

Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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



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MIGHTY ADVANCE OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT IN THE COLONIAL AND DEPENDENT COUNTRIES

One of the outstanding features of the present international situation is the unprecedented scope of the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries.

In many countries this struggle is of an armed nature, with hundreds of millions of working people of the countries of the East taking part in it. The scale and nature of this struggle, led by the working class and the Communist Parties, show that the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries have resolutely taken the path of revolution against colonial slavery and for national liberation.

The mighty advance of the post-war revolutionary, liberation struggle in the dependent and colonial countries has shaken the entire system of world imperialism to its very foundations and shows that the colonial peoples refuse to live any longer in the old way, and the ruling classes in the metropolitan countries are unable any longer to rule them in the old way.

The Great October Socialist Revolution released the revolutionary energy of the oppressed masses of the colonial countries, linked their struggle for freedom and national independence with the revolutionary struggle of the working people of all countries thus opening the way to their liberation.

The Lenin-Stalin national policy, the victory of Socialism in the U.S.S.R. which turned the formerly oppressed peoples of Russia's outlying regions into equal Socialist nations who today make up the great fraternal family of Soviet peoples, gave and continue to give a powerful impulse and support to the colonial and dependent peoples in their struggle against colonial and imperialist slavery.

The victorious people's liberation war against fascism, which the Soviet Union headed, the defeat of German and Japanese imperialism and also the fact that such colonial powers as Britain, France, Italy, Holland and Belgium have become considerably weaker—all furnished favourable conditions for, struggle and for the victory of the national-liberation movement in the colonies and dependent countries.

The establishment of people's democratic power in the countries of Central and South-eastern Europe, the increased political and economic might of the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies, the resolute and consistent struggle of the democratic camp, headed by the U.S.S.R., against American and British imperialism—the main oppressor of the freedom of colonial peoples—wakened, and could not but weaken the entire system of imperialism and thus rendered and continue to render decisive assistance to the colonial peoples in their struggle for national freedom and independence.

The world historic victory of the Chinese people over the combined forces of the reactionary Kuomintang and American imperialism is striking proof of the advance of the national-liberation struggle, of the triumph of the Lenin-Stalin teaching concerning the strategy and tactics of the Communist Parties heading this struggle.

The victory of the Chinese people is of enormous significance in strengthening the national-liberation struggle in the colonial and dependent countries.

Analysing the conditions of the victory of the Chinese people's liberation revolution, Liu Shao-chi, Vice-President of the World Federation of Trade Unions, in his speech to the Peking Trade Union Conference of the countries of Asia and Oceania, stated:

“The path taken by the Chinese people... is the path that should be taken by the people of many colonial and dependent countries in their struggle for national independence and

people's democracy”.

The experience of the victorious national-liberation struggle of the Chinese people teaches that the working class must unite with all classes, parties, groups and organisations willing to fight the imperialists and their hirelings and to form a broad, nationwide united front, headed by the working class and its vanguard—the Communist Party, the Party equipped with the theory of Marxism-Leninism; the Party that has mastered the art of revolutionary strategy and tactics; that breathes the spirit of revolutionary irreconcilability to enemies of the people, the spirit of proletarian organisation and discipline in the mass movement of the peoples.

A decisive condition for the victorious outcome of the national-liberation. struggle is the formation, when the necessary internal conditions allow for it, of people's liberation armies under the leadership of the Communist Party.

As the example of China, Viet Nam, Malaya and other countries show, armed struggle is now becoming the main form of the national-liberation movement in many colonial and dependent countries.

In Viet Nam the armed people have liberated 90 per cent of their country from the French imperialists. The 150,000 French troops in Viet Nam are afraid to leave the occupied towns, are bottled up by the armed forces of the Viet Nam Republic.

In South Korea guerrilla forces are making life intolerable for the police forces of the American-installed puppet, Syngam Ree.

In Malaya 120,000 British troops are bogged down in a fruitless endeavour to crush the Malayan people's national liberation army. In the Philippines—the “model” U.S. colony—partisans are in the field against the puppet Quirino Government.

In Indonesia, patriot forces are fighting against the combined Dutch and Hatta quisling troops. Half Burma is in

the hands of the People's forces fighting against the British imperialist agency. The national liberation movement in Latin America, Africa and the Near East is spreading far and wide.

The mass movement of the peoples in the colonies and semi-colonies, the movement that unfolded after the war and developed into an armed struggle, forced the British imperialists to make a tactical retreat. A sham independence was bestowed on India. But the interests of British imperialism remain "sacred and inviolable". The Mountbattens have departed but British imperialism remains, and octopus-like, grips India in its bloody tentacles.

In these conditions the task of the Indian Communist, drawing on the experience of the national-liberation movement in China and other countries, is, naturally, to strengthen the alliance of the working class with all the peasantry, to fight for the introduction of the urgently needed agrarian reform and—on the basis of the common struggle for freedom and national independence of their country, against the Anglo-American imperialists oppressing it and against the reactionary big bourgeoisie and feudal princes collaborating with them—to unite all classes, parties, groups and organisations willing to defend the national independence and freedom of India.

The victory of the revolution in China and the advance of the national-liberation struggle in the colonies have thrown the imperialists, who are desperately trying to retain their grip on the colonies, into a fury. It would be a mistake to underestimate this feverish activity of the imperialists who are suffering defeat.

The Communist Parties, trade unions and all democratic organisations in the colonial and dependent countries should rally the working people and all progressive forces, daily expose the colonising plans of the foreign imperialists and the treacherous, anti-popular role of reaction which collaborates with the imperialists.

In the metropolitan countries, Communists, whose duty it is to rally and unite the democratic forces in support of the colonial peoples, should remember Comrade Stalin's words: "No lasting victory is possible in colonial and dependent countries unless a real link is established between the movement for their liberation and the proletarian movement of the more advanced countries of the West".

Seamen, dockers and railwaymen in Marseilles, Saint Nazaire and other ports in France have, by their courageous action in refusing to handle munitions for the colonial war in Viet Nam, set a splendid example of international working-class solidarity.

The experience of the revolution in Russia, China and the People's Democracies teaches that when a people resolutely goes into struggle, and when the Communist Parties are capable of heading this struggle, no forces of internal counter-revolution and of the foreign imperialists can crush the people's masses who have taken to revolution.

Fraternal bonds of solidarity are being forged between the working people of the West and the revolutionary peoples of the colonial and dependent countries. This solidarity of hundreds of millions of people is the rock on which imperialism will perish.

WORKING PEOPLE OF ITALY PROTEST AGAINST DE GASPERI WITH FORMATION OF A NEW GOVERNMENT

News that the formation of a new government has been entrusted to the de Gasperi clique responsible for four slaughters of the working people of Italy within 70 days—resulting in 14 killed and dozens of wounded—has evoked a wave of deep indignation among working people throughout the country.

Thousands of telegrams, letters and resolutions of protests have been addressed to the President of the Republic.

On the initiative of the Communist Party of Italy, general meetings, are being held at plants and factories, in towns and villages at which the general political situation in the country and Comrade Togliatti's report in Modena and the Communist Party's suggestions concerning the formation of a new Government are being discussed.

THE WORKING PEOPLE OF THE WORLD OBSERVED 26th ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF V. I. LENIN

On January 21, the working people of all countries, all progressive mankind observed the 26th anniversary of the death of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the great leader and teacher of the working people of the world, the founder of the Bolshevik Party and of the first Socialist State in the world.

In Moscow a memorial meeting was held in the Bolshoi Theatre. Comrade Stalin, leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet Government, Mao-Tse-tung, leader of the Chinese Communist Party and Chou En-Lai, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party were among those on the Presidium.

P. N. Pospelov delivered the address “Under the Great and Invincible Banner of Lenin-Stalin, Onward to the Triumph of Communism”.

Memorial meetings were held also in Shanghai, Peking, Budapest, Prague, Bucharest, Sofia, Warsaw, Tirana. Articles devoted to the brilliant writings of Lenin, to his life and work were published in the press.

Films about Lenin were demonstrated. In the Poronino village in Poland, a museum was opened in the house where V. I. Lenin lived in 1913.

Memorial meetings with reports on the 26th anniversary of V. I. Lenin’s death were held in Paris (France), the U.S., Austria, Britain, Switzerland, Holland, Finland and Pakistan.

In Rome; meetings of Communist Party activists were also held on the 26th anniversary of V. I. Lenin’s death and the 29th anniversary of the foundation of the Communist Party.

In Venezuela an exhibition of photographs showing the life and struggle of V. I. Lenin was opened.

ELECTION PREPARATIONS IN THE U.S.S.R.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R has ratified a Central Election Commission of 27 members, which will supervise the elections for the Supreme Soviet.

Election commissions for the election to the Soviet of Nationalities have been formed and confirmed in the union republics.

These commissions are composed of representatives of trade unions, heroes of labour-stakhanovite workers and collective farmers, scientists, writers, representatives of the Communist Party and, of the Communist Youth organisation.

PLENUM, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, RUMANIAN WORKERS' PARTY

The Fifth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party was held on January 23-24. Members of the Central Committee, secretaries of the largest area Party committees and secretaries of the Party organisations in a number of industrial enterprises took part in the work of the Plenum.

The Plenum heard the report of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee submitted by Comrade A. Moghioros, Secretary of the Central Committee, on the Party's tasks on organisation, and unanimously passed a resolution on this report.

The Plenum also passed unanimously the Party's plan of activities in defence of peace, delivered by Comrade J. Chisinevski, Secretary of the Central Committee of the

The Plenum elected the Central Organisational Bureau consisting of 17 members of the Central Committee.

TARGETS FOR FIRST YEAR OF THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN REACHED IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The programme of the first year of Czechoslovakia Five-Year Plan was fulfilled by 102.8 per cent.

This success was due to the large-scale Socialist emulation and shock-workers' movement, particularly during the celebrations of Comrade Stalin's, 70th birthday, when over a million workers took part in shock-work shifts in factories.

POLAND SURPASSED 1949 PLAN

WARSAW. (By telegraph from our own correspondent).

The State Commission for Economic Planning in Poland has issued a statement on the fulfilment of the 1949 national economic plan.

The plan for industrial production has been surpassed by 13 per cent. Output rose 23 per cent compared to the previous year.

Considerable successes have been achieved also in agriculture where the plan was exceeded for all kinds of products, surpassing production in the previous year. Targets for rail and road transport were also exceeded.

The Socialised sector in trade increased its turnover by 80 per cent compared to 1948. At the end of 1949, State and co-operative trade accounted for nearly 100 per cent of the wholesale and over 60 per cent of the retail trade in the country.

IN MEMORY OF COMRADE VASIL KOLAROV



Comrade Vasil Kolarov died at 1.45 p.m., on January 23, after a long illness.

Comrade Vasil Kolarov was an outstanding leader of the Bulgarian Communist Party, a prominent figure in the international working-class movement, staunch revolutionary,

member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, the close and devoted comrade-in-arms of Comrade Georgi Dimitrov.

Comrade Vasil Kolarov was born on July 16, 1877, in the town of Shumen, into the family of a handicraftsman. He began to study Marxist literature before he was 15. As a gymnasium student he became the organiser and leader of illegal Marxist study groups among the students and took an active part in the struggle against the Stambolov regime.

