, despite their immunity, nearly one-third of the deputies—genuine representatives of the people—two ministers of the federal Government and twenty ministers of the Republican governments. The former Skupshtina was transformed into a docile tool which approved every crime perpetrated by the Titoite clique against the people of Yugoslavia.

No wonder these falsified elections were hailed by the American and British radio and by the bourgeois press which alleged that the system of nominating candidates and of polling at the March 26th “elections” was the beginning of genuine democracy”. The American gangsters, hardened “experts” in ballot-manipulations and illegalities, welcomed the “success” of Tito—their trainee and servant.

The revolutionary forces in the country used the elections for exposing the treacherous policy of the fascist government,

for consolidating their forces in the struggle for the liberation of Yugoslavia. No falsification of election returns can conceal the hatred of the people of Yugoslavia for the Tito-Rankovic clique, can conceal the growing movement of resistance, the shaky position of the fascist dictatorship which relies exclusively on force of arms and the assistance of the Anglo-American imperialists.

The true attitude of the people of Yugoslavia to the elections was revealed by the radio-station of the Yugoslav revolutionary emigrants which, in a recent broadcast, declared: "The election' returns are a foul falsification of the will of the people of Yugoslavia. The people of Yugoslavia regard these elections as invalid, and the People's Skupshtina—which does not contain a single real representative of the people—is unlawful."

Jan MAREK

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