

Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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



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WOMEN—GREAT FORCE IN STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

This year, working women in all countries celebrated March 8—International Women’s Day—in conditions of a widely developing all-people’s movement for peace, against the instigators of a new war. The historic decisions of the first session of the World Peace Council are meeting with whole-hearted support among **all sections of the population**, including women, and are bringing them **into joint action in defence of peace**.

The international democratic women’s Movement is a constantly expanding force in the struggle of the peoples for peace, democracy and Socialism. More than ninety million women are united in the International Democratic Women’s Federation which combines the national organisations of women in sixty countries. The influence wielded by the Federation on the masses of women in the capitalist countries is steadily growing. Membership of the democratic Women’s organisations is increasing. For example, the membership of the Union of Italian women rose from 500,000 in 1947 to 1,053,000 at the beginning of 1951. In France, Belgium, Holland and the Scandinavian countries, the women’s organisations have also extended their ranks. The democratic women’s movement is growing in the countries of Asia and Africa enslaved by imperialism. The conference of Women of the countries of Asia, held in December 1949, was an important stage in the development of the women’s movement in countries where women are particularly oppressed. The women of

the East are likewise rising in struggle for their rights, a for national independence of their countries, for peace.

In the struggle for peace, irrespective of the form of this struggle, women in all countries are inspired by the example of the glorious patriotic women of the Soviet Union who gave examples of labour heroism and military valour during the severe years of the Great Patriotic War, and who today are working selflessly on the sites of the projects of Communism in the U.S.S.R. for the benefit of peace and mankind. A call has been addressed to all women peace supporters in all countries by the Soviet patriot Ekaterina Ryabova, post-graduate at Moscow University, Hero of the Soviet Union: "Once again", she writes "peace is in danger... We must halt this aggression! Women who have risen in struggle for peace can do much. They represent a mighty force. Mother, wife, sister must not permit son, husband or brother to fight in the interests of the profits of a handful of capitalists. Unite and we shall win peace!".

Women in the U.S.S.R. are active in all spheres of State, economic and cultural life. Two hundred and eighty Soviet women are deputies of the supreme organ of power in the Soviet State—the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. Three hundred and ninety-nine women have been awarded Stalin prizes for outstanding contributions in the fields of science, innovation, literature and art. Seventy are Heroes of the Soviet Union, 1,989 are Heroes of Socialist Labour. Over thirty-three thousand women have gained the honoured title of "Mother Heroine".

On the basis of the experience of the Soviet Union, all mankind can see that the victory of Socialism, and only the victory of Socialism, ensures complete

emancipation of women and their entry into active public life. "The position of woman", wrote Lenin, "shows particularly graphically the difference between bourgeois and Socialist democracy..."

Considerable successes in the political and cultural development of women have been achieved by the People's Democracies—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania. For the first time in history, women in these countries received the opportunity to take part, actively and on an equal footing, in administrative, economic and cultural life. In Party, trade union and co-operative organisations, in the people's councils, National Assemblies and in the Governments of the People's Democracies—everywhere, women occupy a worthy place. In Rumania, for example, over two thousand women have been honoured with orders and medals for their labour services, and their names are known throughout the country.

The Chinese People's Republic abolished the feudal laws that held women in thralldom. The women of new China enjoy equal rights with men in all spheres of public life. At present, women constitute twenty per cent of the leading functionaries in the organs of the Central People's Government in China. Sixty-nine women are members of the People's Political Consultative Council. The vice-chairman, vice-general secretary and two members of the Central People's Government are also women. The emancipated women of China now play a big role in industry and transport. All China knows the woman locomotive driver, Tsian Hui-in who, on March 8 last year, took charge of a train operated exclusively by women—an event entirely new in the history of China.

The heroic women of Korea, shoulder to shoulder with husbands and brothers, are defending the independence of their country against the U.S. interventionists. The monstrous atrocities perpetrated by the U.S. butchers in Korea will not deter women of Korea from fighting for their honour and freedom.

The preparations for a new war, being made by the imperialists, threaten the elementary rights and the vital interests of working women. The sham bourgeois democracy which, in effect, bars women from participation in political and public life, the “theories” of women’s—social “inferiority”, the exclusion of women from elementary civil and human rights, unequal payment for labour, intimidation and befuddling of their minds by the Church, by threats and persecution of their democratic organisations—such is the picture of the position of women in the capitalist countries. Worse still are their conditions in the colonial and dependent countries where they live under the double yoke of feudal oppression and colonial bondage. But irrespective of the falsehoods and fraud practised by reaction, working women realise more and more that their struggle for decent conditions of life, for their immediate vital demands, is closely linked with the struggle waged by hundreds of millions of people for world peace.

The truth that **peace does not wait on us, it must be won**, is increasingly gripping their minds.

Women comprise one half of mankind and in the international organised peace front they are a powerful force in the struggle against the new war being prepared by the imperialists, History will never forget the glorious deeds of the women’s organisations and the names of the heroines of the great struggle in defence

of peace. The people will never forget the valiant exploit of the French girl, Raymonde Dien, who threw herself onto the rails and held up a train loaded with tanks for Viet Nam. French women are playing an extremely important role in the struggle against the war in Viet Nam, against the production and transportation of arms. The concrete actions of the French women provided an example for the women of all the Marshallised countries. The refusal of the Oslo and Rotterdam dockers to unload U.S. weapons was in response to the call made by women's organisations. In Italy, the print-shop worker, Firmina Marzi, and her fellow-workers, Antonia Amore and Maria Bertoldo, each collected 12-17,000 signatures to the Stockholm Appeal. The Leipzig organisation of the Democratic Women's Union of Germany is vigorously collecting signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Pact of Peace and has announced the first returns concerning the number of signatures collected.

No great movement of the oppressed in the history of mankind, says Comrade Stalin, ever took place without the participation of working women. Working women, the most oppressed of all the oppressed, never stood aloof, nor could stand aloof, from the big road of the liberation movement.

The success of the worldwide movement for peace depends, in great measure, on the active participation of women. The women's national organisations are utilising the most diverse forms of propaganda—press, radio, cinema, theatre, meetings and individual talks—in order to expose the warmongers and to win working women on a wide scale for active support for the decisions of the World Peace Council. An essential part of this work is to explain the fact that the soaring prices

and heavier taxes, the lower standard of living, unemployment and the poverty of the masses in the capitalist countries are the direct outcome of the imperialist policy of war preparation, the frantic armaments drive and swollen military budgets.

Active women fighters for peace are carrying on their work in every town and village, in every factory and street, in every family, patiently explaining to the working women their tasks in the struggle for peace and for a decent life. As always, the Communists are in the front ranks of the propagandists and organisers of active struggle for peace. As their guiding star in this noble work for the well-being of all mankind they have the words of the great Stalin: "Peace will be preserved and consolidated if the peoples take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and defend it to the end".

WOMEN'S MEETINGS IN BRITAIN

Women delegates from the Soviet Union, Rumania, Hungary and France were among the speakers at a big Women's Day rally in London. Public meetings in honour of Women's Day were also held in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham and other cities. The local International Women's Day committees prepared for the celebrations by explaining the World Peace Council decisions and collecting signatures to the petition against German rearmament.

FIRST SESSION OF WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

RESOLUTION ON ORGANISATIONAL QUESTIONS AND ON EXTENDING MOVEMENT FOR PEACE

The first session of the World Peace Council adopted a resolution on organisational questions and for extending the peace movement, which says:—

The World Peace Council, at its session held during February 1951, in Berlin, noted with satisfaction the work carried out in fulfilling the decisions of the Second World Peace Congress, and recognised the need for a still further extension of these activities.

The World Peace Council recommends all national committees to circulate and popularise more energetically and widely the Appeal to the United Nations Organisation which should penetrate everywhere and be brought to the knowledge of every individual. The World Council addresses itself to all with a call to display initiative in this respect on a national and international scale.

The World Peace Council notes with satisfaction the passing of a law in a number of countries against war propaganda.

It calls upon the national committees to take measures to draft bills for protection of peace and against propaganda for war, the said bills to be submitted to the Parliaments in the various countries.

National committees should inform public opinion about this in order to ensure wide support on the part of the people for these measures.

It calls upon the national committees to mobilise public opinion to expose and boycott all publications, written statements, speeches, films, radio broadcasts, etc. containing calls for war.

It recommends the national committees to conduct a large-scale explanatory campaign with the participation of thousands of people of good-will, who, in every country, will ceaselessly expose the falsehoods which serve to prepare war.

It suggests that the Bureau take measures to establish, under the jurisdiction of the Secretariat, an information bureau which would provide objective information and facts exposing the false and distorted information designed to whip up war hysteria.

*

The World Peace Council notes with satisfaction that the contact, established with numerous associations and groups while carrying out the decisions of the Second World Peace Congress, facilitated an even greater development and extension of the movement in defence of peace.

The Council adopts the following decisions:

1) To continue negotiations with the movement of nondualists in various countries with a view to establishing on what issues it is possible to reach agreement and conduct joint action, encouraging mutual participation in conferences and congresses.

2) It would be desirable to organise, on a parity basis and on the basis of documents and resolutions, the

meeting proposed by the Society of Friends, with the aim of establishing conditions for common actions.

3) It is important to acquaint the Churches with the resolutions adopted at the present session of the Council and to request their support for these resolutions. On behalf of the Bureau, the Chairman, Joliot-Curie, addressed a letter to the higher Church Councils informing them of the resolution of the Second World Peace Congress in relation to disarmament. A number of replies to this letter reveal the interest aroused by this information.

4) It is essential to make contact with those trends which in various countries favour neutrality in order that they, in practice, should strive to preserve peace.

5) To find ways and means of co-operating with pacifist movements and all other groupings, since this contact and co-operation will serve the cause of peace.

*

The World Peace Council notes with satisfaction the initiative and suggestions for organising international conferences which will enable authoritative representatives of public opinion in the different countries to exchange views and jointly to solve certain problems in the interests of world peace. Such conferences will ensure the possibility of making new contacts and of further extending the movement of peace supporters.

In this respect the Peace Council:—

1) approves the summoning, in Paris or Brussels in the near future by the Franco-Belgian Committee against Remilitarisation of Germany, of a conference of the peoples of the European countries whose

Governments are signatories to the Atlantic Pact, with the participation of the German people in this conference. This conference will have the aim of reviewing questions of the struggle against the remilitarisation of Germany and of a peaceful solution of the German problem.

2) approves the suggestion for a conference of the countries of Asia and the Pacific basin, which will have as its object to discuss, mainly, questions of the struggle against rearming Japan and questions of a peaceful solution of the present conflicts; and also to hold in the interested countries of Asia and the Pacific basin a popular referendum concerning the remilitarisation of Japan and the signing of a peace treaty with her in the current year.

3) suggests that the Bureau should support the holding of regional conference:

a) of the countries of the Near East and North Africa;

b) of the Scandinavian countries.

4) Recommends the Secretariat to consider the question of holding similar conferences:

a) for the countries of Black Africa;

b) for the countries of North and Latin America.

(This conference could be held during August in Mexico).

The World Peace Council calls upon the national committees in the countries concerned to make maximum efforts to secure the utmost success of these conferences.

*

The World Peace Council will convene in the Soviet Union during the summer of 1951 an International Economic Conference: of economists, technicians, industrialists, traders and trade unionists from all countries with the object of restoring economic contact and raising the living standards of the peoples.

The agenda of the conference will be:

a) Possibilities for improving the living standards of the peoples in the middle of the Twentieth Century under conditions of preserving peace.

b) Possibilities for improving economic relations between the countries.

In keeping with the decisions of the Second World Congress concerning cultural relations, the World Peace Council suggests. that the Bureau should support, in every way, the organising of the medical conference proposed by well-known physicians of France and Italy. This conference, scheduled to take place in Italy in the current year, will be devoted to the problem of struggle against the disastrous effects of the war preparations on the health services for the masses, of the people.

To empower the Secretariat to examine and render help in the organising of international conferences of writers, actors, scientists and film workers—conferences which will discuss questions relating to the development of national culture and international cultural co-operation under conditions of preserving peace.

To hold a conference of writers and art workers during 1951.

The World Peace Council suggests that the Secretariat should support the idea of summoning, in the future, conferences of teachers, journalists, sportsmen and others.

It suggests that consideration be given to forms of support that might be given to the initiative of the youth and student organisations in holding the Grand World Festival in defence of peace in Berlin between August 5 and 19, 1951.

The World Peace Council resolves to form, under the jurisdiction of the Council, an international commission for cultural relations which will meet periodically. It recommends that each national committee should immediately form a commission for cultural relations which will promote travel—mutual as far as is possible—for the purpose of consolidating the cause of peace and also exchange of publications and cultural exhibitions.