In 1895 Comrade Kolarov, then a teacher in Nikopol, conducted extensive Socialist propaganda, as a result of which he was dismissed. In 1891, he became a member of the Party.

The address of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria to the people says:

Vasil Kolarov studied law in France and Switzerland. On his return to his native town in 1902, Comrade Vasil Kolarov vigorously propagated Socialist ideas, addressed different meetings at which he delivered passionate speeches against the opposition bourgeois parties in power at the time.

Comrade Vasil Kolarov actively supported Dimitr Blagoyev and Georgi Kirkov in their struggle against the enemies of the Party. In his speeches, articles and lectures he fought for the establishment of a revolutionary Marxist party of the Bulgarian proletariat. At the time of the split, Comrade Vasil Kolarov resolutely sided with Dimitr Blagoyev and Georgi Kirkov.

In 1904 Comrade Kolarov, on a decision of the Central Committee of the Party, moved to Plovdiv, the second biggest town in Bulgaria, to guide the Party organisation of the Tesnyak (Narrow) Socialists.

In Plovdiv, Comrade Kolarov led the Party organisation for many years, and showed himself to be a mature and capable political figure, a brilliant orator, a people's tribune, a fiery

propagandist and an experienced journalist and publicist. In 1905 Comrade Kolarov was elected a member of the Central Committee of the Party.

After the Balkan war the working people of Plovdiv and the Plovdiv area elected Comrade Vasil Kolarov to the National Assembly where he delivered inspired speeches—profound in their arguments—against the criminal, nationalist and aggressive policy of the bourgeois governments and Coburg agents of the German imperialists.

During World War One, Comrade Kolarov resolutely fought against Bulgaria being involved in the imperialist war. In 1915 and 1917 he attended the international Socialist conferences in Zimmerwald and Stockholm.

Together with the Party and the most progressive section of the Bulgarian people, Comrade Vasil Kolarov enthusiastically welcomed the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia and the victory of Soviet Power.

In speeches, lectures and pamphlets he explained the world historic significance of the October Socialist Revolution for the liberation of all toiling people, defended the young Soviet Republic against the provocations of its enemies and exposed the aggressive plans of the imperialist forces of the so-called Entente.

He repeatedly demanded on behalf of the Party, that the Bulgarian bourgeois governments recognise the Soviet Government.

As Secretary of the Party, Comrade Vasil Kolarov developed extensive activity in exposing the fascist bourgeois-monarchist coup then being prepared in Bulgaria with the help of the White Guard Wrangel gang.

A leading figure in the international working-class movement, Comrade Vasil Kolarov was elected General Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

After the monarcho-fascist coup on June 9, 1923, Comrade Kolarov illegally returned to Bulgaria to help the Party correct its mistakes in connection with the coup.

Together with Georgi Dimitrov, Vasil Kolarov took an active part in preparing the glorious people's anti-fascist uprising of September 1923. This uprising, which marked a turning point in the Bolshevisation of the Party and which won the Party great prestige among the broad mass of the people, was led by Georgi Dimitrov and Vasil Kolarov.

After the defeat of the uprising, Comrades Georgi Dimitrov and Vasil Kolarov addressed their historic Open Letter to the Bulgarian people.

This document breathed Bolshevik confidence in the inevitable, ultimate victory of the Bulgarian working people over reaction, under the leadership of their glorious Communist Party.

Together with Georgi Dimitrov, Comrade Kolarov carried on a vigorous struggle to defeat the opportunist and Left sectarian elements that appeared in the Party after the suppression of the uprising.

In emigration he continued to follow closely the course of political events in Bulgaria, to fight against the bloody fascist police terror and for the liberation of the Bulgarian people from the monarcho-fascist yoke.

When Comrade Georgi Dimitrov was arrested by the Nazis, Comrade Vasil Kolarov was most active in the international campaign to expose the Hitler hangmen and warmongers and for his immediate release.

During the years of Hitler's military aggression Comrade Vasil Kolarov, as the close comrade and colleague of Georgi Dimitrov, worked unstintingly to organise the resistance of the Bulgarian people against the Germano-Hitler occupation forces and their Bulgarian monarcho-fascist agents and servants.

With his vast political experience and profound

knowledge, Comrade Kolarov, as the close comrade and colleague of Georgi Dimitrov, took a most active part in building and consolidating the power of the Fatherland Front, after the victory of the people's uprising on September 9, 1944.

In September 1947 the Bulgarian people voted for the abolition of the monarchy and for the establishment of a People's Republic,

As Chairman of the People's Assembly, Vasil Kolarov also took upon himself the duties of acting President of the Republic.

At the Peace Conference in Paris, Comrade Kolarov, as Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and leader of the Bulgarian delegation, with the fraternal assistance of the Soviet delegation, upheld in a worthy manner, the interests of Bulgaria and her people.

Vasil Kolarov, devoted comrade and colleague of Georgi Dimitrov, was one of the outstanding and leading builders of Socialism in Bulgaria.

After the death of Georgi Dimitrov, Vasil Kolarov took his place at the helm of the State as Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria.

Comrade Kolarov was an outstanding statesman—a statesman of experience, foresight, principled and consistent, says the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria in its address to the Bulgarian people. There was not a sphere of State administration, a sphere of the home and foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in which Comrade Kolarov did not take an active part and to which he did not contribute his experience and knowledge.

Comrade Kolarov rendered great services in building the new People's Democratic State, the new democratic Constitution of Bulgaria. He also played a big role in building up the People's Army of Bulgaria. Great were his services in creating a new Socialist science and culture.

Comrade Kolarov was honoured with the title of Doctor of Economic Sciences in the U.S.S.R. and Professor and Member of the Bulgarian Academy of Science for his services to science and culture.

Comrade Kolarov was also guided in his extensive political and State activities by a true and genuine understanding of the vital need for friendship and alliance between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the great Soviet Union.

As Chairman of the Council of Ministers, by his undisputed prestige, he united the democratic forces of the Bulgarian people under the banner of the Fatherland Front and under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party to carry out the behests of Comrade Georgi Dimitrov.

After the publication of the Information Bureau Resolution exposing the treachery of the Tito clique in Yugoslavia, Vasil Kolarov, together with the Party and its Central Committee, waged a resolute struggle against the Titoites as agents of imperialism and instigators of a new war.

Vasil Kolarov took a very active part in exposing and destroying the Kostov gang of spies and wreckers.

All his life he held high the banner of proletarian internationalism and was an ardent champion of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. To his last breath he remained true to the great cause of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, to the Soviet Union and to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks).

After the irreparable loss suffered by the Bulgarian people through the untimely death of Georgi Dimitrov, they have now suffered a new heavy loss. They have lost Vasil Kolarov—the closest, oldest and true comrade-in-arms of Georgi Dimitrov.

Together with the Bulgarian people all advanced and progressive mankind, all true champions of freedom and peace, for democratic liberties and independence of peoples, deeply mourn the death of Comrade Vasil Kolarov, outstanding figure in the international working-class movement. The Central

Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria and the Council of Ministers are receiving countless messages of fraternal condolence at the bitter loss suffered by the Bulgarian people.

Messages of condolence were sent by the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.(B), the Central Committees of the Communist Party of the Ukrainian S.S.R., Polish United Workers' Party, Czechoslovak Communist Party, Rumanian Workers' Party, French Communist Party, Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Communist Party of Greece, Hungarian Workers' Party, Albanian Party of Labour, Italian Communist Party, Spanish Communist Party, Swedish Communist Party, Norwegian Communist Party, Belgian Communist Party, British Communist Party, Communist Parties of Argentina, Cuba, Israel, Trieste, Finland, the People's Party of Korea, the Editorial Board of the journal "For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy" and many others.

Telegrams of condolence were also sent by the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., by the Governments of the People's Democracies, and many other countries.

UNDER THE GREAT AND INVINCIBLE BANNER OF LENIN-STALIN—TO TRIUMPH OF COMMUNISM

**Report delivered by P.N. Pospelov, on January
21, 1950, at Memorial Meeting in Moscow,
dedicated to the 26th Anniversary of the Death
of V. I. LENIN**

Comrades: Twenty six years have passed since that grievous day of January 21, 1924, when Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, father of our Soviet Revolution, founder of the Bolshevik Party and Socialist State, great teacher, leader and friend of the working people of the entire world, passed away.

The name of Lenin is the name most beloved by the working people and exploited masses. The immortal cause of Lenin lives and will continue to live throughout the ages. It is to Vladimir Ilyich Lenin that our people and all progressive mankind are indebted for the accomplishment, in October 1917, of the great Socialist Revolution which he prepared; the revolution which ushered in a new era in world history, the era of the breakdown of capitalism and the triumph of Socialism which constituted the beginning of the real history of mankind.

Lenin pointed out that “the destruction of capitalism and its aftermath, the laying of the foundations of a Communist order constitute the content of the new epoch which has now begun in world history”. (Lenin’s Collected Works, Vol. XXV, p. 469, Russian Edition).

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin founded and reared the Communist Party which became seasoned in battles. Under his leadership our people began building the first Socialist State of workers

and peasants in the world, defended their own Soviet State from the onslaught of the imperialists and White Guards. Lenin indicated the great goal of building Socialism in our country and outlined the main road toward this goal.

Together with Lenin, Comrade Stalin built up the Party, headed the great October Socialist Revolution, built up the Soviet State. Together with Lenin he directed the defence of the Socialist homeland during the Civil War and intervention, directed the transition to peaceful construction. It is the great fortune of our country and of all progressive mankind that the cause of Lenin has been continued and is being continued by his loyal pupil, friend and comrade-in-arms, Comrade Stalin. **(Stormy and prolonged applause)**. With Leninist wisdom, Comrade Stalin leads our people and all progressive mankind along new roads of history, illuminating with the light of the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism the road of struggle and victories to hundreds of millions of working people. We are indebted to Comrade Stalin who sacredly fulfils Lenin's behests for the great victories of Socialism which are truly decisive for the destinies of generations.

In conformity with the behests of Lenin and under the leadership of Comrade Stalin, a Socialist society has been built in our country and the building of Communism is successfully developing. The Soviet Union has been turned into a mighty Socialist State, into an important international force influencing the entire international situation and radically changing it in the interests of the working people. The land of Socialism which saved the peoples of Europe and the entire world from fascist enslavement, the land of equality and friendship of peoples, has become an indestructible bulwark of peace, democracy and Socialism.

This is the reason why the working people of our country and the entire world observed with such fervent love the 70th birthday of the great continuer of Lenin's cause, Comrade

Stalin. (**Stormy, prolonged applause**). The celebration of the 70th birthday of Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin became a magnificent demonstration, unprecedented in force, of solidarity and friendship of all peace-loving peoples, working folk of all countries who see in Comrade Stalin their beloved teacher and friend, the banner of peace and advance of mankind to freedom and happiness. (**Stormy applause**).

I. FULFILLING LENIN'S BEHESTS, SOVIET PEOPLE CONFIDENTLY ADVANCE TO COMMUNISM

Our Party had to overcome incredible difficulties to ensure the victory of Socialism in our country, to turn our Homeland from a technically and economically backward country into a mighty Socialist power. The Party of Lenin and Stalin led our people to the victory of Socialism, succeeded in creating the decisive conditions for the historic victories of Socialism and democracy in a number of countries of Europe and Asia, first and foremost because it is a Marxist Party, a Leninist Party, because the Party's policy is built on the foundation of the Marxist-Leninist science of society. In all its activity, amidst all historic storms and zigzags of history the Party of Lenin and Stalin has been guided, and is guided, by the true compass of the all-conquering teaching of Marxism-Leninism which is being developed and enriched by Comrade Stalin.

