

Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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CRITICISM AND SELF-CRITICISM—LAW OF DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNIST PARTIES

The activities of the revolutionary Marxist Parties to secure the transformation of society are based on a profound scientific knowledge of the laws governing historical development. Marxism-Leninism is the greatest revolutionary weapon possessed by the proletarian parties.

The strategy and tactics for the Marxist Parties is revolutionary strategy, revolutionary tactics, devoid of even the slightest elements of adventurism and irresponsibility in relation to the masses.

The proletarian revolutionary Parties, having taken upon themselves the great historical role of overthrowing capitalism and building a new Socialist society, possess boundless faith in the indestructible might of the working masses. The brilliant teachers of the proletariat, Lenin and Stalin, placed, above all, confidence in the people, faith in the people, honest and selfless service for the people.

Taking the million-fold masses of people to the Revolution—which inevitably, involves enormous sacrifice—can only be done by Parties having infinite faith in the people, by Parties in which the people repose boundless confidence.

That is why Marxist Parties, with revolutionary fearlessness, subject to merciless criticism and self-criticism all that leads to the weakening of their contact with the people.

Criticism and self-criticism is that revolutionary weapon, that tried method, by means of which the Marxist Parties ruthlessly expel from their ranks all that is alien, all that is bourgeois, which still persists in their ranks.

Criticism and self-criticism is inherent only in the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist Parties. The Communist Parties

are distinguished from the reformist, Social Democratic and Right-Wing Socialist parties In that they never evade painful questions, never hush them up, nor do they slur over them, but Always openly, profoundly and as a matter of principle, reveal and criticise their mistakes, drawing fresh strength from criticism and self-criticism, and renewed energy for improving their work and for ensuring their development.

The bourgeois, Right-Wing Socialist parties base all their activities on lying to the people, on deceiving the masses. That is why they fear the people and consequently they dare not openly and honestly submit their activities to the people and make them their judges.

Naturally, the Communist Parties cannot maintain themselves as Revolutionary Parties if they commit to oblivion and violate one of the basic principles of their existence—criticism and self-criticism, which would mean severing ties with the masses, would mean destroying the Party.

“The attitude of a political party towards its own mistakes”, wrote Lenin, “is one of the most important and surest criteria of the seriousness of the party and of how it **fulfils** in practice its obligations towards its **class** and towards the toiling **masses**. To admit a mistake openly. to disclose its reasons, to analyse the conditions which gave rise to it, to study attentively the means of correcting it—these are the signs of a serious party; this means the performance of its duties; this means educating and training the **class**, and, subsequently, the **masses**.”

A special responsibility rests with the Parties heading those States where the dictatorship of the proletariat is being realised, where Socialism is being built. The slogan of self-criticism, wrote Stalin, is the basis of the regime of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The system of People’s Democracy is a *form of the dictatorship* of the proletariat. In those countries everything, without exception, depends on the correct policy of the

Communist Party which is the main leading force of the State.

Criticism and self-criticism is designed to help the Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies, steadfastly to advance along the path of radical economic and social reforms; tirelessly to achieve more and more successes in all spheres of economic and cultural work; in the struggle against the survivals of the shattered bourgeois way of life; against manifestations of nationalism, cosmopolitanism and other pernicious influences of bourgeois ideology; against the intrigues of imperialist spies, irrespective of the mask they don, and to educate the people in the spirit of unswerving fidelity to the cause of Socialism.

Conceit, arrogance, showing off, boasting, flattery, complacency and isolation from the masses are alien to the very nature of Communists, Marxist-Leninists. However, there are quite a few people among the Communists who are susceptible to flattery on their alleged or exaggerated merits. In the flood of glorification and unrestrained praise, such Communists lose all sense of responsibility and lapse into flagrant self-deception with regard to their "special", "lolly", "historic" mission. This is an atmosphere most suitable for our enemies who never miss a chance to cling to a functionary with a weakness for glorification, and, making use of his vanity, carry on their anti-peoples activities.

The best remedy against these weaknesses, which are alien to Communism, alien to entire organisations as well as to individual Communists, is criticism and self-criticism.

Criticism and self-criticism is designed to guard the Party cadres in government positions in the People's Democracies against placidity and self-assurance, conceit, arrogance, boastfulness, to help them more profoundly and seriously to tackle the tasks of economic leadership and cultural work and to guard vigilantly the gains of the people. Criticism and self-criticism is the most important method of educating and giving

revolutionary tempering to Party cadres. Without criticism and self-criticism, stagnation and decay are inevitable,

The experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (B), affords an example of genuine Bolshevik, enlightening criticism and self-criticism; its glorious traditions and its heroic history teach us that a revolutionary Marxist Party can become a really mass Party capable of leading millions of the working class and all working people provided it does not shrink into its, narrow Party shell, if it does not tear itself away from the masses, and if it carefully listens to their voices. Without a readiness not only to teach the masses but also to learn from them; without the ability to supplement the experience of the leaders with the experience of the masses, there can be no correct leadership.

As Comrade Stalin said: If we Bolsheviks who criticise the whole world, who, to use the words of Marx, are storming heaven, if we for the sake of the peace of mind of one or another comrade, relinquish self-criticism, isn't it clear that nothing but the destruction of our great cause can result from this.

In the New Democracies the building of Socialism is taking place in conditions of sharpening class struggle. Bourgeois elements, all kinds of rogues and scoundrels, agents of imperialist intelligence, creep and cling especially to a Party which is at the head of the State in order to hide their hostile activities under the name of the Communist Party.

The Yugoslav Communist Party has perished for the very reason that it ceased to be the Party of the working class of Yugoslavia; that the agents of the imperialist secret service who wormed their way into the Party leadership—the spies and killers of the Tito clique—converted the Party into a police barracks and silenced by bloody terror and brutal violence all the sincere Communists, and unloosed to the Party a foul atmosphere of grovelling servility before “infallible leaders”

who, actually, are the bitterest enemies of the Yugoslav people.

It is therefore the duty of every revolutionary-Marxist Party to display particular vigilance, to be strict and exacting towards its members; and always to make strict use of criticism and self-criticism.

For Communist Parties in the capitalist countries, criticism and self-criticism is that irreplaceable weapon which must help to educate the cadres of these Parties in the spirit of revolutionary development; guard them against the penetration of enemy agents, against the corrupt influence of bourgeois ideology, against the opportunism and unscrupulous Right-Wing Socialist henchmen of imperialism; arm them with a clear understanding of the laws of social development and the class struggle of the proletariat; imbue them with unshakable confidence in the final victory of the cause of Democracy and Socialism.

Only bold and candid self-criticism can guard the cadres of revolutionary Parties in the capitalist countries against overrating the strength of the enemy and underrating their own strength and weaknesses.

“All revolutionary Parties which have hitherto perished”—Lenin teaches, “did so because they grew conceited and failed to see where their strength lay, and feared to speak of their weaknesses”.

Self-criticism is a sign of the strength of a Party and not its weakness. Boundless loyalty to the working class, unshakable confidence in its strength, an unbending will to fight, a readiness to face any difficulties and surmount all barriers barring the way to its goal: such are the characteristic qualities of the revolutionary fighters trained by the Marxist Parties on the basis of criticism and self-criticism.

SUCCESS OF HUNGARIAN INNOVATORS

An examination of the successes achieved by the innovators' movement in heavy industry last year in Hungary shows that workers, engineers and technical personnel submitted 32,204 innovation proposals of which 14,567 were accepted. Half the number of proposals accepted have already been put into practice and have helped to cut down expenditure in the country's economy by more than 200 million forints. Innovators received awards totalling 5,230,000 forints.

Rationalisation proposals have also helped to lower expenditure in light industry.

PEACE MOVEMENT IS GROWING AND GAINING STRENGTH

The beginning of 1950 was marked by a considerable growth of the ranks of the supporters of peace, who united beneath their banners millions more people of mental and manual labour, people of different races and nationality. The peace movement gained greater organisational strength.

The Permanent Peace Committee maintains contact with 76 countries. During the past year, National Peace Congresses and Conferences were held in 26 countries. International Peace Day was observed in 60 countries. Peace Committees are being organised in towns and villages.

The working people in the U.S.S.R. and in the New Democracies, fighting for peace, are strengthening the economic might of their countries.

The U.S.S.R. is the mainstay of world peace, and the working people in all lands regard the Soviet State as their hope.

A feature of the peace movement in the capitalist countries is the concrete action against the policy of war preparation. While the Governments of France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Britain and other countries are bartering the national interests, turning these countries into jumping-off grounds for war against the U.S.S.R., and the New Democracies, the working people of Western Europe are combating this policy, refusing to produce and to unload munitions, are holding-up the despatch of troops to the colonies etc. The supporters of peace are beginning to understand, more and more, that only their own growing

concrete struggle can bridle the frantic warmongers.

For the Anglo-American imperialists, this practical action is the rock on which all their ventures might be wrecked. For the supporters of peace, practical action is the main method of struggle against the policy of unleashing war.

PEACE MEETING IN NEW YORK

Fifteen hundred people attended a recent peace meeting in New York, organised by the Joint Committee for Aid to Anti-Fascist Emigrants, under the slogan: Line up with the Supporters of Peace.

The meeting marked the beginning of a campaign aimed at compelling the government to give up the attempt to restore full diplomatic relations with Franco Spain.

Speakers at the meeting included: Congressman Marcantonio; Rogge, former Assistant Attorney General, Darkin, an official of the C.I.O., Ada Jackson, Vice President of the American Labour Party, Johannes Steel, journalist, and Barsky, Chairman of the Joint Committee for Aid to Anti-Fascist Emigrants.

The participants in the meeting demanded the “immediate cessation of all military, economic and diplomatic aid to Franco. The people of America want an alliance with the Spanish people and not with the Spanish dictator... Resolute resistance to fascism is the only way to victory.”

NETHERLANDS WORKERS PROTEST AGAINST U.S. ARMS SHIPMENTS

Working people in Holland are protesting against the agreement reached between the Dutch Government and the U.S. concerning the shipment of American military equipment for the Dutch army.

The call issued by the Peace Committee at Rotterdam Port met with a ready response from the dock-workers.

Hundreds of dockers, employed by shipping companies in Amsterdam, Rotterdam and other ports responding to the call, declared that they would do all in their power to preserve peace and would refuse to unload ships carrying arms from America.

A meeting of metal workers in Schiedam, declared support for the dockers. The metal workers also addressed a message to the government saying that the shipment of American arms constitutes a threat to peace and therefore they should be refused by the government.

Groups of Indonesian workers in Rotterdam and the Hague have likewise protested against the delivery of American arms. Building workers in the Hague and another 200 workers in Amsterdam have expressed themselves in similar terms.

NORWEGIAN WORKERS CONDEMN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT

The newspaper "Frthiten" reports that, at a mass meeting in Dramen, workers of the railway shops adopted a resolution condemning the huge allocations for armaments demanded by the so-called Defence Commission.

The resolution stressed that these allocations would retard the rehabilitation of the country, lead to another sharp

reduction in the standard of living in Norway and to cuts in house-building at a time when tens of thousands of people are without homes.

IN THE RUMANIAN PEOPLES REPUBLIC

The peace movement in the Rumanian People's Republic has recently made great headway. After the adoption of the plan of action for peace by the January Plenum of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party, the peace question was included on the agenda of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the General Confederation of Labour, held at the end of January.

All forms and methods are being used in the struggle for peace. At many enterprises and in offices, propagandists have in recent weeks addressed small groups of workers on the themes: The U.S.S.R. heads the struggle for peace: Rumanian People's Republic—an active factor in the peace struggle; the fight for peace is the main task of the Workers' Party. These questions are closely linked with the task of completing the 1950 Plan.