It commissions the Bureau to examine the question of establishing a film centre with the function of stimulating and co-ordinating production and circulation of films in defence of peace, of exposing in every way the utilisation of the cinema for propaganda of war.

The Council recommends the Secretariat to do everything possible to ensure that all peace-loving scientists should put forward for inclusion in 'the rules of the international and national scientific bodies of which they are members, the request that their scientific discoveries. be used solely for peaceful purposes.

The Council addresses itself to all national committees with the call that they devote the utmost attention to the collection of means for the world peace fund. The success of this campaign will be additional proof of the loyalty of the peoples to the cause of peace.

This will enable our movement to fulfil its mission even more effectively.

Realisation of all these measures will help decisively to extend our movement, which must be effected:—

on the basis of the decisions which define our attitude in relation to the problems of peace;

With the help of a large-scale explanatory campaign among all sections of the population in: each country, which will provide a basis for free and honest discussion and also for joint actions in defence of peace.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN AND TASKS OF BUILDING SOCIALISM IN HUNGARY*

In the first year of the Five-Year Plan, Hungary's manufacturing industry overfulfilled the increased plan by 9.6 per cent; subsequently, the increase in 1950 of the production of our entire industry, operating by plan, was 35.1 per cent compared with 1949, the last year of the Three-Year Plan.

In conformity with the Stalinist law of socialist industrialization, the development of our heavy industry surpassed that of our light industry. The production of our heavy industry rose, in the first year of the Five-Year Plan, by 36,2 per cent, as compared with the previous year, and our light industry by 34 per cent.

Our building industry, the output of which increased, in the first year of the Five-Year Plan by 116 per cent as compared with the previous year, overfulfilled its production, plan by 30 per cent.

Productivity of labour in industry, measured in value of goods produced in one work hour, rose by more than 20 per cent.

The Five-Year Plan envisaged the reduction of production costs in industry for 1950-54 by 25 per cent. Calculations show "that, in 1950, production costs were reduced by around 5 per cent as stipulated in the Plan.

Although the development of the production of our basic industries also quickened compared with the original goal set by our Five-Year Plan, the tempo of the production of pig iron, steel, rolled steel and coal is

* From report by Comrade Geré to Second Congress of Hungarian Working People's Party.

considerably lagging behind the rate of development in the entire industry.

Our agriculture, partly because of the unfavourable weather, did not develop evenly in 1950. Thus, while we produced 9.2 per cent more cereals than in 1949, we lagged behind, even if not compared with 1949, but to the plan prescribed for 1950, in fodder and in many industrial crops.

We have made important steps forward in the field of mechanisation of our agriculture in the first year of our Five-Year Plan. During the year, agriculture received 4,400 tractors and a large number of other agricultural machines.

Taken as a whole, however, we cannot consider the development of agriculture satisfactory during the first year of the Five-Year Plan. The production of our agriculture for the market is lagging badly behind the commodity production of our industry. Thus, the commodity production of our industry increased by 35 per cent in 1950, while that of our agriculture, only by 4.5 per cent.

The main reason for the lagging behind of agriculture is that our industry is already predominantly socialist large-scale industry while our agriculture is an economy of mainly broken-up, small-scale production which is producing too little for the Market.

Consequently, we have to increase the pace of industrialisation, increase the mechanisation of agriculture. Our internal circulation of commodities increased, during 1950, to a large extent. The turnover of the State wholesale trade (hence of our entire wholesale trade longer any private wholesale trade in 1950) increased, in one year, by 57.4 per cent. The

1950 turnover of retail trade (State, co-operative and private retail trade combined) surpassed that of 1949 by 18.8 per cent, while the turnover of the State retail trade went up by 190 per cent. The turnover of the agricultural co-operative stores increased in 1950 by 120 per cent, while the number of the co-operative stores increased by more than 3,300. The socialist sector handles about 70 per cent of the consumers' trade.

Our foreign trade, in spite of the hostile measures taken against us by the imperialists, in general solved the tasks facing it in the first year of the Five-Year Plan. A decisive role was played in this by the system of the new type of economic relations between the Soviet Union and the countries of People's Democracy. This was, and is, instrumental in accelerating the industrialization of the countries of People's Democracy and has made it possible for these countries to assure the raw materials which they lack, the industrial equipment and machinery needed for the development of their economies.

The shaping up of the investments in the economy is a very important question because it is through this that the rate of socialist accumulation can be measured in our country. In 1950, our economy overfulfilled the increased plan of investments by 12.5 per cent. During a single year, we invested ten billion forints in our economy. More than 90 per cent of investments to develop manufacturing industry was used for our heavy industry. The living standard of our people increased faster in the first year of the Five-Year Plan than prescribed by the Five-Year Plan. The wage fund of those employed in the manufacturing industry increased by 37.6 per cent in one year. During one single year (in 1950), the number of people employed increased by

223,000 and, out of this, the number employed in the manufacturing industry and building industry increased by 195,000. The rise in the living standard of the working peasantry was especially significant. According to the data of the Central Statistical Bureau, the working peasantry, in 1950, after covering their requirements, saved an average of 756 forints 'in cash per family.

The National income was approximately 20 per cent higher in 1950 than in the preceding year. The rate of increase in the national income in the first year of our Five-Year Plan, therefore, was twenty-four times that of the average yearly increase under the Horthy regime. The share in the national income of the socialist sector and of those not exploiting hired labour rose to 91 per cent, while the share of the capitalist sector decreased to 9 per cent. The share of the socialist sector of our economy, in the national income during this same period, increased from 53.8 per cent to almost 70 per cent.

In spite of the great achievements in our economy, we must we mention a series of shortcomings, the most important of which are: the still loose State and civic discipline; the absence of systematic organised thrift; the insufficient utilisation of industrial equipment and machinery at our disposal, squandering of raw material in production and, generally, a relatively low degree of organisation of production; the effacing of responsible individual leadership, frequent reorganisation in the enterprises; inefficient utilisation of leading cadres and, generally, that of skilled labour, despite their shortage; the instances of bureaucracy in our economic bodies, the weakness of criticism and self-criticism; insufficient encouragement of the proposals and initiative of the

workers—all these undoubtedly make the undermining activities of the enemy easier against the economy of the People's Democracy.

All the mistakes and shortcomings which can be found in our economic work and in our economy, however, do not in the least alter the fundamental fact that **we are successfully laying the foundations of Socialism in our country, we are successfully building the socialist economy.** The figures prove that the pace of the socialist construction of our economy is much faster than we ourselves had thought possible a year ago. This conclusion especially applies to our socialist manufacturing industry which in one year realised 40.6 per cent of the increase in production prescribed for five years.

Of decisive importance in the successes of the socialist construction of our economy is the **many-sided friendly assistance of the great Soviet Union, the ever more consistent utilisation of Soviet experience in our country.** The building of the Danube Iron Works, the complete reorganisation of our metallurgical plants, the building of the Budapest subway would have been impossible for us but for the tremendous assistance of the Soviet Union, the assistance of the Soviet people, of the great Stalin.

All these results were achieved by our working class, our working people, under the leadership of the Party, under the leadership of Comrade Rakosi in the stubborn struggle against our external and internal enemies, against the remnants of the exploiting classes.

II.

The quickening of the development of our national economy means that the possibility is open to us to accelerate the tempo of transforming our country into a flourishing socialist country, to make our homeland still stronger, to further raise the living standards of our people. In the interest of all this it is necessary to re-work our Five-Year Plan in such a manner as to place far greater tasks than the original ones before our country for the remaining four years, and which, at the same time, make possible the liquidation of shortcomings that have emerged during the first year of our Five-Year Plan.

Examining our possibilities and needs, we arrived at the conclusion that in place of the investments of around 51 billion forints prescribed in the Five-Year Plan must invest about 80-85 billion forints in 1950-54 in our economy.

Out of the total investments of about 80-85 billion forints, we propose to allocate approximately 40 billion forints to manufacturing industry as against the 21.3 billion forints prescribed by the Five -Year Plan law. That is, we propose that the amount to be invested for the development of heavy industry shall be more than double that amount. At the same time, we propose to raise approximately by 13-14 per cent the investments of light industry.

We thus propose to increase the amount of investments in agriculture by approximately 40 per cent. Such a considerable increase of the agricultural investments is necessary so that we shall be able to liquidate the backwardness of our agriculture, to provide our agriculture with new modern machinery.

For the development of our transport, we propose to spend 10 billion forints, and also 10 billion forints for the building of homes, community and city development and various cultural facilities. For the investments of the building industry, we propose to spend 3 billion forints.

We can increase industrial production by approximately 200 per cent and the production of heavy industry by nearly 280-290 per cent instead of the 104.3 per cent. The increase in the production of light industry in the last year of the Five-Year Plan, as compared with the last year of the Three-Year Plan, instead of the 72.9 per cent is to increase by about 150 per cent.

As a result of the new Five-Year Plan, the **structure of our big industry will change**. By the end of the Five-Year Plan period the share of the branches of industry producing means of production will rise to 70 per cent in the total production value of the industry. The value of agricultural production by the end of our Five-Year Plan in 1954 must surpass by at least 50-55 per cent the value of agricultural production in 1949 as against the 42.2 per cent increase envisaged in our Five-Year Plan law.

As a result of the new Five-Year Plan, our homeland will become transformed from a backward agricultural country into a country of steel and iron, an industrial country, a country of machines.

The assistance to be extended to agriculture is illustrated by the fact that we propose to give 26-28,000 tractors to agriculture instead of the 22,800 estimated in the Five-Year Plan law and to increase the irrigated areas eight times compared with 1949.

The living standard of our people will rise during the Five-Year Plan period at least **one and a half times**.

Our new revised Five-Year Plan will make our country richer and stronger, our people more prosperous and educated, **will change our homeland into an industrial country with a flourishing agriculture**. Our new modified Five-Year Plan, to an even greater extent than our original Five-Year Plan, is a plan of peaceful construction, a plan of the consolidation of the Hungarian sector of the peace front.

III.

One of the most important new tasks which we must wrestle with is the question of labour so indispensably needed for the development of our economy.

The following sources are at our disposal for assuring the increased labour force needs of our economy: 1) youth entering into production; 2) the labour reserves of the village; 3) the drawing in of women into production on a large scale; 4) the redirection of labour from private handicraft and private trade into socialist industry; 5) better management of the already employed labour force; 6) increased mechanisation of those production processes that have an especially high requirement of labour power.

The other important question upon which we must focus attention from the point of view of the new conditions characterising the development of the economy is the question of wages.

Already last year we carried out important reforms, upon the initiative of our Party, on the question of wages. We introduced the piece-rate system which is

more easily grasped and is more stimulating to production. We carried out norm adjustments and at the same time, a raise in the basic wage. We changed the hitherto unhealthy and unjust ratio between the wage level of the workers of certain industries, considerably improved the wage status of miners, metal workers as well as of those in a number of other branches of production.

These measures were correct and are already making their favourable effect felt. Yet, with this we still did not complete the development of a wage system suitable for the economy of a People's Democracy building Socialism. We have to proceed further on the road taken.

The third very important question which we must project in a new manner, considering the changed conditions in the midst of which our economy is developing, is the question of **technical and economic cadres.**

The present leaders of our economy, especially in industrial production, are in their great majority workers promoted from the plants by our Party and the Government. With few exceptions, they stood their ground splendidly. They have proven conclusively with their zeal, devotion, ability to organise and by their work that the working class is not only able to lead production and economy but can do a better job of it than the bourgeoisie. At present, however, and in the years to come, our worker-cadres will have to solve tasks which never faced the bourgeoisie.

If we gauge the aptitude and technical knowledge of our present leading cadres by these new, tremendously increased and far more complicated tasks, we must admit that this aptitude, this technical knowledge is not

sufficient. Therefore, we must raise, with all means at our disposal, the knowledge and technical level of our leading worker cadres and economic cadres generally; we must improve the quality of leadership.

The changed conditions, within which our economy is now developing and will develop in the coming years, demand that, in some respects, we approach the question of the leadership of the economy, production and plants in a new fashion.

During our Three-Year Plan and at the beginning of our Five-Year Plan, serious difficulties already arose from the fact that we did not have a responsible one-man management in the majority of our plants. In many instances, the plants have not been and are not being led by the director but by the so-called shop triangle. Now we can no longer tolerate any infringement of the principle of one-man management.

The strict application of responsible one-man management will not reduce, to whatever degree, the role and responsibility of the Party organisation in production, in economic work. The role and significance of the Party organisations and of the Communists in production must further increase.

