

Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY—THE HIGHEST TYPE OF DEMOCRACY

The Great October Revolution, having liberated the peoples of Russia and having abolished exploitation for ever, ushered in an epoch of Socialist democratism.

In bourgeois society where there are rich and poor, exploiters and exploited, there can be no real democracy. Bourgeois democracy the mendacious, false and restricted democracy supports capital by all means, securing its domination and omnipotence. Were it not for the struggle of the working class, bourgeois democracy would have made all the people slaves of capital, devoid of all rights. The Great October Revolution, for the purpose of liberating the working people, shattered the bourgeois state machine and replaced it with the new Soviet Socialist State. Since then, under conditions of the general crisis of capitalism, the historical restrictions of bourgeois democracy and its organic ills have manifested themselves ever more sharply.

Revolutionary Marxists always declared that the myth of the so-called pure democracy is simply a screen with which to look the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. There is no such thing as democracy in general, just as there is no such thing as “dictatorship in general”. Lenin stressed that every form of rule is a dictatorship and that every dictatorship has a class content. But dictatorship does not mean the destruction of democracy for the class which realises this dictatorship, but most certainly it means the destruction (or considerable restriction) of democracy for the class over which or against which dictatorship functions. Thus, the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie is democracy for the bourgeoisie but not democracy for the proletariat and the working people. The dictatorship of the proletariat is democracy for the vast majority, that is, for all

working people, but not democracy for the minority, that is, the bourgeoisie.

The dictatorship of the proletariat is the highest type of democracy which has as its object the abolition of exploiting classes and the building of a communist society. With the abolition of all exploiting classes in the U.S.S.R. Soviet democracy became universal. The moral-political unity of Soviet society has been effected, the State guidance of this society has become more flexible, more powerful. The same, in the main, will be the path of the People's Democracies where the abolition of the exploiting classes and the construction of Socialism will result in full flowering of Socialist democracy.

The Communist Party comes forward in the elections in a united bloc, in a close alliance with the non-Party workers, peasants and intelligentsia. This means that candidates in the U.S.S.R. are common for Communists and non-Party people alike. The bloc of Communists and non-Party people in the U.S.S.R. is a natural and vital matter, an expression of the indestructible moral-political unity of the Soviet people, an expression of the boundless confidence of the people in the Bolshevik Party whose policy constitutes the vital basis of the Soviet system; a policy that has made the Soviet State the strongest State in the world.

The great gains of Socialism in the U.S.S.R. are inscribed in the golden words of the Stalin Constitution, the main pillars of which are the principles of Socialism: Socialist ownership of the land, forests, factories, works and other implements and means of production; the abolition of exploitation and of exploiting classes; the abolition of poverty for the majority and luxury of the minority; the abolition of unemployment; work as an obligation and honourable duty for every able-bodied citizen. Soviet laws and the Socialist system not only proclaim but also **guarantee** the right to work, leisure and education for every citizen.

After the war, despite the enormous devastation, the U.S.S.R. in a short time considerably exceeded the pre-war level of production. In 1949, the gross output of industry as a whole in the U.S.S.R. was 41 per cent above the 1940 level. The advance in Socialist industry and Socialist agriculture has resulted in considerable improvements in the welfare of the working people. Twice since the end of the war the Soviet Government has lowered prices, enabling the population to effect a saving of nearly 157 billion rubles. In 1949, the people purchased 20 per cent more goods than in 1948. Incomes of factory and office workers during the same period rose 12 per cent and were 24 per cent over the 1940 level. Taking into account that during the Stalin Five-Year Plans—from 1928 to 1940—the annual wage fund for factory and office workers increased 20 times with average annual wages rising six times and that the volume of goods purchased by the people grew 4.6 times, it will be easy to appreciate the great changes effected in the position of the rank and file worker by Soviet power. The Soviet revolution, says Comrade Stalin, is the only revolution which not only shattered the fetters of capitalism and gave freedom to the people but also succeeded in furnishing the people with material conditions for a prosperous life.

Quite different are the economic conditions of the working people in capitalist countries. Jungle laws of plundering the working class and peasantry reign there. Millions of people in general have no work. At present there are over 40 million unemployed in capitalist countries, including 14 million in the most developed and advanced of these countries—in the U.S. The imperialists seek to place the burden of the growing economic crisis on the shoulders of the working class by lowering real wages and by intensifying exploitation. On the eve of the war, working people constituting about 80 per cent of the U.S. population, received merely 44.4 per cent of the national income. The noose of hunger and want tightens

increasingly around the neck of an ordinary worker. Compared to the pre-war level, retail prices of food in the U.S. have increased threefold even according to obviously underestimated figures; they have doubled in Britain, and increased dozens of times in France and Italy.

The conditions of the working people are extremely difficult as a result of the armament race. In the U.S. 71 per cent of the State budget is allocated for military purposes, and only one per cent each for education and health service. In the U.S. there is no social insurance and loss of capacity to work is tantamount to death by starvation for a worker.

Even more difficult are the conditions of the people in colonial and dependent countries.

Only under Socialist democracy when exploitation and economic inequality are eliminated for ever is there real political freedom, freedom for the individual, in the Soviet country not a formal but a genuine equality of citizens, irrespective of sex, race and nationality, has been effected. "Proletarian democracy", Lenin wrote, "is a million times more democratic than any bourgeois democracy and Soviet power is a million times more democratic than the most democratic bourgeois republic".

The advantages of Socialist democracy and the fundamental vices of bourgeois democracy are particularly evident during elections.

All can see this today for themselves when elections to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., and to the British Parliament are taking place. The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. is really the supreme organ of power in the country, whereas the British Parliament merely carries out the will of the actual masters in the country—the capitalists. The elections to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. have no qualifications and restrictions: they are universal, direct and equal with secret balloting. As for the elections to the British Parliament, the people of the British

Empire whose affairs are decided by the British Parliament do not in general participate in them. In the U.S. there are over sixty restrictions to the electoral system. It is not fortuitous that one third of the U.S. electorate in general did not vote in the election of the President and of Congress in 1948.

The imperialists use the fig-leaf of bourgeois democracy to cover their monstrous designs and plans to exterminate entire peoples. Today even this limited, restricted democracy is not to the liking of the Wall Street which is rapidly promoting fascism in . America and reviving fascism in Europe and Japan. Only in this way can one regard the witch-hunt against democratic figures in the U.S., the anti-Communist police persecutions in France and Italy, the support for Hitlerites in Germany and war criminals in Japan. Speeches and articles calling for the extermination of as many people as possible have become fashionable. Communists and the working class are not indifferent to the conditions under which they wage their social struggle. That is why they resolutely oppose fascisation and militarisation, rallying all genuine democrats around themselves in the camp of peace.

The working class and Communist Parties know that the liberation of mankind from the yoke of capitalism is possible only by way of Socialist democracy. The example of the Soviet Union and of the People's Democracies in Europe and Asia is the guiding star for the entire international proletarian movement.

DAILY WORKER 20th ANNIVERSARY MEETING IN LONDON

Eleven thousand people attended a mass rally in London on the occasion of the 20th Anniversary of the Daily Worker—organ of the British Communist Party—which was addressed by Harry Pollitt, General Secretary of the British Communist Party, the Dean of Canterbury and Jacques Duclos, secretary of the French Communist Party.

All speakers denounced the aggressive Atlantic Pact; the so-called military and programme and stressed the need to intensify the struggle for peace among all sections of the population.

MIGHTY PEACE MOVEMENT GROWING IN ALL LANDS

STRUGGLE FOR PEACE IN ITALY

An important and effective form of work pursued by local committees of the Partisans of Peace in Italy is that of sending delegations elected at joint meetings to Deputies, Senators and other representatives of various political parties in elected bodies with proposals to adopt the Five-Point Peace Charter drawn up by the Permanent Committee for the Defence of Peace.

After the refusal of the Livorno dockers to load or unload war materials, Councillors of the Livorno municipality—Communists, Socialists and Christian Democrats—adopted a resolution demanding the end of the armament race, the prohibition of atomic weapons and the signing of a Peace Pact between the five Great Powers. Thousands of municipal councils in Italy, including Milan, Cosenza and Ancona, under the pressure of the working people, followed the example of Livorno and passed similar resolutions.

A Naples meeting of mayors and councillors from the Province of Campania decided to invest one of the great squares with the name of Peace, and to incorporate the white dove of peace into the emblem of the banner of their municipalities.

Local committees are being formed with the aim of uniting the forces of the working people to fight for peace. In the Bologna province 220 such committees have already been created, in Piombino, 70, in the Foggia province, 35.

At a general meeting of civil servants of Rome, the Five-Point Peace Charter was adopted by representatives of all trends, including members of Christian Democrat, Republican and Saragat Parties, who declared that it was impossible to refuse these responsibilities in defence of peace.

A general meeting of the port workers in Civitavecchia passed a resolution to refuse to unload war materials.

Similar obligations have been assumed by dockers in Venice, Bari, Brindisi, Taranto and Barleta. Railwaymen are supporting the actions of the dockers.

Working people of Venice and Genoa during a peace demonstration hoisted the peace banner over the American consulates.

BRITISH YOUTH INTENSIFY FIGHT FOR PEACE

A charter of rights approved by three hundred and fifty delegates representing thousands of young people at a Youth Parliament in London declares that the youth will fight for peace, friendship with the youth throughout the world and for complete independence of their country.

They demand immediate prohibition of atomic bomb production and existing stocks of the bomb, a peace pact of the five big powers, liquidation of racial, religious and political discrimination.

BULGARIAN PEOPLE ACTIVELY UPHOLDING THE CAUSE OF PEACE

The working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria are conscious of the need to develop and strengthen the

movement for world peace, and are vigorously participating in this movement.

At the end of 1948, over two million signatures supporting the peace proposals of the Soviet Government were secured and sent to the Secretariat of Uno. On the eve of the World Peace Congress, 4,300 mass rallies were held all over the country, many of which turned into huge demonstrations. Tens of thousands of meetings were also organised after the Congress to popularise its decisions.

On International Peace Day, October 2, the National Peace Committee alone, organised more than 2,000 meetings in addition to those organised by the trade unions, women's youth and other bodies. In Sofia 780 meetings were held in Plovdiv 230; impressive mass meetings were also held in 70 towns throughout the country.

The elections to the People's Assembly on December 18, 1949 were held under the slogan of the struggle for peace. A total of 97.66 per cent of the electorate voted for the Fatherland Front ballot—the ballot of peace.

The Bulgarian people welcomed with great enthusiasm the Information Bureau Resolution on Defence of Peace and Struggle Against the Warmongers. In view of this Resolution the National Peace Committee summoned a plenary meeting at which it was decided to do everything possible to prevent any under-estimation of the danger of a new war prepared by the imperialists. All mass organisations throughout the country took similar decisions. The extension of the town, street and all basic peace committed. and their activation in the spirit of the Information Bureau Resolution became a national task.

The study of the Resolutions coincided with the nationwide celebrations in honour of Comrade Stalin's 70th birthday. Over five million working people in Bulgaria signed a letter to Comrade Stalin, pledging themselves to be faithful to the end to the great and invincible. Soviet Union in the struggle against

the instigators of a new world war—the Anglo-American imperialists.

Defending peace was the main issue in the pre-election propaganda and in the explanatory campaign during the trial of the Kostov gang of spies and traitors. Some 480,000 propagandist is conducted this work among the population.