A large number of talk and meetings on the subject of peace are being held under the auspices of the Democratic Women's Union. In towns and villages, women are studying the decisions of the November Session of the World Federation of Democratic Women and are discussing concrete measures for developing the peace struggle. For example, in the village of Soldanu, Ilfov district, working peasants taking part in discussion of the question of peace, also exposed the evil rumours circulated in the village by kulaks.

Over 20,000 young people attended the rally organised in honour of the session of the World Federation of Democratic Youth. Demands are pouring in from young people in all parts

of the country urging the expulsion from the International Students Federation of the representatives of the Tito fascist clique—accomplices of the Anglo-American warmongers.

Expressing the will of the Rumanian working people who are fighting for peace against the warmongers, the National Assembly gave unanimous support to the call of the World Peace Committee to struggle for peace throughout the world

PEOPLE OF WESTERN GERMANY—AGAINST WAR PREPARATIONS

The people of Western Germany, now joining the Committees of Struggle for Peace, are uniting their forces in the common struggle to maintain peace.

A resolution adopted by Youth organisations in Essen-Katenberg states: We, young men and women, representatives of Catholic and Evangelical Youth, Union of the German Youth (UGY), “Falcons” youth organisations of the Social Democratic Party will resist every attempt to remilitarise Germany and the call-up of German youth for military service”.

The Women’s Club “Fritzlar” in a resolution addressed to the separate Bonn Government, expressed resolute opposition to the remilitarisation of Western Germany.

The Women’s Committee in Hamburg also addressed a statement to Adenauer demanding the end of remilitarisation in Western Germany in order to “guarantee our children a secure future in a United Germany”.

At a meeting of a Production Council in Nuremberg, a resolution was adopted on behalf of 97,000 Trade Unionists condemning those circles of Parliament which are demanding the creation of armed forces in Western Germany.

A meeting of personnel of the wagon building factory in

Heidelberg adopted a resolution condemning plans for organising armed forces in Western Germany, The resolution pointed out that the German youth will, under no circumstances be cannon fodder in a new war.

On the initiative of the “German Partisans for Peace” in Heidelberg, the “German Peace Society”, Trade Unions, “Heidelberg Women’s Union”, “The Union of Invalids”, “Christian Peace Organisations”, “Association of People persecuted by the Nazi regime” and other organisations have addressed the Bonn Government with resolutions of protest against remilitarisation.

WIDE-SCALE PEACE MOVEMENT IN ITALY

The working people of Italy ever more resolutely and in an organised fashion declare their readiness to uphold peace, to frustrate the vile plans of the instigators of a new war and to prevent the militarisation of the country.

During the second half of January, strikes, big demonstrations and meetings took place all over the country against war preparations and in defence of peace.

The working people protested sharply against the appointment of Jacobs, U.S. military commissioner in Italy, who has been dubbed the “Foreign Governor in Italy”.

January 30 was observed as peace day in Turin. The workers of the Lingotto, Mirafiori, Riv, Grandi Motori, Fiat, Sima, Ferriere, Venti-Unica, Air-Italia and Lancia factories stopped work for a meeting which was attended by more than 50,000 people. Meetings were also held in practically all other factories, even in the smallest.

On January 31 a general strike took place in Piacenza, followed by a mass meeting in defence of peace. Meetings and demonstrations were held in Bologna, Reggio Emilia, Parma,

Ancona, Milan, Florence, Naples, and in other towns and also in villages of Southern Italy.

A powerful demonstration of the Partisans of Peace took place- in Livorno on January 29. The participants in the meeting held in the port, following the example of the dockers of Ancona, Genoa, Savona, Spezia, Imperia and other ports, declared that they would refuse to unload war materials. Pledges to defend peace continue to pour in from individual families and from groups of working people, from industrial enterprises and democratic organisations.

STOP THE WAR IN MALAYA

A Manifesto issued by the Executive Committee of the British Communist Party says: Full-scale war has raged in Malaya since June 1948. It is a cruel, aggressive war against the Malayan people who are fighting for their democratic rights and national freedom...

Many villages have been bombed: men, women and children killed; thousands imprisoned or banished, and all democratic and trade union rights suppressed. The toll of human lives and property continues daily. It must be stopped.

The launching of the Malayan war was an act of armed aggression against the workers, peasants and freedom-loving people of Malaya...

It is the sacred duty of the British people to stand by the Malayan people and exert pressure to end the war. This duty is all the more urgent because the war against the Malayan people is a threat to world peace.

The Communist Party appeals to every section of the Labour movement to do everything in its power to bring about an immediate ending to this barbarous colonial war.

WORKING PEOPLE OF FRANCE FIGHT FOR PEACE

In his speech at the Central Committee meeting of the Communist Party of France, held last December, Maurice Thorez called on French Communists "To organise practical action against the material preparations for an anti-Soviet war and against continuation of the war in Viet Nam. The working people of France, raising the struggle for peace to a higher level, resolutely supported this appeal against the war policy of their Marshallised government.

At a number of factories the workers compelled the management to stop war production and to engage in production for civilian needs. Workers in the Duval factory, Issy-les Moulineaux, (Paris district), joined forces and compelled the management to produce bobbins for the textile industry instead of producing parts for tanks. Workers of the Fives-Lille, (Rhone Department), unanimously refused to produce tank turrets. In the Bonvilain-Ronceray factory in Choisy-le-Roi, (Seine Department), the workers to a man struck work and refused to produce bombs.

A broad movement developed in France against the unloading and storage of American war materials. Dockers in Marseilles, Bordeaux, Lorient, Nantes, Saint-Nazaire, La Rochelle, Dunkerque, Cherbourg, Le Havre and in North African ports refused to unload war materials. Co-ordination committees have been established in these ports with the aim of combining the actions of the various sections of the working people in their struggle against war.

In Saint-Nazaire, people demonstrated recently against the arrival in the port of the American warship "Power". A leaflet printed in English and French and distributed among the seamen said: "Bridle the lunatics and criminals of Wall Street.

We will bridle ours and together with you will win the struggle for peace.” Five thousand people stopped work and took part in this demonstration in Saint-Nazaire.

A resolute struggle is also being conducted against the continuation of the colonial war in Viet-Nam. The strike on January 10, by the crew of the “Pasteur”, gave rise to a mighty demonstration of Marseilles citizens demanding the withdrawal of the expeditionary corps from Indo-China., Dockers, crane drivers and the people of La Pallice (La Rochelle), prevented armaments from being loaded on the “La Falaise” The crew and officers of the ship fraternised with the demonstrators. Only when the authorities called in troops and police was the ship loaded.

In Dunkerque, Calais and Havre, a number of vessels were compelled to sail without cargo, due to the refusal of the dockers to load munitions. In Oran (North Africa) dockers refused to load a British ship bound for Indo-China. People in Le Tell (Ardeche Department), with the support of the railway workers, held up a train transporting materials consigned to Viet-Nam. This train had been switched from Havre to Dunkerque where dockers had refused to unload it.

Money is also being collected throughout the country for the Saint-Nazaire dockers who, despite the fact that they have been locked out for several months, are adamant in their refusal to load munitions.

The democratic organisations actively support the movement of the working people against war. Committees of struggle for peace with Viet-Nam have been established in Paris and in the provinces. The Democratic Organisation of French Women sends letters to workers; women visit the factories and insist that work on the production of war materials be stopped. With the help of mothers, wives and widows of soldiers killed in the war, they organised big demonstrations demanding the withdrawal of the expeditionary

corps from Indo-China, as was the case on January 25 in the Velodrome D'Hiver in Paris, when 30,000 people turned out for the demonstration.

The Republican Youth Alliance and the organisation of French Girls also are taking part in this campaign. The youth and the women displayed bravery and courage during the big demonstration on January 10.

The movement against the war in Viet Nam extends to the soldiers of the expeditionary corps. Despite a government denial, it has been confirmed that on January 8, soldiers in a camp at Fréjus (Var Department), refused to go to Indo-China and deserted. Since then, the embarkation of troops is being carried out secretly, at night, whereas previously it had been done in daytime after a parade through the streets.

On January 4, the Partisans for Peace and Freedom launched a nation-wide campaign for the prohibition of the atomic bomb and for disarmament. This campaign is headed by prominent political figures, scientists, writers and artists of different political convictions. When a number of municipalities and Departmental councils were asked to send representatives to speak on this subject, the Communist councillors, Socialists, Radicals and members of M.R.P., and even some members of the de Gaulle organisation, urged prohibition of the atomic bomb. In schools, the teachers gave talks and organised the school-children's work on this theme.

The scale of the peace movement has caused consternation in governmental circles. The Council of Ministers decided to take police measures. It is striving to introduce new laws to gag the democratic press and apply severe punishment to workers refusing to transport or produce war materials. However, these attempts to intimidate the people merely strengthen their determination.

At the moment, when "The Case of the Generals" revealed certain scandalous projects for the "vile war" in Viet-Nam;

when bilateral agreements were signed in Washington concerning “the military aid programme”, thereby placing the entire life of the country under the direct control of the American instigators of war, the French people, regardless of the splitting manoeuvres of the agents of the bourgeoisie inside the workers’ movement and regardless of police repression, are closing their ranks and are intensifying their struggle against the policy of poverty and war.

The brilliant success of the National Day of Struggle against the war in Viet Nam, held on January 25, and the active struggle still continuing throughout the country testify to the fighting efficiency of the masses and to the boundless opportunities for uniting all forces hostile to the warmongers. The working class of France has taken the path of concrete struggle against war.

PRODUCTION ACHIEVEMENTS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE FIVE YEAR PLAN. A. Klement, Member of the Presidium of the Central Communist Party of Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovak industry achieved no small success in the first twelve months of the Five Year Plan. The Plan as a whole was fulfilled by 102.8 per cent. All branches of industry, excluding the glass and paper mills, topped their quotas. The results achieved coincide with the demand for the intense development of heavy industry, especially its core—heavy machine building, as emphasized in the Five Year Plan. Output of the means of production exceeded the output of consumer goods by 45 per cent. This will ensure the growth and improvement of the technical level of the industry, create the conditions for the realisation of the great task of building Socialism in Czechoslovakia and promote the Socialist industrialisation of other People's Democratic countries which are allied to us.

In our efforts to accelerate the development of heavy industry we did not deviate from the most important purpose of our Five Year Plan, i.e. that of raising the material standard and cultural level of the working people. A year of stubborn effort was accompanied by a steady improvement in the standard of living of the working class and other sections of the population.

Every citizen in the Republic now uses an average of 20 per cent more textile goods than in 1937. Beggars, in common sight in cities of the capitalist countries, have vanished long ago. Rationing of essential foods and prime necessities, such as bread, flour, flour products and other items has been abolished; market prices have dropped considerably. Wages last year

increased by 15 per cent. Expenditure (in pre-war crowns) on social insurance increased twofold; on school education, threefold, and on health services twelve times as much as in 1937. The national income, as well as the excess plan accumulations of nationalised industry, is growing. The amount of currency notes and securities in circulation has dropped and the purchasing power of the crown has risen.

WORKING PEOPLE IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE REALISATION OF THE PLAN

Socialist emulation and the shock brigade movement had immense significance for the realisation of the programme of the first twelve months of the Five Year Plan. Both developed particularly for the IXth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, held in May last year, and later during preparations for the Second Trades Union Congress, for President K. Gottwald's birthday and reached their peak for Comrade Stalin's 70th birthday. Factory and office workers organised thousands of shock-shifts, took production pledges, made Socialist emulation agreements and, on the whole, worked better than in previous years. As a result, the November plan was realised by 107.2 per cent and the December programme by 107.7 per cent. In the last quarter of 1949 output was ten per cent above the same quarter in 1948. This means that the per capita output was, on an average, (excluding the food industry) almost 40 per cent above that of the pre-war year of 1937. Compared with 1937, Czechoslovakia produced 50 per cent more brown coal, 100 per cent more electric energy, 20 per cent more steel, 28 per cent more cement, 50 per cent more woollen fabrics, 25 per cent more footwear and 16 times more tractors. Learning from the experience of the shock-shifts, the workers in hundreds of

mills and thousands of shops realised that present production quotas can easily be topped by new labour methods, by simplifying production processes, by better organisation of labour and by the application of rationalisation suggestions; and that not only is it possible to increase quantity but also to improve the quality of the products. The last quarter revealed what powerful reserves of initiative the working people can reveal.