Proper control is part of the proper leadership. We know what a tremendous importance our great teachers, Lenin and Stalin, attributed to the problem of properly organised and properly exercised control.

To lead, says Comrade Stalin, does not mean by any chance to write resolutions and to send out directives. To lead means that we control the carrying out of directives, and not only the carrying out of directives but the directives themselves; whether, from the viewpoint of living practical work, they are correct or erroneous. It would be ridiculous to think that all of our

directives are correct to a hundred per cent. This usually does not happen and cannot even happen, Comrades. It is precisely the essence of controlling the carrying out of decisions that our functionaries should control, in the crucible of experience, not only the carrying out of our directives but also the correctness of the directives. Therefore, shortcomings in the execution of our directives are at the same time shortcomings of our entire leadership, said Comrade Stalin.

Our task, therefore, in the sphere of control is to develop the still mainly formal control into actual control: to put an end to the many kinds of superfluous, parallel and often, cross-purpose control; to liquidate the liberalism still existing in many circles towards those ignoring State and plan discipline, the squanderers of State property, and above all the enemy elements; to make law the participation of the working people in the work of control.

To summarise: the new conditions, under which we must realise new, greater and more complicated tasks in the sphere of socialist building demand: **the planned recruitment and training of the labour force and together with this, a planned management of the labour force; furthermore, the development of a Socialist wage system, the formation of a broad technical intelligentsia from among the people, responsible one-man management, new methods of the leadership of production and the economy, and the improvement of the work of control—all these are unavoidably necessary in order to successfully fulfil our new, enlarged economic Five-Year Plan.**

IV.

Our economy in its present stage forms a transition from capitalist economy to socialist economy. It is an economy in which considerable features of capitalist economy still exist, but in which the commanding positions are in the hands of the working class in alliance with the working peasantry, and in which the laws of socialist economy reign supreme.

At the same time, our economy still rests on two radically different and contradictory foundations: on the foundation of socialist large-scale industry and on that of small-scale agriculture. We know from the teachings of Lenin and Stalin and the experiences of the Soviet Union, but also from our own experiences that this duality cannot be maintained for long. It is the decisive, strategic task of our Party to prepare our working class and our working peasantry for the liquidation of this dualism, by creating the unified socialist foundations of our economy, by the voluntary association of our working peasants in producer co-operatives.

The passing over of the imperialist war incendiaries from war propaganda to open aggressive acts demands that we shall have an ever stronger and ever more socialist economy. For this reason, we must intensify the preparations for the transition to a unified, socialist economic foundation. This will unavoidably bring with it the farther sharpening of the class struggle in the village for which we have to prepare our Party, our working class and our working peasantry.

In addition to the increased preparatory work which we must carry on in the interest of socialist reorganisation of our agriculture, we must continue, in

the whole field of our economy, the policy of squeezing out the capitalist elements, above all in trade which we must replace gradually with socialist trade to the extent that we can create the necessary conditions for it: State trade, in the city, co-operative trade in the village.

We must assist with the economic regulations, with the allocation of investments and circulating capital credits and also, with our explanatory and organisational work in developing the handicraft producer co-operative movement, we must assure that these, as economic formations belonging to the socialist sector, shall not hire outside labour and that they should be linked with the socialist planned economy.

The pivot of the policy of our Party, the foundation of our People's Democratic State is the alliance of the working class with the working peasantry and, within this alliance, the leading role of the working class. It is obvious that if this is the foundation of the entire policy of our Party, of our People's democratic State, then our economic policy can also rest only on this foundation, **on the foundation of the alliance of the working class with the peasantry, on the foundation of the further cementing of this alliance.**

In our economic policy this means that we must further apply, corresponding to the special conditions in Hungary, the so called New Economic Policy which we are also applying now, and which on the basis of Lenin's brilliant teaching was first applied in the Soviet Union. We must apply this policy until we shall have achieved the victory of socialism, in all sectors of the economy.

The application of this policy means that we must further maintain, in fact, in certain respects strengthen the market relation between the various branches of

production, primarily between the socialist industry and small scale agriculture.

At the same time, when we propose to maintain—in fact, in some respects broaden—the market relations, we must much more decisively, in a much greater measure intensify, strengthen, develop, extend and increase the direct production ties between the various branches of our economy and, above all, our industry and agriculture.

What are these production ties? These are the machine-and-tractor stations, and assistance which they extend to our producer co-operatives and to our working peasantry. These are the various agricultural machines and implements which we send to the village. These are the increased providing of our agriculture with artificial fertilizer and high-quality seed. These are the many-side assistance which our People's Democratic State gives to our agricultural producer cooperatives, not only through the machine-and-tractor stations, but in the form of investment and other loans, the placing of breeding stock at their disposal, etc. The production agreements through which we assure a certain portion of the required agricultural products for the State, and, at the same time, increase the crop yield with the aid of the extended advantages, special counsels, seed, artificial fertilizers and thus make possible the increase of the income of our producer co-operatives and of our working peasantry, also belong to this category. Therefore, it is a matter of not only satisfying personal requirements of the peasantry, but to an ever larger degree, their production requirements as well.

We assist, with all these measures, the development of the whole of our economy in the direction of socialism and intensify the preparations for the creation

of the united socialist foundations of the economy of the Hungarian People's Democratic Republic.

WILL OF THE PEOPLES, (On First Session of World Peace Council), Ludmil Stojanov, Member of the World Peace Council

Even when we were in the plane over Berlin we were astounded at the spectacle of gutted buildings, entire blocks of houses in ruins, mountains of debris... It was a terrifying scene.

In the evening, many streets in Berlin look dark and lonely. Pedestrians hurry past, engrossed with their daily cares. Taciturn faces, restrained conversation, rare smiles. The car passes the ruins of the Reichstag and the Brandenburg Gate and turns to the Unter den Linden. Ruins and still more ruins. The mind pictures horrible nights of war: the sudden wail of the sirens, the ill-omened roar of American bombers, followed by the screaming and thunder of the bombs dropped regardless of object, crashing buildings, the cries and tears of women and children in the shelters... Thousands of bodies are beneath these pyramids of ruins. We were told that only recently, eighty bodies were found in the ruins of one of the bomb shelters...

Gradually, the feeling of despondency leaves us, as, walking along the ruined streets where rehabilitation work is underway, we, all of a sudden, see familiar pictures. Our friends! These are not the pictures of renowned generals, sly diplomats, the gravediggers of their people; they are the noble faces of the fighters for peace. These are the portraits of Joliot-Curie, Pietro Nenni, Fadeyev, Ilya Ehrenburg, Yves Farge, Gabriel d'Arboussier—men who have devoted all their lives to

the struggle against the imperialists, against the slayers of the peoples, against the instigators of a new war.

Yes, Berlin is living a new life. The city, from whence ten years ago Hitler hurled his fascist hordes, armed to the teeth, against the peoples of Europe, is today decorated with the flags of the peoples fighting to prevent a repetition of the horrible war, monstrous Nazi atrocities, Oswencim and Dachau... Along the Streets, where ten years ago green-coated columns of Hitler soldiers marched, where the swastika hit the eye at every turn, workers are marching past, singing songs, their peace banners waiving in the breeze.

Slowly but surely, the sense of national dignity is growing among the German people. Love for the Soviet Union is growing as well as the hatred for U.S. colonisers who dismembered Germany from East Germany. And can the working people of Germany have any other feelings? The ruins of Berlin cry out that a new war will bring far greater disasters to the German people. Consequently, they are rising against the imperialist attempts to restore the Nazi army in Western Germany and to use it against the peace-loving peoples. "If one were to ask what our people desire most of all today", said the German poet Johannes Becher, at the Session of the World Peace Council, "I would say that we, Germans, long for nothing so ardently as peace, peace and nothing but peace". Becher added: "We need a new pathos, a genuinely national, genuinely democratic ardent pathos of peace supporters so that all our people would hear their voice, the voice of the conscience of the nation".

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The significance of the World Peace Council became extremely great during these days. Millions of people all over the world gave ear to its voice and its decisions. It expressed the innermost desires of all peoples, their will for peace and fraternity; for struggle against the foul enemies of mankind, the instigators of a new war.

The strenuous work of the World Peace Council inspired the peoples. Gave them added confidence in the triumph of the forces of peace. The representatives of 58 countries voiced one after another, the firm will of the peoples to preserve and consolidate peace now threatened by the descendants of those who, once, by fire and sword, annihilated the peaceful Indian tribes in North America. Today these people, having a liking for sanguinary gambles, are wiping out our villages and towns in Korea, exterminating the peace-loving Korean people. Through the medium of their delegates, millions of ordinary people are raising their voice in defence of their children, their families. They have no desire to shed their blood-in the interests of the U.S. multi-millionaires.

The great hope of the peoples in the victory of peace, their determination to save life and civilisation from a new catastrophe, lit up, like rays of bright sunshine, like a rainbow, the entire work of the session of the World Peace Council.

This hope and this will resounded in the words of Pietro Nenni: "With its united and consistent struggle, the World Peace Council will win the confidence of the peoples and will fulfil its great task—the task of strengthening peace and safeguarding mankind from the spectre of a third world war".

This hope and this will resounded also in the words of Ehrenburg:—"To those who treasure the culture of

ancient Europe, for whom Uffizi and the Louvre, the Kiev Cathedral and Chartres, Prague and Oxford Universities, Cracow and Cologne are not targets of future bombings, but the living flesh of the spiritual homeland, dear to the heart,—to them I address the appeal: We will not allow this misfortune!”

The session brought together people from the most remote corners of the globe—black, bronze, white. All people of good-will are increasingly realising that the World Peace Council is acting on behalf of all peace-loving mankind, on behalf of the peoples of all countries and continents, that it is defending their vital interests.

In our epoch, which has been so justly called the Stalin epoch, the forces of peace are united in a mighty, invincible front which, like a solid wall, stands in the way of the new transatlantic conquistadores, the oppressors of freedom, peaceful existence and independence of the peoples.

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At the meeting held in the Friedrich stad Palace on February 25, over three thousand people listened to speeches by Professor Friedrich, Rector of Berlin University, by Pietro Nenni, Kuo Mo-jo, Yves Farge, A. Korneichuk and others. The remilitarisation of Western Germany, already being carried out by the U.S. imperialists, is the first step towards another war, towards the transformation of Germany into a battlefield. This was the warning given by the speakers. Shame! echoed the huge hall. Down with the warmongers! Particular enthusiasm was evoked by the speech of Madame Edith Hoereth-Menje, representative of the peace committee in Western Germany. In

passionate words, she described the tragedy of the German people who must say their weighty word. “German people!” exclaimed, she exclaimed, “the time has come for you to take your fate into your own hand. With one wave you can, like a storm, sweep into the cess-pool of history all these Adenauers and Schumachers, and prove yourselves worthy continuers of the great culture created by Goethe, Schiller, and Beethoven”.

The decisions of the World Peace Council, the Appeal for a Pact of Peace and the call for peaceful regulation of the German questions evoked profound response among the German people. This was felt in the streets, in the trams and restaurants where the decisions were enthusiastically and warmly discussed.

The decisions of the World Peace Council constitute a real peace charter. Realisation of these decisions depends on the resolve of these decisions depends on the resolve of the peoples to make the rabid imperialist ring-leaders submit to these decisions. They reflect the profound desire for peace, now agitating all peoples; the living hope for a stable peace throughout the world.

SECOND CONGRESS, HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY, ENDS ITS WORK

In addition to the main reports submitted by Comrades M. Rakosi and Ernő Gerő, the Second Congress of the Hungarian Working People's Party also heard and discussed the reports by Comrade Karoly Kiss, Chairman of the Central Control Commission of the Party, and by Comrade Istvan Hidas, Secretary of the Budapest City Party committee, who spoke about amending the Party Rules.

The entire work of the Congress and every speech by the delegates demonstrated over and over again the firm, unbreakable unity attained by the Party since the First Unity Congress held in 1948.

The resolution unanimously adopted by the Congress on the reports by Comrades Rakosi and Gerő, approved the political line of the Central Committee and its work. The Congress declares, says the resolution, that the Central Committee, since the time of the Unity Congress, has correctly estimated the international situation in which the Party has been working to create the necessary conditions for socialist construction and its successful realisation. Also correct was the Central Committee's policy of mobilising the people in the struggle for peace, as well as its policy of rehabilitating the national economy and of socialist construction; the Central Committee's policy aimed at cementing the alliance between the working class and peasantry and at securing for the working class the leading role in this alliance was likewise correct and successful. The Congress also noted that the formation of the united

workers' Party was the correct thing to do and that former Social Democratic workers and functionaries had merged with the Communists on the basis of Marxist-Leninist ideology, despite the treachery of individual Social Democratic leaders.

