

*Workers of all lands, unite!*

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

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## **RAISE HIGHER THE BANNER OF THE PEOPLES WORLD-WIDE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE!**

The peoples of the world do not want war. They hate war and are fighting against it. They demand a stable, lasting peace. They insist that the warmongers who have run amok must be curbed. The mass of the people increasingly realise the horrible abyss into which the imperialists seek to plunge them. The call of the Communist Parties to struggle for peace has met with such warm support among the broad masses of the people in all countries precisely because it expresses the cherished thoughts and aspirations of the peoples; because it corresponds to the vital, urgent interests of all progressive mankind.

Communist Parties have taken the lead in this struggle for peace. They were the initiators of the powerful movement of the partisans of peace, and gave to the movement the necessary drive and organisation. They have drawn and continue to draw into the struggle for peace all progressive, democratic organisations, all genuine democrats and patriots, irrespective of race, nationality, political conviction and religion, and many millions of women and young people.

Thus, in an unprecedentedly short time, and for the first time in the history of mankind, **an organised front of the champions of peace** came into being, a front headed by the mighty Soviet Union—the mainstay and standard-bearer of world peace.

Today the U.S. imperialists and the Marshallised governments no longer crow over the “propaganda move of the Communists”. They are furious because they encounter on their way to prepare a new war, the organised power of the broad mass of the people. In the U.S., in India, in France, Italy,

Britain, Syria and in Holland the governments strike against the peace supporters with police repression, setting against them their watch dogs—the fascist gangs, Labour and other Right Wing Socialist lackeys of imperialism.

But similar to the experiences in those years of war against fascism, when Hitler atrocities, far from breaking the militant spirit of the people's avengers, partisans and francs-tireurs, fanned even more the fire of the universal struggle against the fascist invaders, so today, Truman and his lieutenants in the Marshallised countries will not succeed with their police provocation and repression in paving the way for another war. **The struggle of the popular masses for peace is rising to a new, higher stage, turning into the phase of concrete patriotic actions against war.**

On the initiative of the working people of France the working class in the capitalist countries ever more resolutely refuse to produce weapons of death. French, Italian, Belgian and Dutch dockers, seamen and railwaymen are refusing to unload and transport American armaments. In France a mighty wave of popular indignation against the "dirty war" in Viet Nam is growing: the masses of the people insist that the expeditionary corps should be immediately withdrawn. In France and Italy the struggle for peace is merging with the struggle to replace the reactionary governments—the puppets of U.S. imperialism—with governments of broad democratic unity. Supporting the call of the Permanent Peace Committee, the working people in the Marshallised countries are protesting and insisting that their respective Parliaments should stop the armament race, annul the Atlantic Pact and the bilateral agreements for delivery of American arms to their countries and give active support to the Soviet Union's proposals to prohibit the atomic weapon and other means of mass annihilation, and for the conclusion of a Pact of Peace.

At the present moment, in order to be included in the ranks

of the great army of the champions of peace, merely to make declarations, without engaging in practical action, is not enough. War cannot be prevented by pacifist invocations. **Concrete actions** alone distinguish the genuine supporters of peace from the politicians who indulge in pacifist phrasemongering.

The wise, consistent and irreconcilable peace policy pursued by the Soviet Union—the **Stalin peace policy**, frustrating the evil designs of the enemies of peace, is an inspiring example for all progressive mankind.

By laying the foundations of Socialism, strengthening the defence capacity, and smashing the agencies of the imperialists in their countries, the working people in the People's Democracies are, by their work and political activity, making a concrete contribution to the cause of peace.

The great Chinese people who have thrown off the yoke of imperialism and who have begun peaceful constructive work, are creating a powerful bulwark of peace in Asia. The fighters in the national liberation movement in the colonial and dependent countries, undermining the main hinterland of imperialism, are, by their heroic struggle for freedom and national independence, strengthening peace throughout the world.

The forces of peace are legion. Their successes fill the hearts of all genuine fighters for peace with confidence in victory, but confronted with these successes in the camp of democracy, the imperialists rage all the more and hasten still more their insidious designs. This is evident from the growing military budgets of the countries in the North Atlantic bloc. The propaganda of the instigators of a new war becomes increasingly unbridled.

Truman allocates additional billions for the production of atomic weapons. More atomic blackmail is underway.

The imperialists are signing bilateral agreements for

supplies of American arms to the countries of Western Europe. Evidently Wall Street, not content with enslaving Western Europe in general, seeks to bind each Marshallised country separately to the Washington chariot. Intensified arming of the West European countries, including Western Germany, is taking place; while in Asia suspicious intrigues are taking place round Bao Dai—an emperor without an empire—and around Chiang Kai-shek—a generalissimo without an army. The manoeuvres of the imperialist politicians are followed up by military and naval manoeuvres. Blood is flowing in Viet Nam, Indonesia, Malaya and Burma where, with fire and sword, the imperialists seek without success, to bolster the crumbling foundations of colonial slavery. The American politicians and generals are harbouring and protecting Japanese war criminals who, during World War Two, used bacteriological means, because they themselves are preparing such means.

Under such conditions any weakening of the struggle for peace is criminal. Passivity and so-called theories about the “inevitability of war” or the argument that “the U.S.S.R. is a might” power and, in any case, will win the war” and that therefore, there is no need for “the peace movement”: all these are nothing more than echoes of imperialist propaganda. The imperialists resort to all means to weaken the peace movement, to doom it to passivity, to demoralise it and thereby pave the way to war. The mass of the people will never forgive any advocate of these so-called theories.

The Communist Parties will ruthlessly expose as accomplices of imperialism all who seek to weaken the peace movement.

Communist and Workers’ Parties are following the historic decisions of the Information Bureau Conference held in Hungary in November, 1949. Illumined by the invincible teachings of Marxism-Leninism and backed by the entire experience of the class struggle in the post-war period, these

decisions indicated to the champions of peace the path to victory; organisational consolidation and extension of the peace movement; active participation in this movement of the working class which is called upon to play the decisive role; exposure of the aggressors and their misanthropic propaganda; active, concrete actions, every support for the initiative of the masses and the indissoluble connection between the struggle for peace and the struggle for democratic liberties and national independence, for bread, work and for the social rights of the working people.

In vain do the warmongers cherish the hope that the peace front will weaken. The struggle for peace is only beginning! The imperialists should know that if they dare to launch war, the camp of peace will end it with the victory of Socialism throughout the world.

The experience of the two world wars provides evidence of this. And this is evident from the irresistible growth of the forces in the camp of democracy and Socialism!

Defence of the Soviet Union and of the People's Democracies against imperialist aggression is the vital cause of all working people since **the struggle against war is inseparable from the struggle for democracy and Socialism.** The Lenin-Stalin path—the path of peace and Socialism—is becoming, in our time, the path of millions of working people all over the world. The Stalin ideas—the ideas of Bolshevism—are inspiring millions of people, leading them in the struggle for peace. Stalin is the banner of the struggle for peace. Leninism is the sure compass, showing the path to victory.

## **NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES TO SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R.**

Meetings for the nomination of candidates to the Supreme Soviet are being held throughout the U.S.S.R.

In every constituency, J. V. Stalin has been nominated as the first choice of the working people of the U.S.S.R. Deep affection for, and boundless devotion to, the great leader of world Communism are being manifested with renewed force.

With great enthusiasm the working people are nominating the close colleagues of Comrade Stalin, leaders of the Bolshevik Party and of the Soviet Government:

Comrades V. M. Molotov, G. M. Malenkov, L. P. Beria, K. E. Voroshilov, L. M. Kaganovich, A. I. Mikoyan, A. A. Andrejev, N. S. Khrushchev, N. A. Bulganin, N. M. Shvernik and A. N. Kosygin.

The best representatives of the land of Soviets—stakhanovites, prominent scientists, State leaders, Party functionaries and collective farm stakhanovites—are being nominated as candidates.

## **FRUSTRATE SCHEMES OF WARMONGERS!**

### **Active Struggle Of French Working People**

The working people of France are continuing their active struggle against war.

On February 1, Dunkirk dock workers refused to load military equipment bound for Viet Nam and the authorities were forced to call in troops to load the vessel. On February 2, dockers at Dunkirk Boulogne and Calais declared a brief protest strike against this action of the authorities.

On hearing that tyres were still being despatched to Indo-China, workers in the Clermont-Ferrand tyre works refused to load them.

Resorting to threats, the dock authorities in Marseilles forced the workers to load 17 tankettes on the "Athos" bound for Viet Nam. Later, a mass meeting of dock workers in Marseilles unanimously resolved to stop work on the "Athos". Soon afterwards four leading Marseilles trade unionists were arrested on the orders of the local authorities.

In solidarity with the dock workers, working people in large factories along with the tramway workers of Marseilles struck work. Following a vigorous protest by the workers the trade unionists were released.

## **People of Italy Continue To Struggle For Peace And Democratic Rights**

A large demonstration of women, which demanded that the Government help the unemployed and the children by reducing military expenditure, was brutally attacked by police in Naples on February 3.

This action was followed by a wave of indignation and protest throughout the country, and on January 4 a general strike was declared in Naples which assumed the proportions of a mighty demonstration. Working people marched with slogans which read: "Remove Scelba from the Government", "Down with the Government of the Americans". The demonstration ended with a meeting attended by over fifty thousand people. Working people in Pistoia, Salerno, Katanzaro, Udine and Grosseto stopped work to hold a protest demonstration in solidarity with the working people of Naples.

## **Ohio Trade Union Peace Conference**

A Peace Conference of Trade Union representatives in Ohio, U.S.A. was held in Cleveland at the end of last month.

Conference mainly discussed the question of removing restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union, China and the People's Democracies. Delegates stressed that this would provide work for the unemployed in Ohio and create the possibility of exporting trucks, tractors, machinery and materials for peaceful construction worth billions of dollars.

Such mutually advantageous trade relations would also create the basis for a stable peace and friendship.

Speakers stressed that hundreds of thousands of unemployed in Ohio would have work if the barriers

preventing trade with progressive countries were removed.

## **Against Revival Of German Militarism**

Throughout the German Democratic Republic, January was marked by the extension and strengthening of the National Democratic Front. National Front Committees were set up in towns and villages of all Lander in the Republic and the number of such Committees in Western Germany grows steadily.

The Committees are waging an ever more resolute fight for peace and for the unity of the country.

At Frankfurt-on-Oder (Brandenburg Province), the National Committee was reorganised into a National Front Committee at a crowded meeting of city residents. Well-known local personalities were elected to the newly-formed Committee.

At Schoenbeck (Saxony-Anhalt) a well-attended peace meeting was held, organised by the local National Front Committee.

At Frankfurt-on-Maine (American zone) the Preparatory Committee of the Peace Movement in Germany also held a meeting, presided over by Dr. von Hatfeld. In their speeches the members of this Committee, who came from all parts of Western Germany noted the growing peace movement among the West German population and against Anglo-American plans to restore militarism in Western Germany. The meeting resolved actively to support the movement and to set up an effective organisation in Western Germany to struggle for peace.

## **Peace Movement Successes In Poland (Interview with Adam Rapacki, Deputy Chairman, Polish National Peace Committee)**

A correspondent of our journal, "For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy" submitted to Comrade Adam Rapacki, Deputy Chairman of the Polish National Peace Committee and member of the Political Bureau of the Polish United Workers' Party, a number of questions concerning the peace movement in Poland.

**Question:** What roughly are the achievements of the peace movement in Poland?

**Answer:** Since the Wroclaw Congress in August, 1948, the peace movement in Poland has gone a long way, developing into a nation-wide people's movement. The movement grew considerably in connection with the World Peace Congress in Paris and Prague. The leading force in the Polish peace movement is the working class which, due to its consciousness and activity, is playing a leading role.

Our workers realise that the fulfilment and over-fulfilment of production plans are a direct contribution to the defence of peace and direct support for the peace camp throughout the world. Factory peace committees, which now number over 3,000, have been formed in nearly every factory in the country.

The movement is also developing on a large scale among the peasant masses, as shown by the growing number of regional peace committees. The movement is also winning ever greater number of active fighters for peace among women and the youth. Peace Committees have many representatives of the intelligentsia including scientists, professors, writers and artists.

**Question:** What forms of mass work are practised by the Peace Committee?

**Answer:** In its mass work the peace movement uses the organs of the Party and other democratic press and also the radio and cinema.

The recent enlarged Plenum of our National Peace Committee decided to inaugurate twelve challenge “peace banners”, which will be awarded to those industrial enterprises, State farms, producer co-operatives, higher schools and scientific institutes showing the best result in their work i.e. the proof of the indissoluble bond linking their own activities with the struggle for peace throughout the world.

At present new forms of mass peace propaganda, particularly among women, young people and peasants are being developed.

**Question:** What about the protest meetings organised by the Peace Committee against Moch’s terror towards Polish people in France?

**Answer:** A large number of meetings protesting against the persecution of Polish democrats and Polish organisations by the French authorities have been held.

A few days ago representatives of the French Peace Movement—Charles Tillon, a member of the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party and member of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress. Yves Farge, Chairman, French Peace Committee and Justin Godart, Chairman of the Committee for the Protection of Immigrants in France and Deputy Chairman of the France-Poland Friendship Society—arrived in Warsaw at the invitation of the Polish Peace Committee. They came to express on behalf of the working people of France and the French partisan of peace, their solidarity with the working people of Poland and as a token of protest against the provocation of the French Government—lackeys of U.S. imperialism.

Both the enthusiastic welcome accorded by the people of Poland to these representatives of the people of France, and the hundreds of resolutions received by the Polish Peace Committee, show that the strong protests of the working people against the reactionary government policy in France were accompanied everywhere by demonstrations of friendship and solidarity with the working class, all working people and the fighters for peace in France.

These demonstrations show that the peace movement helps to strengthen among millions of working people the feeling of internationalism and the consciousness of its indissoluble connection with the real patriotism of the working people and with the cause of peace.

In all these demonstrations which swept the country, these supporters of peace in Poland expressed their deep love and gratitude to the Soviet Union which marches at the head of the struggle for peace and to the leader of peoples, the standard-bearer of peace throughout the world—Comrade Stalin.

## **CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE SUPPORT DEMANDS IN DEFENCE OF PEACE**

The Second Meeting of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress was followed by a meeting of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee to discuss the question of developing the struggle for peace. The Committee has requested the National Assembly of the Republic to discuss this question. Meetings and rallies of the working people, as well as conferences of the partisans of peace, are taking place throughout the Republic.

These gatherings are passing resolutions directed against U.S. imperialists who seek to start a new war; resolutions which express confidence that the National Assembly will soon discuss most seriously the question of intensifying the struggle for peace. A resolution adopted by a meeting of trade union and Communist Party organisations in the factories, in Hodonin says: "Capitalist countries are sinking into an ever deepening economic crisis. The imperialists seek a way out of this situation by preparing for a third world war. We however, will remain loyal to international working class solidarity and will combat war in order to build in peace our happy future". A public demonstration of working people of Prague held on January 24, unanimously passed a resolution which reads: "We align ourselves with the campaign waged by the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress designed to strengthen vigilance and to rally additional hundreds of millions of people to fight for peace. The Permanent Peace Committee urges Parliaments in all countries to consider the defence of peace. We hope our National Assembly, which by its activity has already helped considerably the building of

Socialism in our country and the strengthening of peace, will discuss this proposal and give it full support.”

Representatives at a national meeting of the United Agricultural Co-operatives of the Czech and Slovak Peasant Unions, unanimously requested the National Assembly of the Republic to submit the following demands to the United Nations Organisation: End the armament race designed to enslave other peoples and to suppress the rights of the working people; end the threat of the atom weapon; follow the example of the Soviet Union by using atomic energy for peaceful construction; stop the war in Indonesia, Malaya and Viet Nam; end the assassination of workers and peasants in Italy and of the patriots in Greece and Spain; end the repressions against progressives, and peace supporters in the U.S.A. and other capitalist countries.

More than 500 such resolutions have been received by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Assembly which will submit them for discussion to the forthcoming session of the National Assembly.

The Czech and the Slovak peoples, all the working people of Czechoslovakia; ardently desire peace, they will spare no effort in this active struggle for peace and to frustrate the evil designs of the imperialist warmongers.

The Resolutions adopted by the Meeting of the Communist Information Bureau last November in Hungary have greatly influenced the development of the peace movement. The working people of Czechoslovakia have become even more conscious of their obligations in this respect, and the struggle for peace is developing with renewed vigour. They are all for further consolidation of fraternal bonds with the U.S.S.R.—the leader of peace. The working people link up the struggle for peace with the development of Socialist emulation and the shock-work movement; with efforts for the successful fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan and the building of Socialism.

They know that in doing so they are helping to weaken imperialism and to strengthen the camp of peace and democracy.

The working people of Czechoslovakia will expose ever more resolutely the imperialist warmongers—the U.S. imperialists and their agents, and will broaden still further the struggle for peace.

The people of Czechoslovakia know that the steadily growing camp of peace and democracy, headed by the mighty Soviet Union, possesses the necessary strength with which to crush the evil plans of the U.S. imperialists.

**Anezka HODINOVA-SPURNA**  
**Chairman, Czechoslovak Peace Committee.**

## **FULFILMENT OF ECONOMIC PLAN. PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA**

In 1949, the first year of the Five Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of Bulgaria, the annual programme for gross industrial output was fulfilled by 110 per cent including metallurgy, 107 per cent; engineering, 118 per cent; electrical industry, 109 per cent; metal industry, 122 per cent; building materials, 118 per cent; food industry, 104 per cent; and footwear by 145 per cent.

Output of important industrial items increased compared with 1948;—agricultural machinery, 79 per cent; electric motors, 255 per cent; cement, 30 per cent; cotton fabrics, 10 per cent ; woollen fabrics, 20 per cent.

Compared with 1948, big successes have also been achieved in agricultural production.

There was a marked increase in yield for a number of crops:—tobacco, 70 per cent; potatoes 31 per cent; flax, 29 per cent; cotton, 6 per cent. Crop yields of the producer co-operatives were, on an average, 10 to 12 per cent higher than those of individual farms. The public sector of agriculture (producer co-operatives, state owned crop raising and livestock farms) have almost doubled their livestock. The tractor pool has also been increased to 982.

The plan for capital construction has been fulfilled by 123 per cent (45 per cent over 1948). The population also received 32 per cent more sugar in 1949 compared with 1948; meat, 30 per cent; eggs 68 per cent; fresh vegetables, 26 per cent; potatoes, 83 per cent; and 36 per cent more soap.

The number of factory and office workers' has increased by 81,000 as compared with 1948, of which industry accounted

for 36,000. Unemployment has been abolished once and for all. Labour productivity also increased by 11 per cent compared with 1948.

## **BERLIN MUST BE THE FREE CAPITAL OF A UNITED DEMOCRATIC GERMANY**

A great demonstration of working people, held in East Berlin near the frontier of the French sector, was held under the slogan; “Berlin must become the free capital of a united, democratic and peaceful Germany”. A strong contingent of Stumm, the anti-democratic police, was deployed at the frontier of the French sector, leaving open only a narrow passage to the place of the meeting. This was done with the aim of restricting access to West Berlin working people who wished to attend the meeting. Nevertheless, a large number of people from the Western sectors of the city attended the meeting.

Hans Jendretsky, leader of the Greater Berlin organisation of the Socialist Unity Party who spoke at the meeting, was received with loud applause.

## **FACTORIES NAMED AFTER STALINGRAD IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

Working people of Czechoslovakia celebrated the seventh anniversary of the historic Stalingrad victory of the Soviet Army a few days ago. To commemorate the occasion, two big heavy industry factories have been named “Stalingrad”. They are both factories with glorious revolutionary traditions—the Kolben engineering works in Prague and the iron and steel works near Ostrava.

Celebration meetings held by the workers at both factories sent congratulatory telegrams to Comrade Stalin and to the people of heroic Stalingrad, telegrams manifesting closer friendship with the Soviet Union. Following the slogan, “Stalingrad is our model in struggle and labour”, workers of the Prague factory began a month of shock-work.

## **EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCE IN PARTY WORK**

### **Organisational Strengthening of the Rumanian Workers' Party. Alexandru Moghiorosh, Secretary, Central Committee, Rumanian Workers' Party**

Our Party is now directing the struggle for building Socialism in the Rumanian People's Republic and for a stable and lasting peace under conditions of an ever-sharpening class struggle. Calculating on the support of the Anglo-American imperialists, the instigators of a new world war, the overthrown exploiting classes, still hope to restore capitalism in our country and still plan to regain their lost positions. In these conditions the organisational strengthening and increased militancy of the Party organisations are the chief means of consolidating the forces of peace and for the successful accomplishment of the tasks confronting us.

After a critical analysis of the organisational forms and methods of the Party's work, basing its conclusions on the historical experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (B), the Fifth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party, held in January this year, decided that it was necessary to improve the forms and methods of work in the various sections of the Party organisation.

From its foundation in 1921, the Rumanian Communist Party has been guided by the political and organisational principles of Lenin and Stalin. In this way it was able successfully to mobilise the working masses for struggle

against the bourgeois-landlord regime, against the aggressive anti-Soviet policy of bourgeois-landlord governments, for the accomplishment of the bourgeois-democratic revolution and for the transition to a Socialist revolution.

The formation of a single Party—the Rumanian Workers' Party—effected the political and organisational unity of the Rumanian working class. The Rumanian Workers' Party, based on the Lenin-Stalin ideological and organisational principles, and being an organised detachment and vanguard of the working class, became the leading force in our State of People's Democracy.

It bears the responsibility for building Socialism and for the administration of our country. A large Party network of 62 district and similar Party committees, hundreds of rural district Party committees and thousands of local Party committees in towns and villages make it possible to carry out the decisions of the leading bodies to supervise the fulfilment of Party tasks and the solution of problems facing the Party.

We are working to raise the ideological level of our Party members, which alone is a guarantee of the unfailing fulfilment of the Party policy. The network of Party schools steadily increases. In 1949 more than 600 Party workers went through central Party schools and over 6,000 through middle Party schools, tens of thousands attended evening courses and Party schools for rural Party workers while more than 40,000 attended classes studying the "Short History of the C.P.S.U. (B)". Tens of thousands of propagandists were trained for work in the rural districts. Many Party members formerly employed in factories are now employed in state organisations to improve their composition.

Party organisations have shown their militancy in large scale actions, organised and led by the Party, such as the general election to the Great National Assembly in 1948, the nationalisation of major mining enterprises, banks, transport,

insurance companies, full expropriation and handing over to the State of the land and the instruments of production remaining with the landlords, and the organisation of Socialist emulation for the overfulfilment of the state plan. A powerful factor which strengthened the R.W.P., both politically and organisationally, was the verification which was shown that the Party is consolidating itself by ridding itself of hostile, alien and opportunist elements.

But together with considerable successes in the organisational consolidation of the Party, in creating the possibilities for great revolutionary changes in our country, our Party had also a number serious weaknesses.

## **For Purity of Party Ranks**

A serious shortcoming was the fact that the Lenin-Stalin principle of accepting new members into the Party and of regulating the Party's social composition was not applied consistently in practice. This was revealed in the mass influx into the Party of all who expressed the desire to join. For example, at a tobacco factory in Jassy, only 6 out of 300 workers were not admitted into the Party. In the village of Rascani, (Vaslui Region) numbering 37 houses, there are 44 Party members. As a result, a large number of alien, class elements, petty bourgeois, opportunists, and careerists penetrated the Party. Despite the fact that in May 1948, 60 per cent of the leading Party workers were of proletarian origin, in the Party itself only 39,48 per cent were workers, while 60.52 per cent were non-proletarian elements. The direct consequence of this incorrect social composition of the Party was seen in the petty bourgeois, anarchist tendencies, in the mood and actions of some Party members; the fact that the alien elements which penetrated the Party ranks applied anti-

Party dictatorial methods of work; suppression of criticism and self-criticisms; violation of Party and State discipline; the distortion of the decisions of the Central Committee, violation of inner-Party democracy, nepotism and the like. All these anti-Party tendencies—the result of the presence of undesirable elements in the Party—compromised the Party in the eyes of the masses, playing into the hands of the enemy.

Lack of vigilance in some of the Party committees and Party organisations enabled certain hostile elements to penetrate and to occupy responsible posts in the Party and the State organs and to use their position for undermining the Party and the People's Democratic regime from within. After the verification, 18 per cent found to be alien or casual elements were expelled from the Party, but there still remain the disguised foes, the careerists and opportunists on whom we must keep a vigilant eye.

There was also another serious shortcoming in our work. In spite of the fact that, as established by the Central Committee Plenum, our Party has always been guided by the Lenin-Stalin teaching that organisational forms and methods of work cannot remain the same in the various stages of revolutionary struggle, nevertheless, our Party leadership made no systematic study, and did not improve the method, of organisation.

In coping with the new tasks that confronted the Party, some organisational forms proved to be too circumscribed.

Absence of an organisational bureau in the Central Committee, which would concentrate on general organisational leadership, the absence also of departments for questions of industry, transport, trade and co-operative work etc. made it impossible to exercise constant control in these fields of Party work. In some cases, the departments in the Central Committee apparatus were turned into organs issuing directives. On the other hand the organising department of the Central Committee, burdened with these problems, could not

adequately cope with the task relating to the inner life of the Party, to the regulation of the social composition of the Party, control over the carrying out of Central Committee decisions, etc.

The selection, promotion, verification and allocation of cadres were entirely in the hands of the cadre department of the Central Committee which had no direct ties with the Party organisations and could not therefore know their activities. This meant that the vital question of selecting and advancing cadres was not the business of the Party as a whole but solely that of the cadre department.

Serious shortcomings also existed in the organisational structure and in the work of the District Party committees which prevented them from fully controlling the fulfilment of their decisions. Party life in the branches, the basic link in Party work, also had serious shortcomings.

## **Important Decisions On Organisational Matters**

To overcome these shortcomings, the January Plenum of the Central Committee decided on a number of measures to strengthen organisational work in conformity with the political tasks of the Party. The Plenum resolved to set up an Organising Bureau of the Central Committee. Organisational improvements carried out in the Party should lead to more effective control over the fulfilment of Central Committee decisions in all spheres of Party work and will ensure the correct advancement and allocation of cadres.

The Plenum also devoted serious attention to the organisational strengthening of the District and especially the Rural Party committees which have the direct job of carrying

out the most important Party tasks of Socialist transformation in the villages. Having established that the work of the branches—which are the main link between the leadership and the mass of Party members and non-party people—was insufficiently studied by leading Party bodies and was not treated with sufficient importance, the Plenum criticised this matter. The Plenum also discussed the principles of branch structure, the methods of work of the branches and the allocation of Party work to each member. Improvements in the work of the local branches will play an important role, especially in strengthening Party work in the rural areas and in the struggle for the practical realisation of the alliance of the workers with the poor and middle peasants. Measures for the reconstruction of the Party organisational work, as indicated by the Plenum, will seriously help in strengthening the Party and in consolidating the unity of its ranks.

Since the verification is drawing to an end, the Plenum resolved to carry out the elections to the Party committees, beginning with the local and district rural committees. The elections will give the Party a new, vast opportunity to review the whole of its work self-critically and to have it discussed by the rank and file. This must lead to strengthening Party and State discipline, to the strengthening of inner-Party democracy, to more strict control over the carrying out of Party directives and tasks, to all-round development of criticism and self-criticism and to greater Party vigilance.

After the verification, our Party will begin to operate the decision of the Party Congress regarding the admission of probationers to the Party. The Party is faced with the task of drawing into its ranks the best industrial workers, working peasants and intellectuals who have distinguished themselves in production and in all other fields of Party activities. But in admitting probationers to Party membership we must carefully consider past mistakes and ensure the correct social

composition of the Party by means of strengthening its proletarian core. We must strictly oppose any attempt to violate the Lenin-Stalin principle of individual admission to Party membership.

It is clear that now we have resumed admission into the Party, the class enemy will redouble his efforts to get agents into our ranks. The attempt of the Anglo-American imperialists and their Titoite agents, through their spies and agents provocateurs, to disrupt the Party's unity, the power of the State organs and mass organisations, must be frustrated by raising the ideological level and by educating all Party members in the spirit of revolutionary vigilance and irreconcilability to all deviations from the Party line.

Our Party is faced with great and altogether important tasks. The guarantee of the fulfilment of these tasks rests in the political and organisational consolidation of the Party, for as Comrade Stalin said "The proletariat need the Party not only to achieve dictatorship; it needs it still more to maintain the dictatorship, to consolidate and expand it in order to achieve the complete victory of Socialism".

## **TRAINING OF CADRES. Marcel Servin, Member, Central Committee, French Communist Party**

The five years of underground struggle were a great ordeal for the cadres of the French Communist Party but also years of great replenishment.

In the war against the Nazi invaders and the Vichy traitors our Party lost thousands of its finest sons. But during this period splendid young cadres were developed from comrades who, before the war, were rank-and-file members or from among those who joined us during the days of underground activity.

After the war the Party was confronted with a serious task; to raise the ideological level of its cadres, to teach them how to struggle under the new conditions and to train real political leaders of our Party which has a decisive role to play in France.

Enormous educational work has been carried out since 1945. Apart from Communists who attended elementary Party schools, over 8,500 members graduated from the federal Party schools, and 1,305 from the central Party schools.

Today over 50 per cent of the secretariat members, 25 per cent of the Party Bureau members and 10 per cent of the Federation Party committees have been through Central Party schools.

But we cannot rest content with that. A constant raising of the ideological level of Party membership and an increasing mastery of the Marxist-Leninist conception of the world are decisive factors to secure the victory of our Party's policy.

The great class battles in France during the last two years formed a severe test for the correct estimation of our members.

Strikes and other forms of the class struggle provided also a serious test for the leading committees of all Party organisations.

We must be able to draw the lessons from this experience—even better than before—in order to remove those who vacillate—the gas-bags, those who fear the movement of the masses, and to promote those who have shown themselves to be bold leaders closely linked with the people and who believe in them.

Taking into account the experience of the Liberation struggle and of the class battles following the Liberation, we have carried out a big job to promote young Party members to responsible positions.

Average age of federal secretariat members is 33, of federation bureaux and committees, 35.

Composition of the leading federation organs (secretariats, bureaux and committees) is as follows: a little more than half of their members joined the Party before 1939, the remainder joined either during the occupation (17 per cent) or after the Liberation (30 per cent).

In promoting new forces we are guided by Comrade Stalin's advice that in the leading bodies there should be a harmonious combination of old comrades with their great experience and of younger personnel who impart their vigour and the sense of the new to our work.

It is necessary to draw attention to one shortcoming which has not yet been eliminated, namely, our being too slow in promoting cadres from among workers.

Nor can the social composition of our leading bodies be considered satisfactory. In Party federations workers constitute 44 per cent of the secretariat members, 40 per cent of the bureaux and 37 per cent of the federal committees.

In many Party sections and branches, including working class sections, the situation is even worse.

The fact that the leading committees of these organisations are composed mainly of the comrades who are certainly honest but who came from the petty-bourgeoisie, constitutes a danger to the correct realisation of the Party's policy.

There is a danger that individual leading committees have insufficient steadfastness, firmness and Communist persistence or, sometimes, the necessary contact with the working class.

Section and federation conferences preceding the Party Congress must help us to speed the work of correcting this weakness, work which has already begun.

This weakness arises from the methods of our organisational work which, in practice, lead to workers being unable widely to participate in the discussion of various questions at party meetings or to work in leading bodies in the districts.

In our branches, and even federations, leading posts are frequently given to comrades who can speak and write well instead of to Communist workers who, though they cannot speak and write so well nevertheless have more fighting capacity and closer links with the masses.

A big job still to be done is the swifter promotion of women members to leading positions and to send them to Party schools. Our Party is rich in the number of its Communist women personnel but, due to reactionary prejudices which have not yet been completely overcome, sufficient has not been done to promote them.

Immediate tasks of the French Communist Party on this question of personnel are linked, naturally, with the political situation and perspectives of the political struggle.

The training, promotion and disposition of cadres cannot be solved abstractly. They are closely linked with the application of a definite political line. The sharpening of the international struggle between the imperialist camp and the camp of peace led by the Soviet Union has affected the

situation in France.

The tremendous successes of the Soviet Union, the victorious advance of the People's Democracies along the road to Socialism, the proclamation of the People's Republic of China, the formation of the German Democratic Republic—these are new victories in the camp of peace.

They will inevitably evoke fiercer attempts by U.S. imperialism to keep France within the framework of its strategical plan and continue at any cost the struggle against democratic forces in France.

Thus, in France, the class struggle will inevitably extend and deepen.

The development and the sharpening of the class struggle in France, on the one hand and the policy of a broad unity essential to save peace, freedom and our national independence on the other—these are two main aspects which should guide us in solving questions of the promotion and allocation of Communist Party personnel.

This means that it is necessary to send to our schools and promote to leading positions in all Party organisations those comrades who do not yield to the enemy's intimidation and blackmail; those Party members who are politically staunch and who are completely faithful to the Party, to the great cause of the Soviet Union, to the cause of Lenin and Stalin and those Communists whose proletarian internationalism cannot be shaken by anything.

Our Party's policy, the correctness of which life daily confirms, would have even better results had its work not been hampered in many cases by sectarianism still existing among rank and file Communists and local functionaries—a sectarianism which arises from a lack of confidence in the strength of the working class, and which leads to isolation.

We should eliminate these weaknesses and not be afraid to replace functionaries who have lost contact with the masses.

More than ever before we need leaders who enjoy popularity and love the people; who are capable of leading the people for struggle since they themselves are full of enthusiasm and confidence in the cause of Communism; since they themselves are not bureaucrats who have confined themselves to a circle of Party members and isolated themselves from the world behind a Chinese wall.

Recent strikes and every day battles developing, in spite of repression, in the framework of the growing struggle for peace; show that the Party has such leaders. It is necessary to help their political education and boldly promote them to leading posts.

Under present conditions and with our present political perspectives, these are the types of Communist fighters we must find and promote in increasingly greater numbers, not forgetting for a moment that they are to be found, above all, in the working class.

As Comrade Maurice Thorez said at the recent Plenum of the Central Committee, our Party also faces the task of strengthening Communist vigilance.

The trial of the traitor Rajk and of his associates—a trial which was also a trial of Tito, Rankovic and other American spies—showed once more that the bourgeoisie sends its agents into the working class movement, that it even succeeds in bribing or blackmailing certain politicians who, although accidentally, have got into the ranks of the working class.

It would be incorrect to think that the French Communist Party is guaranteed against such attempts by the enemy to penetrate its ranks.

It is necessary not to evade reality nor to close one's eyes to it but, on the contrary, to expose and expel spies and provocateurs. It is necessary to enhance Communist vigilance in our ranks, to be on the alert, not to regard as accidental any individual suspicious facts, but to continue to expose and

overcome Trotskyite-Tito agents of the Doriot type.

A check-up of the Party's policy in practice; a systematic control over the execution of all tasks; the development of criticism and self-criticism; the ability boldly to rely on the mass of members in solving difficulties that may arise in leading bodies; all these will enable us to bar the road to those who will try to conduct hostile activity within the Party.

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A correct policy on this question of cadres is of great significance at present. To solve this task correctly it must become a matter for the Party as a whole, and above all, of all leading bodies.

Leaders of all Party organisations should follow the example of Maurice Thorez, General Secretary of our Party, who always treats the problem of personnel with great attention and perspicacity.

There is no doubt that by rectifying existing mistakes and being guided by the Lenin-Stalin theory which is a compass for us, and also basing ourselves on the inexhaustible resources of revolutionary energy and strength, the resources existing in the Party and in the working class of France, we will train Communists capable of securing the triumph of the cause of peace and of leading our people to victory.

## **THE PEOPLE OF CYPRUS FIGHT FOR PEACE AND NATIONAL LIBERATION — E. Papaioannou, General Secretary of the Progressive Party of Working People (AKEL), Cyprus**

Cyprus has been earmarked by Anglo-American imperialism to play an important role in its war plans against the Soviet Union and the new People's Democracies. Military aerodromes, radar stations and military camps have been built and more are in the process of construction. A large electric power station destined for military purposes is under construction.

The recent visit to Cyprus of Mr. Shinwell, British Minister for War, is closely connected with imperialist plans for turning Cyprus into the biggest War base in the Middle East. British troops from Greece are being transferred to Cyprus where "new military settlements" are being built.

Three radio stations are already functioning on the Island. One of them an American, is blaring out anti-Soviet propaganda in Russian. The other two are British, one of which is beaming propaganda to the Arab countries in Arabic.

American imperialist penetration in Cyprus is becoming more and more evident.

An American firm owns the Cyprus copper mines which employ over two thousand workers.

Special rights have been granted to the American Government by the British authorities for acquiring land in Cyprus on which, it is said, aerodromes will be constructed. All indications point to Cyprus being turned by the Anglo-American imperialists into a springboard for an attack against

the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

The imperialists dominate the island contrary to the will of the peace-loving and liberty-loving Cyprus people, and despite their strong protests made at numerous public meetings and demonstrations. The people of Cyprus are fighting against preparations for a new war; for their national freedom and for union with Greece.

Whenever British or American naval units visit Cyprus, popular demonstrations under the slogans: "Down with war", "Down with imperialism", "Long Live Union with Greece", take place on the sea front.

Cyprus is today in the grip of a serious economic crisis. The number of unemployed is over five thousand—a pretty high figure, considering that the entire population of the Island is less than half a million. Our trade balance shows a deficit of over ten million pounds in one year. The vine-growers and potato-growers are ruined because they cannot export their products: the prices offered are below production costs. Britain prefers to import vine products from Franco Spain and other countries rather than from Cyprus.

Unemployed who seek work or unemployment benefit from British administrators are attacked by the police and imprisoned. Unemployment, hunger and poverty is the lot of the people of Cyprus.

British imperialism denies our people not only the right to self-determination but also the fundamental human rights. Hundreds of our people have been sent to jail—including a Mayor, a Deputy-Mayor and two municipal councillors and several thousand pounds in fines have been imposed for peaceful assemblies or demonstrations in protest against the national, political and economic oppression of our people.

But the people of Cyprus, four-fifths of whom are Greeks, nearly one-fifth are Turks, are fighting to rid themselves of the imperialist yoke. Under the leadership of the Progressive Party

of Cyprus Working People (AKEL) a broad national liberation movement is developing for union of Cyprus with Greece.

On January 15-22, 1950, a plebiscite was held in Cyprus to decide whether the people of Cyprus wished to unite with Greece. This plebiscite showed that of 224,747 people who had the right to vote in the ballot, 215,108 voted in favour of uniting Cyprus with Greece. Since Civil Servants were deprived of the right to vote in the plebiscite it is clear that 100 per cent of the population favoured unity with Greece.

Following the result of the plebiscite, popular organisations, on January 31 led by the Progressive Party of the Working People, addressed a request to the Secretariat of the United Nations Organisation to place the question of uniting Cyprus with Greece on the agenda of the next session of the General Assembly.

There is no doubt that this request of the popular organisations in Cyprus, backed by the result of the plebiscite, will be supported by all democratic organisations fighting for peace, against the warmongers and against Anglo-American imperialists who in Cyprus have once again shown their true colours as the oppressors of the national independence of the people.

It stands to reason that the unanimous demand of the Cyprus people to unite with Greece by no means implies approval of the monarcho-fascist regime set up in Greece by the Anglo-American imperialists.

## PRESS REVIEW

### **Delivering Arms to the Fascist Tito Gang**

According to the Austrian press, trains loaded with arms and munitions have been travelling regularly from Western Germany to Yugoslavia via Salzburg (American zone, Austria) during the past few weeks.

“**Osterreichische Zeitung**” reports that each of these trains, despatched from Stuttgart to Jesenice in Yugoslavia, consists of about 60 cars loaded with military trucks, gun-carriers, artillery, anti-aircraft equipment and shells. The trucks carry labels indicating that they are the property of the U.S. armed forces. The particular brand of armaments carried show that they formerly belonged to the Hitler army and, as captured war material, were under the command of American troops.

The routing of these arms through Salzburg is causing serious alarm among the local population, says the newspaper.

Comments on these reports refer to the fact that the Western occupation zones in Germany and Austria have become bases in preparation for the carrying out of the aggressive plans of the imperialist warmongers.

“Osterreichische Zeitung” stresses that along with American help the fascist Tito clique now receives not only former Hitler military “instructors” but also the left-over equipment of the Hitler army.

### **American Arbitrariness in Saudi Arabia**

“Alefa”, a Damascus newspaper, expresses profound indignation with the slave conditions of Arab workers building

a pipe line in Saudi Arabia for the American “Trans-Arabian Pipe-line Company”.

The newspaper reports that the Arab workers employed on the pipe line live practically in the open air in isolated camps devoid of facilities for resting and remote from civilisation. The Americans treat the Arab workers inhumanly. Wages are extremely low, being scarcely sufficient to ensure even food for the worker himself, to say nothing of his family. At the same time the American personnel live in well-built modern settlements with plenty of facilities for rest and recreation, including sports grounds, swimming pools, and cabarets. But the Arabs are forbidden even to approach these.

The newspaper writes indignantly: “Why are Arabs so badly treated even in their own country? What right have the Americans to humiliate the national dignity of Arabs? Under the pretext of economic aid and in the guise of sympathy for the Arabs, the U.S. is extending its imperialism with the aim of exploiting the poverty and backwardness of the Arabs”.

## **Grave Condition of Political Prisoners In Indian Jails**

“**Netaji**”, an Indian newspaper, reports that political prisoners in Indian jails are doomed to starvation and death. For example, each of the political prisoners in the jails of Central India receive only eight annas worth of food daily, that is, much less than criminals imprisoned in the same jails.

In the **Indore** prison, political prisoners, i.e. Communists and other progressive leaders, are subjected to a fearful regime of repression. When three democrats, Lagu, Shiva Narayan and Bhagvan Bhai, were taken from the prison to an unknown destination, the remaining 22 political prisoners declared a

hunger strike in protest. Warders then beat up the political prisoners with clubs.

## **Exploitation and Oppression of Working People in Yugoslavia**

“**Unita Operaja**”, a weekly paper of the United Trade Unions of the Free Territory of Trieste, recently printed an interview with Alberta Bassi, a trade union functionary who fled from Yugoslavia to Trieste in which he describes conditions of the working people in Yugoslavia.

Bassi described how, in the industrial centre of Zenica, Tito’s police maintain a close watch on the workers. No trade union work is carried on among the workers and meetings are held only when the Titoites make slanderous attacks on the Soviet Union, attacks for which they get no support from the workers.

Payment of trade union dues is compulsory. Industrial enterprises are run without plan. Equipment is often out of order. Workers’ wages are extremely low. Medical assistance is almost non-existent (there is only one doctor for every thousand employees) and essential medical equipment is lacking despite the fact that 7.5 per cent of the workers’ earnings is deducted for social insurance. In the event of illness workers receive reduced benefit. Tito is conducting a policy of oppression and exploitation of the working class, said Bassi.

## **IN COMMEMORATION OF ERNST THAELMANN**

The sixth anniversary of the death of Ernst Thaelmann falls on August 18th. The Government of the German Democratic Republic will observe the anniversary by laying the foundation of a Thaelmann monument in the square in Berlin named after that unforgettable leader of the German working class. A competition has been announced for the best design for the monument.

Outstanding German sculptors have begun work on designs for the monument.

## **WE FIGHT FOR THE PEOPLE'S INTERESTS. Harry Pollitt, General Secretary, Communist Party of Great Britain**

The General Election this year comes at a critical time for Britain.

The Labour leaders at present in power, and the Tories in like manner, advocate policies which mean worsened real wages, cuts in living standards of the British working people, fewer houses, and hospitals, schools and social services.

Both Tories and Labour leaders have the same foreign policy—one which means hundreds of thousands of young men in the Services; an already colossal and increasing expenditure on arms; the fuming down of every peace proposal by the Soviet Union; and the turning of Britain into an American atom-bomb base. This entire policy, in the final analysis, leads to war.

Only the Communist Party opposes these policies. The Communist Party, putting forward 100 candidates, is taking part in this election fight because it is the only Party that stands for Socialism; that stands steadfast for the principles on which the Labour Movement of our country was founded; that stands foursquare with the movement for peace and liberty throughout the world. It fights for the right for jobs, for homes, for better conditions of life for the working people of Britain. The Labour leaders have done their best to silence opposition to them within the ranks of the Labour Party itself. They have expelled the most active among those who would hold Labour to the programme of peace and co-operation with the Soviet Union. The attack upon Communists everywhere is designed to stifle opposition.

The Tories must not be allowed to return to power. They would like the people of Britain to forget the past, their years of anti-working class rule between the wars, the unemployment, poverty and at last, war itself, which they brought upon Britain.

In their election speeches the Tories use fine words about abolishing controls. We know what that would mean—slashing of wages, lengthening of hours, cutting food subsidies and social services—rationing by the purse. Their economic and financial journals do not scruple to acknowledge that they want unemployment. At least a million they say—to make the workers more amenable and bring them to heel.

They want to increase the profits forced out of the people in the colonies and to put down, with the sword, every movement towards liberation from the colonial yoke and towards national freedom and independence in the colonies.

The Tories, the worst enemies of the Soviet Union, are evil warmongers.

Churchill actually wants and threatens, what he calls a “preventive war” against the Soviet Union.

On these basic things, the Right-Wing Labour leaders do not differ from the Tories. They have surrendered to the Tories all along the line. They too oppose wage increases, though they let prices and profits rise, They have reduced taxation on the rich, increased it on the workers. Not only have they refused to oppose the foreign policy suggested by Churchill, they are carrying it out in deeds. They have made our trade and our social reforms subject to American imperialism, and placed our armed forces and our foreign relations, and the question of our involvement in peace or war under U. S. imperialist command.

They talk, just as the Tories do, about the only need being increased production. Though production in a number of industries is higher than pre-war—yet the real wage of the worker has fallen. Devaluation—to which they were forced by

Washington pressure—cannot solve our problem. Exports to America will not solve our problem. Tying Britain to American policy can only land us in a slump.

Millions of people in Britain cannot make ends meet today. Yet prices continue to rise and will go higher in the coming months. That means a reduction in real wages, increased profits for the rich and, eventually, mass unemployment.

Both the Bevin's and the Churchill's say American aid is essential. But they hide the fact that for every penny of American aid, we are obliged to spend more and more money on military adventures and war preparations and that this is the biggest factor driving Britain towards national bankruptcy.

there is another way for Britain—the Socialist way. It is the way of the Soviet Union and the New Democracies—a way which has brought happiness to their peoples.

The election programme of the Communist Party demands:

1. Effective measures to tackle the crisis at the expense of the big monopoly interests by cutting profits and prices, raising wages and standards of living, extending nationalisation, and reorganising foreign trade.
2. A drastic change of foreign policy to end dependence on American imperialism and bring Britain alongside the Socialist Soviet Union and the progressive peoples of the world, to ensure peace and national independence.
3. More money for the social services, housing, health, and education.
4. Wider democracy, not only in elections, but at work, in the forces and local affairs.
5. Unity of all those in the Labour movement, Labour and Communist, who desire to conduct a real fight for those aims and for Socialism.

We demand the end of the colonial war in Malaya and the right of all the colonial people to complete political, economic independence, the immediate withdrawal of all British troops

and police from colonial territories and call upon British workers to refuse to produce or transport arms for wars against the colonial peoples.

We demand closer co-operation with the workers of other lands to prevent the rabid capitalist onslaught on the vital rights of the working people.

The worst day's work for the British working class ever done by the Right-wing Labour leaders was when they forced our trade unions out of the world alliance and brotherhood of the trade union movement—the W.F.T.U.

We demand that our foreign trade be orientated on the Socialist Soviet Union, on the New Democracies in Central and South Eastern Europe, with the People's Republic of China whose standards of living are steadily rising and do not know and will never know an economic crisis. Britain produces goods that they would buy and they have goods that Britain needs.

Above all, in our struggle for peace we must strive to ensure the carrying out of the war-time obligations. Mr. Eden himself admitted that there is not one part of the world in which British interests and Soviet interests clash. We have a twenty years' alliance with the Soviet Union. Yet never once, on any international issue since the war, have our statesmen sat down to talk over problems freely and frankly with the Soviet statesmen. Britain has gone into every conference only after prior secret conference with the Americans with British statesmen receiving their instructions in advance and having their hands tied.

The atom bomb must be abolished. The Soviet Union has offered every sort of inspection and control over the production of atomic energy and the prohibition of the atomic weapon, while the Labour Government continues to support the American plan of keeping the atomic weapon.

Such, briefly, is, the election programme of the British

Communist Party.

This is the policy that our people want and our country needs.

We know very well the obstacles under the electoral system in Britain which face the genuine Party of the working class—the Communist Party. We are conscious of the difficulties we face in comparison to the money-resources of the other Parties, the powerful press of the newspaper magnates supporting them, the radio time and number of speeches allotted to them on the air.

The election of a strong Communist group to the new Parliament will open the way for a real fight to be made against Tory and Right-Wing Labour leaders' policy, and for the formation of a Government that will be compelled to carry out a policy that accords with the present and future interests of the working people in Britain.

This is for what the Communist Party is fighting in the present elections to the British Parliament.

## **BUDGET OF THE RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC**

Comrade Vasile Luca, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and Finance Minister of the Rumanian People's Republic submitted a report to the Great National Assembly at the end of last month on the fulfilment of the budgets for 1947, 1948 and 1949 and the draft budget for 1950.

Income from the Socialist section of economy constituted more than two-thirds of the State income in 1949. As a result of the operation of the policy of tax differentiation with regard to the peasantry, 35.6 per cent of the peasants (covering 1,079,900 farms out of a total of 3,092,656) were completely freed from taxation in 1949 and 58.7 per cent (small and middle peasants) paid only 55.5 per cent of the agricultural tax. Capital investment in 1949 was six times greater than that of 1948.

Main task of the budget for 1950 is to create the necessary conditions for the fulfilment of the State Plan.

A budget was adopted (of 333.8 billion lei) in which for the first time in Rumania income exceeds expenditure (by 3.2 billion lei). The income of the State section will account for four-fifths of the total budget income.

The growth of Socialist accumulation by 22.1 per cent above 1949 is envisaged as a result of the struggle for the overfulfilment of the Plan, the reduction of production costs, greater productivity and the transition of State enterprises to self-accounting. Thirty seven point five per cent of the budget is allocated for financing the national economy, 24.8 per cent for social and cultural requirements, 14.9 per cent for defence and for the country's internal security. The sum allocated for people's education increased by 40 per cent over last year, and for health by 16 per cent. For the first time a special fund to

help large families has been instituted. To finance rest homes for the working people, 1,147.7 billion lei, i.e. 11 times more than in 1949, has been allocated. Expenditure on the State apparatus, which was reduced, is three times lower than that under the old regime.

## IN THE MUSEUM OF THE BUDAPEST INSTITUTE OF THE HISTORY OF THE WORKING CLASS MOVEMENT IN HUNGARY



In the museum of the Budapest Institute of the History of the Working Class Movement in Hungary.

Above: Visitors to the Exhibition devoted to the Hungarian Soviet Republic of 1919.

*Above: Visitors to the exhibition devoted to the Hungarian Soviet Republic of 1919.*

## **IN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC HUNGARY**

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Workers' Party and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic recently summoned a two-day conference of delegates representing the 70,000 working peasants who have joined the producer co-operatives.

Addressing the conference, Matias Deag, Chairman of the Sentes producer co-operative said that their co-operative originally consisted of fourteen peasants who received land under agrarian reform. There are 40 members in the co-operative which now has 20 cows, 20 calves, over 500 pigs and suckling pigs. Formerly the peasants harvested 3 to 4 quintals of wheat per hold of land. Now crops average 9 quintals per hold.

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One of the major aims of Hungary's Five Year Plan is to speed up industrialisation in the country. The development of heavy industry will form the basis for the development of the light industry, the mechanisation and Socialist transformation of agriculture and the modernisation of transport.

The engineering industry, which is one of the most important branches of heavy industry, will, in the first twelve months of the operation of the Five Year Plan, increase machinery production by 46 per cent as against 1949, including lathes 104 per cent, milling machines 26 per cent and gear cutters by 300 per cent. Production will also begin on a series of machines which Hungary has not formerly manufactured.

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The increasing number of libraries, especially in the factories, and the growing number of readers afford striking proof of the advance in the cultural level of the Hungarian working people.

Approximately 60 per cent of the books in the factory and trade union libraries are fiction, 20 per cent are Marxist-Leninist literature and 20 per cent scientific books or books on popular subjects.

Trade union and factory libraries now total 1,933 (before the liberation of the country there were only 250). The extension of the factory libraries is facilitated by the fact that 25 per cent of the allocations for the factories' culture fund is spent on this particular item.

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A number of new scientific institutions will be opened in the course of realising the Hungarian Academy's Five Year programme. A Central Institute of Physics is already under construction. The plan also provides for the building of a Soviet-Hungarian Scientific Institute, a scientific Research Institute of Artificial Materials, Scientific-Research Institute of the Pharmaceutical and Textile Industry, an Experimental Medical Institute, Polytechnic and Economic Institute, History, Law, Language and Mathematics Institutes. Training of scientific personnel will be organised similar to that carried out in the Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R. The new institutes will be housed in fine buildings with laboratories equipped with the most modern appliances.

## **PLENUM, CENTRAL COMMITTEE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY**

Marshal Choibalsan, at the recent plenum of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, reported on the progress of animal husbandry in the Mongolian People's Republic.

Summing up the results for 1949, he said that the number of livestock had increased this year by 1,345,822, including 1,316,000 on the arat (working peasant) farms. The State sector of livestock farming fulfilled the annual plan for all kinds of livestock by 112 per cent and the peasant producer societies by 140 per cent. There are now 121 peasant producer societies and their number is growing swiftly.

Marshal Choibalsan emphasized that the producer societies have a great future in the reorganisation of the Republic's small, dispersed livestock farms. Continuing, he said it was necessary to strengthen organisationally and economically the producer societies and make them model enterprises. The Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Government are preparing, and will shortly adopt, concrete measures for strengthening the producer societies organisationally and economically.

## **LENIN, STALIN—BANNER OF XX. CENTURY. Eugene Dennis, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA**

The 70th birthday of J. V. Stalin—the great continuer of V. I. Lenin’s cause coincides with the hall-way mark in the 20th Century. Most historians already acknowledge that these two world giants, the teachers and leaders of the international working class, of Communism, have decisively shaped the course of the whole century and social progress.

The opening of the year 1950 is therefore a fitting time to draw up—even if only in the briefest manner—the balance sheet between two paths, two social systems, two world outlooks: the capitalist, on the one hand, and, on the other, the path, social system and world outlook symbolized by the names Lenin and Stalin.

### **Imperialist Camp Prepares for War**

At the turn of the century, U.S, capitalism, and with it world capitalism, attained the summit of its development. Having reached the peak of its ascendant stage, capitalism in its final monopoly stage—imperialism—started on the path of decline and decay.

The brutality, rapaciousness, parasitism and fatal sickness of monopoly capitalism in the period following World War I manifested themselves, above all, in barbarous fascism which in 1933 seized power in Germany. Thus was underscored, once again, the analysis of Lenin that politically, imperialism is, in

general, a striving towards violence and reaction.

The imperialist “Munich” policy of appeasing the fascist aggressors operating under the guise of the “Anti-Comintern Pact”, was inevitably followed by the unprecedented devastation and slaughter of World War II.

In the post war period, Wall-Street—heading the camp of imperialism—unable to live without oppression and conquest,—seeks to imitate the Hitlerites and to dominate the world. For the last five years, under the smokescreen of “containing Communism”, it has intervened and warred against the people of Greece, China, Indonesia and Palestine. It is restoring, under U.S. control, the cartels and war potential in Western Germany and Japan. It has undermined the national independence and well-being of France, Italy and other Marshallised countries and has strengthened its predatory grip on Latin America, Africa and the Near East.

As 1950 opens, a new economic crisis is maturing in the capitalist world generally, and particularly in the United States—the stronghold of world imperialism. While retarded for a time by huge expenditure for armaments, foreseen by the Marshall Plan and the North Atlantic Pact, this new crisis draws nearer and threatens to be more devastating than any of its predecessors. Its development is accompanied by the colossal, extensive and adventurist preparations of Wall Street for a third world war, and thus, too, by the growth of pro-fascist reaction in our country and its satellite states.

Capitalism, especially in the period of its ascent, enabled mankind considerably to raise productive forces and to make notable advances in the fields of science, industrial organisation, and culture. But, as illustrated by the atom bomb, in the period of decay and decline the capitalist system is capable only of utilising these achievements for purposes of reaction, destruction, and aggressive wars.

## **Camp of Democracy and Socialism Growing and Gaining Strength**

On the other side of the ledger, history records the entries made by the camp of peace, national liberation and Socialism—headed by the U.S.S.R.

Here the great event of the turn of the 20th Century was the formation of the Bolshevik Party—the Party of Lenin and Stalin. Sprung from the historic split with Menshevism, and the opportunist and revisionist social democracy, which, even in those days, subordinated the interests of the working class to those of the bourgeoisie—this Party is a Party of a new type. The Bolshevik Party is an enduring instrument for the carrying out of the immortal ideas of Lenin and Stalin.

The Bolshevik Party organised and led the October Socialist Revolution which made Socialism a glorious reality. This model party set an example for and inspired the development of powerful Marxist-Leninist parties of the working class in other countries.

The Great October Socialist Revolution put an end to capitalist and national oppression in one-sixth of the world. It replaced the tyranny of czardom and Russian capitalism and landlordism with proletarian democracy, establishing through the dictatorship of the proletariat the rule of the many over the few, of the exploited over the exploiters.

After Lenin's death, and under Stalin's brilliant leadership, the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet State completed the victory of Socialism. Smashing all enemies of the people and having defeated the plots of the predecessors of the Titoites—the Trotskyites, Bukharinites, and other imperialist agents—the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet Government, relying on the mass of the people, built up a 'Socialist heavy industry and collective agriculture. They raised the standard of living and

culture of the people to new heights. They established the equality and friendship of the many nations and peoples within the Soviet family, and multi-national State on the basis of the Lenin-Stalin teachings on the national question. They consolidated the new working class democracy—the highest democracy in the annals of mankind which found expression in the Stalin Constitution—and carried forward the enormous advances of the Soviet people.

In the most severe test—during World War Two—the world's first Socialist State, guided by Stalin's unequalled military strategy and policy of supporting and liberating the oppressed peoples, played the decisive role in the people's resistance movements which defeated the Axis powers.

Since the end of the Second World War, as a result of the liberating role of the Soviet Union and its glorious Red Army, the oppressed masses of a series of countries in Central and South Eastern Europe have taken the path of peace, democracy and Socialism. The creation of the States of People's Democracy, fulfilling the functions of dictatorship of the proletariat, has opened up in those countries the path of transition to Socialism.

The liberation of the 500,000,000 Chinese people from centuries of feudal and imperialist oppression; and the establishment, under the leadership of the great Chinese Communist Party of the new People's Republic of China, became possible only as a result of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the victory of Socialism in the U.S.S. R.

In contrast to the imperialist countries where reaction and war prevail, aggression and war incitement, national enslavement, social regression and obscurantism are alien to the democratic camp. In contrast to monopoly capital's economy of misery for the many amidst plenty for the few, in the Soviet Union there is no ground for economic crisis, no entry of millions of unemployed, no threat or possibility of

impending depression or economic decline. The peoples in the Socialist camp can see that already, in the first half of the 20th Century, Socialism has proved capable of improving upon, and surpassing the scientific, industrial, and cultural achievements of capitalism in its hey-day. And they can see that Stalin symbolises man's potential power, the power of the working class to lead the nation and to master nature, and to plan and achieve limitless new benefits for his fellowmen, for the cause of peace and progress.

Adding up the entries on this side of the ledger, we behold the historic fact that already 800,000,000 of the world's people now live in States led by Marxist Parties, by Parties devoted to the principles of Lenin and Stalin—which rule on behalf of the working class and in the interests of the vast majority. This vast camp of peace, democracy and Socialism—headed by the U.S.S.R. and its great leader, Stalin, extends also to hundreds of millions of people in the capitalist and colonial countries whose struggle for peace, social progress, and national liberation is led by their own vanguard Communist Parties.

This is how things stand between the two paths, the two social systems, the two world outlooks, at the end of the first half of our century.

What are the prospects for the next fifty years?

## **Struggle for Peace—The Main Task**

One view of the future was put forward by President Truman. By-passing the urgent needs of the people in 1950, he holds forth the promise of an income of 12,000 dollars for the average family at the end of the century-fifty years hence.

We have no desire to speculate about the income of an average American family fifty years from now. But we see and we know how the Truman Party and the Republican Party are

seeking to strengthen monopoly capitalism, keeping up the “cold war”, and unleashing imperialist aggression.

We Communists take a different view of the future. Millions of working people know that in the near future the Soviet Union will complete the transition from Socialism to Communism, already begun; and that, whatever the difficulties may be, Socialism will be built in the People’s Democracies, and that the building of Socialism will also be started in a number of other countries liberated from the imperialist yoke.

As for our own country, we confidently foresee that the American people will achieve great social and democratic advances in struggle against, and at the expense of, the monopolists in the course of the new half century now opening up. Rejecting any and all “exceptionalist” notions of American capitalism “in permanence”, we are confident that the coming great struggles of the American workers will deepen their class consciousness, and the second half of the twentieth century will see them marching along the path of Socialism.

Where our country stands in future, and the relative ease or pain with which the American working class and people advance toward their inevitable socialist goal—depends, to a great extent, on how effectively labour and all progressives, Communists and non-Communists, work and fight for peace now. Today peace—and the struggle for peace—favours and promotes social progress. The more lasting the peace, the better for the American people and the worse for the trusts, for their Wall Street enemies.

Universal peace serves the interests of all peoples. But for our people peace will be decisive in determining how hard or how easy, how long or how short, will be the road of social progress. Unjust, imperialist war is costly and exacts its toll of all peoples, but another world war—a Wall Street—instigated war—would be worse for the American people than for any other.

It would be disastrous and catastrophic for our people, no less than Hitler's war was for the German people.

Great opportunities for achieving lasting peace exist now and will expand in the future. They exist because of the great and growing might of the Soviet Union, liberated China, the People's Democracies and the new German Democratic Republic. They exist, too, because of the organized and conscious efforts of hundreds of millions of people in the West, led by their Communist Parties, to impose peace on the warmongers. They exist because the U.S.S.R., under Stalin's leadership, pursues a resolute peace policy and strives to realize the realistic possibilities, the Leninist-Stalinist concept of the possibility of the peaceful co-existence of socialist and capitalist States. They exist because, as Stalin emphasizes, the peoples are war-weary and yearn for peace. They exist because the mutual interests of the American and Soviet peoples necessitate and favour co-operation and friendship, the realization of the proposal of Stalin for an American-Soviet Pact of Peace.

The mid-century year challenges all thoughtful and forward-looking Americans, above all, the workers and all anti-imperialists, to seize upon, shape, and utilize fully these new opportunities for achieving lasting peace.

## **Great Responsibility Rests With U.S. Working Class**

This challenge places a special historic responsibility on the American working class, and above all on its vanguard Communist Party.

The Bolshevik Party of Lenin and Stalin has clearly demonstrated in the fifty years since the ideological and

organizational crystallization of Bolshevism what a working class, developing its mind and will, and guided by the beacon light of Marxist science, can accomplish. It has proved that through the instrument of such a Party, millions of men and women can become “masters of their destiny, the conscious architects of a better world for all working people—the world of Socialism.

We American Communists look on the future not as a chapter to be read, but as one to be written. Our Party is determined to do all in its power to help assure that the hand of those who would write on it the disaster of a third world war—the monopolists and their Titoite, social democratic and reformist agents—shall be stayed by the united action of millions of our fellow-Americans, acting in unison with countless legions of partisans of peace in all countries.

Inspired by the wisdom and the indestructible achievements of the Party of Lenin and Stalin, we guard the unity of our Party and the purity of its principles, the unity of our Marxist-Leninist theory and practice, strengthening the Party and its ties with the masses, as the most precious possession of the American working class.

Drawing upon the best in America’s democratic and revolutionary traditions and the rich and glorious experiences of the international labour and Communist movements, we will bend every effort to promote united labour action and the broadest front of peace to advance the welfare and security of the American people, Negro and white. We will go forward relying upon the militancy and creative initiative of the working class of the U.S. and its allies: the Negro people, the progressive intellectuals and working farmers. Undaunted by persecutions and momentary setbacks, we will build an ever more effective, steeled and influential Communist Party to guide America by the compass of Marxism-Leninism forward to new struggles and new victories in the people’s fight to

prevent fascism and world war III, and to ensure peace, democracy, and Socialism for our people and our nation.

## **ARROGANT METHODS OF AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE IN AUSTRIA**

U.S. Intelligence in Austria is trying to use Austrian citizens to collect secret information about the Soviet Union.

In the American occupation zone, Austrian prisoners of war returned from the U.S.S.R. are subjected to rigorous questioning. In Vienna, U.S. intelligence agents call on men returned from the U.S.S.R. and demand secret information from them.

According to "Oesterreichische Zeitung", a certain Edinger (an Austrian citizen) regularly visits the homes of returned prisoners of war and questions them as to where they worked in the U.S.S.R.; what the factories produced, their capacity, military significance etc.

He has at his disposal a list of returned war prisoners from the U.S.S.R. who are residing in the Soviet sector of Vienna.

The "Oesterreichische Zeitung" reproduced this list together with a facsimile of Edinger's service document and queried how the list of former war prisoners, with full particulars about each, came into the hands of the American intelligence service. It is known that only the Austrian Ministry of the Interior possesses such lists. Involuntarily, the conclusion drawn is that in this, as in many other cases, American Intelligence maintains close contact with Austrian officialdom.

## BOOK REVIEW

### Expose of “Traitors International”

A new, revised edition of Renaud de Jouvenel’s book **“Traitors’ International”** was issued in Paris in the middle of 1949. This work, replete with factual and documentary data, is a merciless indictment of the traitors who have been exposed in the Countries of people’s democracy. “These traitors”, points out Andre Wurmser in a preface, “pin their hopes only on the conflagration of another world war. They are always tied up with one or another foreign diplomat, and always respond to a call from abroad”.

Renaud de Jouvenel reveals the intrigues and crimes of the traitors and their masters in connection with the preparation of aggression arising from the Marshall Plan and the Atlantic Pact. The author gives a detailed picture of the crimes committed on the orders of the Anglo-American imperialists and paid for by them. These crimes were exposed in Albania (the Tirana trial in June 1946, at Kortcha in March 1947 and the trial in September 1947); in Bulgaria—confessions by Petkov and the Right-Wing Socialist Lultchev, confession to spying of a group of Protestant clergy; in Hungary—the Mindszenty trial; in Czechoslovakia—the unsuccessful coup in February 1948; in Rumania—the Maniu trial, the trial of the saboteur Max Auschnitt and his accomplices, and finally in Poland—Mikolajczyk’s treachery, the trial of the illegal organisations and the misadventures of the British Ambassador, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, compromised by his association with the conspirators.

Renaud de Jouvenel shows that the feature common to all these plots was the part played not only by “usual”, “regular”

Intelligence of the so-called Western powers, but also by Anglo-American diplomacy from top to bottom, from the military and cultural attaches to envoys and ambassadors. Renaud de Jouvenel quotes the secret instructions which served as directives for the American attache and the journalist-spies; unconditional support of every anti-Soviet policy; intensified intelligence work in the U.S.S.R. and other countries of the "Socialist bloc"; organising "inspired" action, i.e., transmitting instructions to Maniu, Petkov, Mindszenty and their ilk.

Renaud de Jouvenel's book, written before the trial of the Rajk clique in Hungary and the Kostov gang in Bulgaria, acquaints the reader with the mechanism of treason and spying. The running of this mechanism was exposed and confirmed with fresh force at these trials. The book is a heavy blow against the undermining activity of Tito—Wall Street's principal agent in Central and South East Europe.

The book confirms the correctness of the appraisal of Comisco (Committee of International Socialist Conferences) given somewhat later in the Resolution of the Communist Information Bureau about "Working Class Unity and The Tasks of the Communist and Workers' Parties". This resolution described Comisco as "a rallying point for the most rabid disrupters and disorganisers of the working class movement" as well as "all espionage centre in the service of the British and U.S. Intelligence Services". Pointing to the presence in Comisco of the traitors—the Bulgarian (Popov), Hungarian (Peyer), Rumanian (Sissu), Polish (Zaremba); and Czechoslovak (Vilim)—the author exposes this "pseudo-Socialist card which the State Department is holding in reserve".

Renaud de Jouvenel exposes the role of the so-called "Green International", established in Washington in July 1947. The author discloses the real aims of this pseudo-peasant body, founded by the former leader of the Smallholders' Party in

Hungary, Ferenc Nagy; Dimitrov-Guemeto, former leader of the Bulgarian Peasants' Party; Alexandre Gretzeanu, Rumanian; the Pole, V. Sokolowski and other emigres. The author discloses the criminal nature of the activities of this clique carried out on directives of "high ranking Anglo-American officials, including the American General Solborgh and Dunderdale of the British Foreign Office".

Simultaneously, the author shows that all these intrigues were doomed to failure from the outset. After the agrarian reform in the countries of people's democracy, the great bulk of peasants turned their backs on the traitors, condemned and execrated them.

On the basis of the materials in the Mindszenty trial, the author clearly shows that the plotters had "over-estimated the strength of the foreign countries and underestimated the might and determination of the leading organs of the People's Democracies relying on the firm support of the working masses."

Recalling the tragic example of Greece, where the plotters, aided by the Anglo-American interventionists and their Yugoslav lackeys, temporarily "attained success", Renaud de Jouvenel proceeds to an analysis of the actions of the men leading France to its doom. He writes: "The immediate goal which the Nagy's, Mikolajczyk's, Maniu's and others strove to reach in their countries, has already been attained in France: the Government is subordinated to the American imperialists".

The author clearly shows the immediate perspective. A note of bright optimism pervades the book. Renaud de Jouvenel recalls the inevitable fate, foreseen by history, of all enemies of the people, and the invincible might of the forces of peace—the forces of life. In the preface Andre Wurmser also emphasizes this strength. "There is not a force in the world", he writes, "which could prevent the patriots' international from destroying the traitors' international".

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It is easy to imagine the rage of the Anglo-American imperialists arising from the exposure contained in this book. Acting on their instructions, the Rumanian emigres Dianu and Kostel. Conslantinescu, the Bulgarian emigre, Dimitrov-Guemeto, the Polish emigre Kowalewski and the Albanian emigre Abaz Kupa. had the audacity to take the matter to the Paris court, accusing the author of the book, the author of the preface and the publisher, of slander.

The trial is scheduled for April 24. The aims of these enemies of the people in meditating this machination under the wing of the French Government, are perfectly clear. By slandering Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Rumania they want to screen the ever greater contrast between the fatal consequences of Marshallisation in the countries subject to the control of the U.S. and the brilliant successes in economic and cultural life achieved by the People's Democracies. Simultaneously, they want the trial to become a rostrum for spreading lies and hatred, to serve as a signal for intensifying propaganda for the war which the imperialists are preparing. In this attempt to weaken the camp of peace, the Washington masters are trying to unite all the plotters around Tito. It is known on good authority that the lying capitalist press and the reactionary French radio have already received instructions to raise as big a hullabaloo as possible around the "testimonies" of the American Intelligence agents.

The initiators of the case against Renaud de Jouvenel and his friends and the provocations against the countries of people's democracy, including the vile anti-Polish violence of the Paris Government, are one and the same persons.

The aims of the enemy become perfectly clear by taking a glance at the witnesses called to give evidence at the trial. They

are war criminals whose extradition is demanded by justice in these countries, “displaced persons” who fled their countries in the van of the Hitlerite invaders, such long exposed Anglo-American agents as Anders, Radeseu, Bor Komorowsky and Ferene Nagy.

But this medley of traitors cannot stifle the voice of truth. The real prosecutors at the trial will be the author of the book and his friends. The traitors and their defenders will be exposed. The vile company in which these people mingle will be illuminated by a clear light; due credit will again be given to the magnificent creative labour in the People’s Democracies, to their glorious struggle for the welfare of the working masses, for national independence, for peace, to the struggle waged with the aid of the mighty Soviet Union.

The failure of the Marshall Plan in France is, becoming ever more evident. Marshallisation is arousing such dissatisfaction among the masses that even the Right-Wing Socialist Ministers, the godfathers of the Marshall Plan, by scuttling from the Government, are vainly trying to wash their hands of this policy. At the same time the splendid victories of the Soviet Union in the sphere of production and the successes attained by the People’s Democracies in laying the foundations of Socialism impress, as never before, French public opinion. The subversive activities of the roaming crusaders of infamy, who would like to defame the countries of people’s democracy, are obviously doomed to abject failure.

At a time when the working people of France are ever more determined to prevent (he transportation of American military equipment, when day by day the mass struggle grows against the war in Viet Nam, when the people are protesting against the military expenditure which in January alone comprised 47.5 billion francs, this latest frame up by the lackeys of the American instigators of war cannot but collapse. The forces of peace will triumph here also, before the court of

broad public opinion in France.

**Georges COGNIOT**

## IN BRIEF

\* **American reactionaries** have banned all Paul Robeson's gramophone records in American schools.

\* **Seventy five more American tanks** with 75m.m. guns were delivered to Formosa, contrary to Truman's declaration of "non-intervention" in the affairs of China. Another 200 tanks are expected in the course of the month.

\* **Due to poor working conditions** and low wages 17,000 colliers left their jobs in the British coal mining industry during the last ten months of 1949.

\* **A sum of 750,000,000 pounds was spent by the British imperialists** since the end of the war on the maintenance of reactionary puppet governments waging war against colonial peoples in South and South East Asia.

\* **Trade Union, Student and other Democratic Organizations in India** protested to Nehru, demanding the release of 108 Hyderabad peasants sentenced to death by an Indian military court.

\* **Ten American Trade Unions have been "sued"** by the Right-wing leaders of C.I.O. (affiliated to C.I.O.) for their refusal to support the Marshall Plan and the Atlantic Pact.

\* **There are more than a million blind in Britain's African colonies.** Calculations show that more than eighty per cent of the afflictions could have been prevented by prophylactic measures and medical treatment.

## **IN THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. (Review of Chinese Press and News Agencies)**

### **First Conference of Peking Trade Union Representatives**

The recently held first conference of Peking trade union representatives was attended by 429 delegates, including, workers, technical personnel, factory managers and others.

Addressing the conference, Chu-Teh, Deputy Chairman of the Central People's Government, said:

“Peking trade unions have good results to their credit in rallying the working masses. Of the 400,000 Peking workers, over 180,000 have united in various workers' organisations. Workers have become masters of the situation.

“Last year, Peking industry was restored and in many industries output was increased in many branches. In the current year everything must be done to further develop industry, to improve quality of production, lower production costs and to economize raw materials. Workers employed in private enterprises must work conscientiously, together with the workers in State enterprises”.

## **Growing Interest in Political Matters Among Peasants**

In connection with the agrarian reform carried out in the vicinity of Peking, interest in political matters is growing among the peasants. During the past two months, 473 political circles with a total attendance of 20,123, were started in the Peking area. Subjects include history, Chinese language, arithmetic, and elementary political economy.

## **Friendship Society in Mukden**

The newspaper "Tungpeijipao" reports big successes in the work of the China-Soviet Friendship Society in Mukden. By the beginning of the year, 47 branches and 250 sub-branches of the Society, with a total membership of 143,000, had been organised at industrial enterprises and in offices. Sixty thousand new members joined the Society during the celebrations for Comrade Stalin's 70th birthday.

Twenty evening schools attended by over 2,300 students, have been formed under the auspices of the Society for study of the Russian language. Sunday lectures devoted to the U.S.S.R. are also held, and, twice monthly, the Society issues a special supplement to the newspaper "Mukdenjipao" featuring life in the Soviet Union.

## **Production Successes of Workers in North-East China**

Medals have been awarded to seventy five leading workers, and prize-banners to seven industrial enterprises in North-East China. Among the enterprises which qualified for banners were the foundry department of the Bensi engineering works, the technical oil plant of the Mukden chemical works, and the Shisiang paper mills.

Among the workers awarded first-degree medals is Li Jung-lin, employed in an electric battery plant. Due to his rationalisation suggestions, the plant will effect, during 1950, an economy of two billion North-East yuans. A first-degree medal was also awarded to the foreman of the foundry in the Bensi engineering works whose rationalisation suggestions enabled the foundry to economise a considerable amount of coke.

## **Plan to Increase Cereal Crops and Live-Stock in Inner Mongolia**

Inner Mongolia, in accordance with the plan drawn up recently by the People's Government of the Inner Mongolia autonomous region, will, during the current year, harvest 13 per cent more cereals than last year and will increase the number of live-stock by 6 per cent. Last year cereal crops yielded a harvest of over a million tons.

Main measures to secure high crop yields include: organisation of labour, better agricultural implements, melioration and action against floods.

In order to secure an increase in live-stock, the veterinary

service will be improved. Stations for breeding pedigree stock and State cattle-breeding farms will be organised. The People's Government has also decided to allocate considerable means to enable the people to increase production.

## **The Nanfang University Opened in Canton**

The Nanfang University was opened in Canton on January 31. The University will train political and administrative personnel for South China. Four thousand teachers, students and guests were present at the opening.

## **DEALINGS OF THE HIGHER CATHOLIC CLERGY IN POLAND (Letter from Poland)**

For a long time numerous complaints were received by the People's Administration in Poland regarding the activities of "Caritas", the Catholic charity society, which claimed to distribute immense sums to the sick, to orphans, to the aged and all others in need of material assistance. But it is evident from complaints received that "Caritas" did not use its material and financial resources to help the needy.

On the instructions of the Polish authorities, the State Control Commission verified the accounts of the Wroclaw branch of "Caritas" and the inspection revealed a very ugly picture. The Wroclaw branch of "Caritas" was headed by men appointed by the local administrator of the Roman Catholic Church, a priest Milik. (The Pope has so far refused to recognise the Wroclaw provincial administration as part of the Polish State and will not therefore appoint a bishop but maintains a temporary administrator instead). The Wroclaw branch of "Caritas" included men with a criminal past who, during the Hitlerite occupation, were both open and secret gestapo agents.

These gentlemen criminally gave away "Caritas" public funds, squandering and appropriating these funds. They refused aid to the needy, aged and poor, and gave money and goods to their own relatives and friends—the rich and the speculators, and supported in every possible way the counter-revolutionary bands. A large proportion of the goods went to the monastery brotherhoods and to the Holy Father's administrator, Milik.

Fearing that the same was happening, in other branches of "Caritas", the authorities dismissed the chief administrative

body of this society, appointing in its place a new provisional board composed of clergy and laymen known to be honest Catholic officials.

No sooner did the news of this change become known than numerous unanimous expressions of complete approval of the Government's action in relation to the old leadership of "Caritas" began to stream in from all parts of Poland.

A few days ago, in Warsaw, a conference of "Caritas" officials was convened by the new board. The conference, which was attended by nearly 1,500 people, including 1,200 priests, expressed its complete approval of the Government's action, and proved to be a powerful expression of the opinion of the lower clergy in solving the problem of relations between the State and the Roman Catholic Church in the spirit of the Government's declaration and also against that reactionary section of the Episcopate irreconcilably hostile towards the People's Democratic Government.

Speaking at this conference, the priests urged loyalty to the State; urged a patriotic attitude towards the affairs of the country and spoke against attempts to use the Church for alien purposes directed against Poland and hostile to the people of Poland. It is now obvious that the point of view of the conference is shared by the majority of the Roman Catholic lower clergy in Poland and that the reactionary part of the hierarchy is isolated not only from the mass of Catholic believers, but also from the clergy.

Newspapers describe in great detail the malpractices of the heads of "Caritas".

New facts have come to light about large and small thefts, embezzlements, the sale of valuable property at absurdly low prices to business men, allocations of money, goods and medicine to the well-to-do while completely ignoring the needs of the poor, the orphans and the sick. At Gniezno, for instance, the highest officials of the church received such "trifles" as

3,570 kilogrammes of dried fruit, dozens of cans of orange juice and tinned fruit. For a number of years officials of the “Caritas” branch in Cracow concealed kilogrammes of streptomycin, which, from time to time, they sold on the black market for millions of zloty.

Complete moral putrefaction—such is the picture of the activities of “Caritas” under its former reactionary officials. The universal recognition of this fact by the people widens the gap between them and the anti-people’s clique of bishops who try to use religion as a base for struggle against the People’s Democratic Poland.

**Z. WRUBLEWSKI**

## ANOTHER ZILLIACUS LIE

A booklet by D. Kartun of the “Daily Worker” entitled “Tito’s Plot Against Europe” exposing the Tito clique as Anglo-American spies and assassins, appeared recently in London. Mr. Zilliacus, a man who serves the same masters as Tito, i.e. the present day warmongers, hastened to “refute” Kartun’s exposures.

We shall not burden the reader with these “refutations” which are every bit as crude as those of Tito and Co. We will only mention that these “refutations” show

Zilliacus as an outright liar—alleging that “from the beginning of the war until the end, Yugoslavia tied down 40 enemy divisions”.

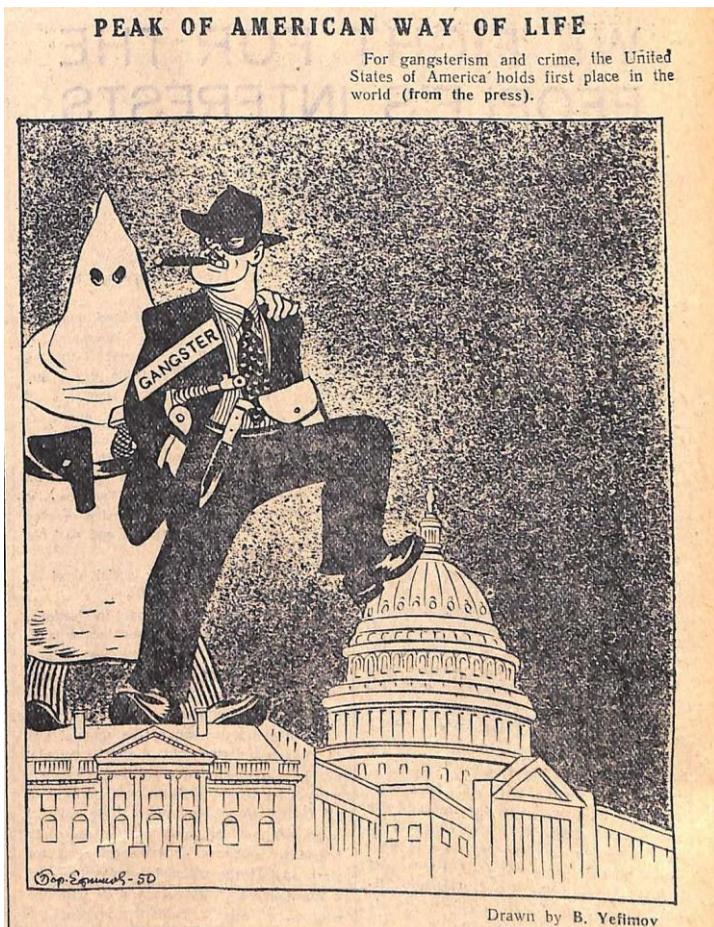
Even the Titoites never alleged anything so ridiculous. Their fantasies never went beyond the claim that they pinned down 20 German divisions.

Truly, Mr. Zilliacus, regular advocate of the agents of Anglo-American imperialism—the Yugoslav fascists—overreached himself with a vengeance.

# PEAK OF AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE.

## Drawing by B. Yemifov

For gangsterism and crime, the United States of America holds first place in the world (from the press)



# POLITICAL NOTES

## 1. Why French Socialists Left the Government

Under the pressure of the masses combating the French Government's policy of poverty and war, the Socialist Ministers resigned from the Government on February, 4th.

An article by Leon Blum published the following day in "Le Populaire" reveals the demagogic character of this gesture of the Right-Wing Socialist leaders and their determination to support as before the policy of the enslavement of France by American imperialism.

The declaration of the outgoing Socialist Ministers shows that they remain faithful to the policy of the Marshall Plan, to the Atlantic Pact, to the policy of hostility towards the Soviet Union and to the policy of anti-peoples repressions.

No doubt the Marshallised Socialist leaders will now strive to make capital out of their resignation in order to restore their influence among the working class at a time when the practical struggle for peace and the mass movement against the war in Viet Nam and against unloading and transporting U.S. military equipment is being intensified. They hope in this way to play even better their role of splitting the unity of the working class. But the working people of France will not forget the active policy carried out by the Socialists in all French Governments subordinated to Washington. **The French people will not remain content with a change in the Government. They demand a change in policy, which can be secured only by a Government of democratic Unity.**

The people's movement which led to the resignation of the Socialist Ministers will, as before, exert its influence on the

Government. Proof of this is that three days after the Socialist Ministers had quit the Government, Socialist Deputies abstained from voting in the National Assembly for the new cabinet with the result that Bidault received only 230 votes.

The resignation of the Socialist Ministers is evidence both of the crisis in French ruling circles and of the especially serious crisis in the Socialist Party.

There is a simultaneous decline both in membership and influence of the Socialist Party. Its members and voters are turning away from the treacherous leadership of the Party and its press.

For instance, elections at Lens and Houdain (Pas-de-Calais) in December 1949, and at Luzarches (Seine-et-Oise) on February 5th showed a drop in the Socialist vote and an increased Communist vote. In the second ballot, despite the official agreement of all anti-Communist forces from the Socialists to the Gaullists, the results showed that many who voted for the Socialists in the first ballot later cast their votes for the Communist candidate.

Right-Wing Socialists hope that the resignation of Socialist Ministers will enable them to make better use of the Party in future as the main bulwark of the policy of war, poverty and reaction; a policy dictated by American imperialism.

But there is every reason for saying that their calculations will fail. Working class supporters of the Socialist Party are becoming ever more conscious of the significance of unity for the working class. They are more and more actively participating in the fight for peace, bread and democratic freedom.

The new Bidault combination is a government of reaction which will further encourage the fascist Gaullists. But the police of Queuille, the new Minister of the Interior, will not obtain that which Jules Mach and his "Republican Security

Detachments” with their tanks and police dogs were unable to achieve. Government threats to the working people will not weaken their fight. They will but strengthen the movement for united actions. The resignation of the Socialist Ministers shows that the French Government has difficulty in justifying its Marshallisation policy before the masses. Under the leadership of the Communists, the working class—Republicans, patriots and fighters for peace and freedom, all working class—Socialists will unite to achieve the formation of a Government of Democratic Unity which will pursue a policy of progress, freedom, national independence and peace.

## 2. Slanders Caught Red-Handed

The people of Italy with ever greater boldness and determination are taking the path of unity and struggle advanced by the Communist Party. The political consciousness of the working people is going through a process of rapid development. Aware of the danger of this process to the existing regime, Italian reaction resorts to every possible means, matter how foul, to hamper its development, to weaken the influence of the Communist Party and to sow distrust of it among the broad mass of the people.

In particular, slander is, employed on a massive scale. Vile and unbridled slander; slander uttered on the principle: “The greater the lie the greater the chance that some of it will stick”. Carried away by the anti-Communist campaign, the newspaper jackals of various reactionary hues more and more frequently snarl at the Communist Party.

The Sardinia rag “**Corriere dell’ Isola**” featured a series of articles containing foul insinuations against Comrade Togliatti, leader of the Communist Party and of the Italian people. These paltry newspaper crooks calculated something

like this: If such artists in the realm of slander as de Gasperi, Scelba, Saragat, Romita and even the Holy Father himself, can slander the Communist Party and its leaders, why can't we? So, down they sat and penned the allegation that Togliatti had issued written instructions to Polano, one of the leaders of the Sassari Federation of the Communist Party to prepare the assassination of de Gasperi.

, Togliatti and Polano took the matter to court demanding that the slanderers be brought to book.

Small fry scoundrels are always cowards. The hacks of the "Corriere dell' Isola" also took fright. They tendered an apology to Togliatti and requested him to withdraw the charge, and undertook to publish a withdrawal of this idiotic invention in their own columns.

However, it was decided to give these slanderers a good lesson.

Court proceedings have revealed to what baseness enemies of the people stoop in their hatred of the Communist Party. Aided by the Sardinian Capuchins, the scoundrels of "Corriere dell' Isola" dug up a certain Laurentani—a former Communist, expelled from the Party for his anti-religious outbursts—and offered him a bribe of 100,000 lire if he would give slanderous evidence against Togliatti. Laurentani received an advance of 10,000 lire.

But at this point things went awry.

Laurentani, unwilling to be a party to this dirty deal, turned over the money to the Communist Federation of Sassari with an explanation of now he received it.

Driven to the wall by documents and by the testimony given by their own witnesses, the scoundrels confessed their guilt.

**Jan MAREK**

## EDITORIAL BOARD



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