Responding to the call of the World Peace Committee, the Bulgarian People's Assembly at its session held on February 10, unanimously passed, on the suggestion of 72 deputies, a declaration denouncing the predatory, aggressive policy of the imperialist states. This impressive peace demonstration in the People's Assembly resulted in the increased activity of the movement in defence of peace throughout Bulgaria. The peace committees—of which there now are (apart from the National Peace Committee) 7 area, 80 regional, 1,500 rural and 588 trade union peace committees—have intensified their activities and are extending and developing their work in new diverse forms, combining it with the great tasks advanced by the Five-Year National Economic Plan. The permanent group of cultural workers functioning under the auspices of the National Committee,—included among whom are 97 scientific workers, 230 writers, 20 actors, 15 artists, 11 composers and other workers in the sphere of music and 8 representatives of the "Science and Technique Union"—has been set the task of using to the maximum all forms of literature, art and science in the service of the peace movement. The aim of drawing all strata of the population into the movement against war, for the triumph of peace will be achieved.

**Zola DRAGOITCHEVA,
Chairman, Bulgarian
National
Peace Committee**

CONCRETE ACTION BY FRENCH WORKERS

At Nice, a few days after the workers had thrown into the sea a V-2 rocket ramp the townspeople again demonstrated against war.

Near Cannes, women, helped by workers dumped out of a railway wagon one of the tankettes designed for Indo-China, thus holding up the train for at least eight hours. At La Rochelle dockers again refused to load a vessel sailing for Viet Nam. They also decided to stop work on all other ships pending the removal of the police who were concentrated in force at the port. Meanwhile, men of the 701st Artillery Regiment subscribed to the solidarity fund of striking dock workers, declaring: We refuse to suppress the dock workers' movement against war."

PEACE COUNCILS IN AUSTRIA

A public meeting, organised by the Preparatory Committee for the setting up of a Peace Council, was held recently in Linz (American zone, Austria). The Workers' Hall where the meeting took place was crowded to capacity. Representatives of all sections of the population, factory and office workers, and workers in the spheres of culture and art were present.

The meeting unanimously decided to form a Peace Council in Linz. Similar councils have also been set up in two other towns in Upper Austria, Wels and Kremsthal.

32nd ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOVIET ARMY

The 32nd Anniversary of the Soviet Army was celebrated with great festivity in all towns and villages in the Soviet Union. On the occasion of the Anniversary, crowded meetings of working people were held in honour of this grand jubilee. On February 23rd Soviet Army Day—artillery salutes were fired in Moscow, in the capitals of the Union Republics and in a number of other cities.

Meetings, lectures and talks were held in the New Democracies in honour of the Soviet Army. In the capitalist countries the Communist and democratic press published numerous articles devoted to the Soviet Army—sentinel of peace, and defender of the creative labour of the peoples of the U.S.S.R.

The election manifesto of the Central Committee of the Communist party of the Soviet Union (B) highly appraises the role and significance of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Guided by the Lenin-Stalin directives that, as long as the capitalist world exists, the danger of imperialist attack against the U.S.S.R. will continue; says the manifesto, the Communist Party sorts itself the task of steadily strengthening the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R.

Comrade Stalin's well known speech "The Three Peculiarities of the Red Army" was issued in an Edition of 200,000 copies in the Soviet Union on the occasion of the anniversary. Two exhibitions were opened at the Central House of the Red Army in Moscow. Officers and men were entertained by ensembles of artists—patrons of army units.

LEADING SHOCK-WORKERS JOINING THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

By a decision of the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia held last May, workers who have been shock-workers for not less than three months can be admitted into the Party as probationer members. Several hundred shock-workers have already submitted applications for membership. The Secretariat of the Central Committee has accepted as probationer members 36 shock-workers.

MARCH 12th—ELECTION DAY TO THE SUPREME SOVIET OF U.S.S.R.

Elections to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. will be held on Sunday, March 12th.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (B) has issued a manifesto to all electors, to working men and working women, to peasants—men and women—to men of the Soviet Army and Navy, to the Soviet intelligentsia.

The manifesto states that as was the case in the elections held in 1937 and 1946, the Party is coming forward in a united bloc, in close union with non-Party workers, peasants, intellectuals; entering the elections together with the trade unions, the Communist Youth League and other organisations and societies of the working people. Calling on the Soviet people to vote for the candidates of the bloc of Communists and non-Party people, the Party expresses the hope and confidence that the electors will again repose great trust in the Lenin-Stalin Party.

“The Communist Party”, says the manifesto, relies upon and places hopes in this trust, in the support of the electors, because the Soviet people, on the basis of years of experience, are convinced of the correctness of the Party policy which corresponds to the vital interests of the people. The entire activity of the Party is dedicated to selfless service on behalf of the people; it has no higher interests than the interests of the people.

The manifesto points to the great creative work of the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (B). The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the establishment of Soviet power, the

building of Socialism, abolition of the exploitation of man by man and the transformation of the Soviet Union into a mighty industrial-collective agriculture power; the great historic victory in the Patriotic War and the delivery of the peoples of the world from the threat of fascist enslavement, new, splendid achievements in the post-war period: such are the main milestones along the victorious path of the Soviet people, achieved under the leadership of the Party.

The manifesto outlines the outstanding successes achieved by the Soviet people in the post-war years in the spheres of industry and agriculture, in carrying out the Stalin programme for the building of Communism, described in Comrade Stalin's election speech on February 9, 1946; the increase in the national income in the U.S.S.R. and the steady improvement in the conditions of the working people as a vital law of development of Socialist society; the increase in housing, advance of Soviet science, culture, literature and art; the development and consolidation of friendship and mutual assistance among, the Socialist nations in the U.S.S.R. and the successes of the Soviet Army as a first class modern army the dread of all aggressors and pretenders to world domination".

The manifesto of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (B) speaks of the wise Lenin-Stalin foreign policy, the consistent and resolute struggle for peace and co-operation of nations which has ensured for the U.S.S.R., the sympathy and support of hundreds of millions of people in all lands.

"The Communist Party," states the manifesto, "will, in the future too, wage a ceaseless struggle for international co-operation, for peace throughout the world. It will struggle for the consolidation of fraternal bonds with the countries of people's democracy. The task now is, by relying on all the forces standing for peace, to frustrate the schemes of the imperialist aggressors, to render war impossible. Soviet people

are profoundly convinced that in peaceful competition between the two systems the victory of Socialism over capitalism is assured. Simultaneously the Soviet people are convinced that should the imperialists unleash a new war against our peace-loving country, the Soviet Union, supported by the freedom-loving peoples of the world, will decisively rout, any aggressor.”

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union (B) confidently and firmly leads the Soviet people towards Communism. The guarantee of its success lies in its close contact with the masses, in the development of the creative activities of millions of working people, in struggle for the interests of the people. In its address, the Central Committee calls upon the electorate to rally ever closer around the Communist Party, around Comrade Stalin, the leader and teacher of the peoples of the Soviet Union, for steady prospering of the country, for the victory of Communism.

The working people of the Soviet Union responded to the manifesto with unheard of patriotic enthusiasm. It was discussed at meetings in factory and mill, on collective and state farms, in offices and educational institutions and at meetings of army units in all parts of the country. At these meetings the working people spoke of their fervent love for the Party and the great Stalin, of the successes achieved under the leadership of the Party, of the day-to-day solicitude of the Party for the people and its proximity to the people, promising gladly to vote for the candidates of the Stalin bloc of Communists and non-party people.

Working people all over the country pledge themselves to mark election day to the Supreme Soviet with fresh successes in production.

The constituency election commissions for elections to the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities have begun registering candidates.

The election commission of the Stalin constituency, Moscow, registered Comrade Joseph Vissarionovich **Stalin** as candidate for deputy to the Soviet of the Union.

The election commission of the Molotov constituency, Moscow, for elections to the Soviet of the Union, registered Comrade Vyacheslav Mikhailovich **Molotov** as candidate for deputy to the Soviet of the Union.

The Leningrad constituency, Moscow, registered Comrade Georgi Maksimilianovich **Malenkov** for elections to the Soviet of the Union.

The Tbilisi-Stalin constituency, Georgian S.S.R., registered Comrade Lavrenti Pavlovich Beria for elections to the Soviet of the Union.

The Minsk city constituency, Byelorussian S.S.R., registered Comrade Kliment Efremovich **Voroshilov** for elections to the Soviet of the Union.

The Tashkent-Lenin constituency, Uzbek S.S.R. registered Comrade Lazar Moiseyevich **Kaganovich** for elections to the Soviet of the Union.

The Erevan-Stalin constituency, Armenian S.S.R., registered Comrade Anastas Ivanovich **Mikoyan** for elections to the Soviet of Nationalities.

The Ashkhabad constituency, Turkmenian S.S.R., registered Comrade Andrei Andreyevich **Andreyev** for elections to the Soviet of the Union.

The Kalinin constituency, Moscow, registered Comrade Nikita Sergeyevich **Khrushchev** for elections to the Soviet of the Union.

The Ivanovo constituency registered Comrade Alexei Nikolayevich **Kosygin** for elections to the Soviet of Nationalities.

The Sverdlov constituency registered Comrade Nikolai Mikhailovich **Shvernik** for elections to the Soviet of Nationalities.

POLITICAL SITUATION AND THE IMMEDIATE TASKS OF THE HUNGARIAN WORKERS' PARTY*

The present international situation is characterised by an enormous growth in the forces of the camp of peace.

The Hungarian People's democracy spared no efforts to unite in the country all honest peace supporters, irrespective of political views and religion, for the struggle against the danger of a new war threatening mankind. We often find ourselves at the front line of this struggle. We were in the front line during the Rajk trial; we are in the front line when the imperialists send us threatening Notes or summon us to the International Court at the Hague, which is under the influence of the imperialists.

The Rajk trial was a severe defeat for the warmongers. After the trial it became absolutely clear that the Communist Party of Yugoslavia was in the grip of assassins and spies. Headed by Hungarian Communists, Hungarian people's democracy follows with close attention and sympathy, the struggle of Yugoslav patriots against the foul espionage Tito gang of adventurers which, with foreign help is sucking the blood of the Yugoslav people. There can be no doubt about the outcome of this struggle. The Yugoslav working people will return to the place from which they were led by nefarious fascist leaders who work in conspiracy with Western imperialists—to the family or progressive peoples building democracy and Socialism.

Hungary recently experienced a new conflict with America and Britain after the gang of spies and, saboteurs at the

* *Abridged report submitted to the February Plenum of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Workers' Party.*

“Standard” works, directed by an American colonel and a British captain, had been exposed and rendered harmless. The United States, which has not forgotten the defeat inflicted on it by the Rajk trial, now accuses the Hungarian people’s democracy of violating human rights and liberties; it closed two Hungarian consulates and tried, by means of threats, to save its spies. And, as was to be expected, the so-called Labour government in Britain, which immediately and servilely carries out the orders of American imperialists, sided with them.

All this shows that the ruling circles of the United States, which does not conceal the fact that it possesses the most ramified intelligence network in the world, regard their spies as outposts in a new world war, and, when they are exposed, hasten to defend them, seeking thereby to assure these spies that the United States will always stand by them.