The Congress elected a Central Committee of 71 members and 19 candidate members, and a Central Control Commission of 11 members and 2 candidate members. Comrades Matyas Rakosi, Ernö Gerö, Mihaly Farkas, Jozsef Revai and others were elected to the new Central Committee. Of the ninety members and candidate members of the Central Committee, sixty-five are industrial workers.

Congress, amid great enthusiasm, sent a message of greeting to the great Stalin, wise leader and teacher of the working people of the world, standard-bearer of peace, the faithful friend of the Hungarian people. The delegates rose in their places and applauded the beloved leader, and friend of the working people in an enthusiastic ovation.

In his concluding speech, Comrade Rakosi summarised the results of the Congress and outlined the vital tasks, with defence of peace as the main task.

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Congress completed its work on March 2.

At its meeting on March 2, the newly elected Central Committee re-elected Comrade M. Rakosi as general secretary of the Party. It also elected the leading organs of the Party: the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, the Secretariat and Organising Bureau.

Members of the Political Bureau are: Matyas Rakosi, Ernö Gerö, Mihaly Farkas, Jozsef Revai, Janos Kadar,

Istvan Kovacs, Marton Horvath, Antal Apro, Sandor Ronai, Jozsef Harustyak, Istvan Szabo, Sandor Zöld, Andras Hegedüs, Zoltan Vas, Imre Nagy, Mihaly Zeofincez, Karoly Kiss; candidate members; Saszlo Piros, Istvan Denes, Istvan Kristof, Istvan Hidas.

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On March 3, meetings devoted to the work of the Congress were held in the big factories in Budapest and in the provinces. These meetings were also addressed by representatives of the fraternal Parties who had attended the Congress. The meeting in the Ozd metallurgical plant was addressed by Comrade Ponomarev, representative of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), and by Comrade Billoux, member of the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party, Comrade Yudin, representative of the Central Committee of the CPSU (B), spoke at the Matyas Rakosi work; Cho Chang Ik (Korea) and Edgar Woog, General Secretary of the Swiss Labour Party of Labour, addressed the meeting at the Ganz waggon-building plant; Comrade Chisinevski Secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party and Comrade Rautu, member of the of the Rumanian Workers' Party, attended the meeting at the Egyesült Izzo electric lamp factory; Comrade Remo Scapini, member of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party, spoke at the construction site of the Danube metallurgical plant; the meeting at the Ganz ship-building yard was addressed by Constantinescu, member of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party and by John Mahon,

member of the Political Bureau of the British Communist Party.

TOWARDS SEVENTH CONGRESS OF ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY. Celso Ghini Member, Central Committee, Italian Communist Party

Over the past three months, some 53,000 pre-congress meetings of factory and territorial branches, and about 10,000 section conferences and 96 federation conferences were held in the Italian Communist Party. Not only the general line of Party policy was discussed but also the concrete aims of its activities as a Party fighting at the head of the working class and of the entire working population, for work, a higher standard of living, for an economic policy advantageous to all people, against the restrictions on democratic liberties and for national independence and peace.

The Pre-congress meetings and conferences showed that the Party had not confined itself to propaganda and to exposing the catastrophic consequences of the Marshallisation of the country and of the Servility of Italian ruling circles to American imperialism. Due to the vigorous and indefatigable activity carried out by the Communists in the trade unions and democratic organisations, work carried out in full agreement with the Socialists, in the struggle against the closing down of factories and dismissals, the Italian working class was successful in preventing thousands of workers from being thrown into the streets, to multiply the ranks of the unemployed. The Party was at the head of the workers who, having occupied factories, shipyards and mines, kept production going despite the absence of

managers and part of the technical personnel. Such was the case, for example, at the Ansaldo shipyard in Genoa where the workers, on their own initiative, laid the keel of a big merchant vessel, at the engineering plants in Reggio Emilia where the workers began to produce tractors for agriculture; at the site of the dam on the River Vomano where the workers carried on despite the decision of the Terni company to terminate construction work; at the lignite mines in Valdarno where the miners united in producer cooperatives. Tens and hundreds of similar examples could be quoted.

The Communist Party also headed the peasant struggle against the Government policy of openly defending the privileges of the big landowners. The Party exposed the fraud of the Christian Democratic and other Government parties which acting hand in hand to the detriment of poor peasants and agricultural labourers, refused to carry out the agrarian reform despite the election promises made during the general election in April 1948. The Communist Party also formed a broad front of all land workers and led the masses of rural proletarians and semi-proletarians who were taking over the idle land or poorly cultivated land of the landowners. In this way the problem of land was raised not only in propaganda but also in concrete actions which made it possible to wrest from the Government, for the poor peasants and agricultural labourers, the considerable area of a 200,000 hectares.

Moreover, in view of the Government's refusal to allocate funds for public works, such as repair and construction of roads and canals, reinforcing river banks, amelioration work, etc., the Communists did more expose the Government and its organs; they led the masses of unemployed, with the backing of the

entire population, in performing this work independently by means of the so-called strikes in reverse. To this it should be added that, in those communes where the Communists and Socialists run the councils, a tax policy was put into effect which brought relief to the poor sections. In such communes, schools, hospitals and clubs were opened and piped water supply and sewerage systems installed. Measures were also taken to restore the houses and factories destroyed during the war, and to develop public utilities.

These concrete and militant actions were carried through within the framework of the well-known Labour Plan of the Italian General Confederation of Labour. Everything done in this sphere was performed contrary to the will of the Government and due to the initiative and the struggle of the working masses guided by the working class and its vanguard—the Communist Party.

The Party is heading the struggle of all democratic forces, because millions of honest working people see in it the only force capable of saving the national economy from destruction, of saving the broad masses of the working people from unemployment, chronic poverty and starvation, and also the force capable of preventing the Government from trampling democratic liberties underfoot.

Since April 18, 1948, nearly one hundred thousand working people have been arrested for fighting in defence of work, freedom and peace; three-quarters of those arrested were members of the Communist Party. Some 18,989 people were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. 3,107 people were wounded and 63 killed (of whom 49 were Communists), during conflicts with the police. And despite this, clerical fascist reaction failed to suppress the militant spirit of the

working class and the working people and, in like manner, it failed to weaken the organised forces of the Party and its influence, and failed to prevent the Italian people from continuing their struggle to save Italy from becoming an American colony and an instrument for war in the hands of the Wall Street monopolists, war which they are preparing against the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies and People's China. The monster protest demonstrations against Eisenhower's arrival in Italy and the agitation among the youth in connection with the issuing of call-up notices were further proof of the extension of the peace front and of serious difficulties experienced by the Government whose intimidations no longer have any effect on the masses.

Questions affecting the struggle for peace are in the centre of attention in the congress preparations. During the past three years a powerful peace movement developed in the country, one which relies on over twenty thousand commune, factory and local peace committees.

The pre-congress meetings noted that one of the paramount tasks of the Communists is to mobilise all forces to further extend the peace movement. Additional millions of Italians can and must be brought into the great' peace movement by means of extensive explanatory work, by convincing arguments, exposing the instigators of war and setting up, wherever possible, new peace committees.

At all the meetings and conferences, the Party members stressed the enormous significance of the peace policy of the Soviet Union in preserving and strengthening peace throughout the world. The Party demonstrated its complete unity on this question.

The deeply national character of the Party's policy and its loyalty to the principles of proletarian internationalism secure for it the support of ever broader sections of the working people, seriously weaken the positions of the Christian Democratic Party and lead to the isolation of the Christian Democratic leaders from the wide masses of the people.

A feature of the entire pre-congress campaign, so far, was the decision to open the conferences and meetings to all those willing to attend them. This measure helped to overcome many prejudices fanned by the venal bourgeois press in relation to the Communist Party and its policy. Many non-Party people have taken part in the pre-congress meetings, at which they made critical remarks and suggestions, in most cases correct and always interesting. The outcome of this participation of the people in the pre-congress branch meetings and section conferences was that additional thousands of working men and women, having seen for themselves the correctness of our policy, joined the Party.

Sharp criticism of shortcomings in the Party and in its mass work disclosed many weaknesses and defects, the overcoming and elimination of which will decisively enhance the militancy of the Party—the vanguard of the working class. It was established that not always and not everywhere had Party policy been sufficiently concretised and brought into line with local conditions, that the policy was not discussed deeply enough, with the result that the necessary actions for the realisation of the policy could not be taken. Frequently, the necessary political vigilance was lacking, particularly at a time when the enemy did his utmost to weaken the Party.

It is to the merit of the Italian Communist Party that, having become a mass Party in an historically brief period of time, it was able to effect the ideological, political and organisational unity of its ranks, a unity which has brilliantly withstood the savage onslaught and violence of clerical-fascist reaction. But the justified satisfaction, felt as a consequence of this considerable and valuable result, gave rise at times to underestimation of provocations by an enemy ready to commit any foul deed.

This shows the enormous work that needs to be carried out by the entire Party to enhance revolutionary vigilance and to raise the political and ideological level of the membership by means of a profound study of Marxism-Leninism and by combating any manifestation of opportunism, remnants of bourgeois ideology, and the espionage activities of the Tito fascist gang.

Much has been said at the pre-congress meetings and conferences about the need to combat sectarianism, since not infrequently Communists themselves had displayed a sectarianism that had hampered the further extension of the front of peace and democracy. There are still some Communists who regard as enemies all who did not sign the Stockholm Appeal; Communists who do not realise that very many Italians can still be won for the cause of peace by means of persistent and everyday work. In some Party organisations, mistrust towards representatives of the intelligentsia prevails and no work is conducted among them. Often, intellectuals in the Party are not used for work among broad circles of the intelligentsia, among middle strata of the population, and in the field of culture in general.

Another serious weakness in organisational work is the tendency to regard questions of Party building in isolation from the work of the Party as a whole and from the struggle of the masses. The question of decentralising leadership was understood not as something furthering ability for independent action and initiative on the part of all Party organisations from top to bottom but simply as the creation of new organisational centres at the big enterprises and in the provincial Party organisations. This only made Party work more complicated and separated the leading bodies from the lower organisations.

The pre-congress discussion shows that the Party organisations are taking the path of vigorously eliminating all shortcomings impeding the growth of its strength and influence. The results of this decision will enable the forthcoming congress profoundly and widely to estimate and utilise the experience of three years of selfless struggle by the Italian Communist Party under the leadership of Comrade Togliatti, and to outline a concrete programme of action for the future, a programme of struggle for peace, freedom and national independence.

NATIONAL-LIBERATION MOVEMENT IN MOROCCO. Leon Feix Member, Central Committee, French Communist Party

The U.S. imperialists and their satellites, the British and French imperialists, brought the African countries of the Mediterranean seaboard into the system of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc. They did so without seeking the consent of the peoples of these colonial and dependent countries. Such was the case, for example, with Tunis, Algiers and Morocco which are under the direct domination of the French imperialists.

However, in this part of the world as elsewhere, the warmongers come up against the determination of the peoples to liberate themselves from exploitation and oppression, and to uphold peace. Morocco is the scene of a growing liberation struggle against predatory imperialism.

Due to its specific geographical position, Morocco is of great interest for the imperialists. The country has an Atlantic coastline of 1,500 kilometres and 600 kilometres along the Mediterranean, and is rich in various natural resources.

It is not surprising, therefore, that at the end of World War Two, the Americans did not leave Morocco. It is necessary to point out that ever since the Algeciras Treaty of 1906, the American imperialists have been gradually increasing their influence in the country, taking advantage of the "open door" regime. Since 1945, they have been steadily extending their domination in all spheres of economic life. Since November 1942, that is, with the landing of British and

American troops, the air and naval base of Port-Lyautey has been in American hands. Dozens of military planes are always to be found at this base. American personnel there, runs into several thousands.

According to press reports, the French Government recently transferred to the Americans another seven bases for bomber aircraft. Many American military technicians have arrived in the country for the purpose of equipping these bases. It is worth noting that the American B-29 aircraft, which undertook the anti-Soviet provocation in the Baltic in April 1950, took off from Port-Lyautey.

The boundless cringing of the French Government before the American aggressors is quite obvious. As a matter of fact, it has not confined itself to yielding seven military bases. It is giving away everything that the Pentagon generals and Wall Street bankers demand (and it must be said that the American bosses are most demanding!). The construction of forty airfields is planned in Morocco. The capacity of the ports which in 1940 handled 3,600,000 tons, will, by 1952, reach 12,000,000 tons. The matter of creating a broad, "free", i. American, zone on the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts stretching from Casablanca to Oran (in Algiers), including a part of Spanish Morocco, is on the order of the day.

