

Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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LENINISM AND THE STRUGGLE OF PEOPLES FOR PEACE

Eighty years ago, on April 22, 1870, there was born in Russia, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the brilliant continuator of the cause of Marx and Engels, the founder of the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet State, the inspirer and organiser of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the leader and teacher of the working people of all countries.

There is not a single sphere in the theory and practice of the struggle of the working class which Lenin did not creatively enrich with new, great ideas. The philosophy of revolutionary Marxism—dialectical and historical materialism, political economy, history, the doctrine of the dictatorship of the proletariat and of the Party were further developed in the works of Lenin. Lenin, the most loyal and consistent disciple of Marx and Engels, defending and restoring the revolutionary content of Marxism against opportunist distortions, at the same time creatively developed it in the new conditions, in the conditions of imperialism and proletarian revolution. Lenin boldly advanced and worked out the new problems of a theoretical, political and tactical nature set by life. These relate, above all, to the further development of the teaching on the dictatorship of the proletariat, the new theory of proletarian revolution, the teaching of the possibility of the victory of Socialism in one country, the principles of the militant Marxist Party of a new type, alliance of the working class and the working peasantry, and imperialism as the last stage of capitalism.

All the successes of the Soviet Union and of the international revolutionary movement are based on the granite

foundation of Leninism. The teachings of Lenin, developed by Comrade Stalin, like a powerful searchlight, illuminate the further path of struggle of the working people for peace, democracy and Socialism. In the circumstances of the present situation, and the stress laid on the struggle for peace as the central task of the Communist Parties, the Leninist theses concerning war and peace are of the very greatest significance.

The Great October Socialist Revolution and the victory of Socialism in the U.S.S.R constitute the genuine triumph of Leninism. The one the most important conditions of this theory was the wise Lenin-Stalin foreign policy which ensured for a long period the peaceful development of the U.S.S.R., and which proclaimed the principle of the peaceful co-existence of the two systems.

In an interview in April 1947, with Harold Stassen, prominent figure in the Republican Party in the U.S., Comrade Stalin said: "The idea of co-operation between the two systems was first propounded by Lenin. Lenin is our teacher, and we Soviet people are Lenin's disciples. We have never departed and will not depart from Lenin's precepts."

On the morrow of the October Revolution Lenin proclaimed the peace policy of Soviet Power. Soviet power was born and developed in a consolidated struggle for peace. This has deep roots. Socialism, which replaces capitalism, develop without predatory wars which are excluded by the very nature of the power of the working class; Socialism, which builds its economy along planned lines, which abolishes exploitation, national oppression, which raises the living standards and the cultural level of all peoples, is not in need of foreign territories. To create new social relations the working class which has taken power into its hands, needs peace. Lenin had this in mind when he said that "having embarked upon our peaceful construction we shall do our utmost to continue it without interruption". In 1919, Lenin wrote: "The Russian

Socialists Federative Soviet Republic desires to live in peace with all nations and to concentrate its efforts on internal construction... on the basis of the Soviet system”.

Comrade Stalin, guiding Soviet foreign policy, has always adhered to the Lenin principle of the peaceful co-existence of the two systems. As far back as 1927, Comrade Stalin pointed out: “The basis of our relations with capitalist countries consists in recognising the co-existence of two opposing systems. Practice has fully justified this”. In an interview with Roy Howard in 1936, Comrade Stalin declared once more that the different systems existing in the U.S.S.R. and in the U.S. could peacefully co-exist and compete. Finally, in 1948, J. V. Stalin replying to Henry Wallace’s open letter wrote: “... The Government for the U.S.S.R. is of the opinion that despite differences in the economic systems and ideology, the co-existence of these systems and the peaceful settlement of differences between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. are not only possible, they are absolutely necessary in the interests of universal peace”.

These clear and definite words of Comrade Stalin cannot be concealed from the peoples, the more so since the foreign policy of the Soviet Union is the best proof of the loyalty of the U.S.S.R. to the cause of peace. The struggle of the Soviet Union in the twenties against the aggressive plans of Curzon and Poincaré, and in the thirties for collective security, against the aggression of the “axis” States and for an all-round maximum reduction in armaments, won for the first Socialist State the affection and gratitude of all sincere people. The word of the Soviet Union is never at variance with its action. The foreign policy of the U.S.S.R. was and remains the policy of defending small nations of supporting those who suffer from imperialist expansion.

Fundamentally different is the policy pursued by the Anglo-American imperialists. The most outspoken of them do

not even conceal their aggressive character.

The notorious Bernard Baruch, one of those who suggests “ideas” to Mr. Truman, told New York students point blank that peace seems wonderful during the savagery of war, but becomes almost hateful when war is over.

The imperialists have subordinated all their feverish activities in economic, political and ideological affairs to the preparation of a new war; they are concocting aggressive blocs, whipping up a war psychosis, establishing naval and air bases and are frantically arming. In his writings on imperialism, Lenin showed very clearly the roots of such an aggressive policy, contained in the very nature of decaying monopoly capitalism, when a handful of magnates seek for complete omnipotence and become frantic for profits. It is quite clear that the aggressive policy of the U.S. rulers to-day and that of their Marshallised puppets arises not from the interests of the broad mass of the people, but corresponds to the strivings of Wall’ Street which has lost all faith in the internal potential possibilities of its system; which is stricken with alarm by the oncoming crisis and which is looking for a way out along the path of seizure of foreign territories, of enslaving peoples and establishing its world domination.

Everything that the imperialists are doing to-day is directed towards disrupting peace, towards unleashing a new war. The refusal to conclude the Pact of Peace proposed by the U.S.S.R., frustrating the signing of peace agreements with Germany and Japan; the transformation of Western Germany and Japan into preserves of fascism; the enslaving “Marshall Plan”; the organisation of counter-revolutionary conspiracies in the People’s Democracies; support for the espionage Tito clique which seized power in Yugoslavia; fabulous growth in the profits of monopolies waxing rich through the armament drive; the encroachment upon the vital elementary rights and democratic liberties of the masses of the people—all these are

the links in one and the same chain—the preparation for a third world war.

The Soviet Union is the main obstacle barring the way of the U.S. to world domination and to the unleashing of a new war. That is why the imperialists slander the U.S.S.R. in every possible way, because peaceful relations with the U.S.S.R. would make the present policy of the Churchills and Achesons pointless. The Lenin-Stalin peace policy of the U.S.S.R., diametrically opposed to the aggressive policy of the Anglo-American imperialists, is becoming an ever more powerful factor in preserving peace.

Leninism declares openly that war is the inevitable concomitant of imperialism. But at the same time, Leninism believes that in present conditions it is possible to avert war. This does not mean that Communists rely on the wisdom and benevolence of the imperialists. Communists take into account, above all, the real balance of forces in the international arena and the potential capacity of the camp of peace and democracy. The Soviet Union emerged from World War Two more powerful and consolidated with its might steadily growing, while the destruction of fascism weakened the imperialist front as a whole. As a result of the victory of the U.S.S.R. in World War Two, the imperialist front has been pierced on new sectors and under the banner of Leninism, Socialist construction has developed in the People's Democracies where, instead of capitalism which gives rise to war, Socialism, which fights for peace is forging ahead. Of immense historic significance is the Chinese Revolution which liberated 475 million people from the imperialist yoke and which marked a new victorious stage in the national-liberation struggle in the East.

For many years after the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Soviet Union, as a State, was alone in supporting peace. Now the situation has changed radically. The firm friendship of the People's Democratic States based on

fraternal alliance with the U.S.S.R. and on its disinterested help and united by a common aim, by the ideology of Marxism-Leninism, has become a mighty factor for peace.

The struggle for the cause of peace is headed by the Communist Parties whose influence and strength, as a result of the selfless effort of the Communists during World War Two and as a result of their heroic struggle for the interests of the people, have increased manifold.

While before World War Two there was no organised peace movement, there is now such a movement. A year has passed since the World Peace Congress. The peoples of all countries and all continents, millions of people of good will, are now taking part in the peace movement. The ceaseless struggle of the Soviet Union, of the People's Democracies and the Communist Parties against the instigators of war is daily meeting with ever greater support from the broad masses in all countries. Peace is being consolidated by the labour of Soviet people who are building Communism; by the building of Socialism in all the People's Democracies; by the national liberation struggle of the colonial peoples which is undermining the chief hinterland of imperialism; by exposing the Right Socialist renegades; by consolidating the unity of the ranks of the working class and by the active struggle of the working people in the capitalist countries against the instigators of a new war.

But, as Lenin taught, it would be fatal to the cause of peace if we were to remain content with successes achieved and to rest on our laurels. The imperialists are not sleeping! The more hopeless their unjust cause becomes, the more reckless they behave. Only the utmost vigilance of the peoples and their firm resolve to put all their strength and means into active struggle for peace can smash the criminal plans of the instigators of a new war. In the final analysis it depends on the peoples whether war will or will not be!

Lenin and Stalin teach that the possibility of establishing peace must be made a reality by the active, organised struggle of all those who hate war. Lenin's brilliant ideas about the work of the Communist Parties, which he expressed at Congresses of the Communist International and in his famous work " 'Left Wing' Communism, an Infantile Disorder", form the basis of the strategy and tactics of the working class movement in the capitalist countries. Do not fear the imperialists—they are weaker than we are! Resolutely draw into the common struggle for peace the broadest sections of the population in all countries, because war threatens all honest people! Bring all organisational levers into action, skilfully combine them because the strength of the working class lies in organisation. Such a mass, powerful movement as the peace movement is, cannot be left to drift. Drift and disorganisation in the struggle for peace signify, in the final analysis, submission to the pseudo-theory of the inevitability of war. Expose the Right Socialist renegades as Lenin exposed them, for they are now the main support of imperialism in the working class movement. Counter the misanthropic propaganda of the aggressors by exposing the designs of the warmongers for, as Lenin taught, the imperialists, as a rule, prepare war in deep secrecy. Combine the struggle for national independence, against economic and political enslavement with the struggle for peace, since American imperialism, preparing war, is enslaving many countries. Combine the struggle for the everyday demands of the working class with the struggle for peace, since in preparing war the imperialists place the main burden of the swollen war budgets on the shoulders of the working people. Combine the struggle for democratic liberties with the struggle for peace, since the preparations for war in the capitalist countries are accompanied by the growth of fascism, militarism, by "super-foul" laws and terror. Always remember, and base work on the fact that, under present

conditions, the struggle for peace is the central task of the Communist Parties.

Lenin taught us to fight for the cause of the people with all passion and consistency, to spare neither strength nor energy in upholding this cause. The Communist Parties will, in the future also remain loyal to Lenin's behests, they will raise still higher the great invincible banner of Leninism on which is inscribed: "Peace to the nations! A free and happy life for the working people!"

At the head of the camp of peace and democracy stands the great Stalin—loyal companion-in-arms and brilliant continuer of Lenin's cause. The peoples of the world see in Comrade Stalin their beloved leader and teacher. All honest people link their hopes of preserving world peace with Stalin's name: Stalin has roused in their hearts the confidence that peace can be saved, provided it is resolutely and, with ever increasing energy, upheld by the broadest sections of all peoples.

Long live the great invincible banner of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin!

LECTURES AND TALKS ON LENIN IN POLAND

Widespread preparations by the working people of Poland to celebrate the 80th year since V. I. Lenin's birth are underway in Poland.