We reject utterly the idea that the act of rendering harmless American and British spies is a violation of human rights and liberties or is an insult to democracy. On the contrary: the exposure of these spies who are preparing a new imperialist war, undoubtedly serves the interests of peace, democracy and freedom. Up till now we have often been too lenient towards these foul and dangerous enemies of our people who come to our country in the guise of experts or diplomats. We allowed them to escape or were content to deport them. Now the U.S. Government, invoking human rights and liberties, demands from us nothing less than that we should calmly tolerate the bossing of these spies. We have declared more than once that these gentlemen who, might and main, support the fascist atrocities against the Greek people, who everywhere leave the traces of their bloody work, who strangle the freedom of the peoples and who at this moment are courting Franco and his gang—these gentlemen cannot teach us anything about democracy or the principles of freedom. To this we can add that no threat will prevent us from safeguarding the lawful

interests of our people, our freedom and our democracy. We will take good care that the gentlemen who engage in espionage in Hungary at the behest of their American or any other imperialist masters shall not consider their profession as safe and as easy as hitherto, and that when caught they will be strictly punished in accordance with Hungarian law.

As for the International Court at the Hague which, on the orders of Western imperialists, wishes unlawfully to interfere in our domestic affairs, we certainly will not attend.

ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS OF HUNGARY

Our most important achievement in the economic sphere of the Hungarian people's democracy was the completion of the Three-Year Plan ahead of schedule, and the preparation and beginning of the Five-Year Plan. The fulfilment of the Three-Year Plan ahead of schedule was of great political significance. The fulfilment of the Plan proved the correctness of those who firmly believed in the creative power of our liberated working people. One of the main factors which secured the realisation of the Plan was that we received all kind of assistance from our liberator and friend—the mighty Soviet Union, and what is no less important, that we had the unrestricted use and benefit of the enormous experience acquired by the Soviet Union in carrying out its own Plans. In addition to the selflessness and diligence of our working people, the success of the Plan was ensured above all, by the assistance of the Soviet Union, for which the Hungarian working people are boundlessly grateful.

The Five-Year Plan did not meet with such distrust and doubt as did the Three-Year Plan because even the most critical had seen for themselves the possibility of realising the Plan, and the correctness of a planned method of running economy.

The introduction of Socialist methods of labour is one of the biggest successes of our people's democracy. The Stalin work-shift organised in celebration of J. V. Stalin's 70th birthday was not only a victorious demonstration of Socialist methods of work, but also showed for the first time clearly and convincingly that in our country labour had become a matter of honour and glory. We will do everything possible to see that the Stakhanovite movement develops vigorously and helps in the successful carrying out of our Five-Year Plan.

Great changes have also taken place in the countryside. Although when expressed in figures the successes are not so big as those in industry nevertheless their significance should not be underestimated. During the past twenty years, reaction—not without success—circulated terrifying rumours among Hungarian peasants about the collective farms and collective method of farming. Following a year and a half of well-devised and persistent work our Party has dispelled these sentiments. During the last year the work of the agricultural producer co-operatives has demonstrated the superiority of the co-operative way of production and has broken through the former prejudice against it.

Of invaluable service in this respect was the assistance of the Soviet Union whose experience and achievements in agriculture were told to the entire country by members of the peasant delegation which visited the U.S.S.R. The increased prestige of the Hungarian Workers' Party, of Hungarian Communists, has also played a great role in overcoming the prejudices of the peasants, because for the past five years the Hungarian peasantry has seen for itself that Communists always recommend to the peasants only that which corresponds to their interests. In this way, the agricultural producer cooperatives evoke ever greater interest among the working peasantry.

Among our economic achievements, the firmness and

vigour of our State finance policy should be noted. This policy has enhanced the purchasing power of the forint.

Considerable results have also been achieved in relation to cultural development among the mass of the working people. We have succeeded in ensuring for the children of the working people a proper place in secondary and higher schools. Broad masses of the people are eagerly imbibing Socialist culture. Soviet films have won merited recognition. The same holds true for Soviet plays and for all other forms of Socialist culture. We are simply not in a position to satisfy the enormous demand for the Marxist-Leninist classes and for works of fiction. Volume One of Comrade Stalin's Collected Works, issued originally in 50,000 copies, was sold out within a few days. The 25,000 additional copies of the Collected Works reprinted soon after, also proved insufficient to satisfy the growing demand. Consequently we have decided to issue each volume of Comrade Stalin's Collected Works in editions of 100,000 copies. Similar developments can be observed in relation to the study of the Russian language.

The united efforts of our scientists and working people brought about the regeneration of our Academy of Sciences. The emulation in honour of J. V. Stalin's 70th birthday showed that the majority of the technical intelligentsia had also turned towards Socialism.

An outcome of this turn of the masses towards Socialism is that the separation of Church from the State is proceeding smoothly and without undue friction. Excepting the Catholic bishops and leaders of Catholic orders, the clergy of all denominations have sworn allegiance to the Hungarian People's Republic and to its Constitution.

And, finally, our people's democracy has been considerably cemented by something which cannot be expressed in figures. Under the leadership of the Hungarian Workers' Party the unity of our people has been consolidated.

This unity facilitated the success of the work of rehabilitation, the fulfilment of the Three-Year Plan ahead of schedule, and is a guarantee of our better future and happiness.

THE SITUATION IN THE HUNGARIAN WORKER'S PARTY

Successes of the Hungarian people's democracy are, above all, successes of the Hungarian Workers' Party—the driving and guiding force in the country. These successes prove that our Party is developing both correctly and soundly and that it will be able to solve the tasks of building Socialism.

The great labour enthusiasm was, in the first place, brought about in the country thanks to the Party, which is conscious of the great responsibility resting upon it in view of the tasks to be solved. The knowledge that together with political responsibility we also bear, in equal measure, responsibility for the country's economic development has extended and deepened the Party work, bringing it closer to the factories and co-operative fields. This simultaneously shows that our Party grows and develops along with the increase and extension of tasks.

In some places successes have led to complacency in Party organisations. Frequently comrades underestimate the importance of the work among the masses, and of winning them to our side, in this way overlooking the subversive activities of the enemy. In other places comrades in combatting the kulaks, run too far ahead, and Leftist excesses are observed. In places the theory of the "good kulak" prevails. Kulaks are even admitted into the Party.

There seems to be a tendency among certain older comrades, who took part in the working class movement before the liberation, to keep the youth out of Party work and Party

leadership. As a result, some Party organisations consist only of veterans. There have been other shortcomings in the work of the Party organisations, including conceit, complacency, loss of contact with the masses and blunted vigilance.

There have also been quite a few complaints about violations of Party democracy. Some Party organisations do not hold meetings and have no elected bodies.

It goes without saying that where the elementary rules of Party democracy are not adhered to, where the leadership does not render an account of its work to the Party membership and where Party members are unable to criticise the work of the leadership, there can be no question of genuine Party life and still less self-criticism.

It is not surprising, therefore, that under such conditions vigilance toward the enemy becomes dulled. One of the lessons learned from the Rajk trial is that we must be far more vigilant. Note must be mad of the unnecessary and dangerous practice of to frequent and senseless shifting of Party cadres which can lead to serious consequences. The Party, trade union and youth leaders are changed so often that they do not have time to acquaint themselves with the circumstances, do not have time to acquire experience and do good work in a given job. If one does good work he is moved immediately to another place where the work has not been so good and in his previous place things fall into decay until the new comrade finds his bearings.

At the beginning of the current academic year the Party schools and the various Party classes were attended by 300,000 people. However, it was realised that it would be difficult to cope with this number so the student body was reduced to 220,000. But the success of political education work is still hampered by the fact that many comrades do not combine study with practical work, with Party building.

We must constantly and mercilessly fight the poison of bourgeois nationalism which the Horthv regime implanted for

25 years. Exaggeration and uncritical emphasis of our successes, silence or disregard of the successes, chiefly of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, facts we still encounter, is one form of present day nationalism we must combat.

We must also focus our attention on the expression of syndicalist tendencies in our trade unions which reluctantly transferred the trade-union youth to the unified Youth Organisation, and, in point of fact, tried to prevent the Democratic Women's Alliance from establishing branches at the factories.

Nor should we forget also about the danger of petty-bourgeois influence and the need to combat survivals of petty-bourgeois ideology which the enemy utilises for struggle against the Party.

Since the defeat of reaction, the Hungarian Workers' Party has been in the position of a monopoly Party, and enemies, place-hunters and others of that ilk try their hardest to worm themselves into the Party. For this reason the Party must, with increasing vigilance, combat every anti-Party tendency, every deviation from the Party line, every non-Party attitude. Self-criticism flow becomes vital as never before. We must strengthen inner-Party democracy, so that we can extend the roots of the Party among the masses and overcome the danger of losing contact with the masses.

OUR TASKS

In the period beginning March 15th and until June 1 we must elect new leadership in the Party organisations, starting with local organisations and ending with the Party Committee of Greater Budapest. We must take care during these elections to re-invigorate the leading Party bodies, to replace those who

have failed in their duties, to get former leaders to account for their activities to Party members, who must critically review their work and disclose their mistakes. These elections are organically linked with the struggle against complacency, dictatorial attitudes, boasting, bureaucratic habits, and mistakes. We must display especial vigour in combatting bureaucrats. If the elections are carried out properly, our Party and its contact with the masses will most certainly be strengthened, and our vigilance, blunted by complacency, will be whetted.

It is essential that Communists at the point of production should set the example and do everything to further emulation. This labour emulation must provide renewed impetus to the mighty initiative with which the working people of Hungary celebrated the birthday of the great Stalin. By their successes in Socialist labour for the fifth anniversary of the liberation to the country the working people of Hungary will express their gratitude to their liberator—the great Soviet Union and its leader—the wise Comrade Stalin.

Our demands must be ever more strict with regard to carrying out the Party line. We must ensure that Party workers, by personal example help in the Party's struggle against clerical reaction and its ideological influence. We must strengthen the ideological front by raising the theoretical level of the Party.

Among the youth the conditions for the establishment of a unified youth organisation have matured. The young people realise that the time has come for Hungary to establish a unified organisation, which, like the Communist Youth League in the Soviet Union, would contribute to the Socialist education of the youth and reinforce the Party ranks from among the youth.

We must ensure that we carry out the basic principles laid down in the Constitution of our People's Republic. We must, in

accordance with this, establish this year, if possible, rural, urban, district and regional councils which, having made even closer contact with the masses will strengthen and develop our democracy.

And finally, it is necessary to intensify Party political work in three spheres.

We must, here at home and on an international scale, **battle for working class unity**, render every possible assistance and support to all in capitalist countries who defend working class unity. We must **deepen the consciousness of proletarian internationalism**, and sharply oppose any expression of Hungarian chauvinism and nationalism. We must continuously stress the fact that in addition to our own efforts, the chief factor in our successes and achievements is the liberating role and steadfast support of the mighty Soviet Union; that the guarantee of our further development lies in proletarian internationalism and in the democratic front now building Socialism which will defend us against the Western imperialists. We must, in the spirit of this proletarian internationalism **study and apply to Hungarian conditions the experience and achievements of the Soviet Union and the countries of People's Democracy**. We must first and foremost utilise the experience of the Bolshevik Party of the Soviet Union in the sphere of Party leadership.

We must intensify also our fight for peace. Some think that because the organised forces of imperialism in our country have suffered defeat, the defence of peace is a Government job and is expressed chiefly in strengthening the army. That is wrong. Supporters of the old regime in our country are hoping all the time for a third world war and, consequently, give every support to pro-Western elements, circulate panicky rumours about war and act as spies and saboteurs. Therefore, here at home we must also wage consistent struggle against these forces and vigilantly maintain the spirit of being always ready

to fight with all means for peace. This is a matter in which we feel we have the backing of all the Hungarian people. If the enemy is convinced that the Hungarian people resolutely and unanimously oppose the instigators of war, this by itself will prove to be a mighty political factor, a source of fresh strength for the camp of peace, for the progressive masses in capitalist countries and also in the People's Democracies.

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We have frankly raised these mistakes of our Party. We pointed them out not merely because we know this is only a matter of lapses in a sound, strong and developing organisation, which can easily be rectified by working in the right way. We point them out also because their rectification can be facilitated if we disclose them by methods of Bolshevik self-criticism. We have never feared to disclose our mistakes and we shall eliminate them as we have done in the past.

We shall endeavour rapidly and thoroughly to carry out this work, for in the future too, we wish successfully to cope with the great tasks confronting us as we have done during the last five years. The forces of the camp of peace, the camp at the advanced countries building Socialism, are growing steadily, and history requires of us the fulfilment of the new tasks facing us arising from this growth. We desire sincerely and successfully to fulfil them, to fulfil them in the manner justly expected from us by our working people, by the progressive world, by the mighty Soviet Union and our great leader—the wise and beloved Stalin!

NORWEGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

A Special Congress of the Norwegian Communist Party opened in Oslo on February 20. Over 300 delegates and visitors are attending the Congress which was opened by Comrade Loevlien, Chairman of the Party.

Delegates were addressed by Egede-Nissen, the oldest member of the Party and its first Chairman. He called upon the Congress to rid the ranks of the Party once and for all of all anti-Party element, to create a Party which will be strong by virtue of its unity and militancy.

Congress was greeted by delegates from the fraternal Communist Parties of Denmark, Finland, Spain, Rumania, Germany, Poland, Sweden and France.

Warm and prolonged applause welcomed the telegram of greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (B), the text of which reads:

“To the Congress of the Norwegian Communist Party.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Soviet Union sends warm greetings to the Special Congress of the Norwegian Communist Party and wishes it success in its work.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union expresses its confidence that the Communist Party of Norway, guided by the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism, will ensure the unity of its ranks and lead the workers of Norway in the struggle for the vital interests of the Norwegian people, in defence of the national independence of the country, for peace, against the instigators of a new war, for democracy and socialism.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, **M. Suslov**”.

Comrade Loevlien reported on the first item of the Agenda:

“For unity of the Party, for a correct general line and practice”.

Arne Pettersen, member of the Central Committee, reported on “The immediate tasks of the Party”.

Numerous greetings were received by the Congress.

STRUGGLE OF FRENCH WORKING PEOPLE AGAINST WAR IN INDO-CHINA. A. Marty, Secretary, French Communist Party

The war in Viet Nam opened on December 19, 1946 when French imperialists attempting to restore their colonial rule over the people of Viet Nam began military operations.

In 1945, as a result of the general armed struggle against Japanese imperialists—who had been weakened by the struggle of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and finally defeated by the crashing blow of the Soviet Army—the people of Viet Nam achieved victory. Thus, the Viet Nam people—who have a three-thousand years old history—are waging a just, national-liberation war.

Aim of French imperialists in this war is to restore colonial oppression Viet Nam. This colonial oppression was a “model” of its kind because all branches of economy in Viet Nam, without exception, were the monopoly of the Bank of Indo-China. Thus, this war of the French imperialists is an unjust, predatory war.

The situation of the French expeditionary corps is steadily deteriorating. The generals declare that the war is lost. Why, then, in this case, is the Government so stubbornly continuing it? The imperialists are stubborn, because they seek to maintain Viet Nam as a military base against the Chinese People's Republic and as their main bastion in South-East Asia.

Expressing the opinion of U.S. diplomatic circles, a former Associated Press correspondent in Saigon, Clementin reported that “in the event of a third world war, which is not impossible, Viet Nam and consequently the whole of Indo-China would be an easily accessible base, should the French be able to hold on there in one way or another...”

The war in Indo-China, which began as a colonial,

predatory war, is, therefore, becoming a war aimed at preparing the third world war which the U.S. imperialists and their servants in the French Government want to unleash.

In view of this the appointment of Bao Dai, the “emperor” of Viet Nam, becomes absolutely clear, for the “Agreement” of March 8, 1949 granting “independence” to Viet Nam permit the retention of a French Governor (High Commissioner) in the country who will be in charge of finance custom, foreign trade, capital investments “programme” and immigration matters. French capitalists will enjoy full freedom for capital investment. The so-called Viet Nam army of Bao Dai will be composed of French officers with the French Army retaining all strategic bases.

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In contrast to this, the recent recognition of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam by the governments of the Chinese People’s Republic, the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies is an expression of a genuine democratic policy in relation to the people of Viet Nam. Whereas this recognition has created confusion in the imperialist camp. It has, at the same time, been welcomed with satisfaction by the people of France who strive for peace and who are “profoundly hostile to the colonial regime, to its disastrous consequences and crimes, as pointed out in the declaration of the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party on February 4.

The establishment of diplomatic relations with the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam by the Soviet Union is in keeping with the glorious traditions of the foreign policy of the U.S.S.R., which regards the equality and independence of nations and their national sovereignty as being inviolable, as principles of Socialism.

The recognition by the Soviet Union of the Democratic

Republic of Viet Nam is a most important contribution by the Soviet State to the cause of world peace. This is another example of the carrying out in practice of the idea that the basic principle, the foundation of international law must be the independence, sovereignty and equality of peoples.

Attempts by the Paris Government to “protest” against this correct and wise policy of the U.S.S.R. testify merely to the intention of the Marshallised government to worsen Franco-Soviet relations to please the U.S. imperialists.

If anyone had doubts as to the real aims of war in Viet Nam the recent scandal of the cheques in France has shown once again the actual nature of this war. Peyre, the swindler and traitor, lavishly bribed Ministers, journalists and deputies of all parties from Socialists to de Gaullists. He issued orders not only to the Commander-in-Chief of the French Army but also to Ministers. As admitted by Bouzanquet, the disrupter of the working class movement, Peyre like Bouzanquet himself, was an American secret agent. Bribing Ministers, deputies and journalists he paid for the continuance of war in Viet Nam up to the end—that is, to the last French soldier!

It is not accidental that the Socialist Party leaders headed by the Socialist Ministers, are among those most those involved in this scandal. Right-Wing Socialist leaders, those “loyal managers of the capitalist system”, as Blum himself expresses it, supply imperialism with colonial governors and with Ministers such as Moutet and Ramadier who with others are, above all, responsible for the war in Indo-China.

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The Plenum of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party held last December advanced as one of the Party’s main slogans the demand that the expeditionary corps should be withdrawn immediately from Viet Nam. This

follows from the Lenin-Stalin theses on the national question; this is defence of the right of the people of Viet Nam to self-determination.

In this way the French Communist Party shows that the French proletariat is an ally of the people of Viet Nam now fighting for freedom, since this struggle is being waged against imperialist trusts—the common enemies of the working people of France and of the enslaved colonial peoples. At the same time this struggle contributes, more and more, to the failure of imperialist plans for the preparation and unleashing of a new world war. The struggle of the people of Viet Nam for independence corresponds to the interests of the working class and of the people of France.

It goes without saying that the Communist Party campaign against the war in Viet Nam helps Party members to master the Stalin teaching on the National-Colonial question.

The first practical actions against the war in Viet Nam began after a steady explanatory campaign conducted, particularly in the Party press and by circulating leaflets, organising meetings and demonstrations—as for example the demonstration in Paris of mothers demanding the bodies of their sons killed in Viet Nam be brought home for burial.

It is not fortuitous that the initiative in these practical actions belongs to Algerian dockers who, since September 1949, have refused to load ships bound for Indo-China because the Algerian dockers experience that double yoke: capitalist exploitation and national oppression.

French dockers have, in turn, commenced their struggle against loading materials for the war in Indo-China and, simultaneously, against unloading American munitions. Despite threats from the Socialist Mayor to deprive them of unemployment relief, Saint-Nazaire dockers refused to act contrary to the interests of the working people.

The movement has spread to nearly all ports. In Marseilles

it assumed a large scale in the beginning of January embracing merchant seamen, railwaymen and workers in the greater port.

Latest example of the struggle waged by French working people were the events in Nice on February 14 when dockers refused to load a V-Rocket-ramp. On the appeal of the council of the C.G.T. and that of the local Peace committee, all the working people and the population supported the dockers. An enormous mass of metal was thrown into the sea.

The growing mass struggle against the war in Viet Nam is merging with the struggle against the preparations in France for a new imperialist war.

Continuing the glorious traditions of the struggle of our working class against imperialist war, the French Communist Party is demonstrating its loyalty to proletarian internationalism.

IN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE FEBRUARY VICTORY

The second anniversary of the glorious February victory was celebrated recently in Czechoslovakia a victory won by the working people with the Czechoslovak Communist Party at their head, over reaction which sought, with the help of Anglo-American imperialists and by means of an anti-State putsch, to restore capitalism in Czechoslovakia.

The Republic achieved big successes in the last two years.

The programme for the first year of the Five-Year Plan has been exceeded the volume of industrial production per head of the population reached 140 per cent of the 1937 level. Wages rose on an average of 15 per cent and the incomes of working peasants by 11 per cent. Rationing of bread, flour and flour products was abolished, the free sale of consumer goods introduced and prices of goods reduced considerably.

The working people greeted the anniversary of the February events with great enthusiasm. There has been a big increase in the number of those participating in emulation and in shock-work in the factories where the workers are now going over to higher output norms. Many of the unified agricultural co-operatives have also joined the emulation movement. For instance, the co-operative in the village of Vishneva (Frydlant district) has assumed responsibility for lowering production costs this year by 30 per cent, to complete spring field work 14 days ahead of schedule and to exceed targets for deliveries of agricultural products to the State.

INDUSTRIALISATION OF SLOVAKIA

Slovakia is rapidly being industrialised. Last year industrial production nearly doubled and in the current year it will treble compared to the pre-war 1937. In 1950, Slovakia's share in the country's industry will amount to 14 per cent as against 8 per cent in 1937. The Socialist sector in Slovakia accounts for 97 per cent of the entire industrial production. Capitalist elements have been completely eliminated from large-scale trade, and 73 per cent of all retail trade is now done by State and co-operative stores.

STATE INCOME GROWING

In last year's foreign trade balance Czechoslovak exports were 909 million kronas above imports. The basis of this success is co-operation with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. Trade with these countries has already reached 45 per cent of the total volume of Czechoslovakia's foreign trade.

The advance of Socialist economy has favourably affected the stabilisation of the country's finances. In 1948, the actual income of the State exceeded the budgetary figure by 4,500 million kronas and in 1949, according to preliminary estimates, by 40 per cent.

POLAND'S AGRICULTURE ON THE UPGRADE. L. Rzendowski

Speaking at the Third Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Bierut, Chairman of the Polish United Workers' Party, pointed out that as a result of rapid development of agriculture, the value of agricultural produce in 1949 per capita of the population was 112 per cent and per capita of the rural population over 140 per cent compared with pre-war. Taking into account the fact that at the time of the liberation Poland's agriculture was in a state of decline, the figures quoted above show the swift tempo of the restoration of agricultural production.

How were these successes attained? After the First World War, when agriculture sustained far less damage, the 1913-1914 level was attained (and not in all branches) only eight years after the cessation of hostilities. Why in 1938-1939, 20 years after world war one, was agricultural produce only about 8.5 per cent per capita of the population compared with 1913-1914?

This swift tempo was achieved because after the establishment of the people's power the factors which hindered agricultural development disappeared. Landlord oppression and feudal survivals were liquidated. The pump, which in the twenty years between the wars and under the guise of land redemption had pumped from the pocket of the peasant into that of the landlords and speculators three billion pre-war zloti—equal approximately to 17,000,000 tons of grain—has now vanished along with the colossal rural debt; the correlation between agricultural prices and those of basic manufactured goods essential for agricultural production has also changed. The agrarian reform of 1944-1945 has also done much to solve the problem of rural over-population. The successful

development of our Socialist industry and urban expansion, the rising standard of living of the whole population has, once and for all, ended “over-production” and marketing difficulties.

Direct state assistance to rural localities, also increased from year to year. More than 400,000 buildings burned down or otherwise destroyed during the occupation have been restored with State assistance during the Three-Year Plan. The bringing under cultivation of 4,800,000 hectares of virgin soil between 1947 and 1949 can be explained largely by the fact that in the six sowing campaigns agriculture received from the State about 800,000 tons of various seed and approximately 300,000 tons of potatoes. In this same period **agriculture received over 16,000 tractors and about 230,000 horses** which largely made good the war-time losses in draught power and year by year facilitated the expansion of the crop area. Thanks to rapid industrial development, output of agricultural machinery in 1949 was 25 times the 1938 level. **Within the last three years, capital investment in agriculture, In accordance with the State plan of capital investment, amounts approximately to fifty billion zloti.** It should also be noted that along with this a successful policy of fixed and profitable prices for agricultural produce was carried out. That is why the broad mass of the peasantry in the new Poland, despite the prophecies of various “specialists”, succeeded in developing their activity and healing rapidly the gaping wounds inflicted on agriculture by the war and Hitlerite occupation. That is why it became possible to fulfil the Three-Year agricultural plan.

We obtained the crop area envisaged by the plan (14,804 thousand hectares) and exceeded the planned output per hectare. In three years the number of horses increased by 800,000; cattle by over 2,500,000 and pigs by nearly 3,500,000.

The output per capita of the population of three basic grain

cultures in 1949 was over 230 per cent compared with that of 1946 and over 125 per cent as against 1938. Meat production (beef and pork) in 1949 was about 230 per cent per capita compared with 1946 and almost 110 per cent of that at 1938.

The nature of agricultural production has also changed. The area under wheat in 1946 was only 7 per cent of the total and in 1949 almost 10 per cent. Industrial crops before the war occupied 2.2 per cent of the total sown area and in 1949 3.4 per cent. The acreage under allotments is also growing rapidly, cultivation of fodder crops (clover, alfalfa) is steadily rising.

Agricultural production encountered difficulties in its development. It is proceeding in an atmosphere of sharp class struggle in the villages. Therefore the characteristic feature of this period is not merely a quantitative growth of agricultural production but also a change in the social structure of the Polish village.

As Comrade Stalin pointed out:

“... the small and middle peasants, having completely emancipated themselves from the yoke of the landlords, and having, in the main, broken the strength of the kulaks, have thereby obtained the opportunity of considerably improving their material conditions. This is the result of the October Revolution. Here we see the effect, primarily, of the decisive gain which accrued to the great bulk of the peasantry as a result of the October Revolution”.

Similarly, in our country too, there set in, as a result of the great revolutionary reforms implemented in 1944-1945, the a process of raising the poor peasant to the status of the middle peasant. The percentage of “dwarf” holdings has dwindled considerably; the size of the middle peasant farms (the acreage of arable land per peasant has increased by an average of 30 per cent) has increased considerably, the share of the middle peasant farms and their counterparts in production for the market has risen.

This was facilitated by the policy of the United Workers' Party and the people's power, the policy of the workers and peasants alliance, the policy of restricting capitalism in the rural localities and supporting the broad mass of the working peasantry; the policy of increasing the influence of the Socialist sector of the country's economy over peasant farms.

This line was pursued with particular clarity and consistency after the Plenum of the Central Committee of the United Polish Workers' Party in August 1948. By the new progressive taxation quotas, introduced after the Plenum, **the kulaks, in 1949, paid about a third of all taxes imposed in the villages.** State credit is now designed first of all for the small and middle peasant farms. A wide network (seven thousand) of co-operative machine stations and depots was established. They have a machine park worth 10 billion zloti. Payment for use of machinery is differentiated, the right to use machines is wanted first to the small and middle peasant farms. Besides this, powerful state machine and tractor stations are being set up which will play a big role in organising the work of the producer co-operatives.

A special form of aiding the small and middle peasants is provided by the contracting system. Its significance is evident from the example of sugar beet sowing; before the war sugar beet was cultivated by only 100,000 peasant households and in 1949 by more than 600,000.

In 1949 the contracting embraced 23 kinds of agricultural produce mounting to 100 billion zloti. Thanks exclusively to State assistance the plan for providing electricity and radio centres in the villages is becoming a reality.

Great assistance in carrying out the line of the Party in the villages is being given by the **Peasants' Mutual Aid Union**, a mass organisation of 1,500,000 members which promotes the development of all types of co-operatives, clubs, organises mass study of scientific farming methods and combats

illiteracy. The Peasants' Mutual Aid Union is the focal point in the policy of restricting and ousting the kulaks, in developing producer co-operatives.

Kulaks and other hostile elements naturally are not sitting with folded hands and passively pondering over the profound reforms in the villages. There have been many instances where they pocketed state assistance designed for small and middle peasants; there have been cases of non-payment of taxes. There still exists exploitation in Polish villages. Along with the increasingly important role played by the middle farms, the number of rich peasants employing hired labour increased.

In this connection the rapid development of the Socialist sector in agricultural production—the **State farms**—becomes immensely important. In the struggle against difficulties during the rehabilitation period, against the sabotage of Mikolajczyk's agents, these State farms grew and developed their production, in 1949, comprising about 6.5 per cent of gross agricultural output and their marketable production about 7.9 per cent of the country's output. Advanced State farms topped the level of the best landlord estates existing before the war. State farms become an ever more important factor as a grain supply source for agriculture as a whole, and as a practical example of the superiority of mechanised farming over small farming.

Another momentous event in the Polish village was the establishment, in 1949, of a number of **producer co-operatives**, which now top the 400 mark. The indisputable correctness of Marxist teaching, the Lenin and Stalin directives about the necessity of Socialist reconstruction of agriculture, are penetrating the minds of the peasant masses.

Of immense importance for this movement is the experience gained by collective farming in the Soviet Union. Visits paid by Polish peasants' to the Soviet Union, their acquaintance with the life of the collective-farm peasantry dispelled the falsehoods and slander which Polish reaction had

for years spread among the working peasantry.

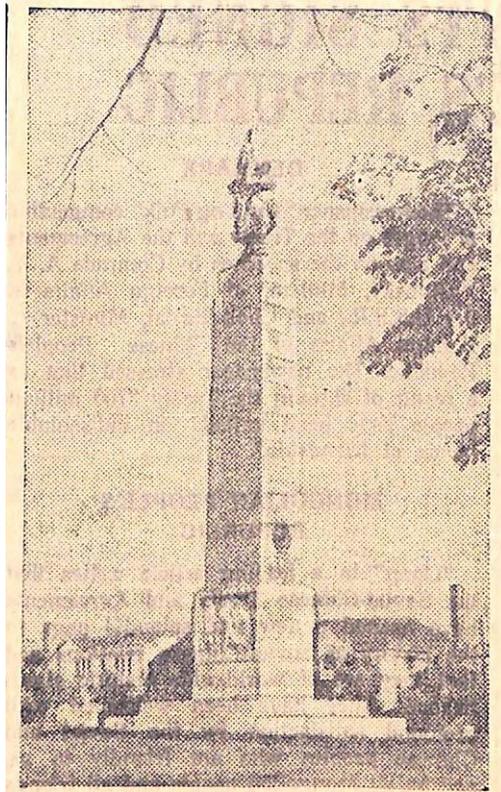
But the successes achieved cannot satisfy us. Therefore, the Six-Year National Economic Plan confronts agriculture with the task of further large-scale development and El production increase of 35-45 per cent.

Relying on the successes achieved, widely utilising the experience of Socialist agriculture in the U.S.S.R., always strengthening and developing the State owned farms and producer co-operatives, Poland's agriculture will continue to develop and will lay the foundations of Socialism in the countryside.

TRIESTE TRADE UNIONS FOR EXPULSION OF TITOITES FROM WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

A Congress of the United Trade Unions of the Free Territory of Trieste was held in Trieste on February 4-7. Radic, chairman of the United Trade Unions, reported on the conditions of the proletariat of Trieste, under the oppression of the occupation regime. Having exposed the activity of Tito's "syndicalists", who transformed the trade unions into weapons of police repression, Radic then stressed that the cardinal tasks of the United Trade Unions are: "The struggle for peace, the ending of the occupation, the unity of the working class of Trieste and against the main enemy of unity—the Tito clique. Radic called upon the World Federation of Trade Unions to expel from its ranks, the representatives of the Tito trade unions.

**32nd ANIVERSARY OF THE SOVIET ARMY.
MONUMENT IN BUCHAREST IN HONOUR
OF THE SOVIET ARMY—LIBERATOR OF
THE RUMANIAM PEOPLE**



32nd Anniversary of the Soviet Army.
A b o v e : Monument in Bucharest in honour
of the Soviet Army — liberator
of the Rumanian people

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN BULGARIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

On February 20 election meetings begun in the Bulgarian Communist Party. Meetings at which the outgoing officials will report on their stewardship to the members will be completed in the branches by March 20th. From March 20 until April 5 meetings will be held in the city, area and district organisations. Meetings of the province organisations are scheduled for the period April 5-20.

In a call addressed to all Committees and members of the Party the Central Committee states that the election meetings must be regarded as a vital aspect of the struggle for the liquidation of the Kostov clique, for heightening revolutionary vigilance and for an all-round strengthening of the Party.

The election meetings are taking place in an atmosphere of resolute and thoroughgoing criticism of shortcomings and weaknesses in the work of the Party, a Bolshevik example of which was provided by V. Tchervenkov in his report to the January Plenum of the Central Committee. The call of the Central Committee obliges the Party leadership and all organisations to ensure the unrestricted participation of party members and also wide masses of the people in developing this criticism.

The Central Committee draws the attention of the Party organisations to the decisive link of Party work, i.e., the work of guiding the national economy. The Party must closely study economic matters, paying particular attention to industry and agriculture. In the course of the election campaign party members must critically review and outline the organisational and practical measures which will guarantee fulfilment of the 1950 Plan, the second year of the Dimitrov Five-Year Plan.

In the present elections the members of the Province

Committees, for the first time, will be elected by secret ballot. (Voting for members of the bureaux of the branch, city, area and district committees will be by show of hands). For all conferences except the province conferences, delegates with full voting powers will be elected on the basis of the membership of the given organisation; and delegates with a consultative vote on the basis of the number of probationer members in the organisation.

FASCIST TERROR IN PORTUGAL

Early after the war the Salazar clique did everything to mask the fascist nature of the regime and have the world believe there is no dictatorship in Portugal; that the Salazar regime was passing through an evolution that would bring it to democracy. Now, however, Salazar's fascist government has itself exposed its recent pseudo-democratic manoeuvres.

During the elections to the National Assembly in 1945 and in the Presidential elections at the beginning of 1948, Salazar resorted to a demagogic manoeuvre by allowing the Opposition to put forward candidates. The Government hoped to spread illusions about the democratisation of the regime and, at the same time, tried to split the democratic movement. Portuguese democrats, headed by the Communist Party of Portugal, exposed this manoeuvre. Utilising the possibilities of legal struggle, they organised numerous strikes and mass protest demonstrations. The country's democratic forces grew stronger politically and organisationally in this struggle. The Movement for Democratic Unity formed on the initiative of the Communist Party and joined by hundreds of thousands of anti-fascists of all political trends, developed widespread activity in the country. The illegal newspapers issued by the Communist Party and democratic organisations were widely circulated.

IN FEAR OF THE PEOPLE

Greatly alarmed at the scope of this popular protest movement, the fascist Government hastened to withdraw the "concessions" made, banned public meetings and demonstrations and used troops and the police against demonstrators and strikers. Savage reprisals were applied

against members of the democratic movement, reprisals which were intensified especially after Portugal was included in the aggressive North Atlantic Pact. Hundreds of anti-fascists were thrown into prison. To tighten up repressive measures the Government set up the so-called Public Security Council—the official organ co-ordinating the activities of the secret police, the so-called national guard and the police.

Salazar's executioners savagely persecute the Communist Party, the party waging the most consistent struggle against the fascist regime. Early in 1949 Communist Party leaders Alvaro Cunhal and Militao Ribeiro were arrested, with many other leading Communists. The prisoners are held without trial or investigation and are completely isolated from the outside world. They are allowed neither to receive packages from relatives nor to correspond with any one. The Government does not dare to bring them to trial fearing that such a trial would expose the infamous methods of the ruling clique.

It has chosen another way of wreaking vengeance on the leaders of the democratic movement. The Government has charged its executioners with the job of putting the prisoners to death by refined methods of torture. Information smuggled from the fascist torture chambers, reveals a terrible picture. "Avante", the underground organ of the Communist Party, has repeatedly written of the torture to which the prisoners are subjected.

Although suffering from a bad heart and kidney trouble, the fascist executioners refused medical assistance to Militao Ribeiro, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, and refused him permission to receive even mineral water and food packages from his relatives. Ribeiro died in prison. His wife, Luisa Rodriguez, went insane as a result of torture. Jose Moreira, one of the leaders of the Communist Party, also died in fascist prison.

Comrades Alvaro Cunhal, José Martino, Jaime Serras,

Augusto de Soza, Antonio Lopez, Casimiro de Conceicon Silva, the sisters Mercedes and Sofia Ferreira and others were subjected to frightful torture. Unable to crush the spirit of these heroic Communists the Salazar henchmen plan to put them to death in the torture chambers. The lives of these patriots are in danger. Alvaro Cunal, (Duarte), leader of the Party, is in danger of death. Although a very sick man he is kept in a cell which has little air or light and he is continuously tortured.

Many political prisoners are sent to the Tarrafal concentration camp where they are doomed to certain death by the unhealthy climate of the Cape Verd islands. Over 30 anti-fascists were tortured to death in this concentration camp including Bento Gonalves, General Secretary of the Communist Party, Alfredo Caldeira, member of the Central Committee of the Party, Mario Castelano, former leader of the anarchist trade unions and officers. Many of the prisoners who have already served their sentence are still kept in Tarrafal, as, for instance, Antonio Franco de, Trindade who has already been in the camp 17 years, and Joan Rodriguez, Jose Viegas, Tomas Aquino, Silverio Mateus and Jose Ramos who have been there for more than 15 years.

It is not accidental that the fascist terror has been intensified in Portugal. This is in keeping with the Government's policy of turning the country into a springboard for the imperialist warmongers. The Government's widely publicised plans for "rehabilitating economy" on the basis of the "Marshall Plan" have been a complete failure. Marshallisation hastened the process of Portugal's economic disintegration and its enslavement by foreign capital, aggravated the crisis in industry and agriculture and led to increased unemployment and Impoverishment of the broad masses.

RESULTS OF MARSHALLISATION

The Salazar Government is trading with Britain and particularly with the United States—which is of advantage to those countries but detrimental to Portugal's economy. The United States and Britain sell inferior goods and articles of luxury, at a higher price to Portugal. The Anglo-American monopolists use the huge profits made on these goods to lay their hands on the key enterprises and resources of Portugal in her colonies.

Helped by the Portuguese Government, entire branches of the economy are becoming the property of American, British and other foreign companies which already control the principal iron and tungsten, tin and copper, coal and gold mines. Negotiations are also being conducted to extend American concessions in Portugal itself as well as in her colonies.

Parallel with this we witness the closing down of the country's industries and a decline in agriculture.

Exports of cork, wines, canned fish, fruits and other goods which constitute the basis of Portugal's economy, are being curtailed. Unable to find a home market, goods lie around in warehouses resulting in enterprises going bankrupt and closing down.

The crisis is leading to mass unemployment. According to official figures, which underestimate the situation, there are 240,000 unemployed in the country. Along with thousands of unemployed in the textile industry others are employed only part time. Mass dismissals are being effected in the shipbuilding industry at a time when the Salazar Government places orders for ships with foreign firms. Dismissals are also taking place in the iron and steel, glass, mining, cork and other industries. There is also increasing unemployment among agricultural workers. Small and medium proprietors who

cannot meet exorbitant taxes and compete with foreign goods imported by the Government, are steadily being ruined. At the same time there is an acute shortage of supplies. But fascist officials and buyers are making enormous profits in speculating with food on the black market.

The standard of living continues to deteriorate. Direct and indirect taxes, prices of food and manufactured goods and rent are increasing. The worker has to pay at least one-third of his wages for one room in which the whole family lives. What is left of his wages is insufficient to cover even the subsistence minimum, let alone clothing. The price of vegetables and fruit is beyond the pocket of a worker's family.

MILITARISATION OF THE COUNTRY

To maintain its power and meet the interests of the warmongers the Government is increasing expenditure on military and repressive measures. This expenditure, which swallows half the State budget is spent on the building and equipping of aerodromes and ports for servicing American troops; for re-equipping the army and for the upkeep of a huge punitive apparatus. The re-equipment of the army alone costs the country 2,672,471 conto, that is, more than 90 million dollars. Bigger sums have been spent on building new prisons than on the whole of so-called home colonisation—the boast of the Government for years.

The policy of the Salazar Government is encountering the growing resistance of the Portuguese people. Salazar and his camarilla hope, through savage terror, to crush this resistance, to break the ranks of their opponents and behead the movement. Hence their vicious onslaught on the Communist Party. They fear the Party for it represents the advanced detachment of the fighters against fascism, the detachment

closely linked with the broad mass of the Portuguese people.

Voicing the aspirations of the overwhelming majority of the people and the national interests of the country, the Communist Party announced in March 1949:

“In the event of war the Portuguese people will not raise arms against the Soviet Union, but will intensify the struggle to overthrow the government of national betrayals—the fascist Salazar Government”.

Undaunted by savage reprisals the country’s democrats, headed by the Communist Party, continue their struggle, mobilising the masses to fight Salazar’s fascist regime and consolidating the democratic forces in the country.

ALVARO G.

STRUGGLE OF PEOPLE OF TUNIS FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION AND PEACE.

**Mohammed Ennafaá, Secretary,
Communist Party of Tunis**

SITUATED at the very centre of the Mediterranean, midway between Gibraltar and the Suez Canal, Tunis forms an important link in the warmongers' system of aggression. The ports of Tunis, including its most important, the naval base of Bizerta which commands the straits of Sicily, are often "honoured" with "friendly visits" by American warships. One of the newspapers of the colonisers, appearing in Tunis, reported that in accordance with the "Marshall Plan", fourteen new aerodromes were being built in the country. Another Tunis paper "France Hebdo", cynically explaining the purpose of these aerodromes, wrote on April 29, 1949: "With air bases in North Africa, American aircraft can bomb Kharkov and Magnitogorsk".

For some time the French colonisers have tried by ambiguous propaganda to cover up their policy of auctioning off our country. But, as the saying goes, "Murder will out". And so, American penetration is now taking place openly; everyone knows it; it is the subject of wide press comment and is not refuted.

In September 1949, Petsch, the French Minister of Finance, announced the formation of two "corporations", one representing 7 or 8 private French banks—including the Indo-China Bank—the other 5 or 6 American banks, including the Chase Bank.

Petsch stated at that time that "these corporations are studying methods by which American capital will be invested in the French Union".

There is nothing surprising in the fact that the American

capitalists, greedy for profit and new markets and feverishly preparing for war, should be keenly interested in capital investments in Tunis.

Our phosphates, lead and iron ore of Djerissa whet the appetites of the American monopolists. It is no secret that following the visit of the British businessman, Gombos, to Tunis, the prospecting of oil resources was officially placed in the hands of the "Shell and Gulf Oil" Company.

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In effecting the economic enslavement of the country and of war preparations against the Soviet Union—as reflected in the selling of the country's strategic bases and her resources, together with our people's blood to the rulers of Wall Street—the French imperialists are compelled to take account of the national liberation movement of the Tunisian people.

That is why the imperialists leave no stone unturned to crush this movement.

Martial law, operated in the country since 1938, makes it possible for Mons, the French Resident General, to resort to a whole arsenal of repressive measures, i.e., the banning of meetings and demonstrations, the temporary closing down of opposition papers, the despatch of punitive expeditions against the peasant masses and the use of armed force against strikers. Encroachment on trade union liberties and arrests of active workers are now a usual occurrence.

A few weeks ago the Resident General of Morocco, General Juin, prospective commander of military affairs in North Africa, held a "North African Conference" in Rabat attended by the Governor—General of Algiers, Naegelen and by Mons, the Resident General of Tunis.

These representatives of the French Government agreed to use more brutal measures for the suppression of the national

movement in the North African countries with the aim of securing better fulfilment of the orders of their American masters.

The imperialists, however, fully realise that repressions alone will not further their aims. That is why they try to compromise with a part of the bourgeoisie, and to compromise in such a manner as would intensify the regime of oppression and speed up the preparation of our country for a new world war.

The failure of the policy based on forming an "Arab League", a league of reactionary princes and pashas, disorientated the national bourgeoisie, who are now seeking a new policy.

A certain differentiation is now taking place inside its ranks. Some national leaders openly pursue a policy of reaching agreement with the imperialists.

Propaganda regarding the possibility of reaching agreement with the imperialists to conclude an "honourable" compromise has never been conducted so intensively as now—since the return from Cairo of Habib-Bourghiba, Chairman of the Neo-Destur Party, (the Tunis party demanding a Constitution), where he spent the four years following the settling up of the Arab League.

On his return to Tunis, Bourghiba declared: "I hope that the changes, or more correctly, the world upheavals we have just witnessed, will force France and the French colony of Tunis to show a greater understanding and thus make it possible to arrive at a proper solution of the Tunisian question".

The masses of people in our country do not want to take the path of agreement with the oppressors. Uniting their forces the masses want to wage a struggle for the national liberation of Tunis, for peace, land and bread, together with all the democratic and anti-imperialist forces.

Patriots and democrats, workers and peasants of Tunis cannot remain indifferent in face of the danger of war, intensified national oppression and growing impoverishment of the people.

While the differentiation now taking place inside the national bourgeoisie reveals the tendency of certain sections of this bourgeoisie to compromise with the colonisers, it should also be noted that there are bourgeois circles opposed to the policy of lightening the colonial regime and of preparing for a new war.

The movement developing against the preparations for a new war has led to the establishment of committees in defence of peace, composed of patriots and democrats of all political trends—Communists, members of the Destur Party (nationalists) and non-Party people,

The colonial government tries in every way to destroy the unity of this movement and is applying all means, including open reprisals. On October 2, 1949, for instance, the peace demonstration scheduled for Tunis were banned by the Government. Large police forces were hurled against the people. But in spite of the provocation and brutality of the police, the broad masses of the people continue their struggle for freedom and peace.

This struggle is headed by the working class of Tunis. Although the existence of two separate trade union centres (the Trade Union Confederation of Working People and the General Union of Working People, both of which are affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions), greatly hampers the development of the working-class movement in Tunis, the working people are beginning to overcome this obstacle, by strengthening united action in joint demonstrations in defence of their immediate demands and in the struggle for peace.

The life of the worker, employee and official is becoming increasingly difficult. Unemployment is increasing, hitting

hardest the youth, the majority of whom have no education or profession.

The purchasing power of the employed worker is dropping. In 1949 alone the cost of living increased by heady 40 per cent, whereas wages remained the 1948 level, which was extremely low. To this should be added the devaluation of the franc which led to a further big rise in prices.

The worsening of the material conditions of the working people, as well as of the middle classes, is giving rise to strong discontent. This is strengthening the strike movement.

At the end of 1949, miners in Southern Tunis, having united for the struggle, waged a forty-five day strike. On January 6, factory and office workers in the Tunis area, and also workers in Ferryville, declared a complete stoppage of work.

Protest strikes against the sending of Tunisian soldiers to Viet Nam were held in various industries in Tunis.

In the Sfaks region, where the Sfaks-Hafsa Company and big land owners dominate, the peasants started a struggle for land of which the authorities wanted to deprive them.

The local authorities retaliated by sending an armed expedition against the peasants, arresting scores of them. Their homes and the premises of the peasant committee in Sfaks were raided. But this did not dampen the militant spirit of the peasants who are continuing their struggle.

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The Communist Party of Tunis, true to the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, heads the national liberation struggle of our people.

The successfully developing struggle of all anti-imperialist forces, the consistent policy pursued by the Soviet Union which defends the peace and freedom of the people, the

struggle of the French working class and its vanguard—the Communist Party—against the government of colonisers and oppressors—such are the factors that make for vast possibilities.

The Communist Party of Tunis will bend all its efforts to develop on a still wider scale the struggle of the peoples for national liberation, for peace, land and bread.

COMMENT ON THE TREATY AND AGREEMENTS SIGNED BETWEEN THE U.S.S.R. AND CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

News of the signing in Moscow of the Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance and the Agreements was received with the greatest enthusiasm by working people in the Chinese People's Republic. All the newspapers stressed the tremendous historical significance of the Soviet-Chinese Treaty not only for China, but for all progressive, peace-loving mankind.

The Sinhua News Agency writes in a circulated article entitled: "New Epoch in Chinese-Soviet Friendship":

"China and the Soviet Union concluded a new Chinese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, a Chinese-Soviet Agreement on the Chinese Changchun Railway, Port Arthur and Dalny, as well as a Chinese-Soviet Agreement on the Granting of Credits to China. This Treaty and the Agreements are vital acts, undertaken recently by the Governments of China and the Soviet Union. They are acts which open a new epoch in the relations between two great powers—China and the Soviet Union—and are of great political and historical significance to the entire East and to the world.

"The new Chinese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance will undoubtedly play a big role in consolidating the cause of universal peace.

"It will change the correlation of world forces between the peace front headed by the Soviet Union and the front of aggression headed by American imperialism. The peace front

will become more powerful whereas the front of aggression will seriously weaken.”

Speaking on behalf of the Chinese workers on the occasion of the signing of the Treaty and Agreements between China and the Soviet Union, Li Li-san, Vice- President of the All-China Federation of Labour, declared:

“When we learned about the signing of the Treaty and Agreements between China and the Soviet Union, we felt, in the first place, how great was the solicitude of the Soviet people and its leader the great Stalin for the people of China.

“The Treaty will help the people of China to consolidate the successes gained by the victory of the Revolution, to defend the independence of the country and the integrity of its territory and also to repulse any act of aggression.

“The working class in China welcomes with boundless happiness the signing of the Treaty and inspired by the great friendly assistance of the Soviet Union, will bend all its efforts to surmount difficulties in the way of rehabilitation and development of production, and will struggle until the last for the establishment of a mighty and happy New China.”

Chan Po-chun, member of the Central People’s Government Council, stated that “The revolutionary friendship between China and the Soviet Union will further strengthen under the guidance of Generalissimo Stalin and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. The people of China will never be isolated and the revolutionary development of China will undoubtedly proceed from a people’s democracy to Socialism.”

Crowded meetings, at which workers, peasants, workers in science, art and literature wholeheartedly welcomed the further development and consolidation of friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples, were held in towns and villages throughout the Chinese People’s Republic.

A meeting in Peking rallied more than one hundred thousand people. Speaking at this meeting Pin Chen, Chairman

of the Peking branch of the Society of China-Soviet Friendship, said: "The Treaty consolidates peace not in the Far-East alone, but throughout the world." The meeting sent telegrams congratulating J. V. Stalin and Mao Tse-tung.

Mass meetings were held at Usl, Hangchow, Sian, Paoting, Taiyuan, Kalgan, Tsitsikar, Canton and other towns.

The working people of the Chinese People's Republic unanimously welcomed the Soviet-Chinese Treaty and Agreements, seeing in them an outstanding model of international co-operation, a guarantee of flourishing friendship between the two great peoples, a mighty blow against the imperialist instigators of a new war.

POLAND

The entire press of People's Democratic Poland commented on the signing of the Treaty and Agreements between the U.S.S.R. and the Chinese People's Republic.

"Tribuna Ludu" writes in a leading article that the Soviet-Chinese Agreements mark the completion of a new era in the history of the relations between the two countries which began after the Great October Revolution.

The Soviet-Chinese Treaty and Agreements are a big contribution to the cause of consolidating peace. The Polish people hail them gladly, writes the paper.

"Polska Zbrojna" points out that in view of the transformation of Japan into an American outpost; the secret plans for the remilitarisation of Japan by establishing an army of 500,000 under the guise of a "police corps"; the increasing activation of MacArthur's militarism, this alliance between the Soviet Union and People's China representing 700 million people is a mighty factor in consolidating and ensuring peace.

BULGARIA

Meetings of working people were held in many Bulgarian towns and villages in connection with the signing of the Soviet-Chinese Treaty. The people of Bulgaria wholeheartedly welcome the consolidation of friendship between the Soviet Union and Democratic China. Speaking at a meeting of workers at the Sofia tobacco factory, Buriana Penewa, a leading shock-worker said: "We discussed the Soviet-Chinese Treaty with our women workers before the meeting. This Treaty will bring much good and happiness not only to us but to, working people throughout the world. This is an Agreement about peace and for us, working people, lasting peace signifies work and a life of security."

"Otechesten Front" writes:

"Every day, from towns and villages, messages of congratulation pour in for the Great Stalin and Mao Tse-tung who have won another splendid victory in the interests of universal peace."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Commenting on the Treaty and Agreements between the U.S.S.R. and the Chinese People's Republic. "Rude Pravo", organ of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, writes:

"The Treaty and Agreements open a new epoch in the development of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and China—this invincible force of 700 million people. The Treaty and Agreements are not only an historic landmark on the victorious path of peace in this part of the world, but also a great contribution to the cause of consolidating peace and democracy throughout the world."

“Zemledelske Noviny” devoted a leading article to the Treaty, headlined: “A Document of Immense Historic Significance.” The Treaty, writes the paper, deals a crushing blow to the imperialist conspiracy against peace in the Far East.

HUNGARY

Newspapers in the Hungarian Democratic Republic widely comment on the Soviet-Chinese Treaty and Agreements. “Szabad So” writes:

“The Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance is a telling blow against the imperialists’ policy of preparing a third world war.”

If the word historic is applicable to any event, writes the paper “Vilagosag”, then the Soviet-Chinese Treaty signed February 14th, is precisely such an event.

The Soviet-Chinese Treaty contains an unequivocal warning to the imperialists. Both contracting parties undertake to prevent the repetition of aggression and the violation of peace, They declare that they will bend all their efforts to strengthening peace and security.

RUMANIA

The entire national press of Rumania published news of the signing of the Treaty and the Agreements between the Soviet Union and the Chinese People’s Republic, and the texts of these documents.

In an editorial headed “The Soviet-Chinese Alliance—an Historic Stage in Defending Peace”, “Scanteia”, the organ of

the Rumanian Workers' Party, writes:

“The Soviet-Chinese alliance constitutes a powerful and moral basis for the camp of peace and Socialism. Together with all peoples and champions of peace, democracy and Socialism in, all countries, the working people of Rumania learned with particular satisfaction and joy the great news of the signing of the Treaty and the Agreements between the U.S.S.R. and the Chinese People's Republic. They welcome this event as a contribution of historic significance to the cause of strengthening the camp of peace, the greatest bastion of which is the Soviet Union led by the standard-bearer in the struggle for peace, the great Stalin.”

FRANCE

“Humanite” published a report on the signing of the Treaty and Agreements between the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic, the texts of the Treaty and of the Agreements and also the statements of Vyshinsky and Chou En-lai.

Pointing to the confusion caused in the anti-Soviet propaganda by the conclusion of the Treaty, Pierre Courtade writes in an editorial: “The Treaty signed in Moscow between representatives of the U.S.S.R, and the People's China is a model of the relations which can be established between two great nations imbued with the feeling of mutual respect for national independence, and the desire to strengthen lasting peace. Strengthening Soviet-Chinese friendship,” adds the writer, “this Treaty is, under present conditions a most powerful instrument for peace. From now on 700 million people are linked together by indissoluble bonds. The signing of the Chinese-Soviet Treaty will be of great significance, above all, for China itself. The Treaty will be of a great

significance for the entire Far East. for all the peoples of the world fighting for liberation from imperialist oppression. In Viet Nam, in particular, following the recognition of Ho Chi-minh by the U.S.S.R., the position of the Soviet Union will be contrasted with that of the Americans who are propping up Bao Dai”.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The press of the German Democratic Republic published the texts and widely commented on the Soviet-Chinese Treaty and the Agreements.

“Neues Deutschland” published the documents and its commentary under the headline: “Seven Hundred Millionons Unite in the Struggle for Peace”. In an article headed “An Historic Day”, the newspaper stressed that the signing of the Soviet-Chinese Treaty signifies a defeat for U.S. imperialism by the Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist Party.

Dwelling on the great assistance rendered by the Soviet Union to the Chinese people the newspaper emphasises that “this is not “Marshall aid” designed to destroy the industry of the country aided.”

The newspaper also published an extract from a letter written by R. Nitsche (Westerhausen near Quedlinburg), one of the people’s correspondents, who wrote:

“Just as indissoluble friendship with the Soviet Union gave the Chinese people the strength to win great victories, so also will friendship with the Soviet Union give strength to the German people in the struggle for unity and peace.”

BRITAIN

In its comment on the Treaty, the “Daily Worker” states in a leading article that amid howls about war there has resounded the voice of peace and reason. The “Daily Worker” describes the signing of the Soviet-Chinese Treaty as an event of world historic significance.

ITALY

In connection with the signing of the Soviet-Chinese Treaty a meeting of working people was held in the Adriano Theatre in Rome. Velio Spano, member of the Communist Party Central Board spoke about the situation in the Chinese People’s Republic.

The meeting sent a message of greetings to Mao Tse-tung, the leader of the Chinese people.

NORWAY

The newspaper “Friheten” commented as follows on the Treaty: “The new Treaty confirms once again that the Soviet Union bases its foreign policy on respect for the right to self-determination for all nations, big and small, that it has no predatory designs, but, on the contrary, is selflessly helping at countries in need of assistance.”

HOLLAND

Dutch newspapers devoted considerable space to the

Treaty and the Agreements signed in Moscow between the U.S.S.R. and the Chinese People's Republic. The liberal newspaper "Algemeen Handelsblad" published a detailed account of the texts of the Treaty and the Agreements, devoting particular attention to the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance.

CANADA

Canadian newspapers published on the front page and under big headlines reports of American correspondents in Moscow and Washington on the signing of the 30-year Treaty of Friendship between the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic.

DENMARK

The newspaper "Land og Folk" commented at length on the Treaty and the Agreements and also on the speeches by Comrade A. Y. Vyshinsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., and Chou En-lai, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Chinese People's Republic. The newspaper stressed that as a result of signing the Treaty "700 million people have been united in dissoluble bonds of friendship.

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

"Unan" in a leading article writes that the Soviet-Chinese Treaty and Agreements have opened a new and splendid page in the history of Soviet-Chinese relations and that they are of

world-wide historic significance. They have been welcomed with profound satisfaction by the Soviet and Chinese peoples who are friendly to us, and by all Mongolian people and all friends of peace, democracy and progress.

The signing of these historic documents, the newspaper continues, is of greatest significance also for our country and for all our people. As a result of the negotiations in Moscow the Governments of the Soviet Union and of the Chinese People's Republic have fully guaranteed the independence of our country—the Mongolian People's Republic.

KOREA

The Korean newspapers "Nodon Simmun" and "Mindju Choson" published on their front pages the full text of the Soviet-Chinese Communique, and that of the Treaty and the Agreements. Other central newspapers also published these documents.

"Nodon Simmun", in a leading article headed "One of the Greatest Events in the History of the Peoples of the East" stated that the Treaty "is of particular significance for all peoples of the East fighting for national independence, peace and democracy. This Treaty guarantees peaceful constructive work on the part of the peoples of Asia, their defence against our common enemy—Japanese imperialism—and against all the machinations of international reaction."

ALBANIA

Albanian newspapers and radio widely comment on the signing of the Treaty and the Agreements between the U.S.S.R

and the Chinese People's Republic.

The newspaper "Zeri i Popullit", writes: "The Treaty and the Agreements concluded between the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic serve as a beacon of freedom for the other peoples of Asia who are waging now, as never before, a resolute struggle against colonial oppression. These documents constitute a mighty contribution to the cause of peace and security; a guarantee and firm basis for the powerful peace camp inspired by the Stalin peace policy, the camp which under the leadership of the great Soviet Union, is waging resolute struggle against the instigators of a new war. That is why all progressive, freedom-loving mankind greets with joy and enthusiasm the signing of the Soviet-Chinese Treaty and the Agreements".

JAPAN

Tokuda, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Japan declared that the Communist Party of Japan fully supports the Soviet-Chinese Treaty and the Agreements.

Pointing to the exceptional significance of the Treaty for the defence of a stable peace and democracy, the newspaper "Akahata" writes that "this Treaty has been signed by two great peoples upholding Socialism and people's democracy and who have won victory over imperialism and fascism in an heroic struggle". Referring to the danger of a resurgence of Japanese imperialism, "Akahata" states that the Communist Party of Japan, fully supporting the Treaty, will intensify the struggle against the revival of imperialism in Japan, for the speedy signing of an all-round peace treaty and for national independence.

AUSTRALIA

Commenting on the signing of the 30 year Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic the newspaper "Tribune", writes that this Treaty consolidates the world peace front even more, inflicts a crushing blow to the war plans of American imperialists in the Pacific and also strengthens the security of the peoples of Asia and Oceania.

POPULARISING, THE SOVIET UNION IN SWEDEN

DECISION, BY POLITBURO, SWEDISH COMMUNIST PARTY

Fritjof Lager, Secretary of the Swedish Communist Party, has announced that the Politburo has resolved to launch a two months' explanatory campaign about the Soviet Union. In an interview published in "Ny Dag", Lager said that the need for truthful information about the Soviet Union is, now, as never before, closely bound up with the struggle for peace. In the next two months the Communist Party will make vigorous efforts to accomplish this task.

Day after day for the past 30 years the bourgeois and Social Democratic press have engaged in anti-Soviet slander. The fact that the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union have demonstrated their ability to solve all problems of peaceful Socialist construction and also all the problems of a defensive war—when the need arose—has not weakened this vile campaign. On the contrary, it has expanded and become even more brazen. The reasons are not hard to find. The construction of Socialism in the Soviet Union and the realisation of the cherished aspirations of the workers give rise to great alarm in the bourgeois camp. The slander and lying propaganda machines of the bourgeoisie and the Social Democrats are still trying to give the masses an entirely wrong impression about the Socialist country and thus make them docile tools of the anti-Socialist aims of finance capital and imperialism.

The recent intensification of anti-Soviet propaganda is the direct outcome of Sweden's closer relations with American

imperialism and its plans for the preparation of war. Sweden occupies an important place in the strategic plans of the U.S. warmongers. American military leaders regard our country as the most advanced outpost in the war which they are preparing against the Soviet Union. But an area inhabited by people who have no desire to wage war against the Soviet Union, but who want to live in peace and maintain good neighbourly relations with the Socialist State, is an unreliable area for military bases. It follows, therefore, that the spread of lies about the Soviet Union, about its internal situation and policy, is in the interests of American imperialism.

Consequently, it is the duty of all who sincerely wish to struggle for peace, who wish, to safeguard our country from the ravages and miseries of war to combat the growing anti-Soviet propaganda. This can be best achieved by spreading the truth about the Soviet Union.

There is no doubt whatever, continued Lager, that the vast majority of the Swedish workers have no desire to see our country transformed into an American outpost against the Soviet Union. Nor is there any doubt that the hundreds of thousands of the rank and file Social Democrat workers honestly and sincerely desire good neighbourly relations between Sweden and the Soviet Union. We must let these hundreds of thousands of workers know the truth about the Soviet Union and help them to take active measures against the slander and falsehoods circulated by reaction.

Lager stated that more than 300 meetings will be held in ten regional Party organisations alone. In addition to the speeches devoted to the Soviet Union at these meetings, Soviet films will be shown. Debates with Social Democrats and representatives of the bourgeois parties will also be organised. Simultaneously, said Lager special efforts will be made to secure the mass circulation of literature about the Soviet Union.

HITLER MUSEUM IN U.S. AND ITS CURATOR/ Drawn by Kukryniksi

American occupation authorities in Western Germany intend to ship to the U.S. as an "historic relic" the house in which Hitler was born. **(Press Report)**



WEST GERMAN COMMUNISTS EXPOSE TITOITE AGENTS

The Plenum of the Board of the Communist Organisation in North Rhine Westphalia, held early in February at Wuppertal, stressed the need to consolidate the Party ranks and for sharper revolutionary vigilance. The Plenum expelled from the Party, J. Schappe, former member of the Secretariat of the Land Board who was exposed as a traitor. The decision adopted on this question pointed out that Schappe, while making false declarations about the need to combat the Titoites and expressing agreement with Party policy and the Resolution of the Information Bureau on the situation in the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, at the same time maintained contact with the treacherous Tito clique right until 1949 and concealed this from the Party. The double-dealer Schappe handed over to the Titoites important Party documents and addresses of Party members.

By special decision E. Kaiser and R. Treiber were removed from the Secretariat of the Board for lack of vigilance which resulted in Party workers receiving materials concerning the struggle against the Tito agents which contained gross errors and harmful instructions.

A special decision, published in the press, explains the Party's attitude towards the "Free German League" functioning at Gelsenkirchen. The "Free German League", states the decision, is an organisation which, in the guise of a peace movement, acts in the personal and political interests of trotskyite elements and imperialists.

The Plenum condemned the complacency and unconcern of some former members of the Secretariat in relation to the "League", and instructed all members of the Party to sever all connections with it and to expose it as an enemy agency.

The Plenum approved the plan for the immediate activity of the Party organisations in North Rhine Westphalia. Chief attention will be given to the organisation of a mass struggle for peace.

BLOODY TERROR IN INDIA

P. B. Ranganekar, Assistant Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress has issued the following statement to the press:

“The All-India Trade Union Congress is shocked beyond words and struck with horror at the cold-blooded butchery of valiant fighters of the working class and toiling peasants in Salem jail on the 11th February. In the brutal murderous firing on the prisoners, nineteen fell dead on the spot and one more in the hospital later and one hundred and two more have been sent to the hospital with serious wounds. This cold-blooded mass murder has no parallel.

“...the fascist terror increases with ever greater intensity day after day. The bankrupt Congress capitalist rulers unable to solve a single problem of the people, have embarked upon a campaign of physical extermination of all those who dare to oppose their regime of fascist terror and exploitation... All toiling people must condemn this rule of unbridled repression.

“The All-India Trade Union Congress appeals to all workers, peasants, students, women, to all democrats and freedom-loving people and organisations to raise their powerful voices in condemnation of these murderous firings. The united powerful voice of the people must compel public enquiry into all these firings and the prosecution and punishment of all officials involved and secure the release of all prisoners”.

P. B. RANGANEKAR
**Assistant Secretary of the All-
India Trade Union Congress**

IN BRIEF

* **Scores of workers were injured, 28 seriously**, when police of the Hongkong British Government recently suppressed a meeting of 3,000 tramway, telephone and electrical workers in the premises of the tramway workers' trade-union. Police attacked the workers with tommyguns, revolvers and tear gas.

* **Six Burmese students** have been sentenced to death for fighting for the liberation of their country. The International Union of Students, Prague, has protested against the actions of the Burmese Government and demanded the intervention of UNO.

* **Athens security police are** vainly searching for the source of the illegal democratic paper "Adouloti Ahthena" (Unconquered Athens) which is widely circulated in Athens and Piraeus.

Latest issue of the paper reports on the mock elections in Greece, the torture of democrats imprisoned in Makronessos concentration camp, and the mobilisation of fascist and Anglo-American intelligence spies for anti-Communist activity.

EDITORIAL BOARD

FROM THE PUBLISHERS

The Publishing House of the journal "*For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy*" announces that beginning with May 1, the journal will appear also in the **Spanish** language.

All distributors, firms, and readers interested in securing copies of the journal should apply for details to "MIR", Bucharest, Rumania.

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

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