The entire output of strategic raw materials in Morocco is being handed over to the American trusts. During 1950, more than 500,000 tons of lead, cobalt, zine and manganese ore were mined. Large-scale work is underway to increase the output of strategic raw materials within the next few months.

Finally, mention should be made of Morocco's significance for the imperialists as a source of cheap

cannon-fodder. The French expeditionary corps in Viet Nam includes over 40,000 Moroccan soldiers (i.e., 30 per cent of the total strength of the corps), men who were either deceived by the imperialist propaganda or forcibly mobilised.

But, in order to attain their aims of turning Morocco into a solid base for their aggressive plans, the American imperialists must subdue the people. They are beginning to realise, however, that neither the servility of their French lackeys nor dollars can do anything in this respect.

The people of Morocco are suffering severely under the double yoke of feudalism and Franco-American colonisation. The wages of a Moroccan worker not infrequently range from 80 to 100 francs a day, an absolutely miserable sum insufficient even for scanty food. Every year, tens of thousands of fellahs (peasants) are driven from the land. Hundreds of thousands of men, women and children are crowded in the so-called "bidonvilles",—ramshackle huts made from empty tins and boxes. The oppressed masses of Morocco are rising in the struggle for a better standard of living, for higher wages, for land and water for the fellahs and share-croppers. The people are aware that their sufferings ,have their source in the colonial regime of the protectorate. Consequently, they are striving, above all, for national independence. They are fighting to liberate Morocco from the imperialist yoke, for the unity of their Homeland which is divided by the French and Spanish imperialists and for which American domination means, in fact, additional occupation. They are fighting for the democratic liberties of which they are deprived.

Certain circles of the Moroccan bourgeoisie banked on taking advantage of the contradictions between American and French imperialism in order to secure liberation from the French colonial yoke with the help of the U.S. However, Washington's support for the French resident, General Juin, by his policy of oppression, scattered these illusions. Accelerating their war preparations, the American imperialists in Morocco prefer to rely on the French colonisers,—their allies in the aggressive Atlantic Pact—and not on any section of the national bourgeoisie.

General Juin, Eisenhower's deputy in the General Staff of the North Atlantic Pact countries, is striving might and main to break the resistance of the Moroccan people. Resorting to the foul racial arguments, Juin tries to set the Moroccan Berbers against the Arabs and the Sultan. He relies on the brutal feudalist, El Glaoui, whom the Moroccan people have regarded as a traitor ever since the French conquest. El Glaoui helped the French to conquer the country, amassing a huge fortune. Quite recently, armed gangs organised by Juin and El Glaoui were dispatched demonstratively to the towns of Fez and Rabat where the national-liberation movement is particularly 'widespread. Using force, the French colonisers compelled the Sultan to sign a protocol in which he denounced the national movement in the country.

But this "protocol", dictated' under brazen pressure, has about the same value in the eyes of the Moroccan people as the "treaty" for the protectorate signed under similar conditions.

The signing of the protocol evoked profound indignation throughout Morocco. In reply, the French colonisers, incited by the American imperialists,

intensified the terror. Juin uses troops against the civil population. Particularly brutal reprisals took place in South Morocco. Patriots are being arrested all over the country. All meetings, even of a private nature, are banned. The censorship of the colonisers places obstacles in the way of even the few newspapers allowed earlier.

The Communist Party, because it is the most consistent and resolute champion of the interests of the working people, is subjected to particularly brutal persecution by the imperialists. The Party is combating any conciliation with the imperialists. The Communists are fighting for a broad national front of struggle for the liberation of the country from the foreign yoke. Seeking to behead the Communist Party, the colonisers, on February 27, sentenced' Ali Yata, General Secretary of the Party, and Mohamed Fehrat, member of the Political Bureau, to two years imprisonment.

These facts show that the American-French imperialists intend, by means of provocations, to drown the national-liberation movement in Morocco in blood by organising a bloodbath similar to the butchery in Algiers in 1945, when 40,000 people were slaughtered.

However, the imperialist repressions failed then, and will fail now, to suppress the national-liberation movement in Morocco which is assuming an ever larger scale and is becoming increasingly organised.

This is evident from the fact that increasingly wide sections of the population, including the national bourgeoisie, are joining the struggle. This explains why the repressions of the French colonisers were extended to the "Istiqlal" Party ("Party for Independence"), which represents the interests of the Moroccan bourgeoisie.

The national-liberation struggle of the Moroccan people enjoys the support of the colonial and dependent peoples of North Africa and the Near East, the support of all progressive mankind. The news of General Juin's sanguinary actions led to a wave of protest in Egypt, Iraq, Syria and Lebanon. The just demands of the people of Morocco for national independence meet with warm sympathy and support on the part of the working people of France, headed by the Communist Party. The French Communist Party has declared that French Communists will support any movement, any Party and any individual that, in the overseas territories, helps to weaken the imperialist camp—the camp of the warmongers.

The present situation in Morocco shows that the imperialists are prepared to go to any lengths in order to hasten their criminal preparations for unloosing a new world war. But it also shows that the carrying out of these plans comes up against the determined resistance of the Moroccan people. The peoples of the African continent are intensifying their struggle for national independence, freedom, peace and security for all peoples.

AUSTRIAN YOUTH PREPARE FOR PEACE RALLY

In the middle of May, the Austrian youth will hold, in Vienna, a rally of peace and freedom which will be attended by 50,000 young men and women from all over Austria and also by foreign guests. The Central Preparatory Committee has called upon all young people and peace partisans in Austria to give every support to this undertaking.

The call met a wide response among the youth. Telegrams and letters, greeting the forthcoming rally, are pouring into the Preparatory Committee. The Free Austrian Youth Union has already started practical preparations for the rally: premises are being prepared, libraries and sport groups set up, and measures taken for the best possible decoration of columns.

CANADIAN LABOUR-PROGRESSIVE PARTY MEETS NEW TASKS. Tim Buck, General Secretary Labour-Progressive Party

The Labour-Progressive Party of Canada held its 4th national convention in Toronto, January 25-28th. This Convention marked a turning point in the work of the Party. The proceedings of the convention were the Party's response to the crisis provoked in the United Nations by the United States' drive for an imperialist war of aggression, the Canadian government's large-scale preparations for such a war and the public demands of the monopoly-capitalists for the outlawing of the Labour-Progressive Party. It was in every sense a convention of preparation for new and greater struggles.

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In spite of the fact that there is no threat of aggression against Canada, there is being developed in our country a sinister campaign, lavishly-financed by the monopolists of the same character as the campaign which has succeeded in getting President Truman to call upon the U.S. Congress to step up its war program to the staggering volume of seventy billion dollars per year; a higher rate of expenditure than the United States maintained through the last war. The campaign for more war preparations, and more open encouragement of fascism in Canada, is pressed by the numerically small but tightly-organised clique of

financiers and industrialists. They want war. The members of that camp want to continue and to speed up the sale of Canada, physically, to the United States. That camp knows no love of country, no patriotism for Canada. In that camp love of country is replaced by love of profits; patriotism is replaced by cosmopolitanism. The anti-popular interests of its members lie wherever the prospects for profits appear to be rosy. The interests of that camp are solely class interests; it wants war expenditures to increase its profits immediately at the expense of the masses of the people; it wants war to extend the territories and increase the number of people groaning under the exploitation of the profit system. It is the Canadian section of the imperialist war camp—its members are enemies of Canadian democracy, national independence and peace.

In the activities of the St. Laurent government, and in all big business circles, preparations for war now overshadow all other considerations. Brooke Claxton, Minister for “National Defence”, announced on January 17th in a public address that war preparations are going to be made “Canada’s biggest business”. The government’s policies, and the greed of big business for war profits from fat government contracts, are threatening already to destroy the peacetime basis of Canadian production and make decisive sectors of our national economy dependent upon armaments and war.

Canadian economy is subordinated to United States war aims. Our land is increasingly being occupied by U.S. forces, while Canadian forces are “integrated” in the armed services of the U.S. The policies pursued at Ottawa are the policies of a satellite government, the voice of Canada in international debate is used either to

mask U.S. aims or to soften resentment at U.S. arrogance. Our national independence is being put on the auction block to Wall Street. From “moral” support of United States military aggression in Korea, the St. Laurent government edged to active military participation, in that aggression. Starting with naval units, the government has now involved all branches of Canada’s armed forces. Canadian soldiers are fighting in Korea, under Yankee command, in a war of United States making, for United States imperialist aims. Thousands of Canadian soldiers are training at Fort Lewis, Washington, as part of United States armed forces, to be sent to whatever field of battle the United States militarists decide upon.

The armaments drive and intensified war preparations mean enormous profits for the Canadian monopolists. The profits of certain firms in 1950 considerably exceed those of 1949 which, in turn, were more than 4 times greater than the profits in 1938.

For example: the net operating profit of the Canadian Pacific Railway for 1950 was 38 million dollars compared with 20 million in 1949. Ford of Canada has declared an “extra” dividend of 1.50 dollars per share for 1950. The financial editor of the Toronto Daily Star is authority for the statement that average increase for a group of Canadian companies runs to about 45 per cent higher than their profits in 1949.

The victims upon whom the burden of the cost of the enormous war expenditures and the bloated profits of the war contractors are going to be placed, are the masses of Canada’s people. There were still, in January, no less than 248,000 workers unemployed in Canada, and those who are fortunate enough to be working are paying in a dozen ways for St, Laurent’s war program.

They are paying through the rapid decline in the value of their dollars, brought on by the government's policy of deliberate inflation. They are paying through the wild upsurge of the prices of everything that they buy, through the soulless profiteering of the monopolies. They are paying through taxes, above all by the taxes, visible and invisible, that they pay practically every time they buy anything, taxes which increase steadily as the price level goes up.

A recently published study of wages and cost-of-living shows that the average weekly earnings of workers in the manufacturing industries, in 1949, would not purchase as much as did the average in 1945. Profits before taxes today equal a very much larger percentage of the value of all goods and services produced than was the case in 1938; the same is true of profits after taxes. But wages and salaries today equal a very much smaller percentage of the total value of goods and services produced than was the case in 1938, despite the fact that, in 1938, 20 per cent of the workers were unemployed.

The monopolists and the St. Laurent government dare not tell the workers and farmers of this country the full truth about their subordination of Canada to U.S. imperialism. They know that there would be a mass revolt against the betrayal of our country if the masses of the people knew the implications of what they are doing, so they use Hitler's technique of the Big Lie.

It is the United States that is maintaining armed forces at nearly five hundred places in foreign lands, against the wishes of the people of those lands. While the United States leads the unbridled campaign for war, the Soviet government appeals to the other Great Powers to join in making peace secure by concluding a

Pact of Peace among the five Great Powers by disarmament, outlawing the atomic bomb, prohibiting war propaganda, etc.

The St. Laurent government and the hired propagandists of big business are bombarding the masses of the people with the lie that the war for «which they are preparing is to be a war to “save the free world from totalitarianism.”

It's a lie—a brazen, barefaced lie!

The truth is that the imperialists are planning and preparing for a predatory war to re-establish the world sway of their evil system of exploitation. Along with their war to crush and abolish the new People's Democracies, and if possible, the new Socialist society built by the Soviet people, they are planning to reduce the standards of living, undermine the trade unions and destroy the civil liberties of the working people. Their propaganda about “defence of the free world” is the Big Lie by which they mask their plans for a war to destroy freedom and enslave the masses of the people everywhere.

It is beginning to dawn upon Canadian workers and wide circles of farm and urban middle class people that if they actively struggle for peace, the atomic bomb maniacs at Washington cannot possibly succeed in the gamble in which they want to involve Canada. The irresistible surge of the great historic people's revolution now sweeping Asia cannot be stopped. The sharpening contradictions of imperialist interests are already cracking the imperialists' front. Widening circles of Canadians are beginning to realise that the drive for war is simultaneously a plot to transform Canada into a colonial dependency of the United States—a northern Puerto Rico.

Thus, despite the sombre fact that the imperialists have brought mankind to the very brink of world war, Canadian defenders of peace have every reason to be confident that Canada's role in world affairs can be changed. Its change will be yet another factor in averting the drive of the madmen towards a new war. For democratic Canadians who are prepared to join hands in action for peace, the keynote of the present critical situation is opportunity.