Marx and Engels were the first to create the theory of Scientific Communism; they proved scientifically that capitalism is an historically transient social system, they proved the inevitability of the downfall of the bourgeoisie and the seizure of power by the proletariat. the inevitability of the replacement of capitalism by Socialism. Marx and Engels

taught the working class to be conscious of its strength, its great historic mission—that of being the grave-digger of that capitalist system; they gave the proletariat a mighty spiritual weapon—revolutionary theory.

Marx and Engels were closely associated with the labour movement of their day, with its foremost fighter. They saw in the revolutionary labour movement, in the International Working' Men's Association, set up under the guidance of Marx, the forerunner of the new society which is being born to replace the old capitalist society.

“... In contrast to the old society with its economic miseries and its political delirium, a new society is springing up whose international rule will be peace because its national ruler will be everywhere the same—labour”. Marx prophetically wrote on the Franco-Prussian war in the first Proclamation of the General Council of the International Working Men's Association.

The new Socialist society which came into being in our country in October 1917, established Soviet power, the power of the working people and made **peace** its international principle, has proved to all, the great truth of the words of our immortal teacher, Lenin, that “Socialism contains within itself gigantic forces and that mankind has now entered into a new stage of development which offers extraordinarily brilliant possibilities”. (Lenin's Collected Works, Vol. XXII, p. 415, Russian Edition).

Marx and Engels lived in the epoch when capitalism was still developing on an ascending plane, when the proletarian revolution had still not become a direct practical inevitability. They were not destined to see the breakdown of the capitalist system and the establishment of the new society whose birth they had predicted with scientific precision.

The cause of Marx and Engels has been continued by Lenin and Stalin in conditions of the new epoch, the epoch of

imperialism and proletarian revolutions. Lenin disclosed the laws of the development of capitalism in the epoch of imperialism when it entered upon its decline, when once “prospering” capitalism turned into dying and decaying capitalism. Lenin theoretically substantiated the possibility of the victory of Socialism in one country.

Under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin the first break in the chain of the world imperialist front was effected, the Great October Socialist Revolution triumphed.

Lenin gave all his lift to the cause of the working class, to the cause of the victory of Socialism. Lenin clearly, tangibly visualised the roads leading to the victory of Socialism, bequeathed to the Party and the people what road should be followed to ensure the victory of Socialism in our country and on an international scale.

Indicating the roads of advance towards Socialism, V. I. Lenin raised the task of industrialising our country in all its importance and warned that without industrialisation we, in general, would perish as an independent country. The Leninist strategy was designed, by preserving for the working class the leadership of the peasantry, to ensure the restoration and development of large-scale machine industry, the carrying out of the plan of electrification and to realise on this basis the Socialist remaking of small-scale peasant economy.

“If Russia is covered with a dense network of electric stations and powerful technical plants, our Communist economic construction will become the model for the future Socialist Europe and Asia”, Lenin predicted. (Lenin’s Works, Vol. XXVI, p. 48, Russian Edition).

In the struggle against the enemies of Leninism, Comrade Stalin upheld and developed the theory of the possibility of the victory of Socialism in one country, concretised the Leninist strategic plan of building Socialism whose starting point was the idea of industrialisation.

Following Lenin's behests, Comrade Stalin, with great perspicacity, raised before the Party and the people, the task of the rapid rate of Socialist industrialisation in order to preserve the independence of our Socialist homeland and to ensure the victory of Socialism. In February, 1931, at the first conference of business executives, Comrade Stalin said: "We are fifty or one hundred years behind the advanced countries. We must make good this distance in ten years. Either we do it, or they crush us".

Our country has fulfilled the great cause of Socialist industrialisation in historic time, in the time indicated by Comrade Stalin. This is precisely why, when ten years later, in 1941, Hitlerite Germany, swooped down on our country in a perfidious attack, it could not overwhelm us. In military and technical economic might the land of Socialism exceeded Hitler's Germany which had placed at its service the economy of all continental Europe. The land of Socialism emerged the victor from mortal combat with fascism; it liberated the peoples of Europe from fascist enslavement.

The Soviet people are indebted for this epoch-making victory of Socialism first and foremost to the wise guidance of the great leader and teacher of the Party and the people, to the greatest strategist and captain of all times, Comrade Stalin. **(Stormy and prolonged applause).**

The Party of Lenin and Stalin inspired the masses with the great programme of building Socialism in our country; it defeated the traitors and capitulators who wanted to infect the Party and the people with a Menshevik lack of faith in the possibility of the victory of Socialism and who tried to swerve our country on to the path of the restoration of capitalism. All these Menshevik hangers-on—the trotskyites, zinovievites, bukharinites. bourgeois nationalists—were never Marxist, they only 'donned the garb', pretended to be Marxists. Underlying their treacherous position, their conversion into direct agents of

the capitalist encirclement, into traitors to the homeland, was the foulest, servile truckling to the imaginary ‘omnipotence’ of the capitalist system.

The Leninist-Stalinist theory of the possibility of victory of Socialism in our country, having gripped the masses, became a mighty material force expressed in the heroic labour of the Soviet people during the Stalin Five-Year Plans. The entire face of our country has been transformed in the shortest historic space of time, the age-old backwardness inherited from the past has been done away with for all time.

Comrade Stalin has led our people to the epoch-making victory of Socialism. Lenin’s prophetic words have come true with miraculous force in our days—our Communist economic construction has become a model for the People’s Democracies of Europe and Asia.

With his insight of genius of the revolution, Lenin penetrated into the future for decades. Lenin inseparably associated with the successful solution of the tasks on an international scale the solution of our internal tasks—preservation of the leading role of the proletariat with regard to the peasantry, industrialisation of the country, shifting of the peasantry on the basis of the co-operative plan on to the path of Socialism.

The great strategist of the proletariat was able to perceive the very inception of the gigantic historic processes transpiring within the midst of the masses oppressed by imperialism. Decades ahead, he saw hundreds of millions of ever new fighters rising up against capitalist slavery, against its worst form—imperialism.

Lenin pointed out that although the imperialist bourgeoisie “was ready for all savageries, brutalities and crimes in order to uphold perishing capitalist slavery”, the overwhelming majority of the earth’s population was being drawn in with unusual speed by the very course of historic development into

the struggle for their liberation and that, therefore, “the final victory of Socialism is fully and absolutely assured”. (Lenin’s Collected Works, Vol. XXVII. p. 417. Russian Edition).

“Ten-twenty years of proper relations with the peasantry and victory on a world scale is assured (even with the delay of the proletarian revolutions which are developing), otherwise twenty-forty years of torments of White Guard terror.

“Either—or. There is no third way”. Lenin wrote in 1921. (Lenin’s Collected Works, Vol. XXVI, p. 313. Russian Edition).

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Stalin, the architect of the collective-farm system, our Party ensured the realisation of the Leninist policy towards the peasantry, successfully solved the hardest task of the proletarian revolution after the seizure of power—the switching of tens of millions of peasants on to the road of Socialism, the abolition on this basis of the most numerous exploiting class—the kulaks thus ensuring the consolidation and development of the collective-farm system.

If our immortal father, the great Lenin could see with his own eyes what the Communist Party and the Soviet people have accomplished during the past quarter of a century.

If the great Lenin could see the tens and hundreds of thousands of tractors, hundreds of first-class plants, power stations, mines, ore-workings and oil fields on the infinite expanses of our homeland where the patriarchal order and semi-savagery still held sway in 1921! If the great Lenin could see the thousands of our foremost Stakhanovites, our foremost men and women collective farmers, the thousands of glorious heroes of Socialist labour whose selfless, creative work set examples of the highest productivity of labour necessary for the gradual transition to Communism!

If the great Lenin could see the dozens and hundreds of peasant delegations from the People’s Democracies on our collective farm and State farm fields!

With what pride for our Party, for our people would Vladimir Ilyich Lenin repeat his prophetic words uttered at the Eleventh Congress of the Party.

“No power on earth, no matter how much evil, hardship and suffering it may have caused for millions and hundreds of million of people, can take from us the principal gains of our Revolution, for these are no longer our gains but world historic gains”. (Lenin’s Collected Works, Vol. XXVII, p. 271, Russian Edition).

Fulfilling Lenin’s behest, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, under the wise guidance of Comrade Stalin, the great continuer of Lenin’s immortal cause, confidently march to Communism.

The Soviet people observe the twenty-sixth anniversary of the death of V. I. Lenin amidst a new, mighty upsurge in all spheres of Socialist economy and culture. Today, the entire world is convinced of the collapse of the man-hating hopes of imperialist circles that the Soviet Union which, in World War Two, suffered trials and losses greater than anyone else, would not be able to cope with the difficulties of post-war economic recovery. Soviet towns and villages razed to the ground by the fascist barbarians are rising from the ashes and ruins. Thanks to the heroic labour of Soviet patriots, mammoth plants, power stations and mines, destroyed by the Hitlerites, have been rebuilt in an unprecedented short space of time. Five thousand, two hundred State industrial enterprises have been built, restored and commissioned in our country during the first four years of the post-war Five-Year Plan. History has never known such a rate of capital construction. The pre-war level of industrial output has been regained in the areas which suffered enemy occupation.

The programme of the Stalin post-war Five-Year Plan is being fulfilled ahead of time. Industry as a whole fulfilled the enlarged programme for 1949 by 103 per cent. The total

industrial output of the U.S.S.R. last year exceeded the pre-war year of 1940 by 41 per cent, while the general level of industrial production in the fourth quarter of 1949 was 53 per cent above the pre-war level. This is how the Soviet people fulfil the task set by Comrade Stalin in his historic speech before the voters on February 9, 1946—to regain the pre-war level of industry and agriculture and then exceed this level by a more or less substantial margin.

The tasks of the restoration and postwar advance are likewise being successfully solved in agriculture. The grain problem has been solved, there is a steady progress in the solution of the main task of agriculture during the present period, fulfilment of the three-year plan for the advance of livestock raising, which is to yield in 1951 an increase in the output of animal husbandry of not less than one and a half times as compared with 1948.

Millions of men and women collective farmers with tremendous enthusiasm, display their creative initiative in realising Stalin's plan for remaking nature, which is without parallel in history for its scale—a plan whose fulfilment ensures high and stable crops and independence from the vagaries of the elements, and is one of the decisive instruments for creating a lull abundance of articles of consumption in our country. The time has come when the Soviet people are successfully remaking nature and subjugating it. Here in is the sign of the approaching great epoch of Communism.

The productive forces of agriculture are constantly rising in the post-war period with the help of socialist industry. Hundreds of thousands of tractors, combines and the latest farm machinery and powerful equipment for afforestation stations are flowing to agriculture in an ever-swelling stream. In view of the growth of its technical facilities, the efficiency of Socialist agriculture is rising to an ever higher level. A personnel, constituting the real gold fund of Socialist

agriculture, has appeared and continues to grow in numbers; it constantly improves its mastery of agricultural technique and agronomical science. Electrification, the introduction of radio and cinema are developing on an increasing scale in the collective farm villages and new housing construction along urban lines is beginning there. The age-old difference between town and country is being increasingly eradicated, effaced, which is one of the main requisites for the gradual transition to Communism.