This is why the Party and trade unions try consistently to realise the slogans:

“Each must be a shock worker”, “Every working man must become master of his factory”.

Working people of Czechoslovakia enter the second year of the Five Year Plan equipped with rich experience, fully, determined to increase their labour efforts and cope with greater plans, especially in output of industrial equipment, machinery and machine tools and to top the production assignment. Guided by the decisions of the Ninth Congress of the Party and of the Second Trades Union Congress, the working masses will develop Socialist emulation and shock-work, raise productivity of labour, improve the quality of the products, economise material, manage their plants better and study harder. They will try to absorb more fully the experience of the Soviet people in their struggle for the realisation of the Stalin Five Year Plans and use it for Socialist construction in Czechoslovakia.

Acting on the November 1948 decisions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, we, early last year, carried into effect the principle of widespread decentralisation of industry. This changed the hitherto prevailing rigid centralisation, personified by cumbrous managements of national enterprises, operating away from the plants. The big national enterprises were split into smaller units which made possible more flexible management. That however is not

enough, reorganisation cannot end there. It is necessary to practise and consistently to carry out the principle of managerial responsibility at every factory and enable every manager to use his own initiative in order to enhance the feeling of responsibility among all leaders of production, including the manager, engineer, foreman and brigade leader.

Closer ties between the management of the factory and production promoted the more speedy carrying out of production plan. Simultaneously, it helped to speed up standardisation of production, facilitated the economy of material and reduced the cost of production. In this respect, excellent results were obtained by the factories in the light machine building industry. Manufacture of threshing machinery was assigned to one plant and limited to only two models. The requirements of our agriculture entailed standardisation of other machines. This is also happening in the electro-technical and automobile industries, in the manufacture of motor-cycles, furniture and other branches of industry. However, specialisation and standardisation is still in its initial stage and further efforts must be made.

The reorganisation of the industry has also enabled better use of the machine pool, a more rational distribution of the machinery in accordance with plans, more concentration on production and better allocation of production assignments. Reorganisation was especially successful in the heavy industry—the iron and steel and heavy machine building industries.

The successful industrialisation of Slovakia is also a very pleasing factor. It will raise the economic level of this part of the country to that of the Czech lands. The People's Democratic Government is eliminating the great harm done to the Slovaks by the Czech bourgeoisie who sought to keep Slovakia in a state of backwardness, and by Slovak fascism which sold Slovakia to the Hitlerite butchers. Without

industrialisation it would have been impossible to raise the standard of living of the Slovak people.

The industrialisation programme of Slovakia in the twelve months of the Five Year Plan (as was the case before in the Two Year Plan) was topped. This is evident from the following figures. Compared to pre-war, the level of production is 199.1 per cent; the number of industrial workers, 174 per cent and productivity or labour, 114.4 per cent. The volume of industrial output in the twelve months of the Five Year Plan increased by 11 per cent and the number of employed by 17 per cent. We shall continue the accelerated industrialisation of Slovakia in the second year of the Plan.

No small successes have been achieved in newly established branches. First, mention must be made of the many types of ball-bearings that used to be imported from abroad. We have organised the production of special grades of steel, wire, tin, new textile machinery, various kinds of precision instruments, optics, medical instruments and 60 forth. The chemical industry has improved the production of plastic material, enabling a serious economy of metal. Production of various kinds of artificial fertilisers has started and the old methods improved in conjunction with the latest scientific achievements. The glass works are now producing glass tubes from lead glass, many varieties of optical and chemical glass.

All this shows that our planned economy is consistently shaking off its independence on the capitalist countries, guarding itself against the injurious consequences of discriminatory economic pressure. This is all the more important since the national economy of Czechoslovakia wholly serves the cause of peace, defended by the forces of democracy and Socialism, headed by the Soviet Union.

DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST COMPETITION

The successes of the first twelve months of the Five Year Plan are due first of all to the rising consciousness, enthusiasm and selflessness of our working people. Socialist competition, modelled on that of the working people of the Soviet Union is, with us too, becoming an everyday method of creative labour. The shock-work movement is spreading, embracing not only individuals but entire shops and factories.

In many factories, especially engineering, the workers are trying, in the course of emulation, to utilise more fully the new technique and to organise the work on new lines. The Party and trade union committees in the factories are teaching the workers that the strength of Socialist emulation is vividly revealed when the broad working masses exceed their quotas and raise the productivity of labour.

At the heavy machine building factories, Socialist emulation embraces almost 36 per cent of the workers (of whom 12 per cent are shock workers; at the light engineering plants and aircraft works, 28 per cent; chemical plants, 30 per cent; iron and steel works, 40 per cent; rubber industry, 55 per cent; textile industry, 39 per cent and in the glass industry, 18 per cent.

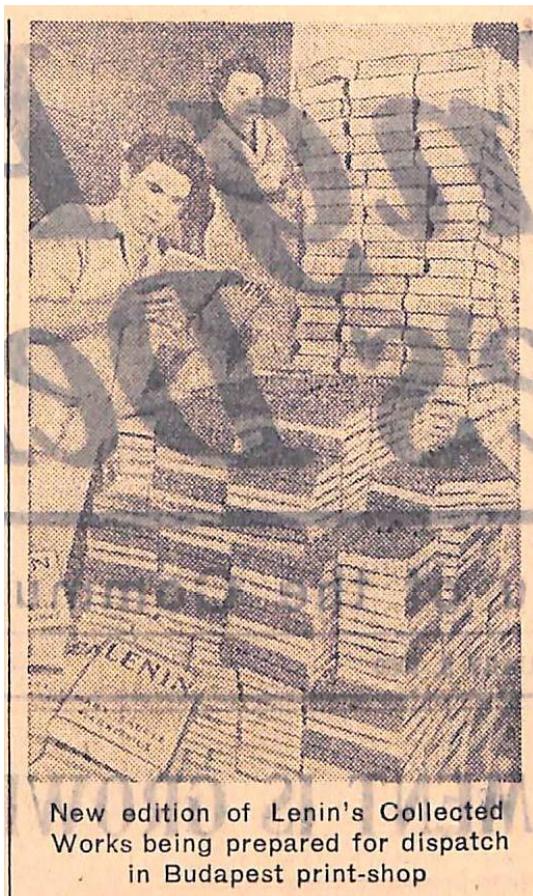
Socialist emulation and the shock-work movement are steadily raising the productivity of labour. Thus, labour productivity in the lignite coal mines precision instrument factories and on building sites was 20 per cent above that of 1948: in woollen yarn production, 14 per cent and in cast iron production, 10 per cent.

The scale of Socialist emulation is the main guarantee of the successful realisation of the programme for the second year of the Five Year Plan.

Our working people will undoubtedly continue to find new ways and means for the better use of equipment, for improving

quality and increasing output. Nor can there be any doubt that our Communist Party will lead the working people to fresh successes in laying the foundations of Socialism.

NEW EDITION OF LENIN'S COLLECTED WORKS BEING PREPARED FOR DISPATCH IN BUDAPEST PRINT-SHOP



PARTY LIFE

STUDY IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Last November a large-scale campaign a—“Party educational year”—began in the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. A total of 94,686 educational groups, 8,970 Marxism-Leninism classes and 666 evening schools have been set up.

A hundred thousand teachers, and as many assistants, were appointed to conduct the classes. In every district and in all large factories, Party clubs with permanent personnel were organised, the main task of the personnel being to assist propagandists.

Subjects studied were as follows: In November, “How the workers and peasants in Russia fought and won”; in December, Life and struggle of the working people of Czechoslovakia under capitalism”; in January, “How our people became the master of their country”.

The classes are well attended. Rural organisations obtain assistance from factory Communists. For example, twice monthly the Party organisation in the small Povrluh factory, in the Usti district, sends worker propagandists to four villages.

RESOLUTION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE COMMUNIST PARTY OF FINLAND

The Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Finland adopted a resolution concerning the result of the voting for the Presidential electoral curia.

The Executive Committee—says the resolution—at its meeting on January 25th reviewed the results of the voting for the electoral curia and noted that the People's Democrats secured an undoubted victory in the elections. This result shows how correct was the Party in demanding the election to enable the people to exercise their constitutional right to vote and to express their views concerning the conduct of affairs in the country. The results of the election show that discontent with the present Government policy is gripping ever wider sections of the people. While the number of votes polled by the extreme Right increased, the parties which openly backed Paasikivi were in an absolute minority.

The heavy defeat suffered by the Social-Democrat Party in the election can be regarded as the verdict on its former supporters for the policy of terror and adventure pursued by the Right Social Democratic Government at the dictation of the Coalition.

The losses suffered by the Agrarian Union also testify to the discontent among its small property supporters due to the vacillating policy of the Union's leadership which protects the interests solely of the big property holders.

The resolution stresses that Finland needs a President and a government which would tackle at once the matter of solving the crisis, of ending unemployment and hunger; which would improve the conditions of the workers, working intelligentsia, and small-holders; would direct foreign trade to those countries

free from economic crisis; ease the tax burden at the expense of the big capitalists, restore democracy and put an end to the arbitrary police action; pursue a planned, rational economic policy corresponding to the interests of all the people and, above all, the small property owners, by way of freeing the economy from pressure of big capital; safeguard the independence of the country. its peace and security by decisively steering Finland away from the policy of unleashing war and by restoring mutual friendship and confidence between Finland and the Soviet Union.

ROOTING OUT TRAITORS FROM THE RANKS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTIES

The New York “Daily Worker” reports that a special commission of the Communist Party of the United States has expelled from its ranks John Lowther who has been exposed as a traitor. The commission has called upon the leadership and members of the Party to display increased Communist vigilance. The commission, continues the “Daily Worker”, carried out its investigation with the arm of discovering by what means the F.B.I. agents, exposed during the trial of the eleven Party leaders at Foley Square, succeeded in penetrating into the Party and in carrying on their activities there. It established that Lowther was an old enemy agent.

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“Unita”, organ of the Italian Communist Party, has published a photo of Pellegata Fernando, expelled from the Milan Federation of the Party for treachery.

ABOUT THE SITUATION IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF NORWAY. Emil Loevlien, Chairman, Communist Party, Norway

Towards the end of the Second World War, the Communist Party of Norway, as a result of heroic struggle of Communists against the fascist invaders, increased considerably its membership and influence among the masses. But mistakes and short-comings in the post-war policy of the Party greatly weakened its influence and confronted it with big difficulties. The policy of the Central Committee in relation to a number of matters of principle signified a rejection of class struggle and a switch to a bourgeois-nationalist policy. These mistakes and shortcomings could not but leave their impress on the results of the recent Parliamentary elections.

The Party displayed insufficient activity in rebutting the reactionary propaganda of the bourgeoisie and their lackeys the Right-Wing Social Democrats; it did not devote the necessary attention to the struggle for the immediate demands of the working people and failed to show simply, clearly and convincingly the relationship between this struggle and the movement for peace, democratic rights and the national independence of Norway.

The Norwegian Communist Party fought weakly against the enemies of the working class and democracy because its forces had been split as a result of the factionalist anti-Party centre, headed by Furubotten, former General Secretary of the Party.

In December 1941, when the leading Party cadres were either in fascist prisons or living abroad in emigration, Furubotten became a co-opted member of the Central Committee, and later, was elected political leader of the Party.

At that time the Central Committee consisted mostly of co-opted members.