Against the present policy of unlimited expenditures for imperialist war, with the burden of the cost being laid on the shoulders of the people, there must be developed a great nationwide campaign to protect the masses of the people. A people's program for peace must of necessity help strengthen the struggle of the people of French Canada for the right to determine their own destiny. There is at present a widespread popular demand among the peoples of French Canada that they must have the full right to determine for themselves what their stand is to be on any question that involves peace or war. We are proud that it was the Labour-Progressive Party in French Canada which raised this issue and proposed that slogan to the people of French Canada. But, we must emphasise that such a right can be gained by French Canada only as part of a struggle for the full right of national self-determination.

The majority of Canadians are opposed to war. A clear majority of them agree now that Canadian troops and naval units should never have been sent to Korea. A half million Canadians signed the Stockholm Peace Petition. The decisions of the Second World Peace Congress and the first session of the World Peace Council meet with wholehearted support of all working people and all honest people in Canada.

With all Canadians who believe in peace and in action to prevent a third world war, the Labour-Progressive Party takes its stand and pledges unswerving co-operation. Our Party places no conditions whatsoever upon its wholehearted co-operation in action for peace, The Labour-Progressive Party appeals to members and supporters of the C.C.F. (Co-operative Commonwealth Federation) to join in the struggle for peace. Members and supporters of the C.C.F. who believe in peace should, indeed must, oppose the support being given by the leaders of the C.C.F, to the war policies of the St. Laurent government. They should and must oppose the anti-working class, pro-capitalist and pro-war point of view that is upheld by leaders of the C.C.F.

The need is for all men and women of good will, urban and rural, French and English, Protestant and Catholic to unite in defence of . peace. The tasks before us call for three main lines of action. We must expose the policies and manoeuvres by which the war camp is seeking to enmesh Canada in the scheme for war. We must popularise policies which will make Canada an active positive force for peace. We must arouse militant Canadian democracy to mobilise support for those policies in every part of the country.

The Labour-Progressive Party will dedicate all its energies to the fulfilment of these great, democratic and profoundly Canadian tasks.

**FASCIST ESSENCE OF TITO CLIQUE
POLICY ON NATIONAL QUESTION. Vasile
Luca Secretary, Central Committee,
Rumanian Workers' Party**

Fascism, as a form of organisation of the struggle waged by the bourgeoisie against the working class, appeared after World War I.

Everywhere fascism utilised, and is utilising new, the ideology of bourgeois nationalism and rabid chauvinism for the purpose of undermining the international solidarity of the proletariat, of disrupting the militant unity of the working people struggling against capitalism, for the purpose of splitting them into national hostile groups, for inciting hatred of one nation against another.

Hitler fascism, for instance, in order to stupefy the masses, proclaimed the German race to be the superior race which, it was alleged, was destined to dominate other races, which were proclaimed inferior races. According to the ideology of the German fascists, the wholesale slaughter of the Russian, Polish, Jewish and other populations was not murder. In similar nationalist, race spirit, fascism is now being fostered in the United States, where democratic liberties are increasingly being wiped out, where national oppression and lynching assume ever more barbarous forms, where lynching, gangsterism and murder are cultivated with every possible means—school, press, films etc. The United States is a country whose predatory army in Korea has, for barbarism, outstripped its Hitlerites teachers in slaughtering the civil population, revealing

thereby the fate the American imperialists and their agents have in store for all peoples who love peace.

Taking to the path of bourgeois nationalism, Tito and his gang isolated Yugoslavia from the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, from the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism and are turning it more and more into a colony of American imperialism, preparing the Yugoslav people for the role of cannon-fodder in the interests of American imperialism. The fascist Tito clique now in power in Yugoslavia, with the help of Rankovic's janissaries and American imperialists, is carrying out the same role as that carried out, prior and during the Second World War, by the fascist parties in the Balkans, in the countries of Central and South-East Europe, As is known, these parties betrayed the national independence of their peoples, facilitated the occupation of their countries by Hitlerite Germany or turned their countries into vassals of Germany and supplied cannon-fodder for Hitler's war venture.

The fascist gang in Belgrade is an agency of American imperialism—the leader of international reaction, the main warmonger and organiser of a new aggressive war against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

For the purpose of deceiving the masses and the backward sections of the working class, the German fascist Party called itself the National-Socialist Party.

The Belgrade fascists; headed by Tito, the hangman of the Yugoslav people, disguise themselves under the signboard of Communist Party and talk about building "Socialism" in Yugoslavia. But just as the Hitlerites never had anything in common with Socialism, so, too, the fascist Tito clique and its so-called Communist Party

of Yugoslavia have nothing whatever in common with Socialism.

The fascist Tito clique consisting of agents, provocateurs and international spies, aided by the Anglo-American secret service and the Hitler Gestapo, succeeded in worming their way into the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and the national liberation movement. War-time assignments were given to these agents, provocateurs and spies by the American General Donovan, and the notorious organiser of Trotskyite conspiracies, Bruce Lockhart, Churchill's agent. Ten thousand of the 12,000 members of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia perished as a result of the criminal treachery of the Tito clique.

In the summer of 1941, Djilas and Pijade engineered a massacre of Communists and patriots in Montenegro. Mihailovic's Chetniks took part in this massacre, stabbing partisans in the back. Mihailovic's General Headquarters was run by the British Captain Hudson who directed the massacre in Montenegro, while Tito's Headquarters was run by Randolph Churchill.

The imperialists played two cards simultaneously in Yugoslavia. The first—Mihailovic—would win in the event of the Anglo-Americans succeeding in occupying the Balkans and in setting up a Balkan Federation under the aegis of Yugoslavia. Mihailovic himself admitted his tie-up with all the fascist and reactionary parties in the Balkans. He stated, "I intended to set up a Balkan Federation. For this purpose, in compliance with directives received from London, I sent Captain Filipovic to Maniu. Naturally, this Federation would have been an anti-Soviet bloc".

The second card—Tito—in the event of the Anglo-American allies being unable to occupy the Balkans and enter Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Yugoslavia.

Tito, even prior to his exposure, was the chief of the nationalist elements who had wormed their way into the Communist and Workers' Parties and the popular democratic movement: Tito had his trusted agents who sought to weaken the fighting unity of the working class in the struggle against bourgeois-landlord reaction, to poison the Communist and Workers' Parties with bourgeois nationalism. Tito and his agents in the People's Democracies, as was revealed at the Rajk trial in Hungary, at the Kostov trial in Bulgaria and at the trials of other traitors and spies in the service of the imperialists and guided by Tito, sought to isolate the People's Democracies from the U.S.S.R. and thus pave the way for destroying the regime of the People's Democracies with the help of the Tito gangs.

This foul plan of the imperialists and their Belgrade lackeys failed, thanks to the vigilance of our Parties, thanks to the steadfast principles of internationalism of the Communist and Workers' Parties, thanks to the unity of our peoples based on the Leninist-Stalinist policy of our Parties in the national question. The foul plan of the fascist Tito gang failed, due to the fact that our peoples are firmly rallied around the powerful bastion of peace, democracy and Socialism—the U.S.S.R.—due to the fact that Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin is the banner of our peoples and of all peace-loving peoples throughout the world.

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The Tito clique, exposed by the international and democratic movement, was forced to take off the mask and reveal its true fascist countenance as an agency of Anglo-American imperialism.

It was only by means of the regime of bloody fascist dictatorship that the Tito gang was able to remain in power and to carry out its tasks of restoring capitalism in Yugoslavia and of turning it into a colony of American imperialism. Communists arrested, maimed for life, thrown into jail or just murdered, Communists who had remained true to proletarian internationalism, and honest patriots who rose against the Tito clique's national betrayal, number tens of thousands. In order to crush the anti-Tito revolutionary struggle and to sow distrust and strife among the different nationalities in Yugoslavia, the Tito fascists are conducting a rabid chauvinistic campaign.

The fascist nationalist policy of the Tito clique is reflected, in the first place, in that the Tito clique has mobilised all Yugoslav nationalists and placed them in power. The hardened royal diplomat Simic, is now a Minister in Tito's Government; Truman's agent in the Yugoslav Parliament and in the Tito Government—Kosanovic—was a prominent figure in the Independent Democratic Party, a member of the emigré Government in London and one of the leaders of the society for establishing the Balkan Federation, by means of which the British imperialists planned to conquer Central and South-East Europe. The “representative of the peasantry”, Kosa Pavlovic-Burdjanski, now a Member of Parliament, was a big landowner and chairman of the reactionary Agrarian Party. Milan Smiljanic, clergyman, now a Member of Parliament, Vice-Chairman of the Presidium of the Serbian Parliament, belonged to one of

the Mihailovic terror gangs during the war. Milos Carevic, Minister in the Serbian Parliament—in pre-war days was one of the leaders of the reactionary “Democratic” Party.

Tito secured seats in Parliament for a number of bourgeois politicians, former members or leaders of the reactionary parties,—including Ivan Ribar, Frane Frol, Josip Rus, Marko Vujacic, Vasso Cubrilovic, Josip Vidmar, Ivan Regent, Dobroslav Tomasevic, and such former leaders of the Agrarian-Socialists as Marjan Breclj, Edvard Kocbek and others.

The Tito fascist clique is consistently conducting an anti-popular policy: robbing the national minorities, violating their rights, fostering the dreams of imperialist pan-Serbian circles of extending Yugoslav territory by seizing other people’s territories; sowing mistrust and hatred for other nations; acting in a united front with American imperialism on all questions in Uno and supporting all aggressive military gambles of the American imperialists.

Tito’s national policy is in no way different from the national policy of any fascist party; it is a fascist policy which serves the interests not of the Yugoslav people, but of the American imperialists.

Here are a few facts testifying to the national oppression of the peoples of Yugoslavia by the Tito clique. The cultural and political life of Rumanians living in the Voivodina is administered by legionnaires, fascists and collaborators such as Aurel Trifu, Deputy of Skupshtina; Ion Tapaloaga, member of the district committee in Vrsac; Mihai Avramescu, collaborator during the German occupation; Maigan Alexandru, legionnaire, and Gligor Popp,—also a legionnaire. This

gang of traitors publishes the Titoite rags, “Libertate” and “Lumina”, printed in Vrsac.

These elements in the service of the Tito clique are trying to deceive the Rumanian national minority groaning under the yoke of the Belgrade fascists.

The fascist Tito regime closed many of the national minority schools. In the Serb region of Timocului, which has a compact Rumanian population, there is not a single Rumanian school. In the two schools for boys and girls in Vovodinesti there is only one Rumanian teacher. The Rumanian schools lack text-books in Rumanian. Teachers translate the lessons from Serbian textbooks. In the village school at Costei, the Titoite teacher, Jonel Conrad, does not allow the children to speak Rumanian.

The working peasantry—particularly the national minorities—Hungarians, Slovaks, Rumanians, Ruthenians and others—are plundered by UDB. Titoite thugs brutally maltreated working peasants in the village of Costei for refusing to deliver 1,200 kgs. of wheat per hectare during last year’s drought.

Rankovic police in Voivodina ordered the immediate confiscation of all the agricultural products of the national minorities—Hungarians, Czechs, Slovaks, Rumanians, Ruthenians, etc.—with the aid of the state deliveries commission.

In another order, national minorities are forbidden to travel in the Voivodina without special permission; all who infringe this regulation are subject to arrest. Many people have been thrown into prison on the basis of this order.

In Voivodina wholesale arrests are carried out daily. Rankovic police force citizens belonging to the national minorities to register in the local State organs in the

district centres once a month, and in the villages, at six a. m. daily.

The social-cultural organisations of national minorities are also subjected to persecution under the pretext that they do not support the policy of the Tito gang.

Montenegro is in the grip of brutal terror and hundreds of people have been arrested or murdered.

The Albanian population is being systematically destroyed. In view of this, Albanian youth in Kossova and Metohia (Kosmet) have taken up arms against the Rankovic janissaries to defend the life and property of the working peasantry. Many people were arrested in this area, including Neged Agoli, deputy Chairman of the government of Macedonia; Murtez Kacede, deputy and leader of the Albanian youth in Kosmet, Yuzui Zere and many others. Recently, Rankovic butchers murdered Rifat Belisa, former chairman of a local people's court.

The Titoites, together with Greek monarcho-fascists, are preparing an aggressive war against Albania. They are also stepping up their military preparations against the other People's Democracies bordering on Yugoslavia.

For the purpose of deceiving the Serb, Croat and Slovene peoples and to make them hostile towards neighbouring peoples, the Titoites are waging a slanderous campaign against the People's Democratic Republics, falsely alleging that Hungary wants to wrest the Backa district from Yugoslavia, that the Rumanian People's Republic wants to seize the Serbian Banat, the Bulgarian People's republic—Macedonia—and that Albania wants to seize Metohia.