The successful fulfilment and over-fulfilment of the national economic plans, the mighty all-out Socialist competition for the early completion of the Stalin post-war Five-Year Plan afford new, striking proof of the great vital creative force of the Socialist system, of its superiority over the capitalist system. The fact that the Soviet social and State system is a better form of organisation of society than any non-Soviet social system has been proved with irrefutable facts and fresh force in the post-war period before the entire world.

“Our Revolution”, Comrade Stalin said in his speech at the All-Union Conference of Stakhanovites, “is the only one which not only smashed the fellers of capitalism and brought the people freedom but also succeeded in creating the material conditions of a prosperous life for the people. Therein lies the strength and invincibility of our revolution”.

In the Soviet Union, on the basis of the growth of the national economy, the purchasing power of the ruble is steadily increasing, the real wages of workers, office employees and intellectuals have risen, the income of the peasants has increased both from the common collective farm economy and from economy auxiliary and personal households, the expenditure of the peasants for the purchase of manufactured goods has been cut, prices for consumer goods are systematically being reduced and the material and cultural standards of the working people of town and country are rising.

This follows from the substance of our Socialist revolution, from the substance of the Soviet social and State system.

In a speech at the reception of participants in the May Day parade of 1935, Comrade Stalin said of himself and his comrades-in-arms: “As for us, members of the Central Committee, members of the Government, we have no other life than the life of our great cause, than the life for the struggle for the general well-being of the people, for the happiness of all working people, of the masses, millions strong”.

No one in the world has done so much for this great cause—the creation of the general well-being of the people, the happiness and welfare of all working folk as have Lenin and Stalin.

The Soviet people know that with each year we shall be drawing ever closer to the great goal set by the Party of Lenin and Stalin, to the creation at a Communist society where the keystone of social life will be the Communist principle: “From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs”.

And there is no force in the world which can halt the irresistible movement of the Soviet people to Communism. **(Stormy applause.)**

II. LENINISM—THE BANNER OF THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE, DEMOCRACY AND SOCIALISM

The great teaching of Leninism indicates to the working people of all countries the path of struggle against the unprecedented calamities which imperialism has brought and brings mankind. Leninism indicates the true road of liberation from the yoke of imperialism, the road of building a new, Socialist life.

Marx’s scathing characterisation of the capitalist system as a system of economic poverty of the masses and political

madness of the dominating classes who seek a way out of the crises and contradictions of capitalism in a new world war, resounds with especial force in the epoch of the general crisis of capitalism which began as a result of World War One and the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Never before in the capitalist world have war and armaments race been advocated so brazenly and openly by the warmongers as the alleged cure-all for the incurable diseases of capitalism as the “latest” method for the recovery of the capitalist economy gripped in the vice of insoluble contradictions.

One could cite a number of pronouncements of the bosses of American monopolies to the effect that real peace would mean a disaster for them because it would deprive them of huge armament orders.

“Armaments programmes represent a highly important new method for an artificial bolstering up of economy”, the American journal, “United States News and World Report”, frankly wrote in April 1949, expressing the standpoint of “business circles”.

The policy of the so-called “regulated economy”, i.e. an artificial support of the inordinately inflated war industry now being pursued by the ruling circles of the United States, is the policy of a frenzied reign of militarism, the policy of imperialism and war, the policy of fanning the so-called “cold war” and thwarting the proposals aimed at a stable peace and security of nations.

It is known that in the United States the budget for the 1950 military expenditure comprises 71 per cent while expenditure for public education and public health does not exceed two per cent. From 1939 to 1950, the military expenditure in the United States increased more than twenty times over.

But these monstrous and constantly rising expenditures on

armaments, all artificial gearing of the country in peacetime conditions to the lines of war economy, can postpone only for a short time the inexorably oncoming economic crises, simultaneously aggravating still more all the contradictions of capitalism and creating pre-requisites for a most deep-going and devastating crisis.

Military expenditure and the outlays for the “cold war” cannot prevent economic crisis in the United States and in other capitalist countries. This is shown by the fact that although the military expenditure of the United States, in the autumn of 1948, reached the peak compared with the preceding post-war years, it was precisely in the autumn of 1948 that a sharp economic decline began in the United States. It is known that the level of industrial output in the United States during the year from October 1948 to October 1949 dropped 22 per cent, that the number of the unemployed during the year increased 64 per cent, even according to the minimized official figures. The total number of the unemployed and part-time unemployed in the United States already exceeds 14 million while the total number of the unemployed and part-time unemployed in all capitalist countries is above 40 million.

The economy of the capitalist countries of Europe which landed in the noose of American “aid” under the fettering Marshall Plan is in a state of a deep going and hopeless derangement industrial output is dropping, unemployment and poverty are mounting, currency inflation is growing, prices are rising, wages of factory and office workers are systematically being reduced and small peasants and artisans ruined.

The dismal sea of poverty and want. the sea of tears and sufferings of the working masses in the capitalist countries is growing with each passing month. Under these conditions the working people of Europe are especially enraged and indignant at the cannibalistic speeches of the instigators of a new war like the British Field Marshal Montgomery who, as reported by the

British “Reynolds News”, said recently that a new war “will be a real holiday for us and we will kill a lot of people”.

It was not fortuitous that the democratic organisations of the working people in Holland demanded the immediate departure of this vicious warmonger from Amsterdam the capital of Holland. It is not out of place to mention that indecently boasting and intending to “celebrate” a new world war are those very same British and American generals who, in January 1945, were panic stricken in face of the offensive of a dozen Hitlerite divisions, the very same warriors who were saved from disaster only by the Soviet Army which launched a mighty offensive.

Lenin, in his replies to questions put by an American journalist, predicted the historic inevitability of the crash of the imperialist system which hurls the peoples into slaughter:

“The gigantic progress of technique in general, especially the means of communication, the colossal growth of capital in banks has made capitalism ripe and overripe. It has outlived itself. It has become a reactionary impediment to human progress. It is reduced to the omnipotence of a handful of billionaires and millionaires who drive the people to slaughter...”

“The crash of capitalism is inevitable... The capitalists, the bourgeoisie can, in the “best” circumstances for themselves, delay the victory of Socialism in one or another single country at the cost of annihilating additional hundreds of thousands of workers and peasants. But they cannot save capitalism”, V. I. Lenin wrote. (Lenin’s Collected Works, Volume XXIV, p. 404, Russian Edition).

The entire course of historic development has confirmed the wise scientific foresight or the great strategists of the proletariat, Lenin and Stalin, about the inevitability of the further development and intensification of the general crisis of capitalism, the inevitability of the further revolutionary

breakaway of a number of countries from the capitalist system.

The epoch-making victory of the land of Socialism over fascism Germany and imperialist Japan in the Second World War; the formation on the basis of this victory of the States of People's Democracy in a number of countries of Europe and Asia; the breakaway of these States from the capitalist system—all this is an evidence of further on of the general crisis of capitalism which, more and more, is losing its former "stability". The domination of imperialism in colonial and semi-colonial countries is being increasingly undermined.

The historic victory of the great Chinese revolution was a grave defeat for world imperialism.

The brilliant foresight of Lenin and Stalin has come true; they always pointed out that the revolution in China is a great people's revolution which is invincible, notwithstanding temporary setbacks and retreats, and that it possesses tremendous and immeasurable forces.

Referring to the heroic victorious struggle of the Red Army against the foreign interventionists and White Guards, Lenin stressed that the struggle and victory, of the Red Army was of organic world-wide significance. Lenin pointed out that the victory of the Red Army would show the peoples of the East that "no matter how weak these peoples are, no matter how invincible may seem the might of the European oppressors who, in the struggle employ all miracles of engineering and military art—nevertheless the revolutionary war waged by the oppressed people, if this war will be able really to awaken millions of toilers and exploited, possesses such possibilities, such miracles that the liberation of the peoples of the East is now fully feasible..." (Lenin's Collected Works, Volume XXIV, p. 544, Russian Edition)"

In difficult moments of the Chinese revolution, Comrade Stalin always infused in the hearts of Chinese Communists and the Chinese people a firm confidence in the victory of the

revolution. When the imperialists tried to crush the Chinese revolution by inhuman artillery shelling of Nanking in 1927, Comrade Stalin said:

“ ...Only the people relapsing into childhood can think that the laws of artillery are stronger than the laws of history that the wheel of history can be reversed by shelling Nanking... The policy of intimidation has its ‘grounds’ in the history of imperialism. But there can hardly be any doubt that this policy is unsuitable and does not reach its aim” (Stalin’s Collected Works, Volume 9, p. 200, Russian Edition).

History confirmed the prophetic words of Lenin and Stalin. This is attested by the great victory of the Chinese People’s Republic scored by the peoples of China under the leadership of the heroic Chinese Communist Party and its glorious leader, Mao Tse-tung. (Stormy applause). This is attested by the complete crash of the policy of the imperialists in China, a crash which even the ideologists of American imperialism are today compelled to admit.

We find the following interesting admissions in the book on the situation in Asia written by Lattimore, a former political adviser of Chiang Kai-shek:

...Asia which was so easily and swiftly subjugated by the conquerors in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries displayed an amazing ability stubbornly to resist modern armies equipped with airplanes, tanks, motor vehicles and mobile artillery, he writes.

Formerly, large territories were conquered in Asia with small forces. Incomes—first of all from plunder, then from direct taxes and lastly from trade, capital investments and long term exploitation-covered, with an incredible speed, the expenditure on military operations. This arithmetic represented the greatest temptation to strong countries. Now, Latimore points out, they have run up against another arithmetic and it discourages them.

Yes, the arithmetic is entirely different, it is not what the American imperialists figured. Indeed, having spent 6,000 million dollars on fanning the civil war in China and arming the Kuomintang fascist clique of Chiang Kai-shek, the bosses of American imperialism counted on thoroughly “destroying Communism” in China and at the same time to set up an immense base for aggression against the Soviet Union. Yet the result is a complete victory of the great Chinese people’s revolution and the general consolidation of the forces of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism! (**Stormy applause**).

The camp of imperialism and war instigators fumes and rages precisely because it feels its Internal weakness and historic doom.

The imperialist bosses adhere to a policy of continuing the “cold war” policy of armaments race and of unleashing a new world war because they are uncertain of their internal forces and entertain insane illusions that through a new war, Anglo-American capitalism may avoid the maturing economic crisis and attain world domination.

But there are a number of factors which make increasingly unreal the delirious idea of world domination borrowed by Anglo-American imperialists from the Hitlerites.

Illusions regarding the imaginary atomic monopoly of the United States collapsed. It has been established that the Soviet Union, which heads the camp of peace and Socialism, possessed the atomic weapon since 1947. Intervention of the United States in China suffered a fiasco. The great victory of the Chinese people has shown that imperialism is no longer able to crush, by armed force, the people’s revolution, when it arouses and draws millions of working people into active struggle.

The forces standing for peace, Socialism and democracy grow and gain in strength Immeasurably. The political and economic might of the People’s Democracies is growing and

the position of the working folk in these countries is constantly improving.

A mighty movement for peace against the warmongers, has developed in a number of European countries (France, Italy and others). The working people of Germany realize more and more the profoundly great, historic significance of the words of Comrade Stalin to the effect that: "The existence of a peace-loving democratic Germany, together with a peace-loving Soviet Union, precludes the possibility of new wars in Europe, puts an end to bloodshed in Europe and makes impossible the enslavement of European countries by world imperialists.

An organised front of peace supporters, which includes not only the working folk of the People's Democracies but also all progressive men and women in the capitalist countries, has been formed for the first time in history.

In all its pronouncements in the international arena, the Soviet Union indefatigably upholds peace, makes proposals directed against the instigators of new war and for the establishment of international co-operation and lasting peace. The great Stalinist strategy of peace, which proceeds from the behests. of Lenin, is gaining ever more supporters. Lenin spoke about the struggle for peace which the Soviet Republic has always waged. "We prosecuted the war for peace with especial energy. This, war gives splendid results", (Lenin's Collected Works, Volume XXV, p. 102, Russian Edition).

"Our entire policy and propaganda are by no means directed at embroiling peoples in war but to put an end to war", Lenin pointed out. (Lenin's Collected Works, Volume XXVI, p. 11, Russian Edition),

Stalin's strategy of peace and security of nations is calculated on the prolonged co-existence and peaceful competition of both systems; it proceeds from the possibility of peaceful co-operation of the Socialist and capitalist systems.

"The idea of co-operation of the two systems", Comrade

Stalin said, “was first expressed by Lenin. Lenin is our teacher and we Soviet people are Lenin’s disciples. We have never departed, and shall never depart, from Lenin’s teachings”.

Soviet, Stalinist foreign policy, which has always stood for peace and upholds the cause of peace, springs from these principles.

Under the banner of Lenin and Stalin the forces of peace are growing and gaining in strength, their vigilance and preparedness are being enhanced. .

Under the leadership of the fraternal Communist Parties, which are marching at the head of the great struggle for peace, working people of all countries are intensifying their resistance to the criminal plans of the instigators of a new war.

The peoples of the world see in Comrade Stalin the staunchest, most indefatigable and wise fighter for peace who does everything to foil the cannibalistic plans of the instigators of a new war; they see in him a great leader and teacher of the entire mighty camp of peace, democracy and Socialism. **(Stormy prolonged applause).**

III. THE PARTY OF LENIN AND STALIN— LEADING AND GUIDING FORCE OF SOVIET SOCIETY

The glorious Party of Lenin and Stalin is the leading and guiding force of Soviet society heading the movement of our people along the road to Communism. We are indebted for all our successes to the great Communist Party, to the leadership of Lenin and Stalin, to loyalty to Leninism.

Lenin and Stalin teach that the Party is invincible if it does not fear criticism and self-criticism.

Comrade Stalin points out that we need self-criticism like

air, like water: that without self-criticism our party could not advance, could not disclose our sore spots, could not eliminate our shortcomings. "Without criticism it is impossible to go forward, This truth is pure and crystal clear, as the water from a spring is pure and crystal clear", said Comrade Stalin.

"Let the Party", Comrade Stalin said, "let Bolsheviks, let all honest workers and working elements in our country reveal the shortcomings in our activity, shortcomings in our construction; let them outline ways for eliminating our shortcomings so that there should be no slag-nation, morass or decay in our activity and our construction: so that all our activity, all our construction should improve with every day and proceed from achievement to achievement" (Stalin's Collected Works, Volume 11, p. 30, Russian Edition).

Comrade Stalin teaches our cadres not to become conceited, not to rest content on achievements, properly to appraise successes and at the same time resolutely to reveal shortcomings in their work, honestly to regard criticism and self-criticism, rectify shortcomings and move steadily ahead to new victories.

Comrade Stalin points out that anyone unable to test himself critically and courageously to take criticism is incapable of moving forward. It is necessary to summarize one's work every day. It is necessary to ask one's self: Could I not have done, better? Only under these conditions can we perfect our work and move forward, Comrade Stalin points out.

Complacency and conceit which lead to stagnation in work are abhorrent to the revolutionary and critical spirit of Bolshevism. People who do not brook criticism and self-criticism. who create an atmosphere of stifling and gagging criticism and self-criticism. undermine the initiative of Party organisations, introduce in the life of the Party and Soviet organisations the habits of bureaucrats, sworn enemies of the Party. The Party resolutely corrects workers who slip onto this

dangerous path, it demands bold and, fearless development of criticism and self-criticism.

Lenin and Stalin teach that the Party is invincible if it is able to preserve and consolidate its bond with the broad masses of people.

Almost twenty years ago in his well-known work, "Reply to Collective Farm Comrades", Comrade Stalin wrote: "One of the reasons why Communists succeeded in covering themselves with glory in the fight for Socialism, and why the enemies of Communism were beaten, was that Communists knew how to enlist the best elements among non-Party people for the cause; that they drew their forces from among the broad strata of non-Party people and knew how to surround the Party with large sections of active non-Party people". (Stalin's Collected Works, Volume 12, p. 227, Russian Edition).

Since then the Party has displayed new, splendid examples of Leninist-Stalinist leadership of the masses and its bond of friendship and kinship with the people has grown still more.

Lenin and Stalin point out that Communists should not only teach non-Party people but should also learn from them, should listen attentively to the advice of non-Party people, to the voice of the masses and take up, generalize and spread their creative experiences and their initiative. The Party has always remembered these directives of its teachers and, following them, attained ever new successes.

The forthcoming elections to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., which will be held on the basis of the broadest Socialist democracy in an atmosphere of complete moral and political unity of the Soviet people, will strengthen still more the bonds of the Party of Lenin and Stalin with the broad masses of the people.

The Party of Lenin and Stalin steers the advance of Soviet society to Communism and subordinates all our economic and cultural upbuilding to this great goal. In the period of the

completion of the building of Socialist society and of the gradual transition to Communism, Communist education of the working people, the education of our personnel and of the entire people on the ideas of Leninism, the fostering and consolidation of life-giving Soviet patriotism assume special importance.

The all-conquering ideas of Lenin have received further creative elaboration in the brilliant works of Stalin—which constitute the theoretical summary of the great experience of building Socialism in our country and of the international Labour movement. Soviet people and progressive representatives of the toilers in all countries draw from the Works of Lenin and Stalin confidence in the invincibility of the great cause of Lenin and Stalin, confidence in their forces, in the triumph of Communism; they regard them as a guide to action. In our Soviet era, the Works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin have been issued in our country in editions totalling 788 million copies.

Our great Party of Lenin and Stalin, strong and invincible by virtue of its loyalty to Leninism, is united and rallied today, as never before, around its Central Committee, around its brilliant teacher and leader Comrade Stalin, who guides us to new victories. **(Stormy prolonged applause).**

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Comrades, we live in an epoch when acceleration in that course of world history of which Lenin dreamed, and which he predicted, has come true

Let the mad house and swine of the old world, to use the words of Marx, console themselves with illusions that they will succeed with the help of their lackeys—the Right Wing Socialists and other traitors—in preserving the world of capitalist slavery which is doomed to perish.

History cannot be deceived nor can it be turned back. The

laws of history cannot be replaced by the laws of any kind of arms, of which the instigators of a new war dream. Inevitable crash awaits them.

The great Stalin epoch, an epoch of the victory of Socialism and of the building of Communism, brings mankind unusually brilliant opportunities for the rise of productive forces, for a life of happiness and joy.

Long live the great and invincible banner of Lenin and Stalin!

Long live our heroic Party of Lenin and Stalin!

Long live the great Soviet people!

Long live the fighters for peace throughout the world!

Long live Comrade Stalin, our beloved leader, father and teacher, the bright genius of mankind who leads the Soviet people to the triumph of Communism!

(Prolonged applause, turning into ovation.)

All rise. Greetings and cheers in honour of J. V. Stalin resound throughout the hall).

**YOUTH MEETING IN BUCHAREST,
JANUARY 22nd, AFTER CONCLUDING THE
SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC
YOUTH**



Youth Meeting in Bucharest, January 22nd, after concluding the Session of the Executive Committee, World Federation of Democratic Youth.

SESSION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH

A session of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (W.F.D.Y.) was held in Bucharest on January 17-21.

Representatives of the young people of France, Britain, Germany, U.S.S.R., China, Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria, Italy, Austria, Cuba, Brazil and of other countries participated in the work of the session which was held under the slogan of consolidating the forces of the youth to fight for its rights, for peace and democracy.

The Executive Committee discussed three questions.

Enrico Boccara, General Secretary of the W.F.D.Y., submitted a report on the first question on the agenda: "The tasks of the W.F.D.Y. and of democratic youth organisations in the struggle for the rights and democratic education and upbringing of children in the democratic spirit".

He pointed out that in capitalist countries, children of the working people live under appalling conditions.

The enormous expenses lavished on armaments and on carrying out war preparations by the imperialist governments of the U.S., Britain, France, Italy and other capitalist countries fall as a heavy burden on the shoulders of the working people.

Unemployment and the impoverishment of the masses are growing. Children have neither sufficient food nor the possibility to study. In many capitalist and colonial countries child labour is widely exploited.

Only in the U.S.S.R and the People's Democracies, said the speaker, is there real solicitude for children.

The resolution adopted by the session outlined practical tasks in the struggle for the rights of children.

The Executive Committee supported the decision of the Council of the International Federation of Democratic Women to hold an International Children's Day on June 1, 1950. It also addressed a suggestion to the World Federation of Trade Unions and the International Federation of Democratic Women to organise an international conference in defence of the rights of children in the summer of 1950.

An interesting and detailed report was given by Berlinguer on the "Struggle of the democratic youth of Italy for peace and for its economic and political rights."

As Chairman of the Italian Youth Alliance, he spoke in detail of the difficult position of the young people in Marshallised Italy, and of the forms and methods of youth struggle there.

The Executive Committee estimated highly the activity of the young men and women of Italy. In its resolution it called upon all youth organisations of the W.F.D.Y. to support the movement of the Italian youth and to apply the forms and methods of its struggle as widely as possible.

In an atmosphere of unanimity the session discussed the attitude of the W.F.D.Y. to the leadership of the "People's Youth of Yugoslavia".

Frances Damon, Vice Chairman of the W.F.D.Y., was to make the report on this question, but in the interests of the Tito clique, the French Government prevented Damon from arriving at the session. Her report was read by Ruddy Hookham, Secretary of the W.F.D.Y., after which eighteen speakers spoke to the report. The speakers quoted many examples testifying to the treacherous activity of the fascist Tito clique and of the leadership of the "People's Youth of Yugoslavia" who serve it.

Delegates also pointed out that the treacherous Tito-Rankovic clique had established a fascist regime in Yugoslavia, that it had completely sold itself to the Anglo-American imperialists—instigators of a new war—and that it

was opposing the camp of peace and democracy.

The leadership of the “People’s Youth of Yugoslavia” fully supports the criminal anti-popular policy of the Tito clique; it is an instrument in the hands of this gang and is engaged in espionage and provocative work inside the international youth organisations—the W.F.D.Y. and International Student Union—and opposes these organisations.

The Executive Committee of the W.F.D.Y. therefore decided to end all relations with the fascist leadership of the “People’s Youth of Yugoslavia” and on considered it essential to include representatives of the Yugoslav youth from among the revolutionary Yugoslav emigrants into the lending committees of the Federation.

Towards the end of the session the Executive Committee received Information that the Greek monarchist-fascist Government had reject the appeal of 17 Greek students who, though innocent, had been sentenced to death.

The Executive Committee sent a telegram of protest to UNO protesting against this decision of the Athens Government, and demanding that the lives of these Greek patriots fighting for the freedom and independence of their country be saved.

Decisions of the Executive Committee of the W.F.D.Y., which were arrived at in an atmosphere of complete unanimity, will serve as a vital means of mobilising world youth to fight against the instigators of a new war, for peace and democracy.

ITALIAN RIGHT-WING SOCIALISTS ARE IN A BLIND-ALLEY. G. Pajetta, Member, Central Committee, Italian Communist Party

The latest re-shuffle in the camp of the Italian Right-Wing Social Democrats has concluded with the formation of a “new” so-called United Socialist Party.

For those who would like to describe the political ignorance, corruption and ambition of these bourgeois politicians, it would be interesting to follow, step by step, the entire political game of the various Right-Wing Social Democratic groupings and the “leaders” of these groups, trends, factions and tendencies.

One would find abundant examples of how these people understand democracy, how they exclude each other from the Party, accusing each other of shady acts, swindling in the elections and stealing Party cards.

It would be still more interesting to study the reasons for the profound crisis which has gripped—and is now disintegrating—the extremely thin ranks of the Right-Wing Social Democrats; to examine why Romita with the approval of Comisco, has succeeded in detaching from Saragat nearly half the deputies and senators that followed him, and also to consider the perspectives of the Right-Wing Socialists arising from the emergence of the new party.

The crisis in the Party of Saragat and Co. is not news. It is the result of a number of circumstances which have rendered impossible the formation of a large-scale Right Social Democratic party in Italy, namely: the traditions of the Italian Socialist Party, the absence of a large workers’ aristocracy, the

“social” activity of the Christian Democratic Party and of the Church in relation to some of the politically backward sections of the working people and of the petty bourgeoisie.

But the main obstacle preventing the formation of such a party by Saragat was the strength and the correct policy of the Communist Party; the alliance between Communists and Socialists; their fruitful, consistent work in defending the interests of the working people in the trade unions and the co-operatives; in mass youth and women's organisations and in the entire struggle of the Italian people for peace, bread, work and social progress.

When leaving the Socialist Party three years ago, Saragat said—obviously thinking he was uttering an historic phrase that he was making an appointment with the working class. But facts show that he is still waiting for this appointment.

The defeat of the Saragat group in the trade union election, coupled with the fiasco of the attempt to organise splinter trade unions, vividly reveal Saragat's failures.

At the time of the general election on April 18, 1948, the Saragat followers—who polled nearly two million votes—rendered a valuable service to Italian reaction by sabotaging people's unity.

Since then much has changed in Italy and there has been no influx of discontented Christian Democrats and demoralised Socialists into the ranks of Saragat's supporters as the latter expected.

On the contrary, the discontent among those who formerly believed that Saragat was different from de Gasperi has increased and many of them are now moving leftward.

As the people's struggle for peace and independence,—and also the social struggle of workers and peasants—grew, Saragat and his followers went over completely to the other side of the barricades alongside the employers and police and against the ever more consolidated Communists, Socialists and

non-party democrats.

In view of the fiasco of the Marshall Plan and in connection with war preparations, Saragat and Co. desperately clinging to Ministerial portfolios, hoped in this way to escape the growing confusion and discontent in the ranks of their followers and among the politically backward sections of the working people and the petty-bourgeoisie.

They were constantly competing with the Christian Democrats in their anti-Communist and anti-people's hatred, and accepted the most foul commissions of the Government, relinquishing all their "political" positions which might hinder the ruling clericals.

With the help of bribery and corruption they succeeded in providing jobs for individual members of their clique and in maintaining the leadership of the Party in their hands, but not in saving the Party.

They failed to save the Party even by the manoeuvre suggested to them by de Gasperi, namely, to leave the Ministerial chairs for a couple of months so that they could take them again later after suppressing the "rebels" in the Party ranks.

These "rebels" went over to Romita and at the Congress held in December 1949 in Florence, they formed a new party.

As a political figure Romita is no bigger than his dwarfish statue and his main "programme" is, in all probability, his aspiration to become a Minister.

The people collected by him are, with rare exceptions, base adventurers, pure reformists and trotskyites.

Romita has "united" the Saragat "left centre" with the remnants of the long deceased "Party of Action" and some old deserters from the Socialist Party.

Taking into account the political weather in Italy, these people decided it was necessary to withdraw a bit; to try to dissociate themselves from the ruling Christian Democratic

Party and to make some concessions to the sentiments of the lower organs—at least some formal and unimportant ones.

The new tactic of Romita and his group confirms the failure of one of the great illusions of the Americans relating to the Saragat firm, despite the fact that this firm had a large initial dollar fund.

This failure has taken place at a time when other large and small parties of the Government coalition are also in a state of ferment.

At the same time this failure proves that the Right-Wing Social Democrat are ready to resort to any re-shuffle, to any manoeuvre to maintain their influence among those few working people who follow them, and to deflect those seeking to join the struggle for peace and democracy in Italy.

Romita cherished great hopes after the 1948 general election when he made an attempt to move the entire Italian Socialist Party to the Right.

Today he is forced to admit that nothing can be saved by adhering to the shameful Saragat positions.

Together with his followers Romita realises that to engage too openly in anti-Soviet activity, means not only to fail to secure rapprochement with the Socialist workers in Italy today but even to maintain the old positions of the Right-Wing Social Democrats.

That is why, at their Congress in Florence, Romita's followers declared that foreign policy should be "neither pro-American, pro-British nor pro-Russian"—apparently not counting their participation in Comisco and in all kinds of other anti-Soviet "European" centres of the Anglo-American agents.

Romita and his followers realised that it is impossible openly to praise the Atlantic Pact and they now criticise it in a cowardly manner, declaring at the same time that "since it already exists it should be accepted with the aim of turning it into a peace pact".

Romita has understood that one can break his teeth on trade union unity and is very cautious on this question.

His followers have remained in various trade union committees and do not openly attack the General Confederation of Labour.

However, at the Florence Congress they did not fail to praise the disrupters and strike-breakers from the yellow London-Brussels trade union centre.

Romita also realises that it is not worth while commenting favourably on the de Gasperi Government nor on the Christian Democrats in general; he declares that he opposes them and mildly criticises clerical totalitarianism, stating at the same time that he is anti-Communist, that he agrees to an electoral alliance with all “Left” forces except Communists and that when he forms a “strong party” he will express himself in favour of participation in the Government. Even before the Florence Congress Romita began negotiations with de Gasperi.

It would be a big mistake to take seriously the “Leftist” pseudo-oppositionist phrases of Romita and his followers.

That they have found it necessary, for the sake of appearances, to resort to “left” manoeuvres, is evidence of the success of the correct unity policy of Italian Communists and Socialists.

By their presence at the Florence, Congress of the Romita followers, the Right-Wing Social Democrat representatives from various countries recognised the need for this manoeuvre towards pseudo-opposition, and of throwing out the ballast in order to save the sinking ship.

This was stressed particularly in the speech of the British Labour Party spokesman, Dennis Healey—who had to admit that the rank and file Social Democrats in a number of countries were against the Atlantic Pact.

Saragat protests against such interference and regarding himself as loyal and abandoned, he has addressed Blum,

reminding him of the time when he could say of his foreign colleagues: “The French provide us with reports, the British with counsel, the Americans with money”.

The competition between Saragat and Romita in getting moral, and particularly material, assistance from the imperialists, will also continue in future. Each promises new successes to his masters and the masters press their demands, but the situation in Italy does not permit the possibility of such successes.

The political weather in, Italy is made not in the Parliamentary lobbies nor behind-the-scenes of the Government but in the factories and fields where millions of people are in motion and where a powerful Communist Party fights in alliance with a strong Socialist Party.

The political and social struggle in Italy is being fought under such conditions when it is impossible to keep in existence a Party by demagogic phrases alone.

The opposition to the Government is being effected in an every day struggle in the factories that are being closed down, in the fields seized by the peasants and among the petty-bourgeoisie burdened by taxes.

The opposition to war is being effected in a concrete struggle against the de Gasperi Government’s war measures imposed by the Americans.

These concrete issues cannot but concern those working people who yesterday believed Saragat and who today believe Romita, and even those few active Saragat followers who honestly admit the failure of their plans.

To such people Togliatti’s words at the Information Bureau Meeting can be applied:

“For the left groups of Social Democrats this is a field for activity in which they can demonstrate whether they really desire working class unity or whether their Left declarations are but a mask for complicity with Right-Wing Social

Democrats”.

Fearing such unity, Romita has soft peddled considerably his “leftward” manoeuvres since the Florence Congress.

The traitors feel themselves secure only under the protection of the clerical Party and of the American imperialists.

Saragat himself frankly admitted this of the recent congress of his diminishing Party in Naples. At their congress the Saragat followers, having approved the line of participating in the Government and co-operating with the Christian Democratic Party, i.e. with the assassins of the Italian workers and peasants, expressed their confidence that Romita also would lose no time in taking their path.

Communists have replied to the manoeuvres of Romita, Saragat and other social-traitors by intensifying their struggle for working class unity.

United action for which Communists, together with honest Socialists, are calling in all sectors of the struggle for peace, work and bread enables an increasing number of workers, peasants, intellectuals and representatives of the middle strata to judge the parties not by their words and congress reports but on the basis of their concrete activity.

On this basis, workers by hand and brain who are still under Social-Democratic influence, will make new strides forward towards unity and the Socialist workers will not respond to the bait of Romita who declares that he stands in the middle between Nenni who is “too friendly with Communists”, and Saragat who is “too friendly with Christian Democrats”.

Those fighting for bread, work, peace and progress are becoming increasingly confident that it is necessary to act together with the Communists.

Together with Communists, Socialists and all honest working people they will reach the conclusion formulated in the Information Bureau Resolution to the effect that the unity

of the working class can only be won in a resolute struggle against the Right-Wing Socialist disrupters and disorganisers of the working class movement.

MILLIONS RISING IN STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

MILLIONS RISING IN STRUGGLE FOR PEACE WORKING PEOPLE OF FRANCE PROTEST AGAINST THE WAR IN VIET NAM

A national day of struggle against the war in Viet Nam was held in France on January 25. The campaign was widespread. Throughout the country, working people demanded the cessation of military operations and the withdrawal of the expeditionary corps from Viet Nam.

The protest movement took different forms: temporary stoppage of work, demonstrations, meetings, the adoption of resolutions and so on. A big meeting of the Renault automobile workers was held in the Paris district and short protest strikes were held in Paris factories and in the suburbs of the city.

Temporary work stoppages and demonstrations were also organised in many cities, including Toulon, the Lens coal mines (Pas-de-Calais Department), Rouen, Limoges, at the arsenals in Lorient and Tarbes, and in Saint Nazaire.

Many of the mothers and wives of soldiers, serving with the expeditionary corps in Viet Nam, who demonstrated on the streets of Paris, were beaten up by the police after the demonstration.

Responding to the call of the International Federation of Democratic Women, a monster meeting of 30,000 people was held at the Winter Hippodrome on the evening of the 25th. At the close of the meeting, the French women pledged “to continue and intensify the struggle against the imperialist war in Viet Nam”.