Soon, Furubotten began to act the dictator in the Party. Beginning in 1942, and right up until the end of the war, the policy of [he Party, in effect, was the personal policy of Furubotten. This was a policy of switching from class positions to a nationalist standpoint. The interests of the Party were subordinated to the “interests of the nation”. The militant organisations formed by the Party were dissolved, or, what was the same thing, subordinated to the Norwegian Government in emigration in London and its representatives among the Norwegian bourgeoisie.

Furubotten wanted to set up a “united resistance centre against the Germans” not through the medium of the struggle of the working class and advanced democrats against the reactionary leadership, the so-called “Homeland Front”, but by means of negotiation with the London Government. Consequently because Furubotten did not combine the task of social liberation of the working people with the national liberation struggle, the Party did not succeed in gaining for the working class the hegemony of the national liberation struggle. In this way, the aims of Furubotten wholly and completely coincided with the war aims of the Norwegian bourgeoisie.

As is known, Norway, in the process of liberation, was occupied by Anglo-American troops, which banded over power in the country to the imperialists and the Norwegian Government headed by Right-Wing Social Democrats. After the war, Furubotten advanced the slogan “Don’t strike, only produce.” When the workers demanded from the Government restoration of the wage-cuts made by the Norwegian capitalists with the aid of the fascist invaders, Furubotten scornfully rejected this demand, describing this struggle of the workers as “huckstering”. When dock-workers refused to unload ships arriving from Franco Spain, work was resumed on the initiative

of Furubotten. Capitalists could not help taking advantage of this policy pursued by the Central Committee of the Party under Furubotten's leadership, resulting in intensified exploitation of industrial workers and other toilers in Norway in the "interests of the nation".

Furubotten carried out an incorrect policy In relation to the sovereignty of Norway. "The matter of Norway's sovereignty declared Furubotten in his "theses"—occupies in the history of our country, as distinct from the history of other countries, a special place. Hence, it follows, that this feature of national life places on us, Norwegians, special obligations and requires us to relate **all** questions of policy to the basic life of the nation and people: **the sovereignty of Norway**. In this connection the Norwegian people must, in practice, make the matter of sovereignty the starting point of all policy in Norway".

This presentation of the question has nothing whatever in common with Marxism. The sovereignty of Norway does not represent the basis of the **life of the nation and of the people**. The basis of the life of the people in Norway at the present time is the prevailing mode of production. The basis of a nation and of its life is the historically evolved stable community, arising on the basis of four common fundamental features: a common language, common territory, common economic life and common psychological makeup, manifesting itself in a common, distinctive national culture—as Comrade Stalin teaches. It is sufficient for one of these features to be missing and the nation would cease to be a nation.

From his non-Marxist presentation of the question Furubotten draws non-Marxist conclusions, He "forgets that, in a capitalist country, making the questions of sovereignty the point of departure, it is impossible to "reconcile all interests"—the interests of the exploiters and of exploited. This would lead inevitably to "class collaboration", to a relinquishment of class struggle and, consequently, to an even greater enslavement of

the working people by the capitalists.

This, however, does not mean that in the present international situation, the struggle for the national sovereignty of Norway is not of vital significance for the Communist Party. The struggle in defence of national sovereignty from the American imperialists, seeking to enslave the people and to transform Norway into their colony, naturally, is one of the most important tasks of the working class and its Communist Party. This struggle can be successful only in the condition of relentless class struggle waged against the betrayers of sovereignty against the Marshallised bourgeoisie and their lackeys—the Right-Wing Socialists.

In every capitalist country, including Norway, there exists, irrespective of any “peculiarities”, a war party—a national coalition military clique, bourgeoisie, Right-Wing Social Democrats and all kinds of reactionaries, fascist plotters and bandits. This war party is the enemy of national sovereignty. This party is an American Party linked with the aggressive American imperialists; its ideology—nationalism in all its forms. It seeks to send into the Communist Party agents, saboteurs, to undermine the international solidarity of the working-class and all toilers. It is impossible to combine the interests of this war party with the interests of the people and, consequently, it is impossible to combine all the vital questions of policy, as Furubotten seeks to do, with the question of defending the sovereignty of present-day Norway.

Furubotten’s presentation of the question does not help the Communist Party of Norway in its struggle for peace, democracy and national independence, but helps the enemies of the Party of the working-class and the peace-loving people. Such a presentation of the question hampers the Party in developing the struggle against the Norwegian war party, slurs over the class contradictions and leads to “subordinating the interests of the Party to the interests of the nation”, that is, to

that part of the nation represented by the ruling classes in present-day Norway. Lenin wrote: there are two nations in every capitalist nation. This must never be forgotten, as long as the capitalist mode of production prevails in Norway.

Furuhotten's conception of the peasant question is also anti-Marxist. In October 1946 he openly opposed the Central Committee, advancing the slogan of the so-called "equation" of agriculture and industry which is entirely in the interests of the rural bourgeoisie. Despite the decision of the Central Committee, and behind the back of the Party leadership, Furubotten advanced the following proposal: "The Government and Storting should set the Norwegian people the task of finding a billion crowns for the modernisation of agriculture". He also declared that parliament could not provide such a sum from the State budget and that the task of finding the money would have to be assigned to the governmental and mass democratic organisations. Including the trade unions which would have to use their strike funds for this purpose. Furubotten hoped by these "ingenious" methods to effect the national unity of the workers and peasants in the struggle for Norway's national sovereignty, forgetting the class struggle of the working class and of the poor and middle peasantry against their oppressors—the urban and rural bourgeoisie. This policy of course did not meet with any sympathy from the working class.

Furthermore. in January 1948, Furubotten wrote in the Party journal: "The working class must free itself from its **traditional hostility towards the peasantry** which is transmitted from generation to generation. The working class must merge completely with the nation and regard the peasant question from the standpoint that the vital needs of the peasants are part and parcel of its class policy since they are the decisive factor in the struggle for the sovereignty and independence of Norway".

It is clear to every Communist that such “views;” have nothing in common with Marxism. None but bitter enemies of the working class, the trotskyites, alleged that the working class is hostile towards the peasantry. These allegations of the enemies of the working class and the peasantry have long ago been smashed by Marxists theoretically and refuted in practice in the course of the class struggle.

Furubotten’s stand on the struggle for peace is also characterised by his declaration concerning the **inevitability** of war. This Furubotten line resulted in the fact that leading Party workers began to regard the struggle for peace as being useless and illusory. Obviously, a Party in which such views are held cannot be the organising force in the struggle for peace. Furubotten’s views also influenced Party representatives in the Norwegian Peace Committee, dooming it to inactivity with regard to the organisation of an active struggle for peace in Norway. It was only intervention by members of the Central Committee of the Party that averted a complete breakdown of the Norwegian Peace Committee.

Furubotten’s attempt to use the sacred cause of peace for his factional aims was resolutely repulsed. Sincere fighters for peace in Norway have already taken steps to rid the Peace Committee of Furubotten’s agents. The Committee has been strengthened and transformed in a working, militant body.

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The analysis contained in Comrade Zhdanov’s report on the post-war international situation and the decisions carried at the meeting of a number of Communist Parties in Poland late in September 1947, revealed the political mistakes of the Norwegian Communist Party. Furubotten General Secretary of the Party, should have mobilised all the Party for a self-critical analysis of his activities and to rectify the mistake with a view

to feeling a radical turn in Party policy. But Furubotten went his own way. In October 1947, he resigned his post of General Secretary, gave up his work in the Party leadership thus deserting the Party and openly set up a factional anti-Party group. He secured for himself a number of “leading positions” in the Central Party apparatus, in the Party publishers and in the leadership of the Youth Union in order to use these organisations for his factional aims.

It then became clear that an open, resolute struggle against Furubotten—who is responsible for the critical position in the Party—and against his centre was the main condition for the existence of the Party.

At a meeting of Oslo leading Party workers on October 20th, 1949. Comrade Strand Johansen, member of the Central Secretariat of the Party and parliamentary representative of the Oslo workers, reporting on the “Lessons of the elections and on the tasks of Communists” sharply rebuked this factional anti-Party centre. The complete liquidation of this centre was declared to be the main task of the Party.

Following this the factionalists attempted to strike another blow at the Party. Most of the Central Committee members who were under Furubotten’s political influence and who had worked under him, left the Party leadership and gave up their responsibilities. In these conditions the Communists were forced to say to the oppositionists: Clear out, relinquish the posts entrusted to you, posts which you have used to injure the Party. We shall ensure such a leadership for the Party which will deliver the Party from its present difficult situation.

The complete liquidation of this anti-Party centre is now in progress in the Norwegian Communist Party, both politically and organisationally.

The leader of the enemies of the Party, the former General Secretary. Furubotten, was expelled from the Party on October 25, 1949.

Afterwards, when some of the “oppositionists”, despite the warning of the Central Committee, developed open factional activity, the Central Committee also expelled from the Party, Halvorsen, Vetlesen and Egil Berg.

The overwhelming majority of Party members unanimously oppose Furubotten and fully support the Central Committee. All sincere Communists, realise that increased revolutionary vigilance is now one of the important tasks of the Party.

Furubotten’s anti-Party group is ideologically and politically related to the anti-working class Tito clique. The activities of the Tito gang, these agents and spies of the American imperialists, are also felt in the Norwegian Communist Party. Tito agents in Norway, for example, despatch so-called information material on their struggle against the Cominform to local Party organisations in Norway. All who believed that Furubotten’s political views were of an accidental nature are now more than ever convinced that it was a matter of a consciously elaborated and cleverly concealed anti-Communist nationalist standpoint taken from the ideological arsenal utilised by the imperialist camp in the struggle against the working class, against democrats and patriots fighting for peace against the instigators of war, under the leadership of the Soviet Union.

The Norwegian Communist Party is faced with the urgent task of ridding itself of an anti-Party elements and of strengthening its ranks ideologically and organisationally. Only a united and monolithic Communist Party, guided by the invincible teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, is capable of organising effective struggle against the Right-Wing Social Democrats, the splitters the and disrupters of the working class movement, and thus achieving unity among the working class. Only the Communist Party, which recognises that defence of peace the struggle to defend the vital interests of the working

people are indivisible, can lead the broad masses in the struggle for peace and for Norway's national independence. Such a Marxist-Leninist Party, waging struggle against the internal and external spirit of proletarian internationalism, can emerge victorious in the struggle.

DECLARATION BY 43 BRITISH TRADE UNIONISTS ABOUT TRADE UNION UNITY

A number of well known British trade unionists have published a statement sharply criticizing the formation of the breakaway organisation—the so-called “International Confederation of Free Trade Unions” and calling on British trade unionists to restore International trade union unity to combat the growing menace of war and unemployment.

After a reminder that the British trade union movement fought for world solidarity the authors write in their statement: “It is therefore all the more shameful that acting in collaboration with American trade union leaders who, in the past, have bitterly opposed international trade union solidarity, British trade union leaders have broken away from the World Federation and organised a conference in London to set up a breakaway organisation.

“This body excludes the main trade union organisations in France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, and includes a handful of European trade unions, many of them small breakaway organisations with no claim to represent the majority of the organised workers in their countries.

“It also includes such organisations as the so-called “Chinese trade unions” sponsored by Chiang Kai-shek, while the All-India Trades Union Congress is excluded.

“The purpose of this new body is not to fight the employers, but to fight the great majority of the organised workers in Europe and throughout the world, on the ground that they are led by Communists.

“The same reactionary leaders who have brought about the split in the international trade union movement, are also doing everything they can to split the unity of the trade unions within each country.”

This statement was signed by 43 well-known trade union leaders, who represent trade union bodies in important branches of British national economy including the mining industry, railways, transport, engineering and building industries.

DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST CULTURE IN HUNGARY

Simultaneously with a steady improvement in social and economic conditions, a remarkable cultural development is taking place in People's Democratic Hungary. A few figures prove this very convincingly. For instance, formerly art exhibitions attracted only a few thousand "select people" whereas the recent exhibition of Soviet painting drew 300,000 people, mainly workers.