Imperialist circles of late have been indulging in talk about the danger for Yugoslavia allegedly coming from

the People's Democracies. The U.S. commissioned Perkins, Acheson's assistant and notorious warmonger, to support this evil-intentioned agitation. Thus, it becomes quite clear that the U.S., after its ignominious failure in Asia, wants to use its Titoite henchmen for new provocations in South-East Europe.

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The liberation struggle of the peoples of Yugoslavia against the American imperialists and against their agents in Yugoslavia, is growing steadily. It aims at overthrowing the Tito clique, at effecting an alliance between the working class and working peasantry in the struggle against the restoration of capitalism in Yugoslavia, against national oppression for genuine equality and free development of the peoples and national minorities of Yugoslavia, for friendship among the peoples.

The fascist Tito gang will answer for its treachery and its lawlessness against the working class and working people in Yugoslavia.

LABOUR PARTY RANK-AND-FILE CONDEMN THEIR LEADERS

Week by week the discontent of the rank and file members of the British Labour Party with the reactionary policy of their leaders assumes ever greater dimensions.

Up to March 3, a total of 52 Divisional Labour Parties had expressed disagreement with the Attlee-Bevin policy of rearming Germany and supported the resolution circulated by the Horsham (Sussex) Labour Party which called for a declaration that Britain should not go to war against China, that the Government should support international disarmament.

231 delegates who attended a conference of 17 London Labour Party organisations on February 25, agreed to form a committee to campaign against the foreign policy. A resolution was adopted for the ending of all war alliances with capitalist countries and the withdrawal of British troops from Korea.

A striking confirmation of the discontent of the rank and file members of the Labour Party with the war in Korea is a letter from a British soldier in Korea, published in the Daily Worker, who said that he decided to resign from the Labour Party in protest against the Korean war.

The journal "New Statesman", usually a warm supporter of the Government, comments in the current issue as follows: "Attlee's failure is that he has thought it unnecessary over the last twelve months to tell us fairly and openly the sacrifices of sovereignty which the Atlantic Pact involves".

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. PROPAGANDISTS GETTING READY FOR DISCUSSION



CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 1,700 propagandists in the "Svit" boot and shoe factory in Gottwaldov conduct educational discussions among the workers, informing them about the international situation, events in Korea, and the achievements of the Soviet Union. Above: Propagandists getting ready for discussion (Left to right): Julius Bosak, Miloslawa Zarubowa and Kweta Houdlowa.

1,700 propagandists in the "Svit" boot and shoe factory in Gottwaldov conduct educational discussions among the workers, informing them about the international situation, events in Korea, and the achievements of the Soviet Union. Above: Propagandists getting ready for discussion (Left to right): Julius Bosak, Miloslawa Zarubowa and Kweta Houdlowa

STRENGTHENING COLLECTIVE FARMS IN RUMANIA

The Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party and the Council of Ministers of the Rumanian People's Republic adopted a decision on the question of strengthening organisationally and economically. The decision points out that in the period of 1949-1950, some 65,974 poor and middle peasant households united in 1,029 collective-farms. Membership of these farms is growing steadily.

The People's Democratic State has helped the collective farms: in addition to the socialised land, they have been granted land in perpetuity from the State reserves; they have received credits and have been exempted from the agricultural tax for two years. Their State quotas have been cut by 20 per cent, and machine-and-tractor depots constantly help them to cultivate the soil.

The task of organising and strengthening the collective facilitated by the visits in 1949 and 1950 of large delegations to the U.S.S.R. and also by the visits to Rumania of delegations of Soviet collective-farmers, who shared experiences with Rumanian peasants.

Last year all collective farms carried out field work and harvesting in good time and much better than the individual peasants, For example, the collective farm "Viaca Noia" ("New Life") in the village of Sintan, Arad region, harvested an average of 2,800 kgs of wheat per hectare and each member of the farm received 14 kgs of wheat per work-day unit apart from other agricultural products and cash.

Along with the successes in the work of the collective-farms, the decision points out a number of shortcomings. Some local Party and State organs did not pay attention to observance of the statutes of the collective farms, did not help their leaders and in some instances actually substituted for them. In some collective farms, work is poorly organised, registration of work-day units is unsatisfactory and labour discipline is slack.

The Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party and the Council of Ministers outlined a series of concrete measures designed to strengthen and develop the collective farms.

NEW AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTES IN POLAND

The Six-Year Plan for developing Poland's national economy advanced the task of increasing agricultural production. In this connection, the Polish Government recently decided to establish a number of new agricultural Institutes. The Institutes, opened in 1950, included a Soil Research Institute, a Zootechnies Institute and an Institute for mechanisation and electrification of agriculture. The new establishments will include plant cultivation and horticulture Institutes. They will help to elaborate and introduce new methods of agricultural production. These Institutes will also co-ordinate the research work of the agricultural colleges. There will also be a Central Agricultural Institute for training scientific cadres. One of the tasks placed before these Institutes, in addition to training cadres, is that of fostering co-operation and contact with Soviet agrobiological science.

PLENUM, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF AUSTRIA

At its recent plenum, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria discussed the present political situation and the tasks of the Party. All speakers unanimously expressed the view that now, more than ever before, the struggle to preserve and safeguard peace is the main and vital task of the Communists.

The plenum noted the further growth of the Party and its increased influence in the country. During the past few weeks, seven thousand factory and office workers joined the Party. Since the general strike in Austria last October, the number of readers of "Österreichische Volkstimme" (central organ of the Party) increased by 20,000.

The plenum approved the proposal to nominate Comrade Gottlieb Fiala (member of the Central Committee of the Party and outstanding leader of the Austrian working class movement), as candidate of the left-wing bloc (the Communist Party and Socialist Workers' Party) for the Presidential election scheduled for May 6.

NEW PRICE REDUCTIONS TESTIFY TO PEACE POLICY OF U.S.S.R. P. Todorov

The announcement by the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. (B) **“Concerning new reduction of State retail prices for food and ‘manufactured goods’”** testifies to the great solicitude displayed by the Soviet Government, the Bolshevik Party, the leader and teacher Comrade Stalin, for the well-being and happiness of the Soviet people, for steadily raising the standard of living of the Soviet people.

Beyond the borders of the land of Socialism, working people greet this decision of the Government and Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. as fresh and eloquent evidence of the Stalin peace policy, of the superiority of the Socialist system of economy over that of capitalism. Oppressed and crushed by police arbitrariness, by lack of political rights, doomed to hunger, poverty and ruin by the policy of war, millions of people in the capitalist countries look with faith and hope to Moscow, to the Soviet Union and Comrade Stalin who, by concrete example, indicates the path to peace, freedom and happiness for the peoples.

The consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union has its source in the very essence of the Socialist system. The development of the land of Socialism is inseparable from the policy of peace, from steady and systematic improvement of the living conditions of the masses. There is not, nor can there be, a more vital task for the Soviet Government. Proof of this is the systematic price reductions in the U.S.S.R.

In 1947, the Soviet Union carried out a currency reform and abolished rationing, accompanied by price reductions. Another price reduction was carried out in 1949 and a third in 1950. Due to the fresh successes achieved in 1950 in the sphere of industrial and agricultural development higher labour productivity and lowering of costs of production, the Soviet Government and the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. (B) concluded that it was possible to carry out a fourth reduction of State retail prices of consumer goods which would yield the population a gain of approximately 35 billion rubles a year.

What is the worth, in the light of these facts, of the brazen and vile lie of the Trumans and Attlees alleging that the U.S.S.R. is engaged in an armaments drive? Every honest person possessing but an elementary knowledge of finance and economic science, understands that “not a single State, the Soviet State included, could develop to the full its civilian industry; launch great construction projects, like the hydro-electric power stations on the Volga, the Dnieper and Amu-Darya, which require tens of billions in budget expenditure; continue the policy of systematic price reduction for consumer goods, which also requires tens of billions of budget expenditure; invest hundreds of billions in the restoration of the national economy, destroyed by the German invaders, and, together and simultaneously with this, multiply its armed forces and develop war industry. It is not difficult to understand that so reckless a policy would have led the State to bankruptcy” (**Stalin**).

It is quite clear that the policy of systematic price reduction and development of civilian production pursued by the U.S.S.R. is incompatible with an

armaments drive. Only the country really fighting for peace can pursue the policy of systematic price reductions.

On the other hand, the policy of aggression and unrestrained armaments drive, conducted by the rulers of the imperialist camp and their satellites, is indissolubly linked with a steady reduction in civilian production, systematic increase of prices for consumer goods, higher taxes; i.e. with a sharp decline in the standard of living of the masses.

In the United States, Congress is now debating the bill providing for a ten billion dollars increase in taxes. Due to this, the total sum derived from taxation in the U.S. in 1951 will exceed by 30 per cent the amount taken in the war year of 1945.

According to official data, the cost of living in the United States in 1950 rose 31.7 per cent compared with June 1946. Cost of living by the beginning of 1951 increased by 81 per cent compared with 1939.

Beginning with mid-February 1950, retail prices in New York for meat increased by more than 25 per cent; eggs by over 2 per cent; milk, 20 per cent and butter per cent. Prices are soaring for agricultural products, furniture and other goods.

The Labour Government which has hitched Britain to the chariot of the American aggressors can give the Briton nothing but poverty and ruin. No matter what falsehood Attlee resorts to, depicting his policy of aggression as that of peace, he cannot conceal from the population the facts of the steadily soaring prices—the inevitable result of the war policy. Only a few days ago prices were increased on a large assortment of manufactured goods, semi-manufactures, clothing and household goods in Great Britain. On February 21, the

Ministry of Supply increased wholesale prices for pig-iron and other metals by 5 per cent. Then followed a 7-10 per cent increase for many item of the engineering industry, including motor cars, motor cycles and bicycles. On February 27, the price of macaroni and yeast went up 10-15 per cent. Prices in restaurants are also rising. Thus, lunch and dinner will now cost 20 per cent more.

Despite all the acrobatics of the Right-wing Socialists in France, they failed to achieve anything in the way of curbing prices by their swindling manipulations. The Right-wing Socialist demagoguery is having no effect on the consequences of the policy of preparing for war. With iron logic, this policy is forcing prices upwards. In France, for instance, in January alone, the price of vegetable oil went up 20 per cent; veal, 17 per cent; butter, 13 per cent; cheese, 7 per cent. The price of sugar, cocoa, chocolate and coffee soared in December. Footwear and clothing are also dearer. To this there should be added the higher rent and transport fees.

In every capitalist country under the yoke of American imperialism and forced to develop armaments production, the picture is the same—prices are up everywhere. In Western Germany, a ton of wheat now costs 420 marks instead of 320. In Japan, prices have gone up 44 per cent since the U.S. intervention in Korea. In Titoite Yugoslavia, which the Tito clique sold to the American-British imperialists, the price of flour in three years has increased from 60 to 290 dinars per kilogram, meat from 75 to 350, sugar from 100 to 750, potatoes from 10 to 80 dinars. The price of a pair of shoes rose from 600 to 5,000 dinars.

The mercenary press of the imperialists, monstrously loud in slandering the Soviet Union, loses all capacity of speech and is silent when it comes to contesting concrete facts. It is afraid to tell the peoples of their countries the truth about the latest price reductions in the U.S.S.R.

It is afraid to compare the trend of prices for consumer goods in the U.S.S.R. with that in the capitalist countries, since such a comparison would prove such an indictment of the policy of imperialist aggression, such an exposure of the lies of the imperialists, that it could not but present a mortal danger to the rulers of the imperialist camp.

But truth will out. And the truth is that the Soviet Government is waging a consistent peace policy. This peace policy yields Soviet people systematic price cuts, leads to steady improvement in the standard of living of Soviet people. This truth also lies in the fact that the Governments of the imperialist states are steering towards unleashing a world war, pursuing a frantic armaments drive. The policy of aggression brings the peoples in the capitalist countries higher and higher prices, additional taxes, poverty, hunger and ruin.

But regardless of the likes or dislikes of the imperialists, millions of people throughout the world are beginning to give thought to this comparison; they are rallying ever more actively to the struggle for peace, wholeheartedly supporting the great land of Socialism—the standard bearer of peace.

CONGRESS OF BULGARIA-SOVIET SOCIETIES

The Fourth Congress of the Union of Bulgaria-Soviet Societies was held in Sofia on March 3-4. The report on the work of the Union for the period 1949-1950 shows that the Union is really guided by the "behest of Comrade Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of the Bulgarian people: "Let the beacon of Bulgaria-Soviet Society—the beacon of Bulgaria-Soviet friendship—burn bright in the most remote village, in every far-flung cottage in our country". The Union now numbers 4,620 organisations with a total of 1,543,000 members, or 22 per cent of the Bulgarian population.