GENOA DOCKERS REFUSE TO UNLOAD MUNITIONS

Following the example of the port workers in Ancona, dockers in Genoa—the largest and most important port in Italy—have decided not to unload a ship with war materials.

Supporting the call by the dockers' Peace Committee, the workers at the port, at their numerous meetings, have passed resolutions expressing their determination to fight for peace and to spare no efforts in the struggle against the war policy pursued by de Gasperi and Pacciardi.

PEACE DEMONSTRATION IN SYRIA

Responding to the call of the Bureau of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, a peace demonstration was held in Damascus on January 8 in which hundreds of young people, women, students, workers and peasants of Syria participated.

Slogans carried by the demonstrators, calling for the defence of the Republic and peace, evoked great enthusiasm among passers-by who joined the demonstration. The slogans included:

“Down with the plans of the Anglo-American military Blocs”, “Outlaw the Atom Bomb”, “Down with the Agents of Monarchy and Imperialism”, “Down with Crowns strewed with Dollars and Pounds”, “Down with the Imperialist Plan for Iraq-Syrian Union”. “Long Live the Partisans of Peace”.

Near the Parliament building the demonstrators encountered large police forces which used violence in an effort to disperse them. The demonstrators resisted and clashes took place during which the police arrested nearly 20 people, among them three

women with children in their arms.

Arrests continued also on January 9. A large number of those arrested were imprisoned.

Among those arrested were Abdulkarim Mohallami, Chairman of the Syrian democratic youth organisation, Emile Salibi, (who was brutally beaten-up and tortured) Badi Dierki, Rejdeb and others.

ACTION COMMITTEES IN ALGIERS

A powerful campaign to end repressions by the colonial authorities against democratic organisations has begun in Algiers and is being conducted by the Algerian Permanent Peace Committee.

According to the newspaper "Humanite", over 60 action committees have been formed in Algiers. These committees have organised a large number of meetings and protest strikes among the dockers of Algiers and Oran also among the tobacco workers.

The Permanent Peace Committee has sent a number of delegations to the authorities to protest against the persecution of Algerian democrats.

A wave of protests has swept the entire country following news of the prosecution begun against Hadji Ali, Secretary of the Algerian Communist Party.

PETITIONS IN DEFENCE OF PEACE IN BELGIUM

Collection of signatures to peace petitions started in Belgium on January 10.

Young workers and students collecting signatures in Brussels

were recently arrested by police who confiscated their peace leaflets and petition forms. The confiscated leaflets called upon the people to work for peace.

VOJEVODINA UNDER THE YOKE OF THE TITO CLIQUE

LETTER FROM YUGOSLAVIA

With every passing month the conditions of the working people of the Vojevodina steadily worsen. Even during the German occupation we were better off than today.

During the closing months of 1948 and practically throughout 1949, the workers of Novi Sad received no meat and, very rarely, fats. Black market prices of these products keep rising.

For instance, a kilogram of fat has cost 800 dinars during these last few months and smoked meat and salted pork from 600 to 800 dinars a kilogram. In other words, prices have doubled in the last year and a half.

Milk on the "free market" in Novi Sad costs 35 dinars a litre, The 3,000 litres of milk sold daily in the town's shops are insufficient to meet the needs of the sick and the children.

In 1947, rationed sugar sold at 36 dinars a kilogram. Today sugar can be bought only on the black market at 180 to 200 dinars a kilogram.

Things are no better with manufactured goods. Every worker receives 52 coupons for three months. Of these one metre of cloth takes 30 points, a pair of boots 60 points and 50 on. The "free" market price for a metre of cloth is 3,000 to 4,000 dinars, for a pair of leather boots 10,000-12,000 dinars. The average monthly wage of a worker is 3,000-3,200 dinars.

Last April and May a campaign was conducted to bring down wages and increase production targets. Thus, wages were

cut by 15 to 35 per cent and the general wages fund by 9 billion dinars, while production targets were increased from 60 to 70 per cent as, for instance, in the building industry. All this added to the labour fluctuation. A large number of both skilled and general workers are constantly on the move in quest of better earnings to avoid poverty.

Conditions of the working peasantry have further deteriorated as a result of the so-called co-operative system forcibly instituted. In the Vojevodina alone, 40 per cent of the peasants were forced to join them in the course of two or three months.

Complete anarchy reigns in these cooperatives. Only 20 to 30 per cent of the able-bodied members report for work with the result that all field work was far behind schedule—the ploughing, sowing and harvesting.

According to a report of the local authorities of the village of Mokria, some 60 carloads of wheat were spoilt because it had been allowed to lie around on the fields or threshing floors.

The kulaks alone benefit from the cooperatives. Last year they earned big money on their speculation with coupons. When they joined the co-operatives they were given a high price for the use of their implements. Seeing that their pockets are well lined, they do not think it necessary to work.

They merely put in an appearance in order to stop any talk about their not working at all. Whenever they do some work, it is to cultivate the plot adjoining their household, or to engage in speculation.

There are eight purely kulak co-operatives in the Vojevodina functioning on a capitalist basis. The land of these co-operatives is cultivated by the poor and medium peasants in the form of “voluntary labour” for the People’s Front.

Heavy exactions are made from the peasants who are forced to sell their products for next to nothing to the Titoites. That is why agricultural prices on the “free” market have soared.

In 1948, 100 kilograms of wheat cost 3,000 to 3,500 dinars, whereas by spring the price was 5,000 dinars.

During harvesting, wheat was sold at 6,000 dinars for 100 kilograms only to go up to 8,000-10,000 dinars a few weeks later:

The price of maize is also going up. To avoid imprisonment for failure to deliver grain and hogs, the peasants are making the rounds of the villages looking for wheat and maize to make up the required quantity.

Entire villages in the Vojevodina are threatened with starvation this winter.

There is no such thing as a People's Front in the Vojevodina today. Even formally there is only the town and district administration. In Novi Sad, meetings of the so-called basic organisations (covering several streets) are invariably attended by one and the same 10 to 20 members of the 2,000 to 2,500 People's Front members.

The political resistance of the people has made the so-called People's Front a purely bureaucratic organisation. Press reports about the ideological and political work of the People's Front are nothing but the invention of the Front leaders of the editorial boards of the newspapers.

A similar situation exists in the Women's Anti-Fascist Front and the People's youth. Things are somewhat different in the trade unions. Trade union meetings are attended by large number of workers, but they never turn out the way they had been planned.

No matter what the agenda, the workers oppose the designs of the Titoites running the meeting, and advance their demands for improved food supplies, wage increases and lower production targets.

Every movement and word of genuine Communists is closely observed.

Party meetings are devoted to "studying" directives and the

anti-Soviet articles in "Borba". The classics of Marxism-Leninism are no longer mentioned at these meetings.

Government and Party organs are staffed with the enemies of Socialism taken from the ranks of the exploiting classes. Gendarmes of the old Yugoslavia, former notaries, German collaborators and Chetniks have again become the masters of the Vojevodina.

The executive organs of the local authorities are in the hands of the Titoites and are not working in co-operation with the other members, who have been elected by the people.

Members of the Council Plenum figure as representatives of the people only on paper; they are not allowed to take part in settling various questions. The people can no longer check up on the work of the organs of local power, for general meetings are no longer held.

Wives of workers who spend the day going from shop to shop looking for food to buy, make no secret of their discontent. And it is no unusual occurrence to see women quarelling with policemen. Workers are clearly hostile towards the Titoites. The advanced worker are forming underground revolutionary organisations.

MILKO MILIC

Novi Sad, December, 1949.

ELECTION MEETINGS IN THE POLISH UNITED WORKER'S PARTY

WARSAW (From our own correspondent).

In keeping with the decision of the Third Plenum of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, election meetings to elect new Party Committees are being held throughout The country.

Election meetings are marked by considerable activity of the part of the membership and are taking place under the slogan of criticism and self-criticism, of strengthening inner Party democracy and of increasing revolutionary vigilance.

The most staunch Party members—young active members, the best workers, the initiators and leading people in the Socialist emulation—are being elected to the Party Committees.

The number of workers in the newly elected Committees has increased considerably.

DECISION OF THE PLENUM, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF JAPAN CONCERNING THE MISTAKES OF COMRADE NOSAKA

After an enlarged Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan had been held, the Central Committee issued the following statement:

Having discussed in detail the statement of the Political Bureau made in connection with the article published in the Information Bureau organ, the enlarged Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan reached the following conclusion:

The Central Committee unanimously agrees with the positive significance of the Information Bureau article. The Central Committee has also approved the following self-criticism by Comrade Nosaka:

“The ‘theory’ reflected in my articles, as pointed out in the article of the Information Bureau, was wrong in principle and did not take into account the specific features of the internal and international situation at the time. Later, I realised my error and endeavoured to rectify it, but again made the mistake of not breaking openly and completely with this ‘theory’, and still later, published similar views, despite my subjective intentions”.

We shall therefore, try not to repeat these mistakes in future and to act according to the principles of the international proletariat.

January 19, 1950. Eighteenth Plenum, Central Committee, Communist Party of Japan”.

After the Plenum Resolution had been announced,

Comrade Ito read the following statement by the Communist Party on the Party's attitude in relation to Nosaka:

“Comrade Nosaka is fighting now for the national independence of Japan, for freedom and peace in keeping with the spirit of the Resolution of the extended Plenum of the Central Committee.

“Taking into consideration the decision of Comrade Nosaka, and also giving due credit to the positive aspects of Comrade Nosaka's twenty-year activity, we are confident that we shall see good, leading activity on the part of Comrade Nosaka in future”.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Co-operative movement in Czechoslovakia has made marked progress, especially during the last year. In the conditions of a People's Democratic system this is most important for laying the foundations of Socialism.

Last spring, the working peasants in hundred of villages began organising preparatory committees for the foundation of agricultural co-operatives.

These unified co-operatives, which unite various kinds of rural societies, are developing crop raising and animal husbandry on an ever wider scale.

Late last year there were 1,544 agricultural co-operatives and 780 preparatory committees in the Czech lands and 906 co-operatives and preparatory committees in Slovakia.

This total of 3,230 co-operatives and committees constitutes approximately one fifth of all the rural villages in the Republic.

Membership of the consumer co-operatives in the towns and villages has now increased to almost two million. Together with the State stores, these co-operatives account for the major share of retail trade.

Consumer co-operative stores, which last year numbered 7,5323, now total 18,712.

Builders' co-operatives completed the construction of 2,311 dwellings by the end of November.

FRENCH REACTION GOES IN FOR A “MAJOR OPERATION”

There are 400,000 Polish emigrants in France who went there in search of work. These Poles constitute a democratic, and for the most part, proletarian mass who emigrated from pre-war landlord-capitalist Poland.

For many years they shared, and still share, the lot of the French working class. They heroically fought together with the glorious French proletariat against the Hitler occupation, against exploitation, and today, they are fighting alongside the French proletariat against Moch, the hangman. They worked, and continue to work honestly, giving their best.

Poland was the centre of a wide French intelligence service espionage-diversion network which, under cover of official diplomatic and consular functions directed—on the orders of the corresponding French, and not only French, organs—the activities of various French citizens residing in Poland.

The latter collected secret information, organised sabotage at Factories and mines and engaged in criminal work.

Polish authorities discovered this espionage-diversion network. In keeping with generally recognised laws. French citizens who had been engaged in activities hostile to the Polish State were arrested and those of them who enjoyed diplomatic immunity were requested to leave Poland.

However, this clear stand of the Polish authorities. a stand conforming to international tradition, threw the French authorities into a fury.

In an attempt to save the spy Robineau, arrested in Poland, the French authorities began a series of searches and arrests, in gross violation of the law, picking on outstanding figures of the legal Polish democratic organisations in France as their first victims.

Dozens of people have been expelled from France without even being allowed to call their personal belongings or to take leave of their families.

The French authorities did not hesitate even to arrest Vice-Consul Stcherbinski whose diplomatic passport would have protected him in any country, except the United States.

Jules Moch hoped in this way to kill two birds with one stone: to force the Polish Government to release the spy Robineau and to behead the democratic Polish organisations in France, which are a thorn in his side.

The calculations with regard to Robineau, on whose behalf the French authorities launched an offensive on all Polish emigrants in France, were foiled. The group of French spies, headed by Bassalet, an employee of the French consulate, was tried in Poland. The trial was public, foreign correspondents were present. The accused pleaded guilty and were sentenced. In the course of the proceedings they managed to compromise quite a number of French officials in Poland.

And again the French authorities resorted to a vicious and senseless onslaught. More Polish citizens were arrested and sent out of France, including even the correspondent of the Polish news agency.

Moreover, the French Government refused to send a trade delegation to Poland. When we take into account France's present economic position, this step reminds us of the small boy who decided to cut off his nose to spite his father.

But the all-important thing is that the French Government attacked the mass of Polish workers and peasants in France more openly than ever before. With a stroke of the pen Moch disbanded all the democratic Polish organisations in France operating within the framework of French law.

Naturally, organisations which educate their members in a democratic, peace-loving spirit, organisations which adhere to an active, conscious class postilion. organisations which

maintain contact between the Polish emigrants and their independent native land are an obstacle in the way of the French Government which is turning its country into a jumping-off ground for a new imperialist slaughter; a government whose apparatus is clogged with collaborators; a vassal government which can address its masters on the other side of the ocean only on bended knees.

It is clear that the blows directed against the Polish workers in France are, at the same time, levelled at the French working class, at its heroic struggle to stop the imperialist war in Viet Nam. These, blows are the forerunner of similar action against the democratic organisations in France.

To divert the attention of the French people from what the Atlantic Pact holds in store for them; to get them involved in France-Polish relations and keep their minds off Franco-American relations which really threaten the interests of France; to feed the yellow press with "sensations" and thus push the events in Indo-China into the background—such was the supplementary propaganda aim pursued by the French authorities when carrying out their "major operation", to use the words of the French press, describing the arrests of the Poles.

The Political Bureau of the French Communist Party resolutely condemned and branded with shame Moch's Himmler onslaught, noting that this was directed also against the interests of France, against peace.

This campaign against the Polish democratic organisations in France constitutes a link in the general warmongers' plan dictated from Washington and aimed at whipping up hatred-between the peoples, and at preparing war against the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies. This campaign of provocation will be resolutely repulsed by the people who are battling for peace.

WOJCIECH BYLINA

POLITICAL NOTES

1. BLASPHEMY OF YUGOSLAV FASCISTS OVER THE MEMORY OF V. I. LENIN

The Communist Parties of the world and the International proletariat have branded the Tito clique as enemies of the working class, traitors to the cause of Socialism, as fascists and direct agents of imperialism.

No honest person can say that the fascist Tito clique has anything in common with proletarian Socialism, with Marxism-Leninism.

The Yugoslav fascists have found new friends, among the “socialists”—the British Labourites, the French and Italian Right-Wing Socialists who recognise the Tito clique as “socialists” and approve their activities.

Bent on fulfilling their vile role of imperialist agents, the enemy of the international proletariat, the Tito clique, has set itself the task of destroying Marxism-Leninism, as was attempted before them by the German fascists.

Like the German fascists, they are jailing and destroying all sincere Communists, all Marxist-Leninists.

Close on a hundred thousand revolutionary fighters for Communism, champions of proletarian internationalism, loyal to the great teachings of Marx and Engels, Lenin and Stalin are languishing in the prisons of fascist Yugoslavia, suffering torture and destruction at the hands of the Tito-Rankovic clique.

Continuing to deceive the peoples of Yugoslavia, whom they are trying to convince that they are “building Socialism”, the Tito fascist scoundrels from time to time attempt to speculate on the great teachings of Marxism-Leninism.

They do this because they know how deeply rooted are the teachings of Lenin-Stalin among the broad masses of the

working class of Yugoslavia.

On the 26th anniversary of Lenin's death the Yugoslav fascist papers "Borba", "Politika" and "Glas", featured articles on the subject.

There is hardly anything so base and low as this attempt of the enemies of the working class, the enemies of Leninism, to disguise the fascist content of the home and foreign policy of the Tito clique with the name of the great leader of the international proletariat, the teacher and irreconcilable fighter for proletarian internationalism, for the unity of the International Communist front.

Lenin left to the International proletariat a great inheritance—the Bolshevik Party, which he had created and reared together with Comrade Stalin; the Soviet State which he had created, together with Comrade Stalin; Bolshevism—the strategy and tactics of the international proletariat, the wisdom and the art of revolutionary struggle for the emancipation of the international working class, for the victory of Socialism.

The Yugoslav fascists have set themselves a no lesser task than to counterpose Lenin to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to Bolshevism and the Soviet State; to disguise, with the name of the great leader of the international proletariat, their undermining activities against the U.S.S.R., the countries of People's Democracy and international Communism as a whole.

Lenin and Leninism have encountered many foes but none so vile and contemptible.

The world knows that Tito, Kardelj, Djilas, Rankovic, Pijade, Gosnjiak and their ilk are Anglo-American spies; that on the orders of their masters they posed as "friends" of the U.S.S.R., friends of the C.P.S.U.(B), and, in this way, assumed power in Yugoslavia.

To-day they have been fully exposed as spies and assassins, as instigators of war against the U.S.S.R. With them the orders

of the U.S. State Department come first. They have been told to be “Marxists” in order that they might “liquidate Marxism”—and this is what they are trying to do.

Tito and Company have had many predecessors, including Mussolini and Hitler who also acted in the name of “Socialism.” The fate of these “socialists” is well known. Tito, Kardelj and other fascist gangsters can boast of no advantages over their predecessors and have no reason to hope for a better fate.

2. THE REVERS SCANDAL OR THE AFFAIR OF THE ATLANTIC PACT STRATEGISTS

Both the American and the French press have spared no effort to hush up the Revers scandal which has just swept through France and again shown the warmongers’ camp in its true light.

The French scandal is a worthy supplement to the Stanley affair in Britain and Parnell Thomas in the United States.

Actually, there is nothing uncommon in the “French affair”. During an inspection tour of Indo-China, General Revers, Chief of the French General Staff and one of the men responsible for the realisation of the North Atlantic Pact, made a statement to the effect that the triumphant struggle of the people of Viet Nam has shaken imperialist positions in South-East Asia.

He also suggested that the best thing to do to preserve and strengthen this outpost for the American aggressors was to replace the Governor by an army man, in this particular instance, by General Mast.

General Revers needed support to carry out his designs which meant bribing politicians. The man who together with Revers put through the manipulation, the man picked to

distribute the millions assigned for bribes was Peyre, a former Doriot accomplice, convicted for bankruptcy and collaboration with the enemy.

It was also learned that he was an intelligence agent of Premier Bidault's office which was run by the Socialist, Riviere. The Chief of the French General Staff entrusted not only the money but secret documents to this bankrupt, the man who sheltered the enemy, the swindler and spy.

At first, an attempt was made to hush up the matter. The official France-Presse agency circulated a report designed to divert suspicion from General Revers.

On the recommendation of a certain de Gaullist general, the swindler Peyre, received from the Minister, Teitgen (M.R.P.) the order of the Legion of Honour.

But thanks to the democratic press and to the Communist deputies, the truth was made known to all. It was revealed that all parties of the American camp were involved.

The swindler Peyre presented millions of francs to Le Troquer, former French Socialist Minister for a "legal consultation". Realising that he was involved, the Right Socialist Le Troquer made a whining speech in his defence to the French National Assembly.

It also came out that Peyre financial one of the Radical newspaper. Pyre, the spy (birds of a feather flock together), was the partner of the splitting leader of Force Ouvriere, Bouzanquet, in a certain trading company which was to carry out trade operations within the framework of the Marshall Plan.

Covering up the traces, the Socialist War Minister, Ramadier, stopped all legal proceedings against Peyre while Jules Moch enabled the swindler to get away to America. Despite the fact that he had all the information, Bidault refused to name the persons who received cheques from Peyre.

Filth, bribery, corruption. Such is the moral face of the

“fighters for Western civilisation”. And all this takes place on the bloody background of the war in Indo-china and the imperialist plans which prepare for a new world conflict.

The people of France are taking an ever more active part in the growing fight for peace. Shocked by corruption in French ruling circles, they are strengthening their unity and intensifying the struggle for the formation of a socially healthy government that would restore the national honour and independence of the country.

JAN MAREK

SCHUMACHER PROTECTS HITLER BUTCHERS

A French military court in Rastadt (Western Germany) recently passed the death sentence on Clara Pfertch, a former supervisor of the Hitler death camp in Oswiencim.

This sadist was notorious as one of the most fiendish butchers of Hitler's "death factory", where she personally killed several hundred people.

Citing French information agencies, "Zeitung", organ of the Communist Party of Luxemburg, reports that the German "Socialist" Schumacher has requested the French High Commissioner in Germany to pardon this criminal, declaring in his cable that this "harsh verdict is an insult to justice".

No one will wonder at Schumacher's behaviour when we remember that he has surrounded himself with former Gestapo agents, and that he himself was released from concentration camp by the "special mercy of the Fuehrer".

IN BRIEF

* **In contrast to Truman's statement** that the U.S. would abstain from further intervention in China, American arms for Taiwan (Formosa), loaded at Philadelphia. U.S.A., included 70 medium tanks and 100 armoured cars.

* **Casualties of the 120,000 British forces** waging colonial war against the Malayan people, are live to one compared with the forces of the Malayan People's National Liberation Army who are fighting with modern arms captured from enemy units.

* **United working class action by sugar** and textile workers, in Cuba, have forced a wage increase despite splitting activities by government agents. Coffee workers won a 20 per cent increase.

* **American Intelligence In Stuttgart**, Western Germany, has forbidden the publication of the writings of Mao Tse-tung.

* **"Ny Dag" Swedish Communist Party paper**, welcoming the Swedish edition of "For Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy", declares that a forceful improvement in the Swedish Communist Party's work will be brought about by studying the journal.

* **Industrial plants are being equipped** in Western Germany to produce unlimited quantities of poison gas, reports "Echo der Woche", exposing U.S. war preparations.

* **The newly-established Chinese People's University in Peking** will enrol 763 industrial workers from all parts of China this year.

* **The following fact** vividly characterises capitalist “democracy”. The British Communist Party has only 10 minutes to put its Election programme over the radio before February 23, while the Labour and Conservative Parties each have 2 hours at the peak listening hour.

EDITORIAL BOARD

**Journal “For a Lasting Peace, for a People’s Democracy”
appears every Friday. Address of Editorial Office and of
Publishing House: 56, Valeriu Braniște, Bucharest, Tel.
5.10.59.**