Lectures and talks will be held and films about Lenin will be shown in towns, workers' clubs, houses of culture and in Party schools.

The Cracow People's Council decided to open a V. I. Lenin museum in the city, where all documents and relics connected with V. I. Lenin's sojourn in Cracow will be on display.

The entire Party press carries articles dedicated to the Lenin birthday.

Volume I of V. I. Lenin's Selected Works in Polish is now in print and also a collection of Lenin articles translated into Polish for the first time. A symposium, "V. I. Lenin on May Day", has already been issued.

VLADIMIR ILYICH LENIN



VLADIMIR ILYICH LENIN

PEOPLES OF WORLD SUPPORT APPEAL OF PERMANENT COMMITTEE, WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

POLAND

The peace movement in Poland is assuming the character of an all-peoples movement. The number of factory, village and regional peace committees, as well as the work of these committees is growing daily.

In the Olsztyn province 17 area and 100 regional peace committees have been formed and a considerable number more in villages, schools and factories. Following the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, mass meetings were held throughout the Olsztyn province attended by nearly, 140,000 people who unanimously endorsed the appeal.

In all other provinces the peace committees are also increasing the range of their activities. Preparations to collect signatures for the appeal to prohibit the atomic weapon are being made everywhere. According to preliminary estimates, the number of active members of the peace movement taking part in the campaign for signatures exceeds 500,000.

At its meeting the Polish National Peace Committee heard and approved the report of the Polish delegation to the Stockholm session, and outlined a number of measures to extend and intensify the movement of the partisans of peace in Poland.

The National Committee agreed to a Manifesto addressed to all Polish men and women, to workers, peasants, intellectuals, scientists, artists, teachers and clergy, students and pupils, artisans and shop-keepers and to Party and non-

Party people. It calls upon all citizens to sign the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress for the prohibition of the atomic weapon.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

More and more scientists are joining the appeal issued by the rectors of all higher schools in Czechoslovakia calling for the prohibition of the atomic weapon. This appeal set in motion the campaign for signatures by means of which the Czechoslovak people will express their determination to defend peace.

The May Day celebration and the celebration of the 5th anniversary of liberation of Czechoslovakia from Hitler enslavement by the Soviet Army will be of great mobilising significance for collecting signatures for the appeal of the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress. The celebrations will be held under the slogan "For Peace, the Homeland and Socialism!"

GERMANY

A campaign for signatures to the appeal for the prohibition of the atomic weapon is underway throughout Germany. The Board of the Free German Trade Unions uniting five million members has decided to take an active part in the campaign.

Despite the draconic measures by the occupation authorities, the collection of signatures in Western Germany and in Western Berlin, which began on April 9, is going ahead successfully. More than 100,000 signatures were obtained in the first few days. In Furth (Bavaria) alone, 15,000 signatures

were collected.

Over half the workers in the coalmines and factories in North Rhine-Westphalia have already signed the Stockholm appeal.

CUBA

A wide campaign for signatures in support of the appeal for the prohibition of the atomic weapon is now under way throughout the country. The campaign is led by the All-Cuba Committee of Struggle for Peace and Democracy. The Democratic Federation of Cuban Women is also actively participating in the campaign.

During the first few days thousands of signatures were obtained. The Popular Socialist Party addressed a special call to the population in which it advanced the slogan: "There should not be a single Cuban who does not sign for peace!"

FRANCE

In France the campaign for signatures to the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress is developing on a wide scale. Over a million questionnaires have been distributed so far. In many departments the questionnaires are being issued by the local democratic-organisations. The entire personnel and management of the arms factory in Levallois (Seine Department) have signed the appeal.

On April 16 the Council of the Fighters for Peace and Freedom organisation in Romainville collected over a thousand signatures. The Councils of the Fighters for Peace and Freedom organisations in Vitry (Seine Department), Eragny-sur-Oise,

etc. were among the first to sign the Stockholm appeal. The appeal was also approved by the meeting of mayors in the Rhone Department. Prominent personalities—Socialist deputies, Catholic and Protestant clergymen, writers, including Robert Merle, winner of the 1949 Goncourt, Prize and others—declared their support for the appeal.

BULGARIA

The campaign for signatures to the appeal of the Permanent Committee was initiated at a public meeting of the working people of Sofia on April 13. The meeting was convened by the National Peace Committee. Groups of activists are going from house to house in town and village, in factory and office. All the 754 employees of the Ministry of Post and Telegraph have signed the appeal. Tens of thousands of signatures were obtained in Sofia and in the provinces on the first day of the campaign.

INDIA

At their last meeting the All-India Peace Committee decided to celebrate the first anniversary of the World Peace Congress by turning the last week of April into a week of nation-wide demonstrations for peace. A part of the programme for this week will be the collection of 5 million signatures on the manifesto of the All-India Peace Conference by the 1st of May 1950.

INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF LENINISM. M. M. MITIN

In the nineties of last century, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, young, full of vitality and revolutionary inspiration, entered the arena of active political life in Russia. Since then Lenin's name has become the **symbol of a new era in the development of mankind**, symbol of the new world.

V. I. Lenin and **his friend, J. V. Stalin**, companion-in-arms and continuer of his cause, founded the great Bolshevik Party—the most powerful revolutionary party in history. V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin were the inspirers, and organisers of the Great October Socialist Revolution, founders of the first **Soviet Socialist State in the world**.

V. I. Lenin was the creator of Leninism. His brilliant writings enriched Marxist theory and carried it much further forward. All the events in the new historic epoch, dating from the end of the XIXth and the beginning of the XXth Century, were theoretically **comprehended and critically** analysed by V. I. Lenin from the standpoint of the interests of the working class and of its revolutionary struggle for the overthrow of capitalism.

Comrade Stalin, generalising the ideological legacy of Lenin, gave a classical definition of Leninism which has entered for ever into the theoretical treasure-house of scientific Communism. "Leninism", he wrote, "is Marxism of the era of imperialism and of the proletarian revolution. To be more exact, Leninism is the theory and tactics of the proletarian revolution in general, the theory and tactics of the dictatorship of the proletariat in particular".

In his writings devoted to the characterisation of Leninism, Comrade Stalin always stresses the unity and continuity in the teaching of Marx And Lenin and, at the same time, reveals in

all its aspects the wealth of new theoretical material contributed by Lenin in developing Marxist science. Comrade Stalin revealed the wide gulf, the radical difference in principle which distinguishes Leninism—the militant revolutionary theory aimed at overthrowing capitalism and building Communism—from the pseudo-Marxist, reformist, opportunist “theories” of the Second International, “theories” of preserving capitalism and saving it from destruction. Leninism grew in fierce, irreconcilable struggle against opportunism. Lenin and Stalin exposed fully and completely the pitiful physiognomy of the parties of the Second International, their ideological and organisational happiness, their servile worship of the allegedly omnipotent capitalism.

By the beginning of the XXth Century the centre of the world revolutionary movement had moved to Russia. In Russia a gigantic popular revolution maturing; Russia had the most revolutionary working class in the world and the peasantry appeared as an ally of the working class. Russia represented “the focus... of contradictions of imperialism.” (Stalin). It is but natural, therefore, that the leader and founder of the Bolshevik Party in Russia, V. I. Lenin, became the leader of the international proletariat.

The great historical service of J. Stalin to the world Communist movement consists in this, that he disclosed the entire **international significance of Leninism**. Stalin exposed the foul distorters of Leninism who sought to restrict Leninism only to the “framework of Russia”. The Kautskys and Bauers, Renners find Blums, Trotskyites and Bukharinites—this pack of the enemies of Leninism, fearing that Leninism would spread all over the world, tried in every way to present it as a “purely Russian and only Russian phenomenon.” Comrade Stalin showed that Leninism is an international phenomenon; that it is suitable for all countries and all continents. “Leninism,” he wrote, “is the international doctrine of the

proletarians of all lands, suitable and essential for all countries without exception, including the developed capitalist countries.”

Comrade Stalin wrote: “Do Lenin’s works, such as ‘Imperialism’, ‘State and Revolution’, ‘The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky,’ “‘Left Wing’ Communism, an Infantile Disorder’, etc., apply only to Russia and not to all imperialist countries in general? Is not Leninism the generalisation of the experience of the revolutionary movement of **all** countries? Are not the fundamentals of the theory and tactics of Leninism suitable, are they not essential for the proletarian parties of **all** countries? Was not Lenin right when he said that: ‘Bolshevism can serve as a model of tactics **for all**’? (Lenin, Selected Works, Vol. VII, p. 183). Was not Lenin right when he spoke of the ‘**international significance**’ of Soviet power and of the fundamentals of Bolshevik theory and tactics (Lenin, Selected Works, Vol. X, p. 58)”.

Such are the remarkable characterisations of the international significance of Leninism which have been fully confirmed in the course of the class struggle of the proletariat against capitalism. The ideas of Leninism are spreading on an ever greater scale throughout the world; they are gripping ever broader masses of the working people and are exerting an increasingly revolutionary, transforming influence on the entire course of history. The successes of Socialism in the Soviet Union, the successes of the People’s Democracies, the class struggle in the capitalist world—all fully confirm and prove the correctness of the great ideas of Leninism.

Leninism illuminates for the working class and the working people of capitalist countries the way out of bourgeois slavery, out of the bondage of exploitation; it equips the workers and peasants ideologically and inspires them for the victorious struggle for their rights, for their future.

For the peoples of the People’s Democracies, Leninism

illuminates the road towards Socialism; the road towards prosperity, towards a joyful and happy life. Utilising the unsurpassed experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) and guiding themselves by Marxist-Leninist theory, the Communist and Workers' Parties of the People's Democracies are successfully solving the tasks of building Socialism. The complex and difficult path traversed by the Bolshevik Party—the first Party in history to pave the way to Socialism, the path which is theoretically generalised in the Works of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin—now facilitates the onward movement towards Socialism by the Communist and the Workers' Parties of the People's Democracies.

Leninism is the true ideological instrument and compass for the Chinese Communists—the vanguard of the Chinese people. Under the guidance of the Chinese Communist Party and its outstanding leader, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great Chinese people have overthrown the foreign imperialist yoke, destroyed home reaction and are now straightening their powerful shoulders. They are moving forward at an accelerated rate. There can be no doubt that in the very near future the liberated, industrious Chinese people will show to the whole world such miracles of labour, discipline and organisation and will display such tremendous energy and talents suppressed for centuries, that the effect of all this on the further course of the whole struggle—against the imperialist camp will be immense.

The Communist Parties of all countries draw from Leninism their confidence in victory, their clarity of aim, their profound understanding of the internal and international situation and the correctness of their strategy and tactics.

The great law of our time is the growth and consolidation of the Communist Parties. The growth of Communism all over the world is not a casual phenomenon; it is connected with the epoch in which we live with the steady disintegration of capitalism, with the development and deepening of the class

struggle. There is no force which call now turn back the course of history and avert the inevitable doom of capitalism and its inevitable replacement by Socialism. Nor is there any force in the world which can halt the growth of Communism.