In the past two years, the Union gave 125,417 lectures on the life, socialist construction and culture in the Soviet Union. These lectures were attended by a total of 10,817,514 people. Altogether, 4,206,677 people visited the 9,070 exhibitions opened by the Union. The Bulgaria-Soviet Societies secured over 70,000 subscribers for Soviet newspapers and journals. The Union organised, chiefly in the countryside, 17,600 Soviet film shows, attended by 3,255,000 spectators.

The Union of Bulgaria-Soviet Societies is taking an active part in the struggle of the Bulgarian people for peace, in exposing the Anglo-American imperialists and their agents in the Balkans. The Union organised 4,500 lectures for its members, popularising the decisions of the World Peace Congress in Warsaw. In addition, thousands of special talks were organised on the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, and a number of pamphlets were published on this subject.

The Bulgaria-Soviet friendship week, held in May 1950 in regions bordering on Yugoslavia, was devoted to exposing the anti-Bulgarian and anti-Soviet gang of Titoites and Kostovites.

The entire work of the Bulgaria-Soviet Societies and the two-day Congress reflected the idea expressed by Georgi Dimitrov—that friendship with the Soviet Union is as essential to the Bulgarian people as are sun and air to every living organism.

PLENUM, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, ALBANIAN PARTY OF LABOUR

Questions relating to the international and the internal position of Albania, the fulfilment of the Two-Year State Economic Plan and the situation in the Party were on the agenda of the recent plenum of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour. Reports on these questions were delivered by Comrade Enver Hodja, General Secretary, of the Party, and Comrade Spiro Pano, member of the Central Committee. Both reports were unanimously approved by the Central Committee.

The plenum was held in an atmosphere of Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism. The Central Committee reached a number of important decisions designed to strengthen the Party and to mobilise the people on an even greater scale for fulfilment of the State Plan and in defence of peace.

ROAD OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF LUXEMBURG. Jan Kill, Member, Secretariat, Communist Party of Luxemburg

The Communist Party of Luxemburg recently celebrated its thirtieth anniversary.

The first world war, and the example of the Great October Socialist Revolution contributed to the rapid development of class consciousness and militancy among the comparatively young industrial proletariat of Luxemburg. Mass trade unions came into existence particularly at the mines and in the iron and steel works, and in the summer of 1917, the miners and iron and steel workers, undaunted by the attempts of the German occupationists to intimidate them, declared a general strike. At the end of the war, the Luxemburg workers forced the ruling classes to make a number of concessions: the 8-hour day, the right to a say in factory management, universal suffrage, etc.

In 1919, when the Left wing was formed in the Social Democratic Party and advocated breaking with the opportunists and joining the Third International which had just been formed, the compromised leaders of the Social Democratic Party resorted to pseudo-radical phrases and professed love for and devotion to the Soviet Republic and the Third International. At the congress of the Social-Democratic Party on January 1-2, 1921, held in Differdingen (the heart of the iron and steel industry), the Rights actually proposed joining the Communist International and accepting the 21 conditions, true, with a reservation concerning the work

of Communists in the trade unions. In this way, the reformist delegates succeeded in misleading a section of the honest congress delegates who were still imbued with syndicalist prejudices. The motion to join the Communist International with the above reservation, and which was actually directed against joining the Comintern, was adopted by 67 votes against 21, the 21 being the votes of the delegates who were for joining without reservation.

The delegates who had voted for joining the Comintern unconditionally left the congress and on January 2, 1921, founded the Communist Party of Luxemburg. Zenon Bernard, factory worker and fearless revolutionary, was elected Chairman of the Party.

At the beginning, the young Party advanced rapidly. In March 1921, it was the initiator of the powerful movement of iron and steel workers and miners who occupied the enterprises. But the Party was not, as yet, organisationally and politically strong enough to retain leadership in these big battles. Reaction, with the aid of terror unleashed by the combined Luxemburg, Belgian and French militarists, and also by resorting to the reformist tactic of stabbing in the back, succeeded in crushing this movement and inflicted a heavy defeat on the Luxemburg working class. Mass dismissals, unemployment, fines, imprisonment, deportation of foreign revolutionary workers, the influence of Trotskyite elements—all these factors weakened the working-class movement and the Communist Party for years to come.

A fresh upsurge in the activity of the Communist Party took place in 1928-1929. The newly-elected Central Committee of the Party, of which Comrade Dominic Urbany was General Secretary, by linking

political questions with the daily demands of the workers, by combining “humdrum” work with political propaganda and agitation among the masses, by regularly publishing a weekly paper, by passing over from small to bigger actions on the streets, at the factories and plants—was able to lead the Party out of its isolation and to again win influence among the masses.

When the Hitlerites occupied our country, they struck hard at the Communist Party. On May 10, 1940, immediately following their entry into the country, the organ of the Communist Party was banned. Soon after this, Comrade Bernard, Chairman of the Party, was arrested along with other leading Party functionaries.

Party members were hounded, arrested and tortured, The Party was driven underground. Dozens of Party functionaries, among them Comrades Bernard and Bausch, were done to death in the Hitler torture chambers. Nevertheless, the Party heroically continued to resist the Hitlerites.

By the end of 1940, the Party began to issue its illegal organ, “Wahrheit”, calling on the people to fight for national independence. This paper played a big role in preparing for the heroic general strike against introducing conscription in September 1942.

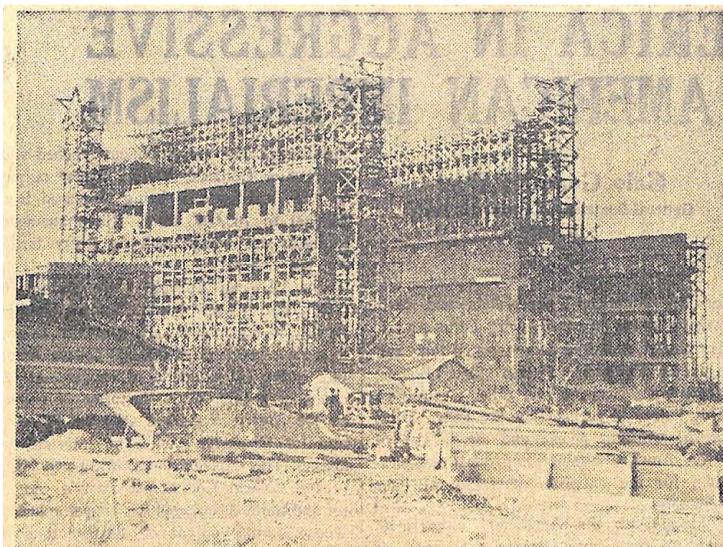
Today, the Communist Party of Luxemburg is a consolidated Party closely linked with the masses, particularly with the workers at the big enterprises. In the 1945 elections, the Communist Party received 14 per cent of the total vote and in the industrial areas 22 per cent. The Party has five seats in Parliament. The Party has its representatives in all the main municipalities, in the Chamber of Labour, in social insurance bodies, etc. Its activists hold leading positions

in a number of mass organisations, including the Free Union of Luxemburg Workers, affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions. In 1946, the Communist Party began to publish its daily paper. The Party has become an important factor in the social life of Luxemburg, and the attempts of American reaction to isolate it again suffered ignominious fiasco. The Communist Party today faces the task of uniting all the people of Luxemburg, all patriots, irrespective of party affiliation, to fight against the pro-American policy of the Dupong-Bech Government which is striving to draw Luxemburg into the preparations for a new war.

An active peace movement has developed in the country in which, together with Communists, large numbers of workers—Socialists, Left representatives of the petty bourgeoisie, and in some places Catholics—are taking part. The remilitarisation of Western Germany, which constitutes a new threat to freedom and independence, especially of a small country like Luxemburg, makes it incumbent on Communists to spare no efforts, as in 1937, in building a broad united front, of all those who treasure peace against the criminal plans of the Government.

The, Party is short of cadres, especially young cadres. This is one of its most vulnerable places. It has still not made good the losses suffered under the fascist terror. The education of new members in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism is not yet on the proper level. But the Party is remedying these shortcomings which in many instances are conditioned by the difficulties of growth. The past thirty years have shown that there are no difficulties which the Communist Party of Luxemburg, guided by the invincible teachings of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, cannot overcome.

BULGARIA. CONSTRUCTION OF DIMITROVGRAD— THE “MARIZA-3” ELECTRIC POWER STATION



BULGARIA. Construction of Dimitrovgrad is proceeding rapidly. The “Mariza-3” electric power station is one of the biggest undertakings in the town.

Above: Construction site of power station.

***BULGARIA.** Construction of Dimitrovgrad is proceeding rapidly. The “Mariza-3” electric power station is one of the biggest undertakings in the town.*

***Above:** Construction site of power station.*

IN THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

CARE FOR HEALTH OF WORKING PEOPLE

While raising the standard of living of the Chinese people, the Central People's Government, local authorities and trade unions are concerning themselves with the health of the working people. A wide network of hospitals, polyclinics and medical centres is being built up where the working people and their families can receive free medical attention. Nearly every big factory has its polyclinic and medical centre, and district polyclinics for workers are functioning in all big towns. Ten such polyclinics, for instance, were opened last year by the Trade Union Council and local authorities in Peking. In the course of the year, these polyclinics attended to more than 37,000 workers and their families.

Special care is being taken of miners conditions under the Kuomintang regime. In the mining districts of North-Eastern China, night sanatoriums have been opened with the State meeting all expenses.

There has been a big improvement in the health protection measures on the railways where the number of polyclinics has increased by nearly half and the number of hospital beds by 34 per cent.

500-KILOMETRE CAMPAIGN IN TRANSPORT

The campaign, started last July, on the example of Soviet train crews, to increase the average daily mileage of each locomotive to 500 kilometres, to shorten the time of the turn-round of waggons and to reduce transport costs, is gaining momentum throughout the country.

The Paichetigtse locomotive section has registered an outstanding record in the course of the campaign. The average daily mileage of locomotives of this section surpasses the target of 500 kilometres, that is, has increased by nearly half. Thus, additional freight has been hauled which normally would have involved the use of nearly another thousand locomotives.

Recently, the Changchun Railway Bureau conferred the honourable title of "Forerunners of the 500-Kilometre Campaign" on 35 locomotive crews and presented them with prizes.

A movement to increase freight haulage is underway in East China, on the initiative of the railway workers of Shanghai.

DEVELOPING HEAVY INDUSTRY IN SHANGHAI

Heavy industry in Shanghai, especially machine-building, registered big successes last year. The majority of the factories topped their targets and reduced production costs.

Gross output of steel spindles in 1950 was 383 per cent above the 1949 figure; that of steel instruments 687 per cent compared with 1949.

The “Asia” metallurgical works gave nine times more steel last year compared with 1949. Output of wire increased 370 per cent, that of manganese steel—270 per cent compared with 1949.

Output of electrical appliances averaged a 10 per cent increase, and in certain enterprises registered a 38 per cent increase.

ACTIVITY OF PEOPLE'S CLUBS IN PEKING

There are 13 people's clubs functioning in Peking where the people of the capital relax, enrich their knowledge and receive answers to all questions of interest to them. Last year, for instance, more than one and a half million people (Peking has a population of 2,000,000) visited the two biggest clubs alone—Chien Men and Hoo Men. These clubs are housed in the former Imperial Palace, in the busiest section of the city. The clubs have special information bureaus which furnish answers to the questions asked by the tens of thousands of visitors.

There are special classes for abolishing illiteracy and also general educational circles. There are special sewing circles for women, children's play rooms where children's literature is read to the kiddies.

More than a million people visited the seven large exhibitions and 4 number of small ones devoted to science, literature, economy, industry, medicine and so on. The photo-exhibition on life in the Soviet Union—drew big crowds.

EGYPTIAN PEOPLE FIGHT FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM (LETTER FROM CAIRO)

The numerous demonstrations of students and workers which took place in November and December 1950 and in January this year in Cairo and Alexandria, testify to the growing struggle of the Egyptian people for peace and national independence.

The Wafd Government, alarmed by this powerful outburst of popular indignation, clamped a ban on all political demonstrations in the country. Last November, the Government actually proclaimed a state of emergency; the police and troops were ordered to cordon off colleges, secondary schools and the workers' district of Shubra el Kheima in Cairo. Brutally suppressing the strikes, the authorities throw people into jail merely on suspicion of being Communists. But no repressive measures can hold back the strivings of the Egyptian people for peace and liberation from US-British imperialist domination.

In February, 1950, when a National Peace Committee was formