

Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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LENINISM—THE BANNER OF STRUGGLE OF THE WORKING PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

Twenty-six years have passed since the death of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin—the leader of world Communism, the greatest thinker and theoretician of Marxism, the man who created the heroic Bolshevik Party and the first Socialist State of workers and peasants in the world.

In the new historical conditions Lenin, and his great companion and continuator of his immortal work, Stalin, drawing from the vast experience of the class struggle of the international proletariat, from the experience of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the practice of Socialist construction in the U.S.S.R., have advanced Marxist theory, enriched it with new ideas, turning Marxism-Leninism into the most powerful revolutionary theory in the world.

Leninism is the further development of Marxism in the epoch of imperialism and of proletariat revolutions; Marxism in the epoch of the victory of Socialism over one-sixth of the earth's surface, of the victorious struggle for Socialism in a number of countries.

The teachings of Lenin-Stalin represent contemporary scientific Communism, the summit of scientific, philosophical thought, the world outlook of the international proletariat and the guide to action, tested by historical experience.

The full grandeur of the ideas of the immortal Lenin, their vitality and profound truth and their triumph are embodied in the world historic successes of the Soviet Union—the bulwark of peace and democracy, the country which is victoriously advancing towards a Communist society.

Fulfilment of the State plan for the rehabilitation and development of the national economy brought the Soviet Union

new, outstanding successes in 1949. The revised annual target for industry were fulfilled by 103 per cent. The gross yield for grain crops reached 7.6 billion poods, exceeding the 1940 pre-war level and coming close to the target set for the final year of the Five-Year Plan.

In the United States, even according to official figures, the number of unemployed increased by 64 per cent compared to 1948, whereas in the U.S.S.R., where unemployment has long since been abolished, the number of factory and office workers increased by 1,800,000 in comparison with the same year, and this was accompanied by a steady improvement in the material and cultural level of the people.

Thanks to the boundless loyalty of the people of the U.S.S.R. to Leninism, to the leadership of the Bolshevik Party and its brilliant leader—Comrade Stalin, the Soviet Union has become an inexhaustible source of confidence and strength for the working people of the world who battle for life, peace and freedom.

The Lenin-Stalin teaching regarding the paths of the transition from capitalism to Socialism has received new, brilliant confirmation in the People's Democracies which gained their freedom and independence thanks to the Soviet Army which smashed German fascism—the advance detachment of world imperialism.

The profound political, social and economic changes that have taken place in those countries, changes which in their importance are the equivalent of a Socialist revolution, and the transfer of power into the hands of the working people, fully confirm Lenin's thesis that, while the transition from capitalism to Communism gives rise to an abundance and variety of political forms, the essence will inevitably be the same: **the dictatorship of the proletariat.**

The rise of the People's Democracies in Central and South-Eastern Europe, which are successfully carrying out the

functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat has shattered the claim of covert and overt nationalists, of renegades from Marxism-Leninism, who peddled miserable theories about “special” and “specific” ways of development for those countries, “theories” which are a departure from and distortion of Leninism, and which ignore the historical experience of the Soviet Union.

The transfer of power in the People’s Democracies into the hands of the working people under the guiding role of the proletariat and its vanguard—the Communist Parties—became possible due to the skilful realisation, by the Communist Parties, of Lenin’s ideas concerning the alliance of the working class with the working peasantry.

The steady consolidation of this alliance, the growth of the political consciousness and activity of the broad masses of working people in building a new life; the daily concern of every worker, peasant and intellectual to strengthen his State; the growth of its economic might—these are the main conditions for the successful advance of the People’s Democracies towards Socialism.

Leninism has become the world outlook and sole guide to action for all Communist and Workers’ Parties; a powerful and reliable weapon in their struggle for the interests of the working class and of all working people.

Rebutting hostile attacks against Leninism, Comrade Stalin wrote:

Is not Leninism the generalisation of the experience of the revolutionary movement of **all** countries? Are not the principles of the theory and tactics of Leninism suitable, obligatory for the proletarian parties of all countries? Was not Lenin right when he said that **“Bolshevism is a model of tactics for all?”**

The Communist and Workers’ Parties of the world, conscious that, in our times, there is not and cannot be any real

Socialist teaching, other than the scientific Socialism of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, are consolidated as never before, under the militant banner of Marxism-Leninism.

Such facts as the attempts made by the imperialists to portray their agents in the garb of “Communists” are indicative of the great mobilising and organising power exercised by the ideas of Marxism-Leninism among the working people.

The Anglo-American imperialists, aware that their loyal servants—the Socialists of the Bevin, Blum, Schumacher and Saragat type—are, by their open servility, hopelessly losing the support of the working people, are clinging to imperialism’s sheet anchor in the shape of the “Communist” rulers of Yugoslavia.

But this disgusting manoeuvre of both master and hireling has also been foiled.

Leninism lives not only among the advanced section of mankind—the Communist and Workers’ Parties of the world. It has penetrated, as never before, to the very heart of the people.

The names of Lenin and Stalin are names nearest and dearest to the working man; the names most treasured by him.

The mass of the working people is with us, wrote Lenin. Therein lies our strength. Therein lies the source of the invincibility of world Communism.

The ideas of Lenin and Stalin, the ideas of Socialism have gripped millions of people. More peoples, new strain of the working people are taking the path indicated by Lenin and Stalin, for they realise and see in the great example of the U.S.S.R., that other than the path of Lenin and Stalin, there is no way of getting rid of the yoke of imperialism, poverty and inequality.

Present-day events confirm Lenin’s analysis of imperialism. The maturing economic crisis in the United States and the capitalist countries dependent on it, and, in connection

with this, the feverish preparations for a new world war by the imperialists, are accompanied by encroachments on the elementary rights and democratic liberties of the masses, by intensified reaction in social, political and ideological life, fascisation of the State system and unbridled police terror against all progressive sections of the population.

Imperialism seeks a way out of its insoluble contradictions in a new slaughter of peoples.

However, the new world war now being prepared by the Anglo-American imperialists will, inexorably, lead to the destruction of the entire imperialist system.

Lenin foresaw this when he wrote that capitalism, which drenched the earth in blood, and has brought mankind to starvation and savagery, is doomed inevitably to perish and soon, no matter how monstrously brutal its death pangs.

The great class conflicts unfolding in the capitalist countries entangled in and enslaved by the “Marshall Plan” and military alliances imposed upon them by American imperialism, testify to the political stature of the working people and confirm the vitality of the ideas of Leninism.

The Communist and Workers’ Parties in the capitalist countries, especially in France and Italy, are skilfully leading the battles of the working masses—guided by Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics which have been tested by the Bolshevik Party. They combine the struggle for the interests of the working class and peasantry with the struggle for peace, and the national independence of their countries, for a policy that corresponds to the national interests of the peoples, rallying all democratic, patriotic forces against the shameful subordination to American imperialism.

The banner of struggle for peace was first raised by Lenin who said that this slogan is clear to every working man.

The Communist Parties, equipped with the triumphant teachings of Marxism-Leninism, are leading the national

liberation struggle of the peoples of the colonies and semi-colonies against the imperialists who are ruthlessly exploiting more than a billion people in the interests of a handful of exploiters and their hirelings.

The Communist Party of China, tempered in heroic struggle under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, routed the reactionary, anti-popular bloc of the Kuomintang and American imperialists, established the rule of the people and is leading them along the path of fundamental social-economic changes.

The peoples of Malaya, Indonesia, Viet Nam and other countries of the East recognise, as a condition for their national and social liberation the combination of their powerful forces with the working people of the capitalist countries in the struggle against the common enemy—imperialism.

Confronted with this formidable array of forces, the main rear bases of world imperialism inevitably will give way—the system of colonies and semi-colonies—and imperialism will receive the final, crushing blow.

Militant unity of the working people of all countries, and, above all, unity of the working-class movement and all democratic forces under the leadership of the Communist and Workers' Parties, will ensure the strengthening and maintenance of world peace, will frustrate the evil designs of the warmongers and will help the working class not only to safeguard its vital gains but also to wage a successful struggle to abolish the rule of the imperialists and help to secure the Socialist reorganisation of society.

The cause of Lenin is invincible because it corresponds to the requirements of historical development, because it is the vital concern of all working people, of all the exploited.

The cause of Lenin is invincible because it is carried forward by Comrade Stalin.

Recalling Lenin's behests, the Communist and Workers'

Parties will further strengthen the unity of their ranks ideologically and organisationally, will rally together still closer with the broad masses of the working people, will display greater revolutionary vigilance in relation to the intrigues of bourgeois nationalist elements and other enemies of democracy and Socialism.

Keep high the invincible banner of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin.

LENIN DAYS IN THE U.S.S.R.

The 26th anniversary of the death of V. I. Lenin is marked throughout the Soviet Union by reports, lectures and discussions on the life and work of Vladimir Ilyich; on the great ideological friendship of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin and on the historic successes achieved by the peoples of the Soviet Union under the leadership of the Lenin-Stalin Party.

This year the Lenin memorial days coincide with the preparations for the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and in their canvassing work in the houses and propaganda centres, tens of thousands of propagandists are acquainting the electorate with the life and work of Lenin.

Exhibitions have been opened in clubs, libraries and reading rooms. Special film festivals are also being organised in towns and district centres.

Every day thousands of people fill the Central Lenin Museum in Moscow, and the branch museum near the Paveletsk station, where, in the marble and granite building, stands the funeral train with the engine No. U-127, which brought the coffin with V. I. Lenin's body to Moscow on that sorrowful January day in 1924.

An exhibition entitled "The Literary Legacy of V. I. Lenin—a Powerful Ideological Weapon of the Lenin-Stalin Party", has also been opened in the Lenin State Library.

An exhibition of Lenin's Works has also been organised in the Ulianovsk Book Store, while in the Gorky Museum, Moscow, Lenin relics are displayed.

Thousands of people are also visiting branches of the Central Lenin Museum in Leningrad and Ulianovsk, while others visit Lenin's house in Ulianovsk, which is now a

museum.

Three new collective farms, formed in the Molodechnensk district during the days preceding the 26th anniversary of Lenin's death, have been called "Vladimir Ilyich Lenin", "The Ilyich Behest", and "Lenin's Path".

A collective farm formed in the Milovan village in the Tismenitsk district (Stanislav region) has also been named after the great Lenin.

Lenin's Works have an enormous circulation in the Soviet Union. Total circulation since 1917 amounts to 188,761,000 copies. The Works have been issued in 77 languages of the peoples of the U.S.S.R., and those of the peoples of other countries.

WORKING PEOPLE OF THE U.S.S.R. PREPARE FOR ELECTIONS TO SUPREME SOVIET

Preparations are taking place all over the Soviet Union for the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. scheduled for March 12.

The Supreme Soviet consists of two equal chambers—the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities.

By the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., 670 constituencies for the election of deputies to the Soviet of the Union, and 681 constituencies to elect deputies to the Soviet of Nationalities, have been formed making a total of 1,301 deputies to be elected to the Supreme Soviet.

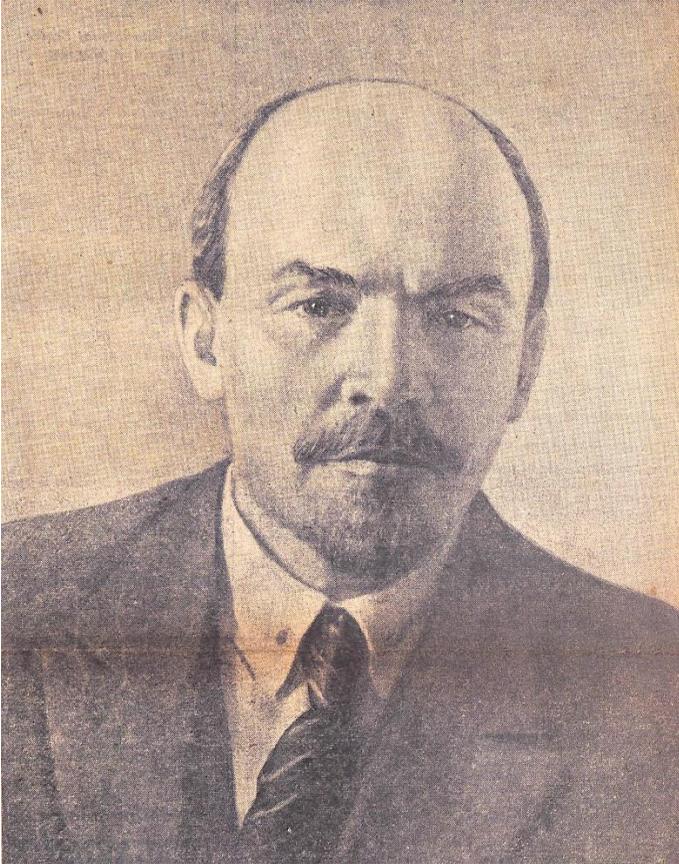
The executive committees of the local Soviets in districts, towns and villages are organising their electoral districts for the elections.

Under the leadership of Party organisations, pre-election mass political work is under-way in towns and villages throughout the country.

In many places propaganda centres have already been opened in which discussions on the Stalin Constitution, on the Soviet electoral system, and on questions of current politics are being held, and the Election Rules studied.

Preparations for the elections have evoked new production and political enthusiasm in the country. Socialist emulation is spreading in factories and on the collective and State farms.

V. I. LENIN



ON EVE OF 26th ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH OF V. I. LENIN

HUNGARY

One million, two hundred thousand copies of V. I. Lenin's Works have been printed in Hungary during the past four years to meet demands for his Works from workers, peasants and intellectuals. At a recent book bazaar they bought 130,000 copies of Lenin's Works.

The volume containing Lenin's articles and remarks on the Co-operatives is also in great demand in the Hungarian countryside.

Last year the Publishers of the Hungarian Workers' Party issued a two-volume 50,000 edition of Lenin's Selected Works which was quickly sold out. The Publishers are now printing a second edition to meet the continued demand.

POLAND

Lenin's works, which are studied by hundreds of thousands of the working people, are part of the golden fund of the libraries in democratic Poland.

Many of Lenin's works enjoy a wide circulation. For instance: "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism" and "What Is To Be Done?" have been printed in editions of 200,000 copies each. A two volume edition of the Selected Works of Lenin was published recently, each edition being in 100,000 copies.

Publication of the complete works of V. I. Lenin was begun last year. To date, 14 volumes have come off the press.

GERMANY

Between 1945 and 1950 “Ditz”, the Publishers of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, printed 23 different works of Lenin in more than 2,150,000 copies.

Lenin’s work “Karl Marx”, was issued in the highest number of copies—300,000. “Imperialism, The Highest Stage of Capitalism” sold 245,000 copies.

RUMANIA

Working people of the country are marking the 26th anniversary of the death of V. I. Lenin, with a deeper study of his works and with steps to secure their mass circulation.

In addition to the existing 1,113,000 copies of Lenin’s works, the publishers, of the Rumanian Workers’ Party are re-printing his “Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism”, “The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky”, “The Great Beginning”, and other works in a total of 210,000 copies.

The pamphlet “Lenin and Stalin—the Great Teachers of the Proletariat” is being published in an edition of 250,000 copies as supplementary study material to the biographies of Lenin and Stalin.

BULGARIA

During the last four years the publishers of the Bulgarian Communist Party have published 23 works of Lenin in 651,000 copies.

To meet the growing demand for Lenin’s works, a number of his books has been published in several editions.

In addition to separate works, the Party Publishers have printed 135,000 copies of the nine volumes of the Selected Works of Lenin.

In 1950, the Party Publishing House will issue eight volumes of the complete works of Lenin, each volume in 50,000 copies. It will also publish a two-volume edition of his different works in a total of 100,000 copies.

ITALY

All organisations of the Communist Party of Italy have held meetings and conferences to mark the 26th anniversary of Lenin's death. The Lenin anniversary coincides with the 29th anniversary of the foundation of the Italian Communist Party.

The democratic press carries detailed articles about V. I. Lenin. The "Rinacita" Publishing House has issued a two-volume edition of Lenin's Selected Works and a number of his separate works: "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism", "Socialism and War", "On Co-Operation", and others.

These books have already been circulated in tens of thousands of copies.

FRANCE

The working people of France are preparing to mark the 26th anniversary of the death of V. I. Lenin. A memorial meeting will be held on January 20 in the Mutualite Hall in Paris under the chairmanship of Marcel Cachin.

"Cahiers du Communisme" will carry special anniversary articles, including Lenin's letter to Inessa Armand, printed for

the first time in French.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Since 1945, the two Publishing Houses of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia—"Svoboda" in Prague and "Pravda" in Bratislava—have between them, issued 1,230,000 copies V. I. Lenin's works (apart from the Selected Works, and writings by both V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin).

Particularly high was the circulation of "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism", issued in 130,000 copies; "Two Tactics of Social Democracy in the Democratic Revolution", 165,000 copies; "State and Revolution", 105,000 copies; "Karl Marx"; "Friedrich Engels"; "Three Sources and Three Components of Marxism" and others.

AUSTRIA

In Austria the working people are showing a growing interest in Lenin's works. The Party Publishers "Star" have printed "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism", in 20,000 copies, "Karl Marx" in 6,000 copies and " 'Left-Wing' Communism an Infantile Disorder" in 5,000 copies.

The Publishers have also printed 29,000 copies of "A Brief Biography of Lenin", 6,000 copies of a two-volume edition of the Selected Works of Lenin, and 3,000 copies of his work, "Materialism and Empirio-criticism".

In all, over 70,000 copies of different works by Lenin have been published in Austria in recent years.

BLOODY 9th JANUARY IN ITALY. Petro Secchia, Deputy General Secretary, Italian Communist Party

January 9, 1950 was not only a day of blood and mourning for the working people of Modena and the proletariat of Italy.

The massacre in Modena once again laid bare the reactionary and blood-thirsty nature of the de Gasperi regime, revealing on the one hand, the imperialist plans for war preparations, and on the other, showing the bravery, courage and strength of the working people in the struggle for the right to life, freedom and peace.

In Modena an attempt was made to terrorise the working people and to break down their fighting capacity by means of a brutal attack.

But scarcely half an hour after the foul assassination of the six workers, while the armoured cars were still patrolling the streets and the so-called guardians of order were still hunting down the people and while the bodies were still on the pavement, 70,000 working people of Modena assembled for a meeting at which they vowed to continue the struggle with even greater vigour than before.

January 9 was not only the day when the de Gasperi-Scelba Government's attempt to intimidate the workers and the working people of Modena failed. It was also a turning point, a day of a resolute intensification of the struggle for peace and democracy.

On January 9, six workers were killed in Modena. But the machine-gun fire did not scare the working people. On the contrary, all Modena citizens took to the streets to demonstrate their unity, strength and determination to continue the struggle for life, work and bread, to show their hatred of the enemy.

Together with the people of Modena, the working people

of all towns and villages throughout Italy expressed their indignation, their protest and a solemn promise to intensify the struggle.

The assassinations in Modena, following those in Melissa, Torremaggiore and Montescaglioso, revealed the essence of the de Gasperi policy even to the most misled.

On the eve of the election on April 18, 1948. de Gasperi said, "We must win at any cost".

Many of those who then cast their votes for the Christian Democratic Party certainly did not understand the real meaning of these words of ill-omen. Today it is clear to all.

Replying, two years ago, to a political leader who had warned against the dangerous policy of splitting the country, a policy of hatred towards the working people, de Gasperi said: "We shall be with America to the very last".

If, at that time, there were people who had doubts about the meaning of that statement, today there can be none on that score.

To be with America to the very last means to prepare the country for the most reckless adventures; to pursue with the aim of plunging the country into war, an anti-democratic policy, using all means including terror and violence against the peace movement, against the organisations of the working people.

With its terror in Modena, the de Gasperi Government wanted to show the big Italian capitalists and the U.S. imperialists that it was prepared to go all the way.

Approximately a month ago Costa, Chairman of the organisation of the big Italian manufacturers, made a speech obviously addressed to the de Gasperi Government. Referring to the situation in the country, Costa said frankly:

"The reason for the weakness of the Italian nervous system is the fact that the modern State can no longer function with the kind of organisation that might have been alright at the

beginning of the century”.

In other words. Costa openly laid the Government that today the democratic system was obsolete and that laws directed against the trade unions and strikes were needed; that it was now necessary to deprive the Italian working people of the rights and liberties provided by the Constitution; that it was necessary to revive the fascist storm detachments in order to destroy by force the organisations of the working people, and once again, make the employers full masters of the factories, to let them exploit the working people according to their will and fix starvation wages, to make workers produce weapons of war and dismiss them at their own discretion.

This spokesman for the Italian industrialists concluded his ultimatum with the words: “The leaders of industry have the right to be the leading class in the country”.

The representatives of that same old leading class which brought fascism to life, the same people who for twenty years supported fascism; who for twenty years kept the Italian people in chains and, in their own despicable interests, sought to see Italy follow Hitler to the end—these people once again demand that an end be put to the democratic system, to return to the system of dictatorship, of “strong government”, because, motivated by vile and selfish interests, they find it necessary to go all the way with America.

De Gasperi lent an attentive ear to Costa, and the machine-gun fire against the Modena workers showed that he appreciated this speech and is ready to go the whole hog in realising the plans of big Italian capital and the American plutocracy.

But why, the non-Italian reader may ask, did Italo-American reaction choose Emilia—particularly Modena—as the object for its attack?

For the two past years the fire of the reactionaries and the police onslaught has been concentrated on Emilia, particularly

on Modena.

In this province, hundreds of partisans, patriots and heroic fighters were arrested, subjected to torture and condemned for military actions and patriotic deeds during the national-liberation war against the German and Italian fascists.

Thousands of agricultural labourers, workers and unemployed were persecuted and arrested merely for taking part in strikes and demonstrations for bread, work and the right to live.

Reaction has concentrated its fire on Emilia, and above all, on Modena, because this is one of the most important and decisive sectors in the front of the working people.

With their despotism, unlawful actions and violence the ruling class and its Government hoped to provoke the working people of Emilia into rash actions.

The de Gasperi-Scelba plan, as with all reactionary plans, was based on the hope of provoking rash, anarchic and unorganised actions by the working people. If the working people revolt. If they reply to Governmental violence with violence, reaction could destroy them precisely where they are most strong.

Such were the plans of those people in the Government who have done their utmost during the past two years to provoke civil war. These plans met with complete failure. The working people of Emilia did not lose their heads before the onslaught of reaction; they did not fall into the enemy's trap.

Reaction earmarked Emilia for its attacks also because this district and its towns claim the particular attention of the American headquarters in their preparations for imperialist war.

The onslaught against the working people of Emilia, and particularly against Modena, is an onslaught against the front of peace,

Today the U.S. headquarters display the same interest in

Modena as, six years ago, German headquarters did. This was insolently admitted by one Italo-American newspaper which stated recently:

“In this rich province the Emilia road crosses the highway connecting North Europe with the Mediterranean. The Modena province stretches from the Apennines to the River Po and is intersected by the Emilia highway; and from the Abeton pass the highway links Rome with the Brenner.”

The Italian and the transatlantic instigators of war are anxious to have these key strategic positions and communication lines in their hands. These positions—essential for military bases—should not be in the hands of the forces of peace, think the warmongers.

Everyone knows how Kesselring, the Hitlerite General, tried to keep the Modena road junction in his hands. He went so far as to negotiate with Partisan headquarters, offering them “free zones.”

The Modena partisans rejected an agreement with the enemy, yielding neither to threats nor to the promises of Kesselring.

What Kesselring tried to secure yesterday, the American headquarters seek today. The reactionary offensive against Modena is a part of the imperialist war plans.

But these plans have proved to be premature. The Modena slaughter has aroused the indignation of all honest citizens.

It came like a thunder bolt, warning Italians that democracy was in danger and that it was impossible to let the forces of reaction and war make a single step forward.

Modena signified—it must signify—a decisive stage in the struggle for peace and freedom.

The representatives of all democratic forces in Modena, all the forces of labour and all the opposition Deputies and Senators, assumed a solemn obligation to launch such a propaganda, agitational and organisational campaign as will

rally the majority of the Italian people for struggle to defend the life and liberty of all citizens.

They pledged to organise all all-out mass movement of the people; a movement which will force the reactionary groups to retreat, to respect human life and the rights of citizens; a movement which will lead to a change of policy and frustrate the plans of the imperialists. This pledge will be fulfilled.

WORKING PEOPLE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH WORKING PEOPLE OF ITALY

PRAGUE (By telephone from our special correspondent).

News of the murder of six Italian workers in Modena aroused widespread indignation and protest among the working people of Czechoslovakia.

At meetings in factories and offices, workers vigorously condemned the bloody terror unleashed by the Italian Government and voiced their solidarity with the Italian working people.

A resolution passed by the workers of the “Skoda” Works stated: “We wish to express our solidarity with the Italian working people and assure them that they are not alone, that victory is theirs if they continue to wage their fight with the same tenacity as hitherto”.

In its letter addressed to the Italian Confederation of Labour, the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions expresses full solidarity with the Italian working people in their struggle.

Workers and employees of the “Kablo” nationalised factory in Bratislava sent a letter to the Slovak Trade Union Council saying that in answer to the reprisals of reaction against the Italian workers they will work still better and vigorously wage the struggle against the imperialists and instigators of a new war.

SESSION, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WORLD FEDERATION DEMOCRATIC YOUTH

A session of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Democratic Youth opened in Bucharest on January 17.

Subjects for discussion by the Session include the tasks of the Federation and of democratic youth organisations in the struggle to protect the rights of children, and for democratic education; the lessons of the struggle of the Italian democratic youth for peace and for political and economic rights; and the relations between the Federation and the leadership of the “Yugoslav People’s Youth” .

Guy de Boisson, Chairman of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, Ioja Groman, Chairman of the International Student Union, and representatives of the youth of the U.S.S.R., China, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Britain, Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, Germany, Rumania, India, Viet-Nam, Brazil and Cuba are participating in the work of the Session.

PARTY EDUCATIONAL CENTRE OPENED IN WARSAW

Late in December 1949, the main Party educational centre was opened in Warsaw in the presence of the members of the Central Committee of the United Workers' Party and secretaries of provincial Party committees.

In his speech, opening the centre, Comrade Zambrowski, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, said the Party could not be satisfied with the existing number of Party members and candidate members studying in the Party educational network. All members and candidate members of the Party must study.

To achieve this task it is necessary to extend considerably the Party educational network and to raise the level of the teachers.

Party educational centres now being formed (there will be 50 in 1950) should serve this aim.

The job of these centres will be to render every assistance to the tutors of Party educational groups.

The centres should also systematically hold discussion classes with the tutors, help them select materials and literature and also to rectify their mistakes by periodically supervising their lessons, to show them the best methods of teaching and to promote new tutors from among the students.

The Party educational centres, said Comrade Zambrowski, should, under no circumstances, confine themselves to theory alone.

They must be closely linked with life and help tutors and other propagandists to understand all current militant tasks of the Party.

25th ANNIVERSARY OF THE THEORETICAL ORGAN OF THE FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY

Twenty five years ago the first number of the journal “Cahiers du Communisme”, theoretical organ of the French Communist Party, appeared. The journal now has a circulation of 40,000 copies.

It played a great role in the struggle against Social Democratic and anarchist tendencies in the Party ranks during the first years of its existence.

Today the journal consistently fights for the Marxist-Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism, for peace and the vital demands of the people.

PRESS REVIEW

CHINESE NEWSPAPER ON THE SITUATION IN JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY

The People's Daily, (Peking) organ of the Chinese Communist Party, carried an editorial headed "The Path of Liberation of the Japanese People".

The Japanese people's struggle for liberation, says the editorial, is at present carried on under complicated and difficult conditions. Like Western Germany, Japan is being turned by the imperialist American occupation authorities into a reactionary bastion against democracy and Socialism and for the planning of a new war.

Under such conditions, the Japanese people have to conduct resolute, revolutionary struggles against American imperialism and against Japanese reactionary forces. Only by so doing can the Japanese people put an early end to the American occupation and the rule of the reactionaries, and build up a democratic Japan.

The vanguard of the Japanese revolutionary people, the Communist Party of Japan, must educate the people in a revolutionary spirit and unite them. Only thus can they actually achieve the objective of ending American occupation and reactionary rule and build up a democratic Japan.

We have not seen many documents of the Communist Party of Japan. But from the few theses written by Sanzo Nosaka, one of the leaders of the Communist Party of Japan, (including those written in 1949) which we have read, we cannot but hold the view that they contain serious mistakes of

principle.

Therefore, after reading the commentary entitled “On the Situation in Japan”, published in the January 6th issue of “For a Lasting Peace, For a People’s Democracy”, organ of the Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers’ Parties, we believe this gives our comrades in Japan a good opportunity to make a really strict review of the mistakes and thoroughly to correct them.

We hope the plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, which is about to be convened, will have a correct understanding of the matter and change this attitude so that appropriate steps may be taken to correct Nosaka’s mistakes.

At any rate, the Communist Party of Japan is now facing a crucial phase in its history. Every serious thinking and farsighted Communist loyal to Marxism-Leninism, to the international Communist movement and to the liberation cause of the Japanese people, must seek appropriate steps to unite on a correct political line. They must adopt correct methods of criticism and self-criticism so that Comrade Sanzo Nosaka and other comrades who hold erroneous views will realise their mistakes fully and correct them.

This is in order to lay the foundations for the sound growth of the Communist Party of Japan and to remove the danger of the enemy taking the opportunity to undermine and split the Communist Party of Japan.

The bravery displayed by the members of the Communist Party of Japan in fighting the enemy has won the admiration of the Chinese as well as the Japanese people.

From our comradely standpoint we ardently hope that the Communist Party of Japan will display the same courage in accepting the criticism of the Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers’ Parties in correcting Nosaka’s mistakes.

We believe that only by so doing can the Japanese Communists live up to the expectations of the Japanese people and those of the Communists in China and other countries; only by so doing can they avoid all the snares prepared by the imperialists.

RUMANIAN WORKERS PLEDGE TO INCREASE OIL PRODUCTION

“**Scanteia**”, organ of the Rumanian Worker’s Party carried an appeal on January 17 from a meeting of oil workers, engineers and technicians held in Ploesti of January 14-15 which says:

The task set by the State Plan for 1950—to increase oil output by 32.5 per cent—can be successfully realised only if all available productive reserves are fully utilised; advanced methods of work adopted, inventions and rationalisation suggestions applied and extended; Soviet technique mastered, and applied; Socialist emulation further promoted; vigilance and a ruthless struggle against the class enemy intensified.

The meeting called upon the workers of the iron, steel and metal-working industry to ensure the speedy supply of good quality equipment essential for the oil industry.

TITO-CLIQUE STIFLING CULTURE IN YUGOSLAVIA

“**Rabotnichesko Delo**”, organ of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, carried an article in its issue of January 16—“A Crime Towards Culture in Yugoslavia”—concerning the resolution of the Tito Central Committee of the Yugoslav

Communist Party on the tasks of education in Yugoslavia.

This resolution, writes the author of the article, “actually dooms the fraternal Yugoslav people to ignorance and dulls the senses of its heroic youth”.

The boastful tone of the resolution concerning the successes of education in Yugoslavia does not correspond to reality, adds the author. Well-known facts regarding the Zaribrod district alone reveal quite a different picture.

There used to be twelve (seven year) schools in the district. But the Tito neo-fascists thought that this number of schools was harmful and reduced it to seven.

The majority of village schools in the district are used for barracks and the children’s classes are held in private houses.

The Zaribrod **Gymnasium** is in danger of being closed, for many of the students have been arrested and thrown into prison.

All Communist teachers in the Gymnasium have been dismissed and replaced by war criminals who fled from Bulgaria.

“By prohibiting the study of the Russian language”, says the writer, “the resolution aims at isolating the Yugoslav youth from the source of knowledge-Soviet science and culture”.

“The embittered trotskyites in Belgrade know that the Yugoslav youth love the Russian language. That is why they resort to draconic measures against their own people”, says “**Rabotnichesko Delo**”.

CENTENARY OF THE BIRTH OF THE GREAT RUMANIAN POET MICHAÏL EMINESCU

During the past weeks the Rumanian people have been celebrating the centenary of the birth of their great, poet, Michail Eminescu. In honour of his jubilee, meetings were held in the Academy of the Rumanian People's Republic, in the Writers' Union and in factories, villages and schools.

Delegations of Soviet, Czechoslovak, Bulgarian, Hungarian and Polish writers arrived in Rumania to participate in the celebrations.

For the first time the Rumanian people were able to learn about the poet as he really was—which is quite different from the distorted picture given by the exploiting classes in the past.

Only now have the people free access to his works, which are filled with hatred towards the exploiters and with a great love for the Fatherland which languished under the yoke of the bourgeois-landlord regime.

An exhibition, devoted to the poet's life and work, which has been opened in Bucharest will serve as a foundation for the establishment of an Eminescu museum.

A memorial plaque has also been placed on the house in the village of Ipotesti, Botosani district, where he was born.

One of the main streets in Bucharest has also been named after Eminescu. A competition for the best design for a monument to the poet has been announced.

The broad participation of the working people of town and the countryside in celebrating the Eminescu centenary is striking evidence of the great love for the people's poet and of the indissoluble link existing between the culture of the people building Socialism and the democratic figures of the past.

YUGOSLAV POLITICAL EMIGRANTS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA APPROVE INFORMATION BUREAU RESOLUTIONS

Yugoslav political emigrants in Czechoslovakia recently discussed the decisions of the November Meeting of the Information Bureau.

These Yugoslav political emigrants in Czechoslovakia pledge themselves to mobilise all forces to regenerate the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party in Yugoslavia—a Party loyal to proletarian internationalism.

THE WORKING PEOPLE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA ON THE THRESHOLD OF THE SECOND YEAR OF THEIR FIVE- YEAR-PLAN

Having carried out the plan of the first year of the Five-Year Plan by 102 per cent, the working people of Czechoslovakia are now tackling the plan for the second year.

The experience of the working people of the U.S.S.R. played a big part in carrying out the plan of the first year.

In the second year this experience will be applied on an even wider scale.

The working people themselves see this. Thus, for instance, shock worker Kislink, of the Jan Sverma factory in Brno, on his return from the Soviet Union—which he visited as a member of the delegation attending the celebration of Comrade Stalin's 70th birthday—formed a shock brigade which is now applying Soviet Stakhanovite methods.

New iron and steel works and heavy machine-building plants are to be built this year in the country. The continued promotion of Socialist emulation will help speed the realisation of the year's tasks. Already 47 per cent of office and factory workers are taking part in Socialist emulation.

HUNGARIAN NATIONALISATION OF INDUSTRY COMPLETED. Istvan Fris, Member, Central Committee, Hungarian Workers' Party

On January 1, 1950 the Hungarian people began their first Five-Year Plan, which will lay the economic foundations of Socialism in their country.

Before tackling the Five-Year Plan, the Hungarian People's Republic had made considerable headway in extending the Socialist section of the national economy, a section which had previously covered 92 per cent of the people employed in industry, mines and transport.

On December 28, 1949, the Presidium of the Hungarian Peoples Republic—on the initiative of the Hungarian Workers' Party—issued a decree whereby all industrial, transport, mining enterprises employing more than 10 workers, were taken over by the State.

These also included all print shops, electric power stations, foundries and workshops employing five and more workers, flour mills with a capacity of 150 and more quintals a day, car repair shops and garages with a floor space of 100 square metres, all vessels and barges of a hundred tons and over and with engines of 30 horse power or more.

According to this law, the country's **entire** industry becomes the property of the State, thus making Hungary the equal of the People's Democracies in the sphere of nationalisation.

In the first two years after the liberation only mining and the electric power industry were nationalised.

In the spring of 1947 the Hungarian Communist Party called for the nationalisation of the banks. The first Three-Year Plan, advanced by the Communists, was also under discussion

at that time.

Discussion revealed that the Smallholders' Party, (still under capitalist influence and lead by Ferenc Nagy) and the Right Social Democrats, were prepared to support the law on the Three Year Plan in order to take advantage of their key positions in the economy and prevent the Plan being carried out.

The job of the Communists was to dislodge the reactionaries from the positions they held. This required the nationalisation of the banks which were the most powerful base of internal and of large-scale foreign capital in the country,

The bitter political struggle around the nationalisation of the banks ended in complete victory for the people's forces, led by the Communist Party. On August 1, 1947 when the Three-Year plan began, nationalisation of the banks become law.

Thanks to the growing forces and influence of the Communist Party—and of the removal of reactionary elements from political power—the Hungarian people were able, in the spring of the following year, to make considerable further headway in nationalisation.

The need for this was proved by work connected with the Three-Year Plan. On March 25, 1948, the Government nationalised factories employing 100 and more workers. But this law did not affect foreign enterprises or those only partly under foreign ownership.

Nationalisation carried out on March 25, 1948, considerably extended the State section of economy and further weakened the capitalist elements and capitalist influence.

This was another great victory for the People's Democracy. It was greeted with enthusiasm by the working people and above all, by the working class and it greatly stimulated labour emulation.

Nationalisation also ensured the success of the Three-Year Plan. Thanks to the mobilisation of the working masses, it

helped to complete this plan nearly eight months ahead of schedule.

The nationalisation measure of December 28, 1949, although on a smaller scale, was, important because of a number of factors.

For instance, this nationalisation law affects sixty foreign enterprises not previously covered by the 1948 nationalisation. Several of these are of great importance economically and politically and also from the point of view of defence.

They include the works of the American "International Standard Electric Corporation", "Vacuum Oil", British "Shell" and "Katz", the Swiss "Brown Boveri" and Dutch "Philips".

Prior to nationalisation all these enterprises had, on the instructions of the Planning Department, to submit their production plans and their plans for capital investment to the Planning Department for approval and had to adhere to these plans.

But foreign capitalists had their trusted men in key positions in these enterprises, which made it possible, if their intentions were hostile, for them to damage Hungary's national economy.

Experience has shown that a hostile attitude towards the People's Democracies is no unusual thing in foreign imperialist circles.

A little over a year ago, world attention was drawn to the sabotage at a big American-owned oil plant. Investigation disclosed that the American owners had instructed their Hungarian representatives to do everything to restrict oil output, making no secret of the fact that their purpose was to weaken Hungarian People's Democracy.

Several weeks ago our State security organs discovered a wide-spread espionage and sabotage organisation whose leaders were connected with the "International Standard Electric Corporation" in Hungary.

One of the ringleader's is Robert Vogeler, for many years a professional agent of American espionage organisations, and another was Edgard Sanders, a member of the American secret service.

To cover the espionage activities of Vogeler, the American capitalists put him in charge of the Vienna branch of their enterprise while Sanders represented the American stockholders in the Budapest electric joint stock company "Standard".

Thus, the fact that certain enterprises were left in the hands of foreign capitalists made it possible for them to commit acts of espionage and sabotage against Hungarian People's Democracy and some of the foreign capitalist groups did not miss the opportunity to use the economic influence and public positions held by their agents to commit crimes against the Hungarian people.

What the arrest of Vogeler and Sanders means to the Anglo-American imperialists is best seen from the number of attempts made by the British and American Governments since December 14, 1949 to persuade the Hungarian Government to release these two criminals without trial and to send them out of the country.

Another important aspect of the December 28 nationalisation law is that it affects small-scale enterprises which formerly accounted for a large part of the country's machinery, the processing of a great part of the raw materials distributed, and employed a big percentage of man power, mostly highly skilled workers.

With these factories in private hands planning was unreliable not only because some of them were not affected by the law on planning but also because they partly processed materials received through illegal channels and diverted valuable labour from State enterprises.

The process of nationalisation revealed that many of the

works employing from 10 to 15 workers had machinery installed which could be used by 40-50 and even 100 workers. Moreover, private owners, in an attempt to avoid nationalisation, curtailed production but they used the capital they drew from their enterprises for speculation.

Thus, they constituted an unreliable factor in our national economy.

The Hungarian people heartily welcomed the new nationalisation law. In their telegram to Comrade Rakosi the workers of "Standard" factory wrote:

"We are overjoyed that the Government has nationalised our factory. We promise Comrade Rakosi that our answer to the espionage and sabotage of the imperialist agents will be increased production and the placing of the factory, which is now our property, at the service of the people".

The nationalisation measures which have been carried out, constitute a big step forward along the path towards building Socialism. They make it possible to mobilise the country's internal resources to a still greater extent in the interests of the Five-Year plan and to dislodge capitalist elements from our national economy.

Fifty thousand workers are now employed in the Socialist State factories thus ending exploitation in industry.

RESULTS OF FULFILMENT OF THE STATE PLAN FOR RESTORATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE U.S.S.R. IN 1949

Report of Central Board Statistics of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

Development of industry, agriculture and transport, trade turnover, and the rise in the material and cultural level of the people in 1949 are characterised by the following data:

I. — FULFILMENT OF OUTPUT PLAN IN INDUSTRY

The 1949 production plan in **gross output** was fulfilled by the Ministries as follows:

	Percentage fulfilment of 1949 annual plan
Ministry of Metallurgical Industry	102
Ministry of Coalmining Industry	102
Ministry of Oil Industry	103
Ministry of Electric Power Stations	101
Ministry of Chemical Industry	104
Ministry of Electrical Industry	105
Ministry of Means of Communications	103
Ministry of Heavy Machinery	106
Ministry of Automobiles and Tractor Industry	103
Ministry of Machine Tool Construction	106
Ministry of Machine-Construction and, Instruments	103
Ministry of Construction and Road-building Machinery	103
Ministry of Transport Machine Construction	102

Ministry of Agricultural Machinery	100
Ministry of Building Materials Industry of U.S.S.R.	104
Ministry of Timber and Pulp Industry of U.S.S.R.	100
Ministry of Light Industry of U.S.S.R.	108
Ministry of Fishery Industry of U.S.S.R.	95
Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry of U.S.S.R.	105
Ministry of Food Industry of U.S.S.R.	104
Ministries of Local Industry and Ministries of Local Fuel Industries of the Union Republics	107
Co-operative Handicrafts	106

In the course of the year a number of measures to improve the work of industry was carried out by the Government.

As a result, the level of productive capacity was raised, economies in raw materials, fuel and other materials were effected and supplementary internal reserves of the enterprises were found.

This enabled the Government, in the course of the year, to increase the origin 1949 plan for industrial output. The increased annual Plan was fulfilled 103 per cent by industry as a whole.

In 1949 a considerable number of industrial products was produced in excess of Plan.

In 1949 a considerable number of industrial products was produced in excess of Plan.

Ferrous and non-ferrous metals, tubing, coal, petroleum, benzine, kerosene, electric power, electric motors, transformers, electric lamps, metal-cutting tools, automobiles, buses, trolley-buses, motor-cycles, ball-bearings, automatic cranes, artificial fertilisers, dyes and other chemicals, rubber, automobile tyres, cement, window glass, roof material, sewing machines, cameras, cotton, linen, woollen and silk fabrics, hosiery, rubber footwear, meat, vegetable oil, sugar, confectionery, tinned foods, tea, cigarettes, spirits, champagne and numerous other articles of manufacture.

In fulfilling the annual plan of gross output and of the

majority of the more important articles of manufacture, some Ministries failed to reach the targets set for individual items.

II. — GROWTH OF INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

The output of essential industrial production in 1949 changed, in comparison with 1948, as follows:

	1949 in % of 1948		1949 in % of 1948
Cast iron	119	Caustic soda	127
Steel	125	Soda calcium	131
Rolled steel	127	Artificial fertilisers	131
Steel rails	180	Synthetic dyes	112
Iron tubing	131	Synthetic rubber	136
Copper	120	Automobile tyres	139
Zinc	124	Timber materials	115
Lead	126	Pulp	127
Coal	113	Cement	126
Oil	114	Window glass	119
Benzine	110	Schiefer	137
Kerosene	117	Roofing Material	123
Diesel fuel	132	Bricks	132
Natural gas	103	Pre-fabricated houses	154
Electric power	118	Bicycles	144
Steam locomotives	115	Radio sets	165
Electric locomotives	216	Gramophones	163
Railway freight cars	147	Sewing machines	134
Trolley buses	126	Watches	194
Motor trucks	130	Cameras	106
Motor cars	226	Cotton fabrics	114
Autobuses	117	Linen fabrics	122
Ball-bearings	128	Woollen fabrics	119
Metallurgical equipm	127	Silk fabrics	128
Excavators	150	Leather footwear	122
Steam turbines	150	Rubber footwear	128
Automatic cranes	172	Hosiery	132
Automatic loaders	6.6 times	Meat	106
Electric motors up to 100 kw.	134	Sausage meat	143
Electric motors over 100 kw.	137	Fish	122
Machine-cutting tools—Ministry of Machine Tool Construction			119

	Animal fats	106
Spinning machines	136	Vegetable oil
Weaving looms	173	Sugar
Calculating machines	179	Confectionary
Tractors	155	Tinned food
Combines	201	Tea
Tractor-ploughs	155	Soap
Tractor-sowers	156	Spirits
Tractor-cultivators	142	Cigarettes
Complex threshers	159	Wines
		Champagne
		Beer
		139

Over-all output for industry as a whole in the U.S.S.R. for 1949 increased by 20 per cent compared with 1948 and by 41 per cent compared with pre-war 1940.

By the end of 1949, the overall output of industry exceeded the level fixed by the Five-Year Plan for 1950. According to the Five-Year Plan, the volume of industrial output as a whole in the U.S.S.R. in 1950 was to exceed the output of pre-war 1940 by 48 per cent.

In the fourth quarter of 1949, the average monthly output of over-all industrial output exceeded the 1940 level by 53 per cent.

In the fourth quarter of 1949, the level fixed by the Five-Year Plan for 1950 was exceeded in the production of rolled steel, coal output—by the Ministry of Coal Mining, in oil production as well as in the production of a number of other essential types of industrial output.

The 1949 State Plan for supplies has been fulfilled. In the past year the national economy obtained much more raw materials, materials, fuel, electric power and equipment than in 1948.

1949 saw the continued improvement in the utilisation of industrial equipment. The average progressive norms fixed by the State Plan for 1949 in relation to the utilisation of equipment were fulfilled and over-fulfilled in many branches

of industry.

At the enterprises of the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry, the normal volume of blast furnaces improved by 6 per cent compared with 1948 and by 18 per cent compared with 1940, and the production of steel per square metre increased by 11 per cent compared with 1948 and by 24 per cent compared with 1940.

At the enterprises of the Ministry of the Oil Industry, the rate of drilling increased by 5 per cent compared with 1948 and 33 per cent compared with 1940. Also the percentage of light oil products manufactured from processed raw materials increased in 1949 compared with 1940.

There has been an improvement in the utilisation of the equipment in the main branches of the chemical industry. The 1949 plan concerning utilisation of the capacities of the cement and glass works of the Ministry of Building Materials of the U.S.S.R. was exceeded. Utilisation of raw materials in the cotton, woollen and linen branches of industry of the Ministry of Light Industry of the U.S.S.R. improved.

At the same time, in certain branches of industry, especially in the timber and cotton, while there has been an improvement in the utilisation of equipment compared with last year, the norms fixed for 1949 were not reached. There are still considerable unutilised reserves of equipment and factory floor space in machine-building.

The use of raw materials, materials, fuel and electric power per unit of production in 1949 was lowered in many branches of industry both as compared with 1948 and with targets fixed.

As a result of the growth of production and improvement in the quality of work in industry, the Government increased the targets in the course of the year far lower production costs.

The revised plan for lowering the cost of production was over-fulfilled. In 1949 the cost of production, in comparable prices, dropped by 7.3 per cent, as against 1948. In 1949

workers in industry, achieved large scale results in releasing circulating funds.

1949 saw a steady improvement in the quality and assortment of industrial output. There was an improvement in the assortment of textiles, knit goods and clothing, footwear and foodstuffs. However, there were instances of certain enterprises of the light, food, and local industries and co-operative handicrafts not fulfilling the State Plan for the assortment and quality of manufactured goods.

III. — INTRODUCTION OF NEW TECHNIQUE IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

In keeping with the Plan, serious successes were achieved in 1949 in all branches of the national economy in introducing and developing new technique and mechanising heavy work.

Considerable progress was made in mechanising heavy work in industry, building and, transport, especially in the coal mining industry—in cutting and hewing, in delivering and loading coal in the pits; in the ore mining industry—in mining and hauling ferrous and non-ferrous metals; in building work—in mechanising excavation and concrete work; in the lumber industry—in mechanising transportation of lumber, Mechanisation of loading and unloading on rail and water transport increased.

To ensure the further technical progress of important branches of the national economy, home industry in 1949 created and put into serial production more than 300 important new designs of highly productive machines and instruments.

New coal combines, up-to-date cutters, loaders and powerful scoopers have been introduced in the coal industry to mechanise the more arduous work to mechanise excavation work of construction sites and open-cast mining of minerals—

powerful excavators and grips; for agriculture—new types of harvesting machines, including potato harvesting and beet harvesting combines, combines for harvesting sunflowers, flax combines, cotton and maize harvesting machines; for loading and unloading work—different kinds of up-to-date cranes and transport equipment, including new types of cranes, automatic loaders, stacking machines.

The machine-tool industry has mastered and produced new, highly productive models of metal cutting machines, forge pressers, instruments, including universal semi-automatic milling machines, vertical and horizontal high-speed milling machines, a large number of new types of aggregate machine tools.

More up-to-date automatic weaving looms, high-speed spinning and other machines have been produced for light industry. New, highly productive equipment has been produced also for the food industry.

New types of mechanical, optical and electrical control-regulating apparatus for automatising production and for scientific-research, have been mastered.

The introduction and development of new, highly productive technological processes continued in 1949.

In the metallurgical industry, new technological processes were applied in the production of cast iron and steel; the production of new types of rolled steel was mastered. In non-ferrous metallurgy the methods of processing ore were practised, increasing the extraction of non-ferrous metals. The production of new fireproof alloys as well as the fusion of non-ferrous metals were mastered.

In the oil industry, turbine methods anti intensified drilling of wells were practised; new, more rational methods of prospecting and exploiting oil strata have been mastered.

In machine-building, advanced methods of processing metal were further developed: high-speed cutting and

processing of spare parts by conveyor methods, the anode-mechanical processing of spare parts and instruments. The smelting of non-ferrous and ferrous metals by up-to-date casting methods—centrifugal and pressure casting—has increased.

In 1949 the automatisisation of production processes in the metallurgical, chemical, electric power, machine building, food and light industries was continued.

In rail transport, the number of electric and Diesel trains was increased and also the number of high-powered locomotives of latest design; new types of signalling and automatisisation, the automatic block system, automatic stops and automatic signalling are being introduced.

The number of inventions and rationalisation proposals made by workers, engineers and technicians to further improve and fundamentally perfect the production processes in all branches of the national economy, increased during 1949. More than 450,000 inventions and rationalisation proposals were introduced into industry alone in 1949.

Together with the successes achieved in 1949 in the sphere of the development and introduction of new technique there was a lag in fulfilling the targets for complex mechanisation of the coal mines, complex mechanisation of building work, mechanisation of timber cutting, as well as the mastery of certain new types of equipment.

IV. — AGRICULTURE

Overall output of agriculture in 1949 exceeded the level of the pre-war year, 1940. According to the data of the Chief State Inspection of the Council of Ministers for ascertaining the harvest yield, the overall harvest of grain and technical crops in 1949 increased, compared with 1948.

Gross yield of grain crops amounted to 7.6 billion poods, surpassed the level of the pre-war year 1940, and almost reached the level fixed by the Five-Year Plan for 1950. Overall output of cotton, flax, sunflowers and potatoes also considerably surpassed the 1940 level.

The area under crops in 1949 exceeded the 1948 crop area by six million hectares.

The State Plan for winter sowing for the 1950 harvest was fulfilled. Autumn ploughing for the 1950 harvest was increased by 8.3 million hectares, compared with autumn ploughing for the 1949 harvest.

The growth of Socialist industry added considerably to the technical equipment of agriculture during 1949. Agriculture received 150,000 tractors, in terms of 15 horsepower tractors, 29,000 combines of which 12,000 were self-propelled combines, 64,000 motor lorries and more than 1,600,000 tractor-drawn implements and other agricultural machines. Altogether, agriculture received, during 1949, three-four times more tractors, lorries and machinery than it did in the pre-war year 1940.

The steady increase in the technical equipment of agriculture made it possible to raise the level of Socialist farming and the level of mechanisation of agricultural work.

During 1949 the machine-tractor depots carried out 21 per cent more work on collective farms than in 1948, and 19 per cent more than in the pre-war year, 1940.

The average work done by a 15 horsepower tractor in 1949 increased, and was 17 per cent greater than in 1948. The average work of a combine increased by 18 per cent compared with 1948 and exceeded the work done in 1940.

During 1949 the collective farm peasantry and State farm workers with great enthusiasm carried out the Decision of the Party and the Government concerning the Three-Year Plan (1949-1951) for developing collective and State farm cattle

breeding.

During 1949 nearly 120,000 new collective farms devoted to cattle, sheep and hog breeding and poultry raising were organised.

Collectively owned stock on the collective farms in 1949 increased, according to preliminary data, as follows: horned cattle—21 per cent, including a 27 per cent increase in milk cows, hogs—by 78 per cent, sheep and goats—19 per cent, and horses—22 per cent. The number of poultry doubled.

Stock on the State farms of the Ministry of State Farms of the U.S.S.R., increased during 1949 as follows: horned cattle—13 per cent, hogs—46 per cent, sheep and goats—12 per cent, horses—13 per cent. Stock owned personally by collective farmers, and factory and office workers also increased.

In 1949 collectively owned stock on the collective farms was greater than in the pre-war year, 1940: horned cattle—by 27 per cent, sheep and goats—by 44 per cent, hogs—16 per cent,

Considerable success was achieved in improving the quality of the stock. As a result of the realisation of measures undertaken by the Party and Government for developing pedigree stock, the number of pedigree, highly productive stock considerably increased.

In collective farms, pedigree stock at the end of 1949 reached more than one-third of the total horned cattle and more than half of all hogs and sheep. In State farms, pedigree stock reached nearly three-quarters of the total horned cattle and hogs and more than four-fifths of all sheep.

The Plan adopted by the Party and Government for forest protection belts, crop rotation and lea farming, construction of ponds and reservoirs for ensuring high arid stable crop yields in the steppe and forest-steppe districts of the European parts of the U.S.S.R. is being carried out successfully.

Altogether, an area of 590,000 hectares have been planted

to forest protection belts, of which 370,000 hectares were planted in 1949. The 1949 Plan for tree planting by the collective and State farms was surpassed almost two-fold. Eight hundred thousand hectares have been prepared for future planting.

V. — GROWTH IN FREIGHT CARRIED BY RAIL, WATER AND ROAD TRANSPORT

The amount of freight carried by all forms of transport during 1949 increased considerably compared with 1948. Railway freight in 1949 increased by 17 per cent compared with 1948 and considerably exceeded the level of the pre-war year 1940.

Railways fulfilled the general plan of average daily car loading by 103 per cent. Average daily loadings of kinds of freight increased during 1949 by 16 per cent compared with 1948, including an 11 per cent increase in cool freight, 17 per cent increase in coke, oil and oil products—21 per cent, ore—22 per cent, ferrous metals—20 per cent, sugar—29 per cent, mineral-building materials—26 per cent, lumber—24 per cent, wood fuel—20 per cent.

Norms for utilisation of rolling stock—turnover of freight cars, commercial speed, idle time of cars in the course of a single journey—improved during 1949 compared with 1948, but failed to achieve the norm laid down in the Plan.

Fuel expenditure per ton-kilometre on the railways was reduced during 1949 by 9 per cent compared with 1948.

River transport fulfilled the 1949 transport plan by 102 per cent, and the plan for freightage was also surpassed. The plan for the transport in steamers and barges of oil products, coal, metal, chemical freight, salt, mineral-building materials and timber was over-fulfilled. The Plan for lumber rafting and

transport of ores and cement was not fulfilled. Shipment of freight and freight turnover by river transport in 1949 increased by 21 per cent compared with 1948. Freight turnover of river transport considerably exceeded the level of the pre-war year 1940.

The 1949 plan for cargo-carrying was fulfilled by marine transport. The annual plan for freight turnover by marine transport was not fulfilled. Transport of cargo by the marine fleet in 1949 was 15 per cent greater than in 1948. Freight turnover of marine transport in 1949 exceeded the pre-war 1940 level.

Freight haulage by road transport increased during 1949 by 28 per cent compared with 1948 and was nearly double the pre-war 1940 level. However, road transport has at its disposal considerable reserves for increasing freight haulage, since lorries belonging to numerous lorry depots are not fully utilised.

VI. — GROWTH OF CAPITAL WORK IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

The volume of all capital work in the national economy in 1949 amounted to 120 per cent of the 1948 level, including the coal and oil industries 122 per cent, metallurgical industry 118 per cent, electric-power stations 139 per cent, engineering industry 110 per cent, building materials industry 112 per cent, food industry 121 per cent, machine-tractor depots and State farms 154 per cent, transport 132 per cent and house-building 126 per cent.

In 1949 considerable productive capacity was put into operation in all branches of the national economy.

During 1946-1949, there were built, restored and put into operation 5,200 State industrial enterprises, not counting small

State and co-operative enterprises.

Large-scale building industry, based on modern technique and permanent cadres of building workers, was further developed.

The Ministry for Construction of Machine-building Enterprises and contract building organisations of the Ministry of the Coal Industry considerably increased the volume of contract building-assembly work compared to 1948, and fulfilled the 1949 plan for the volume of contract work, failing, however, fully to carry out the plan for putting productive aggregates into operation.

The Ministry for Construction of enterprises of heavy industry, and contract building organisations of the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of the Oil Industry, although they increased the volume of contract building-assembly work compared to 1948, nevertheless did not fulfil the annual plan.

As a result of the application of industrial methods in building, of equipping the construction sites with a considerable number of building machines, and of improved deliveries of materials for capital construction, construction of industrial and civil buildings and structures was completed in shorter time. At the same time the construction sites have at their disposal great possibilities for further accelerating the rates of building, for a better utilisation of machinery and for economising building material.

VII. — TRADE TURNOVER

Soviet trade continued to develop in 1949. On the basis of the steady development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R., the increase in the production of consumer goods, the new achievements gained in bringing down production costs, the Government on March 1, 1949 effected price cuts for the

second time since the abolition of rationing. This cut in prices further increased the sale of goods to the people.

In the course of 1949, the amount of goods sold the population was (in comparable prices), 20 per cent more than in 1948. Moreover the sale of foodstuffs increased by 17 per cent and that of manufactured goods by 25 per cent. The biggest increase in sale covered the following commodities: sausage meat by 37 per cent, macaroni—30 per cent, confectionery—22 per cent, fruits—21 per cent, woollen fabrics—67 per cent, silk fabrics—50 per cent; garments—29 per cent, leather footwear—29 per cent, rubber footwear—31 per cent, washing soap—41 per cent, furniture—38 per cent, sale of watches doubled, gramophone sales rose more than one and a half times, radio sets—by one and a half times, bicycles—38 per cent, motorcycles—30 per cent.

In 1949 more fats, vegetable oil, sugar, meat, fish, macaroni, woollen, silk and cotton fabrics, footwear and numerous other products and manufactured goods, were sold to the population than in pre-war 1940.

The sale of agricultural products on the collective farm markets (especially the sale of meat, milk, butter, eggs and fruits) greatly increased compared with 1948 and, in the aggregate, considerably exceeded the pre-war level. Prices on the collective farm markets continued to drop in 1949.

VIII. — RISE IN THE NUMBER OF FACTORY AND OFFICE WORKERS AND GROWTH OF LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

The number of factory and office workers employed in the national economy of the U.S.S.R. increased in 1949 by 18 million compared with 1948, surpassing the level of the pre-

war year 1940 by 15 per cent. In industry, agriculture and in the lumber industry, in the building industry and in transport the number of workers and employees rose by 1,400,000 and in schools, scientific-research and medical institutions by 250,000.

In 1949, as in previous year's, there was no unemployment in the country.

The majority of the branches of industry reached the 1949 targets for raising labour productivity fixed by the State plan.

“Labour productivity of industrial workers increased in 1949 by 13 per cent compared with 1948, including the machine-building industry 15 per cent, the metallurgical industry 14 per cent, and the coal industry 12 per cent.

In 1949, 723,000 trained young workers graduated factory and railway vocational schools and were sent to work in industry, construction and transport. By means of individual-brigade apprenticeship and training courses, new skilled cadres were trained in 1949 and 6.6 million workers engaged in production improved their qualifications.

IX. — CULTURAL CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC HEALTH AND URBAN IMPROVEMENTS

During 1949, the Soviet people achieved considerable successes in all spheres of Socialist culture.

At the end of the year, over 36 million pupils and students, that is, nearly 2 million more than in 1948, were studying in elementary, seven-year and secondary schools, in technical colleges and other special schools: the number of pupils in elementary, seven-year and secondary schools in 1949 surpassed the figures fixed for those schools by the Law on the Five-Year Plan for 1950.

In 1949, there were 864 higher schools. The number of

students in higher schools, including students taking correspondence courses, reached 1,128,000, that is, 316,000 more than before the war. The number of students in technical colleges and special secondary schools, including correspondence course students, reached 1,308,000, which exceeds the pre-war figure by 333,000.

The total number of specialists who graduated from higher schools and technical colleges and who were engaged in the national economy, increased in 1949 compared with 1948 and was 68 per cent greater than in the pre-war 1940.

The number of research institutes increased during 1949 one and a half times compared with 1940, and the number of research workers nearly doubled.

In 1949, new hospitals were built and old hospitals buildings were extended (in all 38,000 hospital beds); the number of maternity beds in hospitals and maternity homes increased considerably. The number of doctors in 1949 compared with 1948 increased by 26,000. The number of rural medical centres increased.

In 1949, hospitals received a considerable amount of new medical equipment and complex apparatus.

During 1946-49, State enterprises, offices and local Soviets and also individuals aided by State credits built and restored dwelling houses with a total floor space of over 72 million square metres. In rural areas, 2.3 million dwelling houses were built and restored during the past four years.

Much work was carried out in 1949 in rehabilitating and building municipal enterprises and in improving towns and industrial settlements. In all, during 1946-49, 185 water-supply systems were restored and built anew in towns and industrial settlements: tramways and trolley-bus lines were opened in 27 towns. Considerable work was done in installing gas in dwelling houses, paving and asphaltting streets and squares, in laying out parks, boulevards and public gardens.

X. — GROWTH OF THE NATIONAL INCOME AND PERSONAL INCOMES

The national income of the U.S.S.R., in comparable prices, grew by 17 per cent in 1949 compared with 1948, and was 36 per cent higher than in pre-war 1940.

“The growth of the national income made it possible to substantially improve the conditions of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia and to ensure the further development of Socialist production in town and countryside.

The improvement in the material conditions of the people of the U.S.S.R. was reflected in the increased earnings of factory and office workers and in the increased incomes of the peasants from collective farming and their individual plots. As a result of the two price cuts on consumer goods, the real wages of factory and office workers rose considerably while the expenditure of the peasant on manufactured goods was lowered.

Moreover, in 1949, as in the preceding years, the population received, at the expense of the State benefit and payments from social insurance of factory and office workers, pensions, free tickets, or tickets at reduced rates to sanatoria, rest homes and children’s establishments, children’s allowances, free medical assistance, free education, student stipends, not to mention numerous other privileges. Furthermore, all factory and office workers received State paid vacations of not less than two weeks, while the workers of a number of trades received more than two weeks. In 1949, the people received more than 110 billion rubles at the expense of the State in the form of aforementioned payments and benefits, that is, nearly three times more than in 1940.

The incomes of factory and office workers, in comparable prices, calculated on the basis of an individual worker, was 12

per cent higher in 1949 than in 1948, and 24 per cent higher compared with 1940.

The incomes of the peasants, in comparable figures, calculated on the basis of an individual worker in agriculture, was 14 per cent higher in 1949 than in 1948, and increased by more than 30 per cent compared with 1940.

**Central Statistical Board of the Council
of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.**

EXPERIENCE IN ORGANISING WOMEN'S MOVEMENT IN ITALY

Experience over a number of years has shown that it is impossible to make the Union of Italian Women an effective mass women's organisation without adapting the organisational form and method of its work to the specific character and interest of various sections of working women.

This fact was already noted at the Union's Congress last October and has also found expression in the new Rules of the Union.

Because of the considerable difference in social conditions and in the political and cultural level of the mass of the women it was decided to differentiate the methods of work and forms of organisation.

To extend the influence and the membership of the Union it was necessary to get women's associations, groups and committees which had been formed on individual questions—sometimes of a local and transient nature—to work together.

The application of the new forms of organisation made it possible to secure the active participation of women in collecting signatures in defence of peace; in action against the North Atlantic Pact; in the struggle for work and democratic liberties and in solidarity action with strikers.

For example, within two years the Union made arrangements for looking after 500,000 children of workers who were on strike. These large-scale campaigns of a social-political nature were accompanied by other campaigns on a lesser scale but which were also extremely effective.

Groups and special organisations of women workers and housewives were formed to tackle family questions, pensions and housing.

Groups of Friends of the Schools were also set up which seek to obtain the democratisation of school patronage, more comfortable and hygienic classrooms and the working out of the principles for democratic school reform.

Groups of mothers were organised to help and control the work of the children's camps, orphanages, and of school meals.

In the countryside, the "Rural Women's Association"—for peasant women and the wives of agricultural labourers, was organised in order to draw them, alongside the men, into the struggle for agrarian reform and, above all, for the building of new schools, water and electricity supply systems, new roads and bridges and also for the provision of doctors and midwives.

At factories, special work among women in defence of work and wages—particularly for the establishment of creches and canteens, was carried out in co-operation with existing organisations.

An "Association of Italian Girls" was also formed which organises sports groups, shorthand classes, embroidery and sewing classes.

Other associations which have proved their worth include the "Association of Partisan Women"; the "Association of Women Mountaineers" the "Association of Mothers and Wives of Emigrants". (which is active in the Southern provinces from which come the bulk of the emigrants); the "Association of Mothers and Wives of Prisoners" in Sicily and Apulia, where police terror is particularly rampant, and the "Association of Naples Mothers", formed in connection with the despatch of starving children from Naples to the working people's families in Northern Italy.

The experience of all these women's associations and groups has not only confirmed the correctness of the principle of differentiating political and organisational work among women but has also shown the need for even greater differentiation so that in every town and in every factory,

initiative should be displayed as to how the women can be interested and be drawn into an organisation.

In the countryside there are, for example, women farm labourers and share-croppers.

In some areas there are considerable groups of women engaged on rice and tobacco plantations, gathering olives, almonds, etc.

These women can and must be organised in special groups to fight for the specific demands arising from their work.

According to circumstances, a women's committee to secure washing facilities can be formed in one village; a chemist's shop, a medical centre and legal consultation free of charge in another village.

Experience shows that the differentiation in work and organisational forms can and must be pushed still further and that to organise broad masses of women of various social strata it is unnecessary, and sometimes even harmful, to seek to provide everyone with a unified membership card and to demand that everyone pay membership dues.

Many politically backward women can be successfully organised and mobilised in the struggle for concrete demands without a membership card or collecting membership dues from them.

As for those women who are members of political parties and other mass organisations such as trade unions, co-operatives, etc., to avoid overloading them with membership cards and to show that they were members of the Union of Italian Women we have, during the past year, put a special Union stamp on their Party or trade union membership card, which stamp gave them all the rights and duties of a Union member.

This method helped, within a few months, to draw in over 300,000 women (many of whom were members of other democratic organisations) into the work of the Union of Italian

Women.

Experience has also shown that methods of work among women should not be restricted merely to agitation and propaganda. Every attempt at political propaganda should be given elementary organisational form.

For example, it is not sufficient for groups of the Union of Italian Women to draw up plans of work merely for annual large-scale campaigns among women such as winter relief, children's summer camps, Christmas festivities for children and soldiers, March 8 celebrations, the Peace Day and so on.

In various places, in factories and in blocks of flats etc., the Union groups should form broad committees, drawing into them the women not affiliated to any organisation but who are willing to take part in a given undertaking.

Due to large-scale and differentiated organisational forms, millions of women in Italy have been mobilised to fight for bread, freedom and peace.

In South Italy, thousands of women who, until now, were considered the most backward section of the population have actively participated, alongside their fathers, husbands and brothers, in the largescale movement of landless peasants to seize the land and have courageously resisted the terror of the Scelba police.

At the "Conferences for the regeneration of the South", hundreds of women from the poorest villages have spoken in public of their sacrifices and hardships and have expressed a firm determination to fight for a better life.

The Union of Italian Women faces the job of organising new millions of women. Because of this the recent Congress of the Union decided to form women's groups in all centres throughout the country to fight for concrete demands in which one or another category of women take a keen interest.

All these groups must unite under the banner of peace, freedom and progress in the Union of Italian Women. The

Union must become a federation not of individual women but of various women's associations and groups which have their own specific organisational features and which conduct their own specific work among women.

ELSA MARCHESINI

CENTRAL BOARD PLENUM OF THE SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY

Opening the 24th Plenum of the Central Board of the Socialist Unity Party held in Berlin, Comrade Wilhelm Pieck stressed the significance of the German Democratic Republic, the establishment of the National Front of Democratic Germany and the vast scope of the movement in connection with Comrade Stalin's 70th birthday—a movement which further strengthened the ties of friendship with the Soviet Union.

Reporting for the Political Bureau, Comrade Ulbricht analysed the results of the Party's work for the past year and outlined its tasks in 1950.

Having colonised Western Germany, he stated, the Anglo-Americans now plan its militarisation. Hence, a consistent struggle in defence of peace is the cardinal task of the Party.

Comrade Ulbricht noted the marked change in the mind of the people in favour of establishing lasting friendship with the Soviet Union and stressed that a paramount task of the Party was the strengthening of this friendship.

In a lively discussion following Ulbricht's report, and after examples had been shown of the great progress made in the cooperation of all patriotic and national forces in the National Front, facts were cited showing the treacherous activity of certain anti-democratic elements in the Liberal-Democratic Party and Christian-Democratic Union.

Comrade Henrich Rau, in his report, dealt with the 1950 economic plan of the German Democratic Republic.

By the end of 1950 the Republic's industrial output will reach 103 per cent compared with 1936 and agricultural output will equal the average harvest of 1934-38.

Trade turnover in retail trade will increase by 14.4 per cent

and wages by 10 per cent compared with 1949.

Comrade Willy Barth made a report on the tasks in the sphere of municipal policy.

The Plenum set July 20 as the date for the Third Party Congress, to be held in Berlin.

FOR BETTER WORK AMONG THE YOUTH

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Austrian Communist Party, after discussing the work of the Party among the youth, passed a decision in which it notes that until now the Party has not paid sufficient attention to drawing the young men and women into the struggle for their rights, for peace, progress and Socialism.

This explains why part of the youth display no particular political activity and sometimes come under the influence of various reactionary organisations.

The Political Bureau has charged all local Party organs to give more assistance to the "Free Austrian Youth". The decision outlined a number of practical measures to improve work among the youth.

DUTCH SOLDIERS REFUSE TO LEAVE FOR INDONESIA

Trials of soldiers who refuse to go to Indonesia continue in Holland. Only recently 19 men were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from one and a half years to 3 years and 8 months.

A trial of 21 people is scheduled to be held soon. According to the lawyers of the accused, another 1,200 Dutch soldiers will be tried.

Repressions against soldiers who refuse to take part in the aggressive colonial war acquire special significance today when the Dutch Government has recognised the so-called independence of the “United States of Indonesia”.

AMERICANS IN AUSTRIA

THE BLACKJACK AND DAGGER SYMBOL OF THE AMERICA WAY OF LIFE

Previously the blackjack was known to be part of the make-up of the American policeman and the dagger a weapon of the bandit.

In Austria however, these are part of the equipment of American soldier and officer. Their blackjacks are freely used over the heads of Austrians, literally drumming into them the “superiority” of the American way of life. That such really is the case may be seen from the following examples.

On December 12 last, an American soldier swaggered into a bar in Linz demanding that the owner, Joseph Ammer, serve him with wine. When the owner refused the soldier used his knife with the result that the Austrian citizen was taken to hospital unconscious.

That same day, in Salzburg, two American soldiers tried to rob Josef Edelman, an Austrian citizen, of his coat. When he resisted the soldiers beat him up with blackjacks and then calmly walked off to their barracks.

In Marijahilf, an American corporal brutally beat up a taxi driver who refused to drive him to one of the town’s amusements.

American soldiers and officers are “educating” Austrian citizens with the help of their blackjacks and knives. But the “ungrateful” Austrians, it appears, have their own views on this matter and are beginning to hit back at the American bandits.

INNOCENT AMUSEMENT OF “GENTLEMEN”

On New Year’s Eve an American soldier in Vienna hired a taxi for a joy ride which, incidentally, ended in anything but a joy ride for... the taxi driver. On the outskirts of the city, the American smashed the driver’s head with a beer bottle and robbed him of his money and other valuables.

About the same time another American soldier was enjoying himself in one of Vienna’s restaurants. Helping himself to wine he told the waiter to get anybody else but himself, a soldier of the U.S. army, to foot the bill. He crowned his adventures by trying to rape an Austrian woman in the restaurant.

The American “gentlemen” in Austria amuse themselves in this “cultured” way—just as, in their time, the Hiller barbarians used to do in the occupied countries of Europe.

FREEDOM OF PERSON À L’AMERICAINE

U.S. politicians often proclaim that they alone are the real defenders of the freedom of the individual. Just how much truth there is in this claim can be seen from an incident which took place in Austria.

In April 1949 the Austrian Communist, Max Bayer, well-known for his anti-fascist activities, left Vienna for Innsbruck to visit his brother. On the way back Bayer disappeared.

Just what happened to Max Bayer was discovered only nine months later. It appears that on the way to Vienna he was seized by American intelligence officers and, under another name, thrown into prison in Salzburg.

He is still in prison where the Americans are trying by brute force to get him to become a Tito agent in Austria.

That is how the Americans treat the Communist, Max Bayer, the anti-fascist who refuses to do their dirty work. But they treat their own people quite differently as, for instance, a certain Stuber.

This individual is known as a zealous Nazi, the leader of the fascist organisation, “Union of Independents”, formed last year in Austria. Instead of being behind bars this Stuber, with the help of the Americans and their satellites, has been made a deputy of the Austrian Parliament.

In the light of these facts it becomes clear what American politicians mean by freedom of the individual: they mean imprisonment of democrats and liberty for fascists.

N. STRONSKY

MARSHALL PLAN RUINS ECONOMY

The “New York Times” recently devoted a long article by Mr. Barry on the struggle to influence the French workers.

In his article Mr. Barry complains of the Communists who, he says, are the most skilful propagandists history has ever known.

Replying to Mr. Barry, Pierre Courtade explains in “**Humanité**”, (January 10) why Communist propaganda convinces the people.

“It is sufficient, says he “for a Communist journalist, for an honest journalist—to look around and tell the truth about the life and sufferings of the French people, about the criminal designs of the U.S. State Department and about the war policy of Washington”.

What is the outcome of the Marshall Plan, asks Pierre Courtade? Answering this question he says:

“Some figures make it possible to get an idea of its disastrous results. In 1949, the deficit of the Marshallised countries reached four billion dollars. And U.S. economic experts are of the opinion that in 1950 the deficit will amount to 4.5 billion dollars.

“In France alone, in October 1949, the trade deficit with the United States amounted to 2.6 billion francs, e.g., 86 per cent of the total deficit of our trade balance. Actually the Marshall Plan is a cancer eating up French economy, and no illustrated leaflets lavishly circulated by U.S. agencies will ever be able to prove the reverse”.

FROM OUR POST BAG

PUBLICATION OF THE INFORMATION BUREAU RESOLUTIONS IN NORWAY

On December 6, 1949, the newspaper “Friheten”, organ of the Norwegian Communist Party, published the Resolutions of the Information Bureau.

In the first Resolution, “Defence of Peace and the Struggle against the Warmongers”, the Editorial Board, when enumerating the Parties affiliated to the Information Bureau, for some reason did not mention such Parties as the Hungarian Workers’ Party, the Polish United Workers’ Party and the Italian Communist Party.

The Editorial Board cut parts of this Resolution. References to the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Pact and the role of the Anglo-American bloc in UNO were dropped.

The Editorial Board also cut the Resolution where the Information Bureau defined the policy of the American imperialists as adventurism and as one which lacks any basis.

As a result, the above-mentioned Resolution was not published in the form adopted by the Information Bureau, which is a mistake of the Editorial Board.

The Party Publishing House of the Norwegian Communist Party acted correctly when it published all Resolutions as adopted by the Communist Information Bureau.

WORKING PEOPLE IN FRANCE PROTEST AGAINST THE TRANSPORTATION OF WAR MATERIALS

The working people in Marseilles on January 10 demonstrated in a striking fashion their determination and the fighting capacity of the French working people in their struggle against war.

The crew of the “Pasteur”, taking young Frenchmen, to fight in Indo-China, held up the departure of the ship for 48 hours.

In solidarity with the seamen, Marseilles workers temporarily struck work, demonstrating their determination to end as soon as possible the “foul war”, and force the return of the expeditionary corps to France.

Under the pressure of the Marseilles workers, the crew of the “Pasteur” and that of the seamen from other ships, the secretary of the Marseilles Seamen’s Union was set free after being held by the police.

Later in the day, an anti-war demonstration was held in Marseilles, despite the ban of Moch’s police, in which tens of thousands of people took part.

Breaking the police cordon, the demonstrators marched through the streets singing the “Marseillaise” and shouting the slogans: “Peace to Viet-Nam”, “Bring back the expeditionary corps!”, “Long live the crew of the Pasteur!”.

In solidarity with the “Pasteur” men the Marseilles railwaymen stopped work for 24 hours. Railway workers in Aries, Nice and other towns also stopped work for a short time.

Seamen from the vessels “Lyon” and “Belfort”, which are used on the France-Indo-China line, also held up the departure

of their ships for 24 hours and Marseilles dockers refused to load arms on a ship bound for Viet Nam.

In Toulon, arsenal workers refused to load arms on a ship; sixteen shops in the arsenal simultaneously stopped work. Six hundred dockers and crane drivers in Nantes also refused to unload war materials.

Workers in the Duval plant in Issy-les-Moulineaux stopped production of tank parts.

Peace Committees are being formed in many factories, as for example, in the “Luvalelte” factory in Saint-Ouen.

Workers in the port of Lorient (metal workers, railwaymen, seamen and dockers) have established a committee to fight against war.

Throughout France, workers at many enterprises actively collect funds for the heroic Saint-Nazaire dockers who voluntarily gave up their jobs, having refused to unload American arms.

SOCIALIST EMULATION EXTENDS AMONG HUNGARIAN WORKERS

Socialist emulation is now becoming widespread in factories throughout the country. In Kebanja, Budapest district, the number of worker who exceed their targets by over 120 per cent increased from 7,000 in October last year to over 11,000 at the beginning of January, as a result of emulation.

Increased productivity of labour is accompanied by increased earnings. The average hourly wage of the workers at the “Hubert and Sigmund” plant has increased by more than three forints and at the textile mill by nearly two forints.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF RUMANIAN WOMEN

The Union of Democratic Women Rumania has started a nation-wide campaign to popularise the decisions of the recent session of the International Federation of Democratic Women and Conference of Women of Asiatic Countries.

Women's meetings will be held in towns and villages, at all factories and offices at which the question of the struggle against the warmongers, the situation of women in the capitalist countries and aid to the women of Asia will be discussed.

BOOK REVIEW, 'BRITAIN'S CRISIS OF EMPIRE', George Matthews

Palme Dutt's new book "Britain's Crisis of Empire"* is an invaluable weapon in the fight of the Communist Party and the progressive forces in Britain against the Tory and Labour leaders who are attacking the standard of living of the British people, depriving them of their national independence and preparing to plunge them into war.

It appears at a time when the Anglo-American imperialists have assumed the mantle of Hitler and proclaim his slogans of world domination; when plans to re-arm Western Germany are openly discussed; when the contradictions in the capitalist world are growing, and when the Americans are imposing on Britain and the other Western European countries, as the price of American military assistance, conditions which have hitherto only been imposed on colonial countries, or occupied countries defeated in war.

In this situation the Labour leaders in particular are intensifying their efforts to confuse the working class and to divert attention from the real issues at stake.

Even as they spend 36,000 pounds a day waging a colonial war against the people of Malaya; even as Nigerian miners are shot down when they strike for a wage of less than one fourth of the low wages of British miners is even as their vaunted "Ground Nuts Scheme" proves utterly bankrupt, these Labour imperialists pour out mendacious propaganda declaring that they have "abolished imperialism".

Dutt demolishes with a wealth of fact and argument all this

* *R. Palme Dutt (Lawrence and Wishart, London, December, 1949).*

cant and hypocrisy, and lays bare the real motive which inspires Labour and Tory leaders alike to continue to promote the old imperialist policy of extracting the super profits of colonial exploitation.

“The dying wild beast of imperialism has not become a lamb” declares Dutt. “On the contrary, the dying animal is often more desperate, ferocious, reckless, aggressive and bellicose”.

This, he shows, is the reason for British policy in Greece, Malaya, Africa and the Far East and also the reason for the cuts in real-wages, in housing and the social services in Britain.

Sometimes, in moments of frankness, apologists for the Labour Government admit that its policy aims to preserve the British Empire, but declare that this is justified because “the standard of living of the British people depends on it”.

Dutt produces a mass of evidence refuting this and shows that the share in the spoils with which the imperialists seek to bribe the working class have been far outweighed by the disorganisation of economy, ruinous military burdens and colonial and imperialist wars which have resulted.

He points out that the imperialist economy of Britain is a parasitic-economy.

“Hence, the crisis of the colonial system undermining the foundations of this corrupt, parasitic economy brought at once a dollar crisis for Britain and Western Europe... The colonial crisis appeared in its superficial form as a dollar crisis”.

In two chapters headed “America Takes Over the British Empire” and “The New American Empire”, Dutt deals with the changes in the capitalist world resulting from the present dominant position of the U.S.A. and describes the Anglo-American antagonism as “one of subordination to the United States alongside conflict of **antagonistic partnership**, with the United States in the dominant position”.

Even in the short period since Dutt’s book was completed

the antagonisms between the British and United States imperialists have further developed, as in relation to the current controversies over oil, the recognition of the Chinese People's Government, and the conditions attached to U.S. military "aid".

But the policy of the Tory and Labour leaders means "that in the end they always capitulate before the stronger U.S. imperialism.

Dutt also analyses fully the new tactics of imperialism—the technique of "formal independence" which has maintained India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma as satellite countries in the camp of imperialism.

In the chapter on "Myths of Colonial Development" he shows that over a period of nine years the actual payments under "Colonial Development" Acts amounted to 25 million pounds—an average annual rate of under 10 d per head of the population—while in the year 1948 a single imperialist combine, the United America Company, made a profit of 2.5 million pounds.

He goes on to show that this imperialist policy means war. Actual wars are in operation in Malaya, Vietnam and Indonesia. Further active war plans and preparations are being pushed ahead with all speed, especially in Eastern Asia, and were carried a stage further at the Colombo Conference of Empire Foreign Ministers.

"In his final chapters he describes the part played in the movement for colonial liberation by the example of the Great Soviet Union.

Tracing the phenomenal progress made by the Soviet Republics in Central Asia Dutt writes:

"In Tadjikistan, for example, the completion of the fourth Five-Year Plan in 1950 will bring the gross output of industry to 450 times the level of 1913; In Kirghizia to 360 times. Uzbekistan has its steel mills, and the proportion of its industrial output represented in 1946 no less than 75 per cent of

the total production, despite an enormous. parallel increase in agricultural output. In Kazakhstan industrial output in 1946 represented 66 per cent of the total production.”

Contrasting the cultural advance registered by the peoples of the Central Asian, Soviet Republics with the appalling backwardness in British colonies after nearly a century of imperialist rule, Dutt makes most interesting points.

It suffices to mention his contrast between health provision in Nigeria and Tadjikistan:

In present-day Nigeria there is one hospital bed for every 3,700 inhabitants. In Tadjikistan there was, in 1914, one hospital bed for every 13,000 inhabitants, and in 1939 for every 408 people; in 1947 there was one doctor for 135,000 inhabitants in Nigeria; whereas Tadjikistan, which in 1914 counted one doctor for every 100,000 inhabitants, had advanced by 1939 to the position of having one doctor for every 3,400 inhabitants.

This progress made by the peoples liberated by the Great October Socialist Revolution is inspiring the colonial and semi-colonial peoples in their struggle today.

Dutt concludes by outlining the only policy which can solve the problems of the colonial peoples, and in so doing also solve the problems of the British people who “in liberating the people of the Empire, will also liberate themselves.”

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