Lenin wrote: "Let the bourgeoisie rave, work itself into a frenzy... the bourgeoisie acts as all classes doomed by history have acted... In all cases and in all countries Communism is becoming steeled and is growing; its roofs are so deep that persecution neither weakens nor debilitates it; rather does it strengthen it." The leading cadres of the Communist Parties are growing, their ideological and political Marxist-Leninist training is increasing, their practical revolutionary experience is being steadily enriched; the ranks of the Communist Parties are increasing. The Communist Parties, true to the behests and teaching of Lenin, have grown strong both ideologically and organisationally. Whereas before the war the Communist Party of Italy had 58,000 members, at present it numbers 2,532,058 members; the Communist Party of France had 340,000 members, now it has 800,000 members; and the membership of the Communist Party of China rose from 20,000 in 1924 to 4,000,000 to-day. The Communist Parties in the People's Democracies have become a powerful guiding and directing force in these countries. Equipped with the experience of the Party of Lenin and Stalin they are successfully organising the building of Socialism. The ranks of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia increased from 80,000 before the war to 2,300,000 at present; the Polish United Workers' Party of 20,000 to 1,360,000; the Rumanian Workers' Party from 1,000 to 1,000,000; the Hungarian Workers' Party from 30,000 to 950,000 and the Bulgarian Communist Party from 25,000 to 442,000. All this is a guarantee of the coming new victories of Communism.

The more powerful the international Communist movement, the stronger Communism in the world, the more

striking the international significance of Leninism.

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Comrade Stalin showed that the **main thing in Leninism** is the teaching about the dictatorship of the proletariat and that the other components of Leninism—the peasant question, the national question, the teaching of the Party of the strategy and tactics of Leninism—must be regarded as following from and organically connected with this main teaching. In this way J. V. Stalin exposed, with all sharpness and irreconcilability, the lies of the enemies of Leninism who tried to present Leninism as a “peasant philosophy” and Lenin “a peasant philosopher”. Stalin showed that Leninism is the great proletarian ideology of our time; that the teaching about the dictatorship of the proletariat—without which the transition to Socialism is impossible—is the main thing in Leninism, its starting point, its foundation. The great Lenin-Stalin ideas about the dictatorship of the proletariat concern the People’s Democracies both directly and indirectly. As is known, the State system of people’s democracy constitutes one of the forms of proletarian dictatorship. Successfully carrying out the functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the system of people’s democracy leads to economic and cultural prosperity, to laying the foundations of Socialist society, to the construction of Socialism in these countries. The specific development of these countries cannot, in V. I. Lenin’s words, after the main thing namely, that without the dictatorship of the proletariat the transition to Socialism is impossible.

The transition from capitalism to Socialism, said V. I. Lenin, will bring forth a great variety of political forms, but the “essence will inevitably be the same: **the dictatorship of the proletariat.**”

What, according to Lenin, are the main principles of the

proletarian dictatorship?

The dictatorship of the proletariat, said Lenin, is not at all the end of the class struggle as some naive people imagined and as the enemies of Communism asserted. The dictatorship of the proletariat is the continuation of the class struggle, but in new forms. The dictatorship of the proletariat, Lenin said, is the class struggle of the victorious proletariat which has taken political power into its own hands, against the defeated but not yet destroyed, not yet vanished bourgeoisie, a bourgeoisie which still offers resistance. How true and accurate are these statements of V. I. Lenin! Not only the experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the U.S.S.R. but the experience already accumulated by the People's Democracies fully confirm the correctness of these ideas. In the People's Democracies the class struggle continues in new forms against the fiercely resisting bourgeois reactionary elements orientating themselves towards U.S. and British imperialists and receiving from them and their vile Titoite agents every possible assistance.

“The dictatorship of the proletariat,” wrote V. I. Lenin, “is a persistent struggle—bloody and bloodless, violent and peaceful, military and economic, educational and administrative—against the forces and traditions of the old society”.

How true are those statements in relation to the People's Democracies which have taken the path of building Socialism! In every sphere of their activities the Communist and Workers' Parties in these countries are meeting with the resistance of the forces and traditions of the old society, everywhere a struggle is raging between the old and the new—in economic construction, in the matter of inculcating a new, Socialist discipline in labour, in eliminating bureaucratism, in the attitude of disregard for the needs of the masses, in the matter of educating new pedagogical, administrative cadres, in the

matter of eliminating petty bourgeois habits and customs among millions and millions of people.

Guided by the teachings of Lenin and Stalin, the Communist Parties of these countries, successfully overcoming this resistance, are building a new life.

“The highest principle of the dictatorship,” Lenin pointed out, “is to preserve the alliance of the proletariat and the peasants, so that it might retain the leading role and State power.”

The dictatorship of the proletariat, as Lenin and Stalin teach, is a special form of alliance between the proletariat as the leading force and vanguard, and the numerous non-proletarian sections of the working people (the petty bourgeoisie, the peasantry and intelligentsia) for the complete suppression of bourgeois resistance, for the effective consolidation of Socialism. In all the People’s Democracies, the carrying out of these remarkable directives of Lenin and Stalin is a vital condition for the consolidation of Socialism. Without the alliance of the working class with the toiling peasantry on the basis of ensuring for the working class a leading role in this alliance, successful Socialist construction is impossible. All that stands in the way of this alliance, all that to a greater or lesser degree hinders or retards it, must be removed. Equipped with the Lenin-Stalin teaching of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Communist and Workers’ Parties in the People’s Democracies have at their disposal everything they need for a rapid advance towards Socialism.

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Leninism teaches that the economy of the People’s Democracies cannot for long rely on two bases, the Socialist system in industry and individual, small scale farming in the countryside. The experience of the Communist Party of the

Soviet Union (B) teaches that the creation of large-scale Socialist agriculture built on collective principles is a condition for the consolidation of Socialism and for the prospering of agriculture as such. That is why the Communist Parties in the People's Democracies, guided by Leninism, have taken the path of creating the necessary conditions for drawing in the peasantry en masse into co-operatives. However, the irreplaceable and great experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (B) teaches that in this there must be flexibility, a wise approach; that in the sphere of collectivisation the Lenin-Stalin principle of voluntary association must be followed consistently, that the mass of the peasants must learn through personal experience the advantages of large-scale Socialist farming.

On all basic questions of building Socialism the condition for success is **loyalty to Leninism**. Just as the great Bolshevik Party of the U.S.S.R., by its unswerving fidelity to Leninism, won success after success, victory after victory, so will all the other fraternal Communist Parties, loyal to Leninism, just as surely record historic achievements along their path.

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Lenin and Stalin elaborated the ideological, theoretical, organisational and tactical foundations of the militant Party of the working class, the Party which is able to lead the mass of the people, to take power into its hands, a Party capable of destroying capitalism and building Socialism. Lenin wrote: "Educating the worker's party, Marxism educates the vanguard of the proletariat which is capable of assuming power and of **leading all the people** towards Socialism, of directing and organising the new system, of being the teacher, guide and leader of all working people and the exploited in the matter of arranging their social life without the bourgeoisie and against

the bourgeoisie”.

Comrade Stalin, developing Lenin’s teaching about the Party, pointed out that the Bolshevik Party must wage irreconcilable struggle against all and every, even the slightest, deviation from Marxism-Leninism, it must safeguard the unity of its ranks, always and everywhere be closely linked with the broadest masses of the people and at the same time retain the “position of the leading force” (Stalin). The following Stalin’s concepts on the Bolshevik Party are filled with profound content. He wrote: “... the broad masses of non-Party workers regard our Party as **their** Party, as a Party **near** and **dear** to them, in whose expansion and consolidation they are vitally interested and to whose leadership they voluntarily entrust their destiny. It need hardly be proved that without these intangible moral threads which connect the Party with the non-Party masses, the Party could not have become the decisive force of its class.”

The great experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (B), the experience of Leninism teaches that only a **revolutionary Party, built on a Marxist-Leninist basis**, is capable of accomplishing the tasks confronting it. Only a Party that has been tempered in Leninist-Stalinist ideology, a Party, the cadres of which systematically and persistently master the theory of Leninism; only a Party, which on the model of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (B), safeguards its unity as the apple of the eye, mercilessly combats any deviation from the Marxist-Leninist line; only a Party which holds high the banner of proletarian internationalism and gives battle to all nationalist, cosmopolitan elements, sweeping them from its path; only a Party closely linked with the people’s masses, one that boldly and resolutely adheres in its entire work to the Leninist-Stalinist principle of criticism and self-criticism: only such a Party will be worthy of its noble mission and be able correctly, without serious errors, to solve its tasks.

Criticism and self-criticism is the law of development of the Marxist-Leninist Party, the permanently functioning and powerful means of educating and giving a Bolshevik tempering to the Party cadres. Self-criticism, teaches V. I. Lenin, is absolutely necessary for “every live and vital party.”

The greatness of Leninism is the fact that it elaborated the theory, strategy and tactics of the Communist Parties. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union (B) is the living embodiment of Lenin’s doctrine of the Party. In all its activities it is a model for Leninism in action. The more the Communist and Workers’ Parties the world over follow the example of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (B), study and master its unsurpassed experience—apply this experience in a creative way in the specific conditions under which they work, the greater will their successes be in the struggle for the cause of the work in class, the stronger will be the great front of peace, democracy and Socialism.

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Lenin made a fundamental analysis of imperialism as the last phase of capitalism. He called imperialism—moribund capitalism. He revealed completely all the ulcers of imperialism, its contradictions and pointed out the conditions of its inevitable doom. Events subsequent to the appearance of V. I. Lenin’s famous book imperialism fully confirm the correctness of Lenin’s words. The Great October Socialist Revolution, which opened a new era in the history of mankind, triumphed. In the U.S.S.R.—on one-sixth of the earth’s surface—a Socialist Society has been built and the gradual transition from Socialism to Communism is being carried out successfully. The People’s Democracies, in fraternal alliance with the U.S.S.R., and with its aid, are building Socialism in their countries. The victory of the Chinese people over the

foreign interventionists and home reaction has opened great prospects for them. The people of China are building a new, free life in fraternal union and eternal friendship with the peoples of the U.S.S.R. More than 800 million people have already been liberated from the imperialist yoke. The downfall of the capitalist system is inevitable. “The capitalists, the bourgeoisie”, wrote V. I. Lenin, “can, in the ‘best’ of cases for themselves, but delay the victory of Socialism in one or another country at the cost of exterminating more hundreds of thousands of workers and peasants. But save capitalism they, cannot.” Struggle against the Right Social Democrats—servile lackeys of capitalism, against the treacherous fascist Tito clique, is one of the most important tasks and the duty of Communist and Workers’ Parties in their common fight against the system of wage slavery.

Imperialism and unjust, aggressive wars are inseparable. It is natural, therefore, that the Communist Parties fighting against capitalism are, simultaneously, combating aggressive wars. Lenin and Stalin always championed peace among nations. One of the very first decrees of the Great October Socialist Revolution was the decree on peace. Throughout the entire existence of the Soviet State the struggle for peace was always one of the guiding principle of the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet Government. Lenin always stressed the possibility of a peaceful co-existence of the two systems, and of their peaceful competition. Lenin once said that: “the overwhelming majority of the world’s population approve our peace policy.” These words sound as if they had been written to-day.

The struggle of the Communists against war has nothing in common with the bourgeois hypocritical-pacifist denial of war in words in word and encouragement for the organisers and instigators of war in deed. The struggle of the Communists for peace, against the imperialist aggressors, has a militant character; it is linked with their entire struggle on behalf of the

working people against exploitation, oppression, poverty and unemployment.

Leninism is invincible. Under its banner the peoples will win complete victory over the exploiters, the victory of Communism!

ON THE EVE OF ANNIVERSARY OF THE 80th BIRTHDAY OF V. I. LENIN

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

All the people in Czechoslovakia are celebrating the 80th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin. During recent months Lenin's works have been studied by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia on a much wider scale and much more profoundly. Up to the present, sixteen volumes of the works of V. I. Lenin, totalling 1,300,000 copies, have been issued in Czech. Many of these have gone through three and four editions. A two-volume edition of Lenin's Selected Works has been issued in connection with the anniversary. The Socialist Academy has organised a series of lectures: "Lenin and Science".

RUMANIA

The Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party has taken a special decision in connection with the 80th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin.

An anniversary meeting will be held in Bucharest on April 21. The subject of the report at the meeting will be: "V. I. Lenin—the great teacher of the working people of the world; J. V. Stalin—the brilliant continuer of the cause of Lenin." Anniversary meetings will also be held on the same day in all district centres.

All exhibition—V. I. Lenin in Soviet painting—will be

opened on April 22. Films depicting the life and work of V. I. Lenin will be shown for a week in cinemas of the capital and in the provinces.

RUMANIAN PEASANTS STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

The Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress particularly emphasised the necessity of strengthening and extending the peace movement among the peasantry. The peace propaganda must embrace all sincere people irrespective of political convictions and religious belief.

In the Rumanian People's Republic the peasantry have long ago been drawn into active participation in the peace struggle. For instance, during last December some six million peasants attended lectures and talks on the subject of peace organised by rural cultural bodies. The Communist Party, Trade Unions, Union of Democratic Women, Union of Working Youth and the Ploughman's Front engage in systematic explanatory work in the countryside.

In the 17,200 Peace Committees, with a membership totalling 237,000, 112,000 are working peasants and representatives of the rural intelligentsia. Two thousand clergymen have been elected to the rural Peace Committees.

During the sowing campaign the Peace Committees advanced the slogan: "For a rich harvest, for peace many villages (for example in Halmeu, Satu Mare district in Bozna, Salaj district; Vales Rosie, Ilfov district) members of the Peace Committees were the first to begin field work.

The rural committees have realised the importance of vigilance in relation to the mischievous rumours about war spread by the kulaks. In many villages in the Bihor and Satu Mare districts, kulaks sabotaging the peace struggle were exposed in wall newspapers and at peasant meetings.

Industrial workers travel to the countryside on Sundays and help the rural Peace Committees in their work. In this way the

alliance of the workers and working peasants is steadily being strengthened in the struggle for peace.

Centre of attention at the moment in the work of the Peace Committees in Rumania, including the rural committees, is the collection of signatures for the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress. Tens of thousands at workers, peasants and intellectuals are signing daily, The General Confederation of Labour, Union for Working Youth, Union of Democratic Women, the Ploughman's Front and the millions-strong organisations of the various nationalities residing in Rumania, have likewise supported the appeal. The clergy have addressed their congregations calling on them to sign the appeal of the partisans of peace.

The working people of town and countryside in Rumania denounce monstrous imperialist war. The Rumanian people will fight for peace, for progress and culture.

Mihail SADOVEANU

Academician, member Permanent Committee of World Peace Congress, Chairman, Permanent Peace Committee of the Rumanian People's Republic.

PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party held on April 12-14th discussed the question of the struggle for peace, work and freedom and also discussed the report of the Congress of the Communist Youth Federation.

The report on the first item on the agenda was delivered by **Mauro Scoccimarro**.

The internal and international position of Italy in recent months said Scoccimarro, has given rise to conditions in which the **struggle for peace, for work and freedom has entered a new phase**. The struggle for peace is becoming a struggle against concrete preparations for war; the immediate demands of the working people raise before the nation the problem of a new economic policy; the defence of liberty is growing into civil resistance and the struggle against the arbitrary rule of the Government which has placed itself outside the law and is acting unconstitutionally.

Dwelling on the maturing political, economic and social crisis, the growing internal contradictions in the imperialist camp, the collapse of the foreign policy of the Anglo-American instigators of war and the great successes of the growing camp of democracy. Scoccimarro emphasised the decisive significance of the struggle for peace as one of the most important tasks of the Communist Party. The Party must devote much closer attention to the movement in defence of peace said, Scoccimarro. We must secure a greater extension of the peace movement, regardless of class differences and, with the aid of our political initiative, develop it with a view to transforming the will for peace into an active force in the struggle for peace. We must mobilise the masses against

American armament deliveries. The working people have the full and inviolable right to refuse to work on any job which furthers war preparations.

The struggle for peace, continued Scoccimarro, is linked directly with the struggle for improving the standard of living of the working people, especially in view of the fact that in Italy at the present time there is now a four million army of fully and part time unemployed. From the struggle for the immediate demands of the working people in the present situation, there issues the "Labour Plan" (the economic plan of the Italian General Confederation of Labour, **Ed.**) which defines in practical terms the interests and strivings of the various social classes: workers, peasants, handicraftsmen, small and medium employers and others.

Scoccimarro made a detailed analysis of the "Labour Plan" and formulated the tasks of the Communist Party in the struggle against the Italian monopolists, the clerical-police Government and the American colonisers.

Palmiro Togliatti, General Secretary of the Communist Party, took part in the discussion which followed Scoccimarro's report.

Exposing the aggressive designs of imperialist leaders of the U.S. and emphasising the growing danger of war, Comrade Togliatti showed that the capitalist system is in a State of utter confusion, and that it exists artificially, since **the objective conditions for its demise have already matured, and a deep-going socialist consciousness has also matured among the masses of the working class.** Had it not been for the intervention of reactionary forces from without in order to bolster-up the Franco regime, the de Gasperi and Salazar regimes, the clerical regime in Austria, and the Bidault regime in France etc., the social position in Western Europe would now be entirely different from what it is.

It is for this very reason that the aggressive imperialist

groups and Catholic parties—the last administrators of capitalist chaos and degeneration—are deliberately inciting war and, in order to prepare for and be able to wage war, they want everywhere to establish regimes of naked reaction directed against the working people; they want to suppress democratic liberties and bar the way to the onward march of the working people toward freedom and social progress.

Referring to the internal situation in Italy, Comrade Togliatti stressed the tremendous successes achieved by the Communist and Socialist parties in extending their influence and building their ranks. These successes signify, he said, that there is in Italy **a potential force of indignation against the existing social and political order in force which has not yet been fully appraised, perhaps not even by us.** There is a mighty and ever mounting wave of indignation against war and fascism. Relying on unity of action of the Communist and Socialist Parties and their vanguard in the democratic movement, we must do all we possibly can to prevent our country and the whole world from being involved in war. Such is our task. It confronts us with the duty of carrying on political, organising and propaganda work among the masses, and of giving concrete leadership of their struggles.

Describing the policy the Party in the international sphere, Togliatti said it was one of peace, a policy of drawing all strata of the Italian population into the struggle for peace, concrete struggle for the prohibition of the atomic weapon; a policy of friendship of relation to U.S.S.R., China and the People's Democracies; a policy of ever more resolute resistance to the shipment of American arms to Italy.

Togliatti said in conclusion:

We are going forward to the struggle, we must work more persistently, more intensively and effectively than we have hitherto done in order that we may change present Italian policy; that we may win to our side new strata of the

population; in order that the front of those who see the necessity for a policy of work freedom and peace, may become powerful and win changes that will save the future of our country. We are on our way to this.

Accordingly as the development of the struggle yields one or other result, we shall take them into account in defining the concrete tasks confronting our Party as the vanguard of the working class. In fact, two demands are made on us: the first is greater initiative and greater militancy, mainly in spheres where the positive character of our political actions is most evident, and the second the extension of the front, utilising this intensified militancy of our Party and its comrades in the struggle, its unity, its role in the changing of Italy's position, in saving freedom and peace.

Speaking in the discussion, **Secchia**, Deputy General Secretary of the Party, announced the latest returns of the re-registration of Party members up to March 31st. The membership of the Communist Party, together with the Communist Youth Federation, was 2,532,058—the highest figure ever reached and one testifying to the growth of the Party—the vanguard of the working class in conditions of difficult and arduous struggle.

The Communist Party, said Secchia has never been so strong and so well organised, not only from the point of view of numerical strength, but also from the point of view of the quality of its cadres and their abilities.

VIGOROUS ACTION OF FRENCH WORKING PEOPLE AGAINST THE POLICY OF WAR PREPARATIONS

The French working people are intensifying the struggle for peace. To secure the unloading of the first shipments of American armaments which arrived in France under the Military Aid programme, the Bidault-Queuille Government was compelled to send so many troops to Cherbourg that for every docker there were five gendarmes from the “Republican Security Detachments” and twenty soldiers. Railway stations along the route of transportation after the guns had been unloaded in Cherbourg were occupied by troops.

In Philippeville (Algiers) and Roanne, dockers refused to unload war materials. Philippeville railwaymen supported the dockers by refusing to transport armaments. Despite police violence a powerful solidarity demonstration with dockers refusing to load a vessel bound for Viet Nam was held in Bordeaux. In Tours, railwaymen stopped work because soldiers of the “Republican Security Detachments” continue to occupy the station. In the 13th District of Paris, the people held a demonstration against the transportation of two V-2 ramps.

Soldiers from the “Republican Security Detachments” opened fire in Brest on April 17 on working people who demanded the release of Maria Lambert, deputy for the Finistere Department, and of trade union leaders. One of the demonstrators was killed and many others wounded. In protest against this slaughter, Brest workers belonging to the General Confederation of Labour, the Christian Trade Unions and the “Force Ouvrière”, struck work on April 18.

Working people throughout the country are expressing indignation at the atrocities of the Government—the puppet of Washington which, by the shootings in Brest, showed that it

intends to use American arms against the French people.

CONFERENCES OF READERS OF “FOR A LASTING PEACE, FOR A PEOPLE’S DEMOCRACY”

A conference of readers of the journal “For a Lasting Peace, for a People’s Democracy” was held in Bucharest on April 15 on the initiative of the City Committee of the Rumanian Workers’ Party.

Leading workers in the Party and State organs, workers, technicians and teachers were present. Opening the conference, Comrade Vasile Oproiu, Deputy-Secretary of the Bucharest Party Committee, pointed out that the purpose of the gathering was to discuss way and means of improving circulation, of getting Party members to make wider use of the material contained in it, and also to hear their views on the journal.

Comrade Pierre Hentges, speaking for the Editorial Board of the journal, stressed that close contact between editorial office and readers, and the latter’s criticism, are of great help in constantly improving the journal as an organ fighting for the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, for a lasting peace, for a people’s democracy.

A lively discussion followed. Speakers said that the journal had helped them considerably in raising their ideological level, in educating them in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, in sharpening revolutionary vigilance. Many readers expressed a desire for more articles about the colonial countries, articles generalising experience of the work of Party organisations in all countries, the struggle against enemy ideology, and asked for more feuilletons and cartoons. Readers also suggested that collective reading of the journal should be organised in factories and in the rural villages, and that it should be circulated on a wider scale among the intellectuals.

A similar conference was held in Timisoara, an important

industrial centre.

Speaking at the Timisoara conference, Anion Rudneac, a Party worker, said that the exposure of the criminal fascist Tito-Rankovic clique in the pages of “For a Lasting Peace, For a People’s Democracy” helped to strengthen the vigilance of the Party members. Thanks to this it had been possible to expose a group of Tito agents in the village of Foien, Timis district.

FOLLOWING THE EXAMPLE OF SOVIET STAKHANOVITE WORKERS

A new movement has been started at various factories in Hungary which, modelled on the example of the working people in the Soviet Union, aims to work one day a month on raw materials saved through economy. Hungarian working people learned that the high quality team of Lydia Korabelnikova at the “Paris Commune” boot and shoe factory in Moscow had economised sufficient raw materials for the manufacture of 1,800 pairs of shoes during Socialist emulation at the time of the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

In Hungary the first to follow up the magnificent initiative of Soviet stakhanovites were the workers of the Győr State Spinning Mills, the spinning mills at Pestszentlőrinc and Papa. Other factories are now following our example.

NATIONALISATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES OF VIET NAM

Viet Nam Information Agency reports that the Ho Chi Minh Government has declared all mineral resources of the country to be State property, particularly all places where minerals are being extracted. Plans for the exploitation of these resources will be examined by the Government in order to augment state income.

DEFENCE OF AGRICULTURE AND OF WORKING PEASANTRY OF FRANCE. Waldeck Rochet, Member, Political Bureau, French Communist Party

In the villages, as well as in the towns of France, the policy of preparing for an aggressive war against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies is giving rise to general uneasiness and confronts the rural population with its whole number of difficulties. While young Frenchmen, for the past three years, have been shedding their blood in an unjust and criminal war in Indo-China, the peasantry, in common with all ordinary people in France, experience the same disquiet at the thought of a new war, at the thought of an atom war which, if allowed to be unleashed, will mean the slaughter of millions of women, old folk and children.

Since 1947, the agrarian policy of the French Government, in exactly the same way as its economic and financial policy, has been completely subordinated to the aims of the "Marshall Plan" and to the Atlantic Pact.

Both the "Marshall Plan" and the Atlantic Pact—instruments for preparing aggression—have had disastrous consequences for French agriculture. The reduced purchasing power of the working people, the excessive imports dictated to France by "Marshall Plan", the loss of certain markets seized by the American monopolists—these things have accentuated the crisis in agriculture.

The average production price index of agricultural produce is now 15 against 1 in 1938, while the average price index of manufactured goods is 22.3 against 8.3 in October 1947.

It must be remembered that there was an even bigger

increase in the cost of manufactured goods essential to agriculture. Nitrate of soda, for example, went up 240 per cent, while the price of harvesters went up by 215 per cent.

The decline in the purchasing power of the peasants is due not only to the discrepancy between prices for manufactured goods and the prices for agricultural products. The emergency tax, the withdrawal from circulation of the 5,000 franc banknotes, the drastic increase in taxes and particularly the successive devaluations of the franc, not to speak of rent increases—all these force the small and medium farmers to reduce purchases, including the purchase of fertilisers and implements. Thus, the crisis in agriculture deepens the crisis in industry and adds to unemployment.

While the low purchasing power of the working people is the cause of the agricultural crisis, the import of goods from abroad, effected by the Government in carrying out the “Marshall Plan”, is aggravating this crisis still more.

During the past two and a half years, wines have been imported on a large scale, under U.S. pressure, from Portugal, Italy, Greece, Chile, Spain and Yugoslavia, despite the fact that the production of wine in France and Algiers is sufficient to meet the country’s requirements. At present, enormous publicity is being given to boosting Coca Cola.

In the past six months the price of pigs has drastically slumped, yet enormous quantities of lard and bacon are imported from the U.S.

The French Government has proved incapable of realising the widely advertised export programme precisely because the markets on which it had counted were seized by the Americans by means of the Marshall Plan”.

When in January 1950, France sold 30 thousand tons of grain to Holland, Mr. Fitzgerald, director of the food and agricultural department of the “Marshall Plan” administration, openly protested and, using the tone of a master, dared to

threaten France with “punitive measures”.

According to the wheat export agreement signed in Washington in March 1949, France can export only 900,000 quintals of grain a year, while the United States, Canada and Australia secured for themselves the right to export 180 million quintals, that is, 99.5 per cent of the total guaranteed exports. The situation is similar with regard to other agricultural products, particularly tobacco and sugar. Thus it becomes clear at by denying France access to foreign markets and at the same time by forcing her to open her home market to American goods, the “Marshall Plan” basically undermines French agriculture.

The enormous allocations (57 per cent of the 1950 budget) to cover the cost of the last war, the war in Viet Nam and preparations for new imperialist aggression are still further accentuating this tendency. At the same time, only a mere 3 per cent of the budget is earmarked for agriculture in 1950. Nine-tenths of the requests for low-interest grants for young peasants, eager to start out on their own, have been rejected due to lack of funds. Subsidies for the repair of farm buildings were stopped for the same reason. More than 600,000 peasant families are without electricity because no funds have been allocated for rural electrification.

Our Programme

In these conditions the French Communist Party has drawn up a programme of immediate demands for the defence of peasants, with particular stress on the following points: defence of the French market and French economy from American competition by means of the necessary protective tariffs; guaranteed access to foreign markets by entering into trade relations with the countries of Eastern Europe; exemption of

small and medium peasant farmers from any tax on agricultural income; extend to agricultural workers the rights enjoyed by industrial workers; revision of the conditions of tenure; no more evictions and confiscation of the property of tenant farmers and share-croppers; provision of adequate credits for rural electrification; installing a water-supply system and other work vital for agriculture.

This programme for the defence of the peasantry is designed, above all, to raise the standard of living of agricultural workers and to protect small and medium farms against the owners of the big capitalist farms who exploit the working peasants.

Whereas in 1892, the number of farm holdings in France amounted to 5,702,000, in 1929, that is 37 years later, the number was 3,942,000 farms. i.e. 1,760,000 less. The 1946 census showed that between 1929 and 1946 the number of small farms declined by a further 879,000.

At present, 73 per cent of all farms occupy 22 per cent of the cultivated land, while 114,000 big farms—comprising only 3 per cent of the total number of farms—have nearly 30 per cent of the cultivated land. It is hardly necessary to stress the fact that a large number of the poor and medium farmers do not own the land they till; they are either tenant-farmers or share-croppers. Actually, the position is such that, of 100 landowners, 10 of the biggest own as much land as the remaining 90.

In such conditions the working peasants can find salvation only by taking the Socialist path.

By joint struggle, the workers and working peasants can certainly win immediate demands, but only by abolishing capitalism can the working peasantry be rescued from exploitation, poverty, inevitable expropriation and war.

That is why the Twelfth Congress of the French Communist Party adopted, with certain amendments and

additions, the programme drawn up at the Marseilles Congress of the Communist Party in 1921.

Special points in this programme are:

- the expropriation without compensation of cultivated and virgin soil from landlords and non-working elements, and also of the immovable property and livestock on such land;

- expropriation, with appropriate compensation, of all other land not cultivated personally by the owner;

- transfer of expropriated land and the property thereon to the working peasants: small tenant-farmers, share-croppers, farm labourers and smallholders who have insufficient land;

- prohibition of buying and selling in land in order to keep the land in the hands of those who till it and to prevent it from getting into the hands of capitalists and exploiters;

- full support and financial assistance for all forms of agricultural co-operation, including producer co-operatives which based on the principle of voluntary participation by the working peasants, will open the way to modern Socialist agriculture.

The great bulk of working peasants of France can only gain from the carrying out of this programme which will realise the dream of every working peasant.

Bring Peasants into Active Struggle for Peace

At present, the alliance between the working class and the working peasantry of France must be realised, above all, in the struggle against war and in defence of peace.

The Second National Congress of the Fighters for Peace and Freedom organisation in France and also the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress have clearly defined the aims of the struggle.

It is necessary, above all, to ban the atomic weapon, to

establish strict international control for this purpose and to regard as a war criminal that government which first uses the atomic weapon.

There is not a single peasant—Catholic, Communist, Socialist, Radical or non party—who cannot sign the Stockholm appeal. In a whole number of villages there are communal peace councils and committees, but as yet their number is too small. So long as a rural Party organisation does not effectively ensure the formation and the work of a communal peace council, it cannot be regarded as carrying out Party policy. While waging the struggle against war it is essential not to neglect the struggle for immediate demands. The will to struggle is growing steadily among the masses of peasants. In many rural localities concrete actions by the masses have prevented confiscation of the property of peasants unable to pay taxes. In the Landes Department the peasants fought against large police forces for six weeks, day and night, in order to reinstate Darracq, a tenant farmer who had been evicted from his farm by gendarmes of the “Republican Security Detachments”.

Many organisations of the General Confederation of Agriculturists have called upon peasants, to protest against Government policy. Many resolutions adopted at meetings—broad in their composition—outline the main immediate demand contained in the Communist Party programme on the agrarian question; and what extremely important, a number of resolutions contain the demand for a reduction in military expenditure. This means that the peasants are daily coming to understand more and more the connection between the difficulties they personally experience and the policy of war preparation.

In the struggle against the capitalists, the proletariat and its Party relying in the countryside on the agricultural labourers—can and must, along with this, secure in alliance with the semi-

proletarian elements and poor peasants, attracting more and more medium peasants to this alliance. It is necessary, however, to make clear what we mean by poor and medium peasants, and to define the social and political role of the rich peasants.

If we arbitrarily include rich peasants who employ hired labour in the category of medium peasants (and such a tendency has revealed itself in a number of federations) then obviously we will neglect and fail to support the immediate demands of the agricultural workers who are exploited by these rich peasants. What are the tasks of the Communists in those departments where there are big farms? Without in any way neglecting the fight for the immediate demands of the poor and medium peasants in these departments, whom we must safeguard from the influence of rich landowners—the Communists must, above all, give concrete aid to the farm labourers in organising trade unions to fight for these immediate demands.

At present the Communist Party has a firm hold in the countryside. Hundred of thousands of working peasants repose their trust in it. But much remains to be done to carry out the tasks which face us. French Communists will turn boldly to the countryside. They will devote all their energies to consolidating the fighting alliance between the working class and the working peasantry in order to triumph in the struggle for national independence, peace and Socialism.

IN THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

AGRICULTURAL SUCCESSES IN MANCHURIA

Conferences of all sections of the population were held in the second half of March in the provinces of Sungkiang and Heilungkiang which elected chairmen, deputy chairmen and members for the provincial people's administrations.

At the Sungkiang conference held from March 25-28, a report was submitted by the chairman of the provincial administration Feng Chung-yung, "On the work of the Sungkiang people's administration during the past three and a half years". Another report was presented by the Secretary of the Sungkiang provincial committee of the Communist Party, Jao Ping, "On the tasks of the province for 1950".

Feng Chung-yung pointed out that in 1949, despite a natural calamity, the province produced hundreds of thousands of tons of grain above that scheduled by plan. A programme to raise 2,655,000 tons of grain in the current year was approved.

Speaking at the conference in his province Yui I-fu, Chairman of the Provincial administration of Heilungkiang, reported on the work of the Government for the previous year and upon the plan of work for 1950. According to the plan, the province will produce a total of four million tons of grain—680,000 tons more than last year. The plan also provides for an extension of the sown area by more than 1,250,000 mow (mow equals 1/16 hectare).

CENTRALISATION OF STATE TRADE

A central administration for all department stores in China was established in Peking on April 1, thus marking a new stage in the organisation of State trading. This office now unifies State and co-operative shops in every province, city and in many county, towns, forming a network supplying consumer goods to cities and villages throughout the country.

ORGANISATION OF MOTOR TRANSPORT

A State operated automobile transport company has been established in Peking and will unify China motor transport for the first time. At present the company has ten branches in North China, covering a network of some sixty motor routes totalling more than 8,000 kilometres. Although passenger traffic forms half the volume of its work, The company is also making an important contribution to the smooth interflow of goods between city and countryside.

SUCCESS OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

Returns for the first quarter of 1960, issued by the Industrial Department of the Government of Northeast China, show that most of the State-owned enterprises in Manchuria have exceeded production targets. Coal output was 6 per cent above that scheduled in the plan; benzine, 12 per cent; electric cable, 18 per cent; cycles, 11 per cent; cement, 48 per cent; paper, 82 per cent; cotton fabric, 17 per cent and motor car tyres, 32 per cent.

COLLAPSE OF EXTERNAL SUBVERSIVE PLANS OF YUGOSLAV FASCISTS. N. Laurent

As a result of the victories of the Soviet Army in World War Two, the system of People's Democracy was established in the centuries of Central and South-Eastern Europe which it liberated. The loss of these countries to the system of imperialism weakened its international position.

In his time Lenin pointed out that the overthrown exploiters inevitably live in hope of restoration, and this hope turns into attempts at restoration. And after suffering a defeat, the overthrown exploiters serious with tenfold energy, with insane fury, and with hatred intensified to the nth degree, throw themselves into the fray in order to secure the return of the lost "paradise".

In the People's Democracies the overthrown exploiting classes and their agents resorted to struggle to restore their domination. The international bourgeoisie came to their assistance. But although world reaction and, above all, Anglo-American reaction, actively helped and violently defended its bourgeois agents in these countries, the popular forces exposed them and routed them politically.

In these circumstances, when neither the bourgeois parties nor the Right Social Democrats were able any longer to fight against the popular forces led by the Communist Parties, the imperialists sought for new reserves in order to restore the capitalist regime in the People's Democracies and to disrupt the international working class and the democratic movement. The bourgeoisie found these reserves in the Tito-Rankovic clique.

Carrying out the tasks laid down by its Anglo-American

masters, this clique turned Belgrade into an American espionage centre, into a centre of anti-Soviet anti-Communist and anti-democratic propaganda.

In compliance with orders from Washington, criminal plans were prepared in Belgrade to take over leadership of the Parties and States where the working class had come to power—plans to destroy the system of People’s Democracy, and to restore the rule of the bourgeoisie.

From Belgrade, the despicable traitors Rajk, Kostov and others received directives to prepare anti-popular conspiracies. It was from there that the Yugoslav fascists actively supported bourgeois nationalists in Poland and in Rumania, pinning their hopes on them in their anti-popular schemes.

In Belgrade, American and British diplomats together with the Titoites, consult and work out details for intensifying subversive work in the People’s Democracies.

From Belgrade radiates the network of Tito-American agents who operate in various countries of the world. As is known, Yugoslavia has become the rallying point for fascist and reactionary elements, trotskyites, anarchists, nationalists, assassins, thieves, and other scoundrels who obtain shelter and work from Tito according to “vocation”. From this rabble the Titoites create subversive groups and try to send them to the different countries.

The Tito-American agents utilise various forms and methods of penetrating into the working class and the democratic movement. Yugoslav Embassies, consulates, trade representations and information agencies act in close concert with the American and British intelligence services, as organisers of Tito propaganda and of subversive espionage activities in France, Italy, Britain, Western Germany, Canada, Belgium, Australia, India, Egypt and other countries. They issue and distribute bulletins, booklets and leaflets containing slanderous statements made by the fascist ring-leaders in

Yugoslavia. Tito “diplomats” supply the bourgeois press with false information about “Socialist construction” in Yugoslavia and about Cominform “intrigues”. At gatherings, parties and other “events”, representatives of the fascist Tito gang recruit their agents, many of whom are sent for training to Belgrade. On their return to their countries, these groups or individuals, carry on Titoite propaganda (not without reward, of course).

In carrying out their propaganda and subversive work, the Titoites make great use of industrial, art and other exhibitions in which they participate or which they themselves organise in the different countries (France, Western Germany, Belgium, Holland and Canada.)

Helped by its agents and by using bribery, blackmail and fraud, the Tito-Rankovic clique organises visits to Yugoslavia of “delegations” of youth, trade unions, writers, journalists, artists and others. These delegations, corrupted by the “hospitality” accorded them, must then testify, to the “flowering” of Tito Yugoslavia.

The Tito-Rankovic clique spends huge sums of money from secret funds for the upkeep of its agents and to pay for propaganda abroad. This expenditure grows year by year. According to official figures, the 1949 allocations for the upkeep of the army, the administrative organs, and also for special Government funds amounted to nearly 51,000 million dinars, or more than 33 per cent of the total State budget. According to the 1950 “plan” this figure has risen by 18 per cent.

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Insidious plans of the Anglo-American imperialists to use the fascist Tito clique for subversive work against the camp of peace and democracy have been exposed and have failed. In this respect the Resolutions of the Information Bureau of

Communist Parties are of great historical significance. The resolution of the Conference of the Information Bureau held in June 1948, disclosed the anti-Soviet, anti-Socialist home and foreign policy of the Tito-Rankovic clique; it ripped off the mask of “friends” of the U.S.S.R. and the People’s Democracies and laid bare the bourgeois-nationalist essence of the clique. The Resolution of the Conference of the Information Bureau, held in November 1949, fully exposed the Tito-Rankovic clique as a gang of fascist spies and assassins in the service of the Anglo-American imperialists. “The Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Government of Yugoslavia”, reads the Resolution, “have merged completely with the imperialist circles against the entire camp of Socialism and democracy, against the Communist Parties of the world, against the New Democracies and the U.S.S.R.

The Resolutions exposed the insidious designs of the Anglo-American imperialists and their Tito agents who, in the guise of “Communists”, seek to penetrate the camp of democracy, Socialism and peace with the aim of disrupting and undermining it from within. By placing concrete tasks before the Communist Parties, the Resolutions mobilised them for active struggle against the Yugoslav fascists. The Resolutions played an enormous role in sharpening the revolutionary vigilance of the Communist Parties, in educating them in the spirit of internationalism and in raising the ideological and organisational work of the Parties to a new, higher level.

How useful it is to the imperialists to have the despicable Tito clique in their service is evident from the extensive political and economic support accorded the Titoites by the ruling circles in the U.S., Britain, France, Italy and other capitalist countries. Chester Bowles, Governor of Connecticut, addressing the convention of “Americans For Democratic Action” in April, mentioned in passing that a resolution would be submitted to the forthcoming session of Congress to the

effect that U.S. interests demand that effective support be given to the Tito clique.

The trials in Budapest and Sofia of the betrayers of their countries and the Anglo-American intelligence agents revealed the foul role played by the Titoites in carrying out the plans of the U.S. and Britain for preparing counter-revolutionary coups in the People's Democracies. The trials revealed to the workers, to the working people, and to all democrats that the present Yugoslav rulers have "scuttled from the camp of democracy and Socialism into the camp of capitalism and reaction", that they are fascists and direct accomplices of the instigators of a new war. The revelations made at the trials sharpened the revolutionary vigilance of the Communist and Workers' Parties in relation to activities by Titoite agents in the ranks of the parties and the mass democratic organisations. After these trials democratic public opinion exposed the intrigues of Titoite agents in international democratic bodies, expelling from them the representatives of the fascist Tito clique.

In France the Titoite agency in the Communist Party and in the mass organisations has been exposed. Tito's agents had no success among the Yugoslav emigre circles in France upon whom they pinned great faith in their undermining activities. They were unable to form a single pro-Tito group. They met with a similar defeat in the mass organisations. Mass organisations such as the "Fighters for Peace and Freedom", "The Union of French Women", the Bureau of the "Friends of Peace" organisation and others have sharply condemned in their resolutions the desertion of the Tito clique to the camp of the warmongers. Members of the "delegation" from France which visited Yugoslavia were exposed as people entirely divorced from the working class. They were either Yugoslav nationals, blackmailed and bribed by Titoite agents, or declassed elements recommended by the French police.

The plans of Titoite agents in Italy failed just as completely. They were unable to obtain any support among sincere democrats. Replying to a protest by the Yugoslav Ambassador in Rome concerning the expulsion from the Party of a group of Milan Socialists who had visited Yugoslavia, the leadership of the Italian Socialist Party wrote: "Only facts which the Yugoslav Ambassador attempts in vain to deny or belittle, force Socialists and champions of peace to recognise that Yugoslavia is already outside the world front of consistent struggle for peace." All the attempts of Titoite provocateurs to incite some groups of workers to commit rash, extremist actions and thus give Scelba and de Gasperi a pretext for taking special measures against the Communist and Socialist Parties and the democratic organisations, likewise collapsed.

Titoite agents who had penetrated into the Communist Party of Western Germany were also exposed and expelled. The "Democratic Front" created by Titoites in Austria suffered complete fiasco during the Parliamentary elections in Carinthia last year. It polled a mere 2,107 votes out of a total of 100,000. The Titoites were utterly routed in the Free Territory of Trieste. After a persistent ideological and organisational struggle they were driven from the leadership of the Communist Party and the mass organisations. Moreover, Titoite agents were also defeated in the 1949 municipal elections in Trieste: the Communist Party received 21 per cent of the votes, the Titoite list only 1.8 per cent. Almost all the peasants of Slovene nationality voted for the Communist Party, for peace, against Tito, against war and imperialism.

Thus, the vigilance and struggle of the Communist Parties equipped with the historical decisions of the Information Bureau, foiled the plans of the Tito agents.

The facts testify to the failure of the external subversive policy of the fascist Tito-Rankovic clique. The external subversive policy of Yugoslav fascists broke against the iron

unity of the revolutionary proletarian movement.

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The policy of the Yugoslav fascists is meeting with ever greater resistance from the working people of Yugoslavia. The heroic struggle of the workers of poor and medium peasants and of all sincere Yugoslav patriots against the fascist Titoite gang finds a warm response from, and the support of, all Communist and Workers' Parties, of all partisans of peace. This struggle of the working people of Yugoslavia is merging with the common struggle of the peoples against the instigators of a new war, for democracy and peace.

It is quite understandable that the fascist Tito-Rankovic clique, despite the failure of its foreign intrigues, has not abandoned its attempts to penetrate the workers' and democratic organisations. Consequently, the Communist and Workers' Parties are displaying greater revolutionary vigilance in relation to manifestations of bourgeois nationalism, extremism, and trotskyism. The Communist Parties are carrying out considerable work to consolidate their ranks ideologically, politically and organisationally. Simultaneously, the Communist Parties are intensifying their struggle against the Tito clique, mindful of the fact that, as stated in the Resolution of the last Conference of the Information Bureau, this struggle "is the international duty of all Communist and Workers' Parties."

**SUCCESS OF SOCIALIST
INDUSTRIALISATION IN SLOVAKIA.
Viliam Siroky, Chairman, Communist
Party, Slovakia, Member of Presidium,
Central Committee, Communist Party of
Czechoslovakia**

At the end of the successfully completed first year of the Five Year Plan, Comrade Gottwald said that “ironing out the differences between the Czech lands and Slovakia is not only one of the aims of Socialism in our country. it is a direct precondition for the victory of Socialism.”

Three years have passed since the planned industrialisation of Slovakia was begun, and during this brief period, remarkable changes have taken place. Socialist industrialisation has left a deep imprint on the entire economic, political and cultural life of this one-time backward part of the country.

Viewed historically, the significance of the successes of Socialist industrialisation in Slovakia is particularly striking. Comrade Stalin, in his theses submitted to the Tenth Congress of the Russian Communist Party (B) “On the Immediate Tasks of the Party in Connection with the National Question”, pointed out that the formation of new independent national states after the First-World War did not and could not result in the peaceful co-existence of nationalities, did not and could not eliminate either national inequality or national oppression: for the new national states, based as they are on private ownership and class inequality cannot exist without oppressing their own national minorities, without extending their territories at the expense of their neighbours, which leads to conflicts and wars, without becoming subject financially, economically, and

militarily to the “Great” imperialist powers. This state of affairs fully applied to pre-Munich Czechoslovakia, of the character of national relations in the country.

In 1918 the Czech lands formed the more industrial part of the former Austria-Hungary, and Czechoslovakia—taken as a whole—was one of the most industrialised countries in Europe, whereas Slovakia, a component part of the former Hungary, as most backward industrially. The overwhelming majority of its population was engaged in agriculture based on the most primitive methods of cultivation. At the time Czechoslovakia came into existence, while almost 25 per cent of the total population of the Republic inhabited Slovakia, approximately only 8 per cent of all the factory and office workers in the Republic were employed in industry there. The slow development of capitalism in Hungary and the national and social oppression of the working people explain why emigration from Slovakia was relatively the highest for all Central and Eastern Europe.

The twenty years of the Czechoslovak Republic up to Munich fully confirm the correctness of the Lenin-Stalin teaching about the inability of the bourgeoisie, in the epoch of imperialism, to solve the basic problems of developing economically backward regions. During that period the contradictions in the economic structure of Czechia and Slovakia became still more pronounced. Not only was industry in Slovakia not further developed but, on the contrary, it was weakened considerably by dismantling a number of enterprises. A certain industrial expansion took place only in the years immediately prior to World War Two, and this due to the armaments race and to strategic dispersal of a number of factories.

In 1937, Slovak industry employed approximately 100,000 workers. Slovakia always had a large number of unemployed. The Czech bourgeoisie aggravated unemployment, in Slovakia

by sending factory and office workers from Czechia for work in State organs and in enterprises in Slovakia which, to a considerable degree, became their property. This economic position became the source of widespread national struggle which greatly accelerated the complete bankruptcy of the policy of bourgeois Czechoslovakia when faced with the direct threat of aggression by Hitlerite Germany. The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia alone demanded that the economic, social and cultural development of Slovakia be raised to the level of the Czech lands on the basis of the industrialisation of Slovakia.

After the historic victory of the Soviet Union over German fascism, which resulted in the liberation of our Republic from the invader, the industrialisation of Slovakia became one of the main points in the economic programme of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Communist Party of Slovakia. In line with the Two-Year Plan, industrialisation of Slovakia begun in January 1947, proceeded simultaneously with the rehabilitation of the factories, the transport system and the towns and villages devastated during the war. The programme of industrial construction was worked out on the basis of Stalin's teachings concerning Socialist industrialisation, the necessity of all-round development of the productive forces under Socialism and of the industrially developed regions helping economically backward areas.

The industrialisation of Slovakia began in conditions of stubborn struggle against bourgeois reaction whose representatives in the Parties comprising the National Front advocated ever more brazenly their programme of capitalist restoration. They sabotaged in every possible way the industrialisation programme and tried to prevent it from being carried out. The policy of industrialisation in Slovakia pursued by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia largely contributed to the fact that during the strenuous February days of 1948, the

working people of Slovakia, resolutely rose in defence of the people's democratic system.

One of the special features of the already completed Two-Year Plan was that in addition to large scale construction of factories and hydro-electric power stations industrial equipment was transferred from the Czech border regions to Slovakia. This made it possible to draw an additional 26,000 Slovak workers into industry, while the total number employed in industry increased by 52 thousand. Another important fact is that a large number of workers from Slovakia found jobs in industry in the Czech lands. The Five-Year Plan contains provisions for further considerable expansion of industry and power station construction in Slovakia.

The Socialist industrialisation of Slovakia forms an organic part of the construction and reconstruction plan for Czechoslovak industry, with the main stress of a big expansion of the metallurgical and heavy machine building industry. The largest share in the industrial construction of Slovakia, in addition to power stations, belongs to heavy engineering and precision machine construction. Greatest development in the chemical industry will be devoted to artificial fabrics and plastic goods. Production of building materials is also being substantially increased. The Five-Year Plan also provides for an increase in gross industrial output in Slovakia by 75 per cent. But this programme will be exceeded considerably. In 1948, industrial production in Slovakia was already double that of 1937, and in 1949 it again increased by more than 20 per cent. According to the plan for 1950 the volume of industrial production in Slovakia (in fixed prices) is scheduled to rise by 50 per cent compared with 1948; thus, industrial production will be three times that of 1937.

During the Two-Year Plan, the production of consumer goods increased at rate quicker than the output of the means of production, but, since 1949 the output of the means of

production is growing at an increasingly swifter tempo. Output of the heavy machine industry, which already increased last year, will rise by 80 per cent this year and the output of electric energy will exceed the 1937 level 2.3 times.

The fact that the number of workers employed in industry (compared with the total population) rose from 2.9 per cent in 1937 to 5.4 per cent in 1949, i.e. by 86 per cent, provides further evidence of the swift, tempo of industrialisation in Slovakia. While in 1937, industry in Slovakia employed only 8 per cent of all industrial workers and employees in the Czechoslovak Republic, by 1949 this number had risen to more than 13 per cent and this share is continuously increasing alongside the simultaneous and considerable rise in industrial production in the Czech lands.

Capital investment in Slovak industry has increased—in comparison with that made during the Two-Year Plan by ten per cent: and this year it will go up 31 per cent compared with last year. Thirty-two factories have started production in Slovakia since the liberation of the country—excluding the small enterprises and the large-scale reconstruction of some of the plants, while the construction of more than twenty new factories will be completed this year. During the three years of planned industrialisation the productivity of industrial equipment rose by twenty per cent and that of hydro-electric stations by 38 per cent.

Large-scale industrial construction is swiftly changing the face of Slovakia. Orava, Kisuca and several other places in the eastern districts which had no industry at all are now being industrialised, as a result of which the social composition of the population in these regions is changing.

The working class of Slovakia has doubled in numbers since the liberation, and last year totalled more than 200,000. Another 22,000 new workers and trainees will be drawn into industry this year. This is a fact of great political significance

since it contributes to a further strengthening of the class basis of people's democracy. The number of skilled workers in industry is growing even more rapidly than the total number of workers. The enormous demand for skilled labour can be met only by developing a large network of courses for the training of cadres and improving skill. Altogether, approximately 30,000 workers have completed these courses for raising qualifications. But, as yet, we have not been able fully to meet industrial demands for skilled labour. The number of women, in industry is, as yet, insufficient (only 29 per cent of all employed in industry last year).

The network of basic trade schools as well as the elementary and middle technical schools, is simultaneously with industrial development, growing rapidly. Last year, training schools were begun at a number of large factories. The number of trainees in the engineering industry alone has more than doubled within the last three years.

Thanks to the development of Socialist emulation and shock-work, great successes have been achieved in raising labour productivity. Compared with 1937, labour productivity has increased by 24.6 per cent, and this year it will rise by 11.2 per cent and will thus reach the level planned, for 1953.

Socialist industrialisation is developing in Slovakia in conditions of individual backward agricultural production. Although industry is supplying agriculture with large quantities of technical equipment for mechanisation—especially tractors, binders, transport facilities, electric motors and also mineral fertilisers—the small individual production cannot increase output for the market at a rate commensurate with the demands of expanding industry. Slovakia, which not long ago had a large surplus of agricultural goods, is liable now to meet the growing requirements of the population, particularly in meat and dairy products, despite the fact that last year the output of these products increased by 30.1 per cent. This is added

confirmation of the fact that the transition of Slovak agriculture to Socialist methods of production is a vital necessity, for only large-scale collective farming can ensure the further success of Socialist industrialisation.

Industrialisation in Slovakia is accompanied by a steady improvement in the standard of living of the population. Average wages during the two years from 1946 to 1948 increased by 39 per cent; the wage fund increased by 32 per cent in the same period, and last year by another 15.5 per cent. Real wages increased simultaneously—due to the reduction in prices for unrationed goods. Tens of thousands of workers spent their holidays in sanatoria and rest homes. The consumption of food has also substantially increased.

The industrialisation of Slovakia also creates the economic basis for a rapid advance of culture, primarily in education, and in literature, science and art. Compared with 1937 the number of pupils in all schools has increased by 116,000. Slovakia is now has nine professional theatres and 464 cinemas. The results attained in the industrialisation of Slovakia provide further striking evidence of the correctness of the Stalin teaching on Socialist industrialisation. Slovakia, doomed under capitalism to stagnation, is not only developing its national economy but is rapidly catching up with the industrially developed regions. Slovakia which in the past, suffered from large-scale unemployment—at least one-third of the population was “surplus” knows no unemployment under conditions of Socialist construction: on the contrary it experiences a labour shortage in almost all spheres.

A developed industry in the Czech lands of the pre-Munich-Czechoslovak Republic, in conditions of capitalist-competition, resulted in the still greater impoverishment of Slovakia and stifled its industrial development. In the People's Democratic Republic the developed industry of Czechia has become the base for the industrialisation of Slovakia and thus

the base for the fraternal co-operation of Czechs and Slovaks within the framework of a single State.

Slovakia was only able to achieve these outstanding successes in Socialist industrialisation because of the steady, unselfish aid of the U.S.S.R., to the Czechoslovak Republic. This aid from the Soviet Union is evident in all branches of the Republic's economy and, it follows therefrom, will the economic development of Slovakia. Vital transport arteries run, through Slovakia, arteries busy with the ever expanding trade between the Czechoslovak Republic and the Soviet Union.

The outstanding successes of three years of planned industrialisation and the development of the productive forces of Slovakia sometimes result in Party cadres under-rating the great and decisive tasks of the further Socialist re-organisation of society. Big economic achievements often lead to unwarranted carelessness expressed in the belief that in the days ahead things will go alright without stubborn resistance from the remnants of the capitalist classes. This leads also to shortcomings in the ideological struggle against the traditions and survivals of the past, above all, against the remnants of bourgeois nationalism.

This year will be decisive in the carrying out of the tasks of the Five-Year Plan for the industrialisation of Slovakia. These tasks can be completed only by unrelenting effort. The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, led by Comrade Gottwald, is rallying all working people for the fulfilment and over-fulfilment of the programme of the Socialist industrialisation of Slovakia.

CALL OF INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC ORGANISATIONS

The Women's International Democratic Federation has published a communique in which it states in the name of eighty million women that "it considers its duty to render unconditional support to the appeal, for the prohibition of the atomic weapon, addressed to the whole world."

"We," says the communique, "urge each of our national sections and every woman belonging to the Women's International Democratic Federation, to sign this appeal and to do everything to get greater numbers of other women to sign this appeal against the atomic weapon, the weapon of aggression. We can and must get the signatures of hundreds of millions of women who do not want war and poverty, and who are determined to uphold the right to life for their children."

The Secretariat of the World Federation of Democratic Youth has published a call which, in the name of sixty million young men and women in 74 countries, called for signatures to the appeal for the prohibition of the atomic weapon.

The International Federation of Educational Workers and the International Federation of Metallurgical Trade Unions (departments of the World Federation of Trade Unions) have called on all affiliated national organisations to take an active part in the campaign for signatures to the appeal of the Permanent Committee.

JUNE 1—INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY

On the initiative of the Women's International Democratic Federation, the World Federation of Democratic Youth and other democratic organisations, June 1 has been proclaimed as International Children's Day.

The call issued by these organisations concerning this says:

“On behalf of hundreds of millions of men and women and expressing the hopes of mothers, the youth and the working people, we call upon all who are anxious about the present and future of the children to join us with the aim of protecting and saving them. The threat of the atom bomb hangs over millions of innocent lives. Those who are brandishing the atom bomb are not content with the tens of millions orphaned by the last war. At an accelerated rate they are preparing a new world catastrophe aimed at mass extermination of the population; they are sowing death in many countries of Asia where they are waging colonial wars.”

The call stresses the need for women, the youth and all working people and also for organisations of an international, national and local character to unite in defence of the right of every child in the world to life, health, training and democratic education.

2,500 AMERICAN WORKERS OF CULTURE EXPRESS THEMSELVES FOR PEACE

At their meeting 2,500 American workers of culture signed a petition addressed to Truman against the hydrogen bomb. The petition contained three demands:

1. An immediate session of Congress on the question of the hydrogen bomb.

2. Appointment of a new commission of re-consideration of the Baruch proposals for international control of atomic energy.

3. An immediate conference of representatives of the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. to discuss general disarmament and to end the cold war.

The petition says: We want peace. We declare that agreement with the Soviet Union is not only possible but is absolutely necessary for the whole world. The desire to live is, in itself, a basis for this agreement. We are not alone. Twelve prominent atom scientists, the Federation of American scientists, the Anti-War Council, journalists, working class leaders, leading clergy, and leaders of political parties acknowledge that in conditions of the present crisis it is necessary to reconsider the general direction of our foreign policy.

RESISTANCE FIGHTERS' CONGRESS

Members of the anti-fascist resistance movement held a Congress at Oranienburg (German Democratic Republic) on April 15th—Resistance Fighters' Day.

Representatives from the Soviet Union Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Greece, France and Denmark were present at the Congress.

“Max Reimann, who travelled to Oranienburg from Western Germany, said in a detailed speech: “We will win peace—we Germans will show that the hopes placed in us by the freedom-loving people are not in vain. We will fight in the ranks of the National Front for a united, independent, peace-loving German democratic republic.”

The resolution adopted by Congress called upon all anti-fascists to fight actively for peace and to carry out the decisions or the Stockholm session.

AMATEUR ART FESTIVAL OF CZECHOSLOVAK YOUTH

Regional amateur theatrical shows in which 250,000 people and more than 10,000 ensembles and groups participated were held throughout Czechoslovakia in February and March. Some of the theatrical groups, in addition to their cultural work, take various production pledges, help to raise labour productivity at the factories and to form producer unified co-operatives in the countryside.

HOW BRITISH IMPERIALISTS “REINFORCE” THEIR TROOPS IN MALAYA

The London correspondent of the Telepress agency reports that following the frank admission in the British House of Commons that the situation in Malaya is deteriorating catastrophically for the imperialists, the colonial authorities in Singapore announced the beginning of recruitment to special “auxiliary” units of volunteers.

The nature of the announcement makes clear that these “auxiliary” units will be formed according to the old British (imperialistic) model, i.e. in the manner of the notorious “Black and Tan” terror units recruited from criminals and bandits and who were used against the Irish national movement in 1921.

British soldiers who recently returned from Malaya say that many of the mercenaries now employed by colonial authorities served in the “Black and Tans” and later took part in terrorist actions in Palestine. Their experience is now being used in the struggle against the people’s movement in Malaya.

POLITICAL NOTES

1. ANTI- COMMUNIST HYSTERIA IN BOLIVIA

Twice in the space of a month Donato Millan in charge of Bolivia's secret police discovered "world shaking Communist plots" designed "to overthrow the established order" not only in Bolivia but throughout the South American continent,

"Plot" number one was scheduled for March 28; number two for the second week in April.

"Plot" number one was discovered when the police raided a public meeting of supporters of the peace movement in La Paz and arrested 25 members of the audience; a meeting of trade unionists held on April 10 provided the excuse for number two.

To give Donato, the Bolivian police chief, his due, it must be said that unlike Sherlock Holmes he is anything but original. In fact he gives the impression that envy of Forrestal's laurels causes him sleepless nights and that his technique derives from the Voice of America, the Un-American Committee, Senator McCarthy and all their ilk.

Bolivia, like most South American countries, is fully subordinated to Wall Street, Economic crisis in the United States has immediate and devastating repercussions in the enslaved countries in the Southern continent.

Not so long ago Bolivia produced nearly 20 per cent of the world's output of tin. To-day, so far as tin is concerned, Bolivia has very hard hit. Instead of a monthly output of some 4,000 tons of tin, output during the first months of this year was down to 900 tons. Rubber production has also slumped due to U.S. imports of Malayan rubber. With the staple industries, tin, rubber and peasant agriculture in a state of crisis, the plight of

the working people in Bolivia can easily be imagined.

Exorbitantly high prices make the already bad conditions unbearable. Recently, the currency was devalued. The boliviano, formerly exchanged at 42 to the dollar, is now exchanged at 60. Immense sums of money are extorted from the people in order to repay Wall Street loans. The poverty beggars description.

In these conditions it is not at all surprising that discontent is widespread and is growing among all sections of the population. Tin-miners, railway workers, bank employees and others are demanding wage increases sufficient to meet the high cost of living. The movement against the Wall Street imperialists and their war plans is mounting in the country. Meetings of the working people held for the purpose of furthering the struggle for immediate demands and in defence of peace were seized upon by the authorities as evidence of Communist "conspiracies" and also as an excuse to outlaw the Communist Party. Despite the terror, the struggle against the local agents of Wall Street in Bolivia continues.

In Bolivia and throughout South America the days are gone when the imperialist plunderers could exploit and deceive the peoples with impunity.

2. A TRAITOR HIRES SCOUNDRELS

The peace movement of the German people is growing and gaining strength. Its opposition to the Anglo-American warmongers, who seek to turn Western Germany into their colony and outpost in a new war, is growing and strengthening.

The working people of Hamburg are in the vanguard of this nation-wide movement. Their active struggle for peace and their united actions recall the best militant traditions of revolutionary Hamburg, a city whose people have already

fought at the barricades; a city in which the unforgettable Ernst Thaelmann lived and worked.

A wave of anti-war meetings and demonstration swept Hamburg. Dockers refused to load arms. Partisans of peace covered the walls of the city with the letter “F” (the first letter in the word “Frieden”—peace.)

These actions of the fighters for peace alarmed the British occupation authorities. And so anxious to suppress the nationwide peace movement and utilising the past experience of the German bourgeoisie, they summoned the Right Social Democrats to their aid.

As was only to be expected the Schumachers responded at once to the call of the imperialist occupiers. Denouncing the struggle for peace as criminal activity, they undertook the shameless dirty work of suppressing the peace movement. Since demagogy alone—which fewer and fewer people believe in nowadays—is, in this case, a difficult matter, the Schumachers resorted to other methods. They sought and found or rather made use of the practice of the gestapo and the fascist gauleiters during World War Two. As everybody know the Hitler gauleiters, commandants and gestapo agents, when persecuting the anti-fascists, often announced a reward for the discovery of underground anti-fascists or for information which would lead to their whereabouts.

The Schumachers act in exactly the same way. The Burgomaster of Hamburg, the Right Social Democrat, Brauer, recently announced that anyone giving information about people circulating peace appeals would qualify for a “reward”. He even fixed the amount of the “reward”—200 marks.

The Schumachers, licking the boot of their masters, have resorted to Hitlerite methods. But they have forgotten just one thing—how and where those who in the past practised these methods, ended up.

There can be no doubt that such measures will not halt the

movement of the German people for peace for, as is known, no amount of money can buy the conscience of the people.

Jan MAREK

CLERICAL AGENTS OF IMPERIALISM

During recent years the U.S. imperialists have been taking steps to form a single centre for the Christian churches with the aim of fighting against democracy and Communism. In line with this plan, the so-called “World Council of Churches” already functioning in the U.S., directs in the main the activities of the Protestant churches. The notorious warmonger John Foster Dulles, is one of the elders of this Council.

Recent events in China have caused quite a flurry among the American pretenders to world domination. To hold back the liberation struggle of the peoples, Wall Street has decided to mobilise also the clerical agents of imperialism.

Recently the “World Council of Churches” summoned a conference in Bangkok of the representatives of Christian churches in Asia.

According to official information, the delegates to this conference—among whom were also “observers” from Britain, the U.S. and France—were to become acquainted with “preparatory work for joint activities in the further evangelisation of the population of Asia”.

The meaning of the words “further evangelisation” became clear at the very beginning of the conference. The question was one of mobilising reactionary forces to combat the national-liberation movement of the peoples of Asia. In this struggle the church has been assigned a special role—to hold back the further development of this movement. The tone of the Bangkok conference was set by an American—Ranson, General Secretary of the International Missionaries’ Union.

He said that what was taking place in China would deeply effect, both from the political and religious points of view, the other regions of Asia.

Ranson also reported that, according to information received by him, rural inhabitants in India easily submit to the

persuasion of intellectuals who go into the villages with revolutionary-democratic slogans, and that social revolt is gripping an ever greater number of Indian villages.

Ranson had every reason to fear millions of ordinary people, in Asia are rising in struggle against their oppressors—feudalists, landlords, the church princes, against the imperialists and their accomplices among the national bourgeoisie—in the struggle for national liberation and democratic rights.

“Our activities must be adjusted to these facts!”—Ranson declared. But the clerical agents of the imperialists are trying in vain to prevent the inexorable march of history. The peoples of Asia will bring the struggle for their national liberation to complete victory.

Lazo K.

ATROCITIES OF MONARCHO-FASCISTS IN GREECE

The French Committee for Aid to Democratic Greece has published a letter, received from one of the prisoners held in the concentration camp on Makronisos. This letter testifies to the brutalities of the monarcho-fascists against the prisoners, brutalities committed in the presence and with the approval of American officers. The author gives a detailed description of the torture suffered by the prisoners belonging to No. 1 special battalion in the concentration camp.

“Some of us”, the letter reads, “were compelled to run and while running, were pursued and beaten by police who set specially trained dogs on us. They forced us into the sea which is about 150 metres away. This torture continued for about an hour. By the time the police and the dogs had forced us into the sea, only 50 were able to stand on their feet.

The police threw us from the cliffs into the sea and then opened fire with machine guns. Later on they pelted us with stones and ordered us out of the water. Many had arms and legs broken and sustained serious head injuries. Some prisoners could not swim.

Upon coming out of the water, we were again attacked and beaten by the police. Many of our comrades lost consciousness. They were picked up by soldiers who arrived on the scene.

Due to these brutalities, 250 of the 598 prisoners are in a very bad state. 100 prisoners showed signs of insanity and 50 completely lost their reason”.

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