Previously, theatres were in a state of chronic crisis. Only the aristocracy and the rich could afford to attend the theatres regularly. To-day the Budapest theatres have a regular season ticket booking of 70,000, and the majority of theatre-goers are industrial workers. Cinemas are always crowded.

The rising cultural level of the population is also evident from the enormous number of scientific works and general literature now being published. A total of twelve million books were printed in Hungary in 1949, excluding private editions and the millions of special books devoted to particular subjects. Tens of thousands of books are borrowed annually from the public libraries. In the "Weiss-Manfred" factory, workers brought 5,000 books at the factory book-stall during September 1949, 9,000 in October and 13,000 in November. Marxist-Leninist classics have sold in more than three million copies in Hungary.

CHINESE CINEMA IN 1950

The 1950 programme for three film studios in Peking, Changchun and Shanghai foresees 26 full length films, 17 documentaries and one multiple. In addition, 40 Soviet full length films, 48 newsreels and 36 sixteen millimetre documentaries, visual and educational films will be shown on Chinese screens.

During the current year it is planned to equip studios in southwestern, north-western and control China. 700 mobile cinema units will function during 1950 including 260 for the Army, and 440 for industrial enterprises and rural villages.

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION IN THE KOREAN REPUBLIC

The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea has decided to introduce compulsory elementary education. Article 5 of the law provides for a number of practical measures which will ensure the successful realisation of universal education. Attendance will be compulsory for all children of school age. Children in need of footwear and clothing will receive those articles free of charge. The law also provides for the establishment of a wide network of children's homes and boarding houses.

Four more teacher's training colleges are being opened. A total of 1,500 teachers will be trained from graduates of secondary schools. All students in these training colleges will draw a state stipend. Measures are being taken to improve conditions of teachers and to provide housing for them. For this purpose the Government will advance credits of fifty million Yen.

**TITO AND HIS GANG—PERFIDIOUS
ENEMIES OF THE SPANISH PEOPLE.
Dolores Ibaruri, General Secretary,
Communist Party of Spain**

The trial of the gang of spies and agents-provocateurs headed by the traitor Rajk, which was held in Hungary in September 1949, provides a good lesson not only for Communists but for all progressive and democratic organisations in each country.

Like the Kostov trial held later, these proceedings clearly revealed the manoeuvres of the Anglo-American imperialists who, relying on the support of their Tito-ite agents—former gestapo agents—were bending their efforts to destroy from within the People's Democratic system in Hungary and Bulgaria, to restore reaction in the Balkans and thereby pave the way for a new aggressive war against the Soviet Union.

The two trials leave no room for doubt that the war menace stemming from the Anglo-American imperialist circles is a very real one. They showed also that the plans of the warmongers can be frustrated; that war can be averted if the peoples struggle resolutely for peace and democracy; if all progressive sections and particularly the working class, will unite, be alert and bar the road to the aggressors.

The imperialists know that the peoples do not want war and that they hate it. Reluctant to reveal their real intentions for fear that millions of peace-loving people will rise in all their might against them, they resort to craft to penetrate the camp of the partisans of peace and democracy, relying on all base and corrupt elements in each country and utilising the services of the hangmen of their people—the Judases, who have betrayed the sacred cause of the Independence and liberty of their country, hardened police agents such as the Tito's, Rankovic's, Kardelj's, Rajk's and Kostov's.

The Rajk-Brankov trial in Hungary was, for we Spaniards, of special significance. From it we learned that many who are now Tito-ite agents were sent to our country during the Civil War in Spain only after they had been tried out in monstrous subversive activities in their own countries, and that these agents-provocateurs of the Tito type were Gestapo intelligence agents.

TITO, GESTAPO SPY

In the ranks of the heroic International Brigades there were agents sent by the Hitlerite police and their British and American colleagues with instructions to sap our strength and supply information to the Hitlerite military command which directly assisted Franco in the struggle against the people of Spain.

The Gestapo and their accomplices in other countries camouflaged these men in the guise of heroes in the war in Spain so that, when the occasion later presented itself, as was the case in Hungary, Yugoslavia and other countries, they could get them into the workers' parties, the democratic organisations and anti-Hitlerite resistance movement in each of the German occupied countries.

After the defeat of the Republic these Tito-gestapo agents operated in French concentration camps and, posing as soldiers of the International Brigades, made contact with the Spanish emigrants.

How many Spaniards, Communists and non-Communists, betrayed by this bandit gang, were sent to their death by the Hitlerites in the concentration camps!

Let me recall an episode which throws fresh light on Tito and his henchmen. I want to recall it because at the time no importance was attached to it, considering the source from

which it came. Only now is it significant for all who have carefully followed the development of the Tito-ite policy. When, after the rout of the Hitlerites at Stalingrad, the people of Yugoslavia intensified their struggle and Tito began to be spoken of as the leader of the Yugoslav anti-Hitlerite partisans, the Franco radio blared out daily that the Tito “fighting” in Yugoslavia was not the real man, since Josef Broz Tito was a nationalist and an anti-Soviet person, that the man who had assumed his name was an imposter because the real Tito was allegedly dead.

Why did the fascist Spanish propaganda machine insist day after day that this was not the real Tito?

The query was answered by the events which followed after the Tito-ite camarilla had assumed power. The query was answered in the Resolutions of the Information Bureau of the Communist Parties which tore the mask from Tito and his gang. It was furnished at the trial of the Hungarian spies and agents provocateurs which fully exposed the treachery and double-faced character of the Tito clique.

FRANCO AND TITO—“KINDRED SPIRITS”

And what the Budapest trial revealed to the world, the Spanish fascists knew long before. In short, it was no secret to Franco that there was in Yugoslavia a faithful Hitlerite watch dog who, using the name of Broz Tito was a German Intelligence agent even when he was a sergeant in the Austrian Army.

There is nothing surprising in the fact that Franco knew all this, since in the very early stage of his military career in Africa, Franco was an agent of the very same German intelligence service in Spanish Morocco. It is known in Spain that Franco’s swift ascent up the army ladder was due to the

patronage of highly placed Germans who maintained close ties with Alfonso, the last King of Spain, the king who was responsible for the criminal policy in Spanish Morocco.

The “candour” of the Franco radio about Tito during the war is understandable, the Hitlerites suffered defeat in the war and there is nothing at all surprising in such over-estimation of Tito’s activities by Franco. It is now common knowledge that even in those days Tito was a contemptible agent who, on the instructions of his masters, sent the best sons of Yugoslavia to their death instead of fighting for the liberation of Yugoslavia.

And how right are those who compare Tito with Franco and see a similarity in their criminal policy and police tyranny. This similarity is not only evident in their anti-peoples policy and brute violence. Tito and Franco are twins delivered from the same womb—the German intelligence service. Their only difference is that one appeared on the political arena as a fascist without a mask, whereas Tito was forced by circumstances to pose as an “anti-fascist” fighter.

There are those who believe that once treachery is exposed, the traitors have been rendered harmless. This is an error, especially when the Judases are supported by certain imperialist groups; when these imperialist groups instruct their best propagandists to laud their agents, making them their puppets, and placing them at the helm of government as with Mussolini, one time Socialist and managing director of “Avanti”, the central organ of the Italian Socialist Party; as with Gonzales Videla, leader of the Republican Radicals in Chile; and as now with Judas Tito.

The support of international reaction enables these scoundrels to spread disillusionment among the common people, among of certain circles of “disgruntled” intellectuals who are disposed to believe the “truths” of uttered by these traitors.

The French Communist party has, with all the weight of

indisputable facts, exposed the intrigues at Tito-ite agents in France. It should however be borne in mind that it these despicable agents are active not only in France.

Let me by way of illustration cite an example of the double-faced character of the Tito-ites, an example which fixes the responsibility of those who now pretend to be Ministers of the Spanish Republic and who one day will have to account for their actions to the people.

These Republican Ministers have never recognised the significance of the heroic example of fraternal solidarity of the working people of all countries with the Spanish people, a solidarity strikingly displayed' by the participation of the International Brigades in our struggle. And only now when the treachery of the Tito-ite camarilla has been revealed, now that the whole world realizes that the present Yugoslav Government is no more than a group of bloody executioners in the service of the warmongers, in the service of the Anglo-American imperialists—who form the major support of the Franco regime—the Spanish Republican Government has decorated a group, of Tito-ites headed by Kardelj for “services’ rendered to the Spanish Republic.

The Republican Government decorated men, who from behind our lines, supplied information to the Hitlerites who fought side by side with Franco, who, in France, betrayed Spanish Republicans to the Gestapo.

Some may say that in this case it was not Tito-ite agents working among the Spanish Republicans but that some Spanish Republicans were seeking closer relations with the Tito-ites. But those who see the facts clearly, understand that this is not so and that Tito is seeking support for his policy of deception and mystification of the people of Yugoslavia among mercenary individuals in the Spanish Republic.

Before the mask was torn from Tito, revealing the face of a spy and provocateur, he had often expressed his intention to

throw out of Yugoslavia the Spanish “Republican Representative” whom he accused of working for certain intelligence agencies. So why the present fuss about decorations received from men whom he himself regarded as enemies of Yugoslavia

SPANISH PEOPLE DETEST TITO CLIQUE

Sensing the growing hatred of the people of Yugoslavia, Tito is trying to make them believe that the Spanish people side with him and that the Spanish anti-Francoites support his policy of crime and treachery.

Tito seeks the friendship of Spanish Republicans of a certain type who can help him to continue his bloody comedy, and also that he might pose before the people of Yugoslavia as a man esteemed by the Spanish anti-Francoites.

That is not true! The people of Yugoslavia must know that Tito is lying, that the Spanish people hate Tito and his camarilla, because like Franco, he imprisons, kills and persecutes the Communists, the best defenders of the people of Yugoslavia.

The Spanish people have rightly appraised the role of the despicable Tito-ites who plunged a dagger into the backs of the Greek partisans, who attempted to destroy the People’s Democratic regimes created after the destruction of Hitlerism, who are engaged in intrigues against the Soviet Union, the best friend of Republican and democratic Spain and the liberator of the people of Yugoslavia from the Hitlerite yoke.

The people of Yugoslavia must know that the Spanish democrats hate the Tito-ite traitors who have betrayed their country and, like their twin brother, Franco, are in the service of the Angle-American instigators of war.

But this shady business of decorating the Tito clique has

another aspect which must not be overlooked.

Apart from the fact that the Tito-ites will exploit this shameful act of the Republican Government for the advancement of their speculative propaganda in Yugoslavia they will also try to use it as a means to worm their own agents, and those of their masters, into the ranks of the Spanish emigrants and also in Spain.

The regard with which the instigators of war hold Spain as a future base for aggression is well-known. It is the duty not only of the Communists, but of all sincere democrats and all working people to prevent the Tito-ites from carrying on their foul activities among the Spaniards.

As regards the Republican Government which is as far apart as the sky is from the earth from the feelings and sentiments of the Spanish people who are fighting inside the country, a Government which thinks it can with impunity ignore these feelings, then, if it does not wish to cause serious harm to the cause of the Republic, the only thing left for it to do is to resign.

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The Spanish people need a government that would really represent them and help them to restore democracy in the Republic, defend their independence and national sovereignty, a government that would prevent the transformation of Spain into an American military outpost.

Two years ago I wrote in an article for "Mundo Obrero" that the policy of the Republican Government is leading to all ignominious disintegration of the Republican institutions in emigration. Unfortunately, the facts confirm my words since the activities of the Government are rather to serve Franco's Interests than to defend the Republic.

Now as never before, for every honest Spanish Republican

arises the question of supporting and defending a really representative Republican Government in emigration, for the Anglo-Americans fervently wish it to vanish since the absence of such a Government would enable them to justify their policy of co-operation with Franco. All honest Spaniards now understand that another Government is needed, one that will unite all the Republican, democratic working class and anti-Franco forces within the country and in emigration. A Government is needed that could rely on the support of the whole nation and on the assistance of the democratic forces of all countries; a Government that would defend the interests of Spain against the plans of the imperialist instigators of war; a Government that could with dignity uphold the representation of the Republic and put an end to shameful dealings and ties with men like the Tito-ite camarilla, pilloried by world public opinion as traitors to Democracy and Socialism, as despicable agents of imperialist reaction.

GOVERNMENT OF IRAN BARTERS COUNTRY TO AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS

The reactionary government of Iran has opened wide the doors of the country to American imperialists. A recent report by the Shah's Prime Minister, Saed, shows that the Government has done nothing to improve the difficult conditions of the people.

On the other hand, the ruling clique in Iran has allocated large sums for the construction of military ports in Shahpur, Bushire and Bander Abbas. It is planned to build 20 new military aerodromes for the needs of the imperialists, including one in Ahwaz, which will be the biggest in the Middle East, and to extend existing ones. The ports and big cities of the country will also be linked by strategic roads.

This construction work is to be effected under a so-called seven-year plan.

According to Iranian sources the Shah, during his recent visit to the United States, asked Wall Street bankers for a loan of 300 million dollars. The American imperialists demanded as compensation that they be granted the right to exploit Iran's oil resources and a concession in the form of a 30-year lease on the Trans-Iranian Railway.

According to some sources these conditions have been accepted.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN WESTERN GERMANY

“Berliner Zeitung” recently carried an article entitled “Gloomy Results” which describes the unemployment rampant in Western Germany. According to the official figures of the Bonn Government, the unemployment figure for the three Western zones of Germany was 1,558,469 on December 31, 1949. In December alone the number of unemployed increased by 174,637 which included 148,167 men.

The Hamburg bourgeois paper “Welt am Sonntag” recently reported that during the first half of January the number of unemployed in Bavaria increased by 76,000, in Lower Saxony by 38,000 and in the North Rhine-Westphalia province by 34,000. Thus, during these two weeks the number of unemployed in Western Germany went up by 224,700 bringing the total to 1,783,000.

Judging by other papers there is every reason to believe that the papers of the Bonn Government have under-rated unemployment figures by at least 100,000.

CUTS IN BENEFIT FOR NEW YORK UNEMPLOYED

On January 16th, New York city authorities cut the already meagre unemployment benefits formerly received by 320,000 city residents who have no other means of sustenance. Even the bourgeois press admitted that this was a serious blow to thousands of families.

The “New York Post” questioned the members of several families affected by the cuts. Referring to a family whose monthly allowance will drop 37 dollars 10 cents, the “New York Post” wrote that a certain Mrs. T. embraced her two children and that wept.

Through her tears she said this was the end for her family, she would have to give the children away because they simply could not live on the present allowance. Mrs. T. whom the correspondent does not name in full—because he probably fears that action would be taken against her—said that even with the former allowance they had been forced to borrow month after month, that they were wearing out their last clothes and that the children had to sleep on sheets made from flour sacks because she could not afford bed sheets.

She also said that when a month before, she bought shoes for the children they had virtually to go without food a whole week. She concluded by saying that the New York Social Insurance Board treats them worse than animals.

BOOK REVIEW

ABOUT THE BOOK BY COMRADE KOLAROV “AGAINST LEFT SECTARIANISM AND TROTSKYISM IN BULGARIA”

Facts revealed at the Sofia trial, which established the treacherous activity of the Kostov group, show to the world that the plot against the People’s Republic of Bulgaria was headed by the old factionalist and trotskyite Kostov who, together with other factionalists and trotskyites, had entered the service of fascist police and foreign intelligence services, (Stefanov, Kunin, Pavlov, and others) had formed an illegal organisation with the aim of carrying out a counter-revolutionary coup d’etat. Anxious to expose completely the remnants of the enemy who still conceal themselves, the working people of Bulgaria—who were, the particular object of the Kostov plot—must know the history of the factional struggle within the Communist Party of Bulgaria, the history of the degeneration of the trotskyite agents in the Bulgarian Communist Party into a gang of spies, traitors and assassins.

The publication of Comrade V. Kolarov’s book. “**Against Left Sectarianism and Trotskyism In Bulgaria**”; was received in Bulgaria with a feeling of profound satisfaction and justly estimated as being an important event in the ideological-political life of the Republic.

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In 1927-28, one of the groups of Bulgarian Party emigrants in Moscow. a group composed “chiefly of Communist youth leaders and influenced by trotskyites, formed a secret anti-

Party faction. Taking advantage of the difficult underground position of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the members of this group in 1929, held a plenum of the Central Committee in the manner of a faction at which they seized the Party leadership. That was the beginning of a sectarian, in essence, a trotskyite policy in the Bulgarian Communist Party, a policy which caused enormous damage to the Party and to the working class movement in Bulgaria.

In their attempts completely to control the Party, factionalists encountered an insurmountable obstacle in the person of Comrade Georgi Dimitrov and his closest colleague, Comrade Vasil Kolarov, who, supported by the Comintern, vigorously fought against the inculcation of a sectarian trend in the Party. After his release from the fascist prison, Comrade Georgi Dimitrov raised with all his vigour and great authority the question of the need resolutely to turn towards a genuine Bolshevisation of the Bulgarian Communist Party and towards the consolidation of all healthy Party forces, and the formation of a broad People's Anti-Fascist Front.

Equipped with the irreplaceable experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) and with Comrade Stalin's brilliant advice concerning the struggle against trotskyism, the Communist Party of Bulgaria was able under the guidance of Comrade Georgi Dimitrov, to effect this change early in 1935. Comrade Dimitrov's remarkable Bolshevik estimation of the past policy of the Party provided a basis for rallying loyal Party cadres, who possessed fighting capacity, around the new Central Committee.

In connection with this change Comrade Kolarov submitted two reports and a booklet to the Party emigrants in Moscow in 1935-37, which formed the basis of the book under review. Issued in Moscow at that time, they were illegally circulated in Bulgaria and, together with Dimitrov's book "About the Turn in the Party", played an important role,

correctly guiding the Party masses.

In his book Comrade Kolarov characterises the Left sectarian line, lays bare the manner and method of the formation of the anti-Party faction and, with concrete facts, proves that this faction was, in effect, a trotskyite group in the Bulgarian Party; that there was an intimate and ideological kinship between trotskyism and the Left faction in the Party; that they used a common language in estimating the past policy of the Party and that they co-operated in attempts to destroy the Party.

“The ‘Left’ sectarian faction”, says the author, “assumes a trotskyite position”. The activities of the factionalists were of a definite trotskyite nature. Such, for example, was their attempt to carry out—under cover of Left phrases and under the slogan of the ‘Bolshevisation’ of the Party—actually a policy of liquidating the Party, of becoming ‘Left liquidators of the Bulgarian Communist Party’. A characteristic feature of the trotskyites”, stresses Comrade Kolarov, “was their insincerity in relation to the Comintern; they accepted its decisions only in words, distorting and sabotaging them systematically in deeds.

But what particularly characterised the Left sectarian faction, wrote Comrade Kolarov, was their complete denial of the revolutionary nature of the past policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party. The factionalists tried to discredit and smear old Party cadres who had rich revolutionary experience and broad contact with the masses. They continually talked about and carried out in practice, the trotskyite “theory” of “a new Party with young cadres” who would be free from Social-Democratic traditions.

Particularly fierce was the attack of the factionalists against Comrade Dimitrov, leader of the Party.

Describing the selfless revolutionary activity of Comrade Dimitrov, Comrade Kolarov declared at the time that Comrade Dimitrov was “undoubtedly the strongest, the most

authoritative and the most beloved leader of the Bulgarian proletariat and of the Bulgarian peasants. He is, certainly, the man who can unite our Party and, heading its Central Committee, guide it along Bolshevik lines”.

That is why the Left sectarians frantically and viciously attacked Comrade Dimitrov, resorting to all kinds of machinations in an attempt to remove him from the leadership. The Left sectarians kept silent about the heroic stand of Comrade Dimitrov at the Leipzig trial. But after Dimitrov had victoriously won his release from the Hitler torture chamber, the factionalists hastened formally to recognise him as leader of the Party, while in practice, continuing their subversive work.

Comrade Kolarov devotes much attention in his book to the question of contact between the Party and the masses.

Comrade Kolarov writes: “As a result of the Left sectarian policy, a policy of empty phrases, our Party failed to find its way to the masses. Petty-bourgeois revolutionism does not touch the proletarian masses. Large, and experienced proletarian detachments demand a serious, sound, proletarian, Bolshevik attitude towards them, towards their needs and experience”.

This “policy of empty phrases” resulted in isolating the Party both from the workers of big-industrial enterprises and from the working peasantry.

On the eve of the military-fascist coup d’etat, the factionalists declared that the Agricultural Workers’ Alliance—a party embracing a large section of the working peasantry—was the main enemy, thus preventing co-operation with the peasantry and creating conditions for the political self-isolation of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Thus, writes Comrade Kolarov, there was the absurd position when the Bulgarian Communist Party, having a majority of the working class and a considerable section of the peasantry on its side (as proved by

the elections in 1931 and 1932), was unable to take serious action to defend its deputies when they were expelled from Parliament, and when its best leaders were beaten up in the street. This explains the utter passivity and helplessness of the Party during the military-fascist coup d'état of May 19, 1934.

Having overcome the Left sectarian policy in 1935, the Party began persistent and painstaking Bolshevik work, strengthening and extending in every way its contact with the masses. By carrying out the decisions of the Seventh Congress of the Communist International, the Party was able to win the confidence of an even greater number of working people. It succeeded in finding ways of rapprochement with that section of the peasantry which, until then, had been outside the Party's influence and, in 1942, during the war, succeeded in forming the Fatherland Front. The Front was joined by the Agricultural Workers' Alliance, and the Party itself acquired great influence in the countryside.

Comrade Kolarov ruthlessly exposes the double-dealing of the factionalists in relation to the Comintern, the Bulgarian Communist Party and Comrade Dimitrov. Formally denouncing their past policy, many of the factionalists tried to continue their old practice even after 1935. On the basis of this, Comrade Kolarov warned the Party in his report in 1937 that, judging by the experience of the C.P.S.U. (B) in combating the trotskyite conspirators, the Bulgarian Communist Party was not guaranteed against the existence within its ranks of double-dealers who "... are waiting for a, convenient moment to raise the banner of revolt against its leadership". In view of this, he urged a policy of the utmost vigilance and caution for the Party. A watchful eye capable of recognising and exposing the enemy is needed; a ruthless purging of enemies from the Party ranks is needed."

Having described the Bulgarian factionalists and their methods of subversive work, Comrade V. Kolarov stressed the

extremely significant conclusions to be drawn by the Bulgarian Communist Party from the struggle of the C.P.S.U. (B) against trotskyite double-dealers and conspirators: conclusions which became a weapon in combating the enemies of the Party.

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The trial of the criminal Kostov gang showed vividly that old factionalists and trotskyites, concealing themselves in the Party, formed the core of the anti-popular plot. “Having become worshippers of trotskyism, the factionalists have arrived at fascism”, Comrade Kolarov pointed out. Thus Comrade Stalin’s words that “present-day trotskyism is not a political trend in the working class, but is a gang lacking principles and ideals, a gang of wreckers, diversionists, intelligence service agents, spies, assassins, a gang of rabid enemies of the working class, acting in the pay of the intelligence service of foreign states”—these words have been fully borne out of Bulgarian soil also.

The Kostov followers proved to be the worst enemies of their people, of the working class and of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Assisted by the Tito gang they were preparing the foul betrayal of their country, preparing to rupture the alliance between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union and to secure the transformation of the country into an Anglo-American colony.

In their methods the Kostov group completely revived the criminal methods of the trotskyist-zinoviev gang in the U.S.S.R. Deadly hatred for the Soviet Union, of the CPSU (B) and for Comrade Stalin personally, a hatred which gripped the hearts of the trotskyites at that time repeated itself to the utmost in the Kostov group. Their hatred of the Bulgarian Communist Party; their desire to seize and destroy it; and also their hatred for Comrade Dimitrov and the preparations to physically eliminate him—all this was taken from the Left factionalists

over 15 years ago.

The undermining of the economic basis of the alliance between the working class and the peasantry and thus of the basis of People's Democracy—this is a well-known trotskyite policy which the Kostov group tried to revive. Anti-party splitting activities and provocation have today degenerated into an anti-popular plot; yesterday's double-dealing has been perfected and turned into political banditry. Formerly, the factionalists used the mask of the "bolshevisation" of the Bulgarian Communist Party and broke-up the Party. Now, under the mask of "builders of Socialism", they try to carry out foul sabotage and to hamper the friendship between the Bulgarian people and the Soviet Union.

That is why exposure and destruction of the Kostov gang can be regarded as a natural continuation of the struggle once waged by the Bulgarian Communist Party to eliminate the Left sectarian faction and trotskyism.

This continuity in the activity of trotskyites and the Kostov group makes the question of combating trotskyism an altogether important matter for the Bulgarian people at the present time also, and makes study of the experience of the CPSU(B) vitally essential.

That is why Comrade Kolarov's book is invaluable not only to Party members, but also to hundreds of thousands of non-Party people. Enriching the experience of the Bulgarian Communist Party with the Lenin-Stalin directives concerning the struggle against trotskyism. It will help to raise the vigilance of the working people of Bulgaria and of other countries in their fight to build Socialism and to uproot completely the remnants of the enemies of the people—the agents of imperialist intelligence services.

N. GAN

ELECTION TRICKERY OF LABOUR CHARLATANS

The election Manifesto issued by the leaders of the British Labour Party, like that of the Conservative Party, is a masterpiece of deception and political charlatanry.

The so-called "Socialism" of the Labour Party in Britain has strengthened still more the positions of the big monopolies and trusts, has added immensely to their wealth, while the conditions of the working people have deteriorated considerably.

It is well known that in 1948, capitalists and landlords in Britain received the enormous sum of 2,922 million pounds, that is, four-fifths of the year's earnings of the entire British working class. During the past two years capitalist profits rose 24 per cent, while real wages of the working class instead of being increased actually decreased. In the light of these facts the claim of the authors of the Manifesto that they have provided "fair shares for all" can only be described as a brazen and insolent deception of the electorate.

The working people of Britain, Civil Servants, school-teachers, miners, railway workers, engineering workers, and workers in other branches of industry regard this matter of "fair shares" in an entirely different light from the charlatans of the Manifesto. At this moment a total of 5,000,000 trade unionists have rejected the wage freeze and have expressed their determination to fight for higher wages.

Last summer the Labour leaders showed their hand when, following the example of Churchill, they declared an emergency situation at the London docks and sent troops to unload ships when the dockers were on strike.

In every working-class home in Britain there are bitter memories of the inter-war years when unemployment reached

as high as 3,000,000. The electioneering tricksters, silent about the fact that nearly half a million people are out of work, cynically allege that at there is no mass unemployment in the country.

In 1945 the British people were promised by Labourites and Conservatives alike that the housing crisis would be tackled as a “military operation”. New homes were lavishly promised at the rate of 400,000 a year. But the Labour Government is not building even half this number with the result that two million families are still on the wailing list for homes.

Record profits for the capitalists, reduced real wages for the working people, troops used against strikers, an appalling housing crisis such is the Labour “Socialism” in Great Britain.

The “Manifesto” is also discreetly silent about the monstrous war budget which, in 1949, swallowed 800 million pounds and will be increased to £1,200 million in 1950, that is, seven or eight times the military budget of pre-war years. This “omission” can only be explained by fear on the part of Bevin and Co. to tell the people that they have sabotaged all co-operation with the camp of peace, headed by the Soviet Union, and that they have tied Britain hand and foot to the aggressive economic political and military aims of American imperialism.

Perhaps nowhere is there more falsehood in this mendacious document than in the reference to the colonies. “Our purpose” says the Manifesto, “is to create the economic and social basis for democratic self-government”.

Contrast these words with the facts: in Malaya where the people are fighting for liberation from imperialist exploitation by London tin magnates and rubber planters 120,000 British troops are waging a brutal colonial war against the Malay people; in India the new police republic, where the imperialist agent Nehru has taken over completely the functions of the Viceroy, 108 peasants have been sentenced to death and the

jails are filled with tens of thousands of fighters for democracy; in Nigeria, British police, recently killed 20 Nigerian miners and wounded many more: in the Gold Coast the leaders of the democratic anti-imperialist movement were arrested the other day: in Cyprus, 90 per cent of the people have just voted for liberation from British imperialism, but the Minister for Colonies, Mr., Creech Jones, has replied: no liberation for Cyprus; reinforcements of British troops have been sent provocatively, to Hong-Kong and all democratic organisations banned there.

Bombings, mass shootings and hangings crowded prisons and concentration camps—such is the policy of the Labour imperialists in the colonies.

These facts show that Attlee and Bevin in Britain bear about the same relationship to Socialism as; in their day, Scheidemann and Noske did in Germany. As was the case with the German Right Social-Democrats who paved the way for Hitler an World War Two, the Right-Wing leaders of the British Labour Party are rabid enemies of the working people of Britain, willing tools of the City magnates and of Wall Street, their accomplices in war preparations against the Soviet Union and the New Democracies.

J. SMITH

TERROR IN INDONESIA

According to reports from Indonesia military operations continue in Java, Sumatra and Borneo where troops of the Hatta clique together with Dutch soldiers, are fighting against Indonesian patriots. Brutal terror has been unleashed against the Indonesian population. Dutch soldiers under the command of Westerling, an officer notorious for his atrocities in Java last year, have massacred 40,000 peaceful inhabitants at Celebes.

Dutch troops in Indonesia include a large number of fascists. Detachments of these fascists were used to crush the uprising of the people on Biak island. There are also German Nazis in the Dutch Army.

Westerling has again become the “hero of the day” by officially “resigning” from the Dutch colonial army and taking over command of the armed gangs (some 30,000 bandits) in the western part of Java. Dutch authorities claim that they regard Westerling as a “rebel”, but this does not prevent him receiving arms for fighting the national-liberation movement.

Westerling himself recently announced that he had received 100,000 guilden from “friends” to carry on “his affairs”. The Hatta clique and the Dutch are at present negotiating to merge Westerling’s gangs with the armed forces of the United States of Indonesia.

IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

ROUT OF TWO LAST KUOMINTANG ARMIES IN CONTINENTAL CHINA

Reporting a communique from the South Western front in China, the Sinhua agency says that on January 25, units of the People's Liberation Army operating in Southern Yunnan routed the last two complete Kuomintang armies in continental China—the 8th and 26th armies. Apart from an inconsiderable number of Kuomintang troops, who succeeded in escaping, the regular Kuomintang forces in South-West China have been completely wiped out.

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY PREPARING TO TAKE PART IN PRODUCTIVE LIFE

The Sinhua Agency reports that millions of People's liberation Army men, who are not on active combat duty, will take part in a wide production movement during the current year. The production movement aims at improving the living standard of the men, helping the Central People's Government to tide over its financial difficulties resulting from the war and assisting in economic construction work.

Mao-Tse-tung, Chairman of the People's Government, issued a directive on December 5th calling on the People's Liberation Army to be an Army of production and national defence.

“At present, men of the First, Third, and Fourth Field

Armies of the People's Liberation Army and other units in Manchuria, North East Central and South China, have already drawn up their production plans and have set up committees which will direct the work in spring.

The production plans of units in Northwest China stipulate for instance that men of a certain unit in Sinkiang province will, in addition to military, political and cultural training, bring more than 8,000 acres of land under cultivation this spring.

A large number of soldiers will also take up the task of building irrigation canals and erecting river dykes which will check the frequent floods in many parts of China.

In Kansu province soldiers are now digging and repairing, six canals which will bring 60,000 acres of arid land under irrigation.

In Northwest China and in Kiangsi province soldiers are helping to rehabilitate war-wrecked towns and railways.

LAND REFORM IN LIBERATED PROVINCES

According to a decision of the People's Government of China, land reform will be completed this year in Hopei and Honan provinces.

Preparations for land reform in the vicinity of Peking were begun last autumn.

The newspaper Huanminjibao has published some preliminary results of the land reform carried out in the first group of villages around Peking. 46,023 peasants residing in the 77 villages in this group have received land. Preliminary work was carried out during the 50 days in which the land was re-divided which, as a rule, requires two phases; first—organising the peasants and conducting explanatory work among them; second—defining the plots and compiling lists of

landowners—national traitors, enemies of the people, landlords, military-feudalists, monastery land and other land earmarked for distribution.

In the process of this work in 77 villages adjacent to Peking, mass propaganda was carried out in homes and among groups of peasants. This was followed by 74 meetings of peasant delegates and the creation of 73 peasant unions which at present have a membership of 33,512.

During the preliminary work it was revealed that in the 77 villages there were 1,315 landlords' estates and 719 farms cultivated by wealthy farmers. After leaving to each of these, traitors excluded, an average plot, 150,534 mu (1 mu=1/16 of a hectare) were confiscated. All landless peasants and peasants tilling small plots received land. In the course of carrying out the land reform, the ranks of active participants in the democratic transformations grew.

In the above mentioned 77 villages, 669 peasants joined the Communist Party while 1,500 joined the Union of Democratic Youth. In connection with this, 70 new branches of the Communist Party and 72 branches of the Union of Democratic youth were formed. At present land reform is being carried out in a second group of 102 villages around Peking, and a third group of Villages is completing preliminary work.

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION OF RAILWAYS

Lu Cheng-tsao, Vice Minister of Railways in China stated: "China's principal railway engineering task in 1950 will be that of reinforcing the bridges along the Peking-Hankow, Canton-Hankow and Lunghai railways".

Work for 1950 will include reinforcing 1,339 bridges, repairing 1,274 kms. of tracks, erecting 133,000 telegraph

poles and laying the roadbed for the construction of the Tienshui-Lanchow line in Kansu province and the Tatung-Tangku line which will run from the coal producing centre Tatung in Shansi province to the coast of Hopei province.

In the past year, over 8,278 kms. of railway including 3,300 kms. of badly damaged tracks were restored or rebuilt. Over 2,700 bridges were repaired, about 63,000 kms. of telegraph wires restored and some 2,670 sets of signalling apparatus repaired.

The restoration of all trunk lines south of the Great Wall within one year was a feat which was never achieved when the railways were under Japanese or Kuomintang control, said Vice-Minister Lu Cheng-tsao. In achieving this gigantic feat, workers are performing miracles. The repair of a bridge over the Siang River was completed in one month by the railway corps. The Kuomintang had failed to repair this bridge of the Hunan-Kweichow railway during the previous four years. Large numbers of peasants look part in the restoration of railways. For instance, tens of thousands of peasants searched for railway materials and worked side by side with the workers to repair the sections of the Tsingtao-Tsinan railway and Lunghai railway.

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF THE POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY

Our school celebrated its 5th Anniversary in November 1949. It first came into being as the Central School of the Polish Workers' Party and, after the amalgamation congress in December, 1948, became the Central School of the Polish United Workers' Party.

The school has passed through various phases in this period, its tasks have become different and its programmes changed.

From the short term courses, inevitable in the first years of the school's existence, we switched to a six month's course in 1947 and this year, to a full twelve month's course.

Within five years the school organised nine major terms and many short term special courses, which included courses for propagandists engaged in election campaigns, courses for secretaries of regional committees and for instructors of district committees.

A number of courses were organised for members of the two workers' parties just before the amalgamation. These resulted in closer understanding between the district functionaries.

Our graduates are scattered throughout the country—almost all the secretaries of the district committees and the instructors have passed through our school. The last six month's course alone provided 220 workers for the Party organisation, including instructors for the district committees, department leaders and for provincial committees.

The school set itself the task of training Party workers who will be capable of solving independently political as well as practical problems connected with their daily activities.

Therefore, the students must be well versed in Marxism

and Leninism, they must master the Marxist method of dialectics, and they must know the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (B), general history and the history of Poland.

It is also very important that students should be well acquainted with current political and economic questions concerning the life of the country. Hence, the curriculum, embracing questions dealing with contemporary Poland, provides, besides general, also practical studies such as planning output for a given enterprise. drawing up a balance, determining the cost of production and also a number of practical matters relating to village life.

Students are acquainted with organizational matters through a series of lectures and practical work in the Party organization of the factory to which they are attached.

The school curriculum also contains general education subjects such as geography, biology and physics. This is done to broaden knowledge and raise the cultural level of the students. Then there are talks on the history of literature “and art, supplemented by amateur theatricals, including performances by the students.

The teaching process consists of an introductory lecture on one or another subject, independent work and group studies. We want the student to acquire not merely knowledge but also to learn to work independently. Therefore we devote serious attention to all three divisions of the course of study. Class studies include discussions on major items of the subject and reports prepared by the students.

Classes are conducted by instructors, the majority of whom are graduates of the school, who also sometimes deliver lectures.

Beginning last year, we introduced specialisation for instructors. We have finally done away with the old-time practice when the whole course was conducted by one teacher

in all the subjects.

Specialisation has helped to raise the standard of the classes and makes it possible to train new lecturers.

We want to organize the work of the teaching staff on a collective basis. The whole collective participates in the preparation and discussion of the curriculum and in the compilation of the bibliographies.

The theses of lectures, the study programmes and the results attained are discussed at teachers' conferences. The discussion of the theses and the friendly criticism, tend to improve the studies, to improve methods of instruction as well as the work in general. Thus we ourselves learn in the process of teaching our students.

One of our greatest difficulties is that we lack literature in some of the subjects. This we overcome by translating materials from foreign sources, mainly lectures published by the Higher Party School of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and by printing our own materials. We have begun issuing our own visual aids tables, diagrams and lantern slides, which we turn out in large numbers.

To avoid a break between theory and practice and in order that tuition might not develop into a kind of useless drill, we strive not only closely to co-ordinate the programme of instruction with the practices of every day life but to organise Instruction in such a way that students can participate in daily Party activities.

There are various methods by which the students participate in every day Party life of which I shall note only a few.

Each of the student groups, which is simultaneously a Party nucleus, maintains close contact with one of the district committees of the Party.

The district committee attaches the group to several factory

Party organisations. Students deliver lectures and help to organise Party education at the factory.

This contact keeps the students well informed on matters of Party work and in the doings of the factory but also enables them to apply the knowledge acquired in the course of their studies. Students of the twelve month's course will maintain similar contact with the rural localities.

This work is an important link in the course of Party education of the students, in their training and practical work.

Criticism and self-criticism is a significant factor in the education of the collective. When the students in a joint discussion frankly appraise their work in the factory Party organisation, their attitude towards their studies and discipline—that is, all that forms the course of study—they begin to realise how essential is comradesly criticism which helps them overcome the shortcomings and harmful influences.

The will of the collective is clearly visible in the students' efforts to improve the results of their studies and to help one another in the course of education.

Soon after studies begin, the more advanced students organise groups to help the backward. Each group regards it a matter of honour to bring the weaker ones up to the level of the advanced students.

This genuine Party attitude towards education facilitates the work of the teaching staff, helps surmount the difficulties and guarantees success in the training of skilled Party workers.

**Z. Budzinskaya,
Director**

LECTURE AT CENTRAL SCHOOL, UNITED WORKERS' PARTY, POLAND



Lecture at Central School, United Workers' Party, Poland

U.S.A. IMPERIALISTS UTILISE TITO FOR ESPIONAGE IN ASIA

As a result of the trials in Budapest and Sofia, the American and British imperialists suffered one of their heaviest defeats in Europe since the war. This defeat was a particularly telling one, not only because of the crash of their plans in relation to the New Democracies and the exposure of their foul agencies in these countries, but because there were discovered and brought to the surface the deeply concealed, main reserves of the subversive and espionage activities of the Anglo-American imperialists—the clique of Tito, Kardelj, Djilas and Rankovic.

Just how serious was the blow delivered against the secret and far-reaching schemes of the imperialists, can be judged from the fact that, to the defence of the exposed bankrupt Tito clique, there rushed the U.S. and Britain which openly took the clique under their protection.

The general plans of the imperialists in the New Democracies have been shattered. But they are still carrying on. If their agents Tito, Kardelj, and the others prove unsuccessful in one place, well, it is necessary to use them in another.

On the instructions of the U.S. State Department and with direct backing of the Governments and Police Chiefs in France, Italy, Switzerland and also in certain other countries, the Tito clique through the medium of its Embassies (which are in close contact with the police apparatus in the corresponding States), is attempting to develop undermining activity against the Communist Parties in these countries, trying to penetrate into the Communist Parties, into the democratic organisations for the purpose of disintegrating them from within and to wage anti-Communist and anti-Soviet propaganda. And although the

French, Italian and other Governments lavishly subsidised the activities of the Yugoslav Embassies—the Tito clique once again together with its masters, miscalculated, it was exposed in good time by the Communists and suffered defeat.

And this time too, the Anglo-American imperialists did not resign themselves to defeat. If the Tito clique cannot be utilised as desired in France and Italy, if things are not going altogether smoothly in other countries of Europe, why not try to use this clique for undermining anti-Communist activity in the countries of the Far East, in Asia.

The American and British imperialists have suffered irrevocable defeat in China, the French imperialists have suffered defeat in Viet Nam, the British imperialists are encountering defeat in Malaya, in India the people are rising in a decisive struggle for national liberation.

The imperialists are elaborating more and more plans to combat the freedom loving peoples of the colonial and dependent countries. Together with preparing an aggressive Pacific Pact the imperialists require a widespread network for the purpose of undermining from the inside the revolutionary movement in the countries of Asia.

The Anglo-American imperialists seek to deliver their main blow against the genuine leader of the national liberation movement in the countries of Asia—against the Communist Parties.

And right here the U.S. State Department recalled its “Communist” agency, the Tito clique. After all, the usual bourgeois politicians of the Anglo-American Governments are deeply compromised as imperialists, as enemies of national liberation, even though they call themselves “Socialists” as is the case with the British Labourites and the French Right-Wing Socialists.

But the Tito clique is another matter—it has a “Communist” Party in Yugoslavia, it has a “Socialist”

Government which is even “building Socialism”. Taking into account that the Communist Parties of the countries of Asia are widely separated from European affairs, and that the Communist Parties and the working people of the countries of Asia maybe do not know all about the counter-revolutionary anti-Communist struggle of the Tito clique against the European Communist Parties, of the foul struggle of the Tito clique against the U.S.S.R., and the New Democracies,—well, why not try using the Tito clique in the struggle against the Communist Parties and the national liberation movement in the countries of Asia.

Precisely such a decision was made by the Anglo-American imperialists concerning the utilisation of the Tito clique in the countries of Asia.

It is known on good authority that, at the behest of the U.S. State Department, plans are being worked out in Belgrade for the creation of a Yugoslav anti-Communist centre to combat the Communist Parties in the countries of Asia, to disintegrate and undermine the national liberation movement in those countries.

It is planned to have this centre located in India. The role of this Anglo-American anti-Communist centre will be fulfilled by the Yugoslav Embassy in Delhi.

The main activity of this espionage diversionist Anglo-American, Titoite centre will be directed towards planting agents in the Communist Parties of India, Viet Nam, Malaya, Indonesia, Japan and other countries.

This centre will engage in anti-Communist, anti-Soviet propaganda will recruit unstable elements and traitors, and will seek to undermine the solid traditions of proletarian internationalism in the Communist Parties and in the working class.

The Yugoslav fascist centre which is being created in India will attempt to propagate, in masked form, fascist ideology.

All in all, this Yugoslav fascist centre represented by the Titoite Embassy in Delhi, is an Anglo-American espionage centre and the Yugoslav Embassies and Legations in the other countries of Asia are branches of the centre, and engaging in undermining work against the Communist Parties and the national liberation movement in the countries of Asia on the orders of Washington and London, will gather espionage information for the U.S. and Britain.

The Communist and Workers' Parties, the national revolutionary organisations of China, Japan, Viet Nam, India, Burma and the other countries of Asia are sufficiently mature politically, and have acquired a rich experience in exposing all kinds of Anglo-American imperialist agencies that, this time too, they will deliver a crushing rebuff to the Yugoslav fascists fulfilling the despicable role of agents of the imperialist oppressors of the peoples of the Asian countries.

In the struggle against the fascist, Anglo-American agents, represented by the Tito clique, the Communist Parties of the countries of Asia will raise still higher the banner of proletarian internationalism, the working class and toilers will rally closer around the Communist Parties and will deliver ever more powerful blows against the Anglo-American imperialists.

The international front of peace, Democracy and Socialism, headed by the U.S.S.R., will gain fresh victories over the camp of war and imperialism.

PERON GOVERNMENT STRANGLES THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS

Acting on the instructions of its American masters, the Argentina Government is doing all it possibly can to stifle the democratic peace movement. Unrestrained terror prevails throughout the country. Police disperse and shoot down demonstrations of working people demanding better conditions, demanding non-participation in the American imperialist aggressive pacts and urging the liberation of their country from the yoke of the U. S, monopolists.

The fresh batches of victims taken daily to the prisons and to the police stations are brutally maltreated. The report of the brutality of the Peron police, who used electric current against women strikers at a telephone exchange, is still fresh in the minds of all.

The police have suppressed progressive organisations including the Argentina Human Rights League, the Youth Union of Argentina Patriots, The Argentina Women's Union and the Federation of Communist Youth.

Democratic publishing houses and the bookshops selling their publications, have been closed down.

In an attempt to strangle the democratic press which has been exposing their crimes, the Argentina hirelings of American monopoly capital now resort to other foul means.

Alfred Varela, managing director of the Communist paper "La Hora" and two editors of the paper, are being prosecuted for their articles opposing the anti-national policy of the Government.

To prevent the publication of "La Hora", and other democratic publications the chairman and secretary of the parliamentary, so-called investigation committee, set up illegal control over the paper stocks of "La Hora", "El Entracigence",

“La Prensa”. “La Nacion”, “Clarín”, “La Capital”, “La Gasetta” and other papers as well as over the affairs of the companies providing the stocks.

Visca, Chairman of the “investigation committee”, well-known for his ties with U.S. capitalists, and member of the ruling party; along with Decker, his accomplice and secretary, have openly declared their intention to destroy Argentina’s democratic press.

But the American henchmen are very much mistaken if they think they can cover tip their crimes like this.

J. MAREK

IN BRIEF

* On January 28, **democratic youth held a demonstration** in front of the Greek Legation in Vienna to protest against the death sentence imposed on 17 Greek antifascist students, active fighters against the Anglo-American warmongers.

* In Ottawa, (Canada) **the well-known fighter for peace**, the Irish Catholic priest, Father Duffy, addressed a meeting of several hundred people organised by the Ottawa Peace Committee.

* **Due to pressure by Democratic organisations in Belgium**, the Vice Chairman of the Belgian Peace Society, Brouers, a secondary school-teacher in Herenthals, who was victimised for advocating peace, was reinstated by the Ministry of Education.

* **The Second National Congress** of the Progressive Party of the U.S. is due to be held in Chicago on February 24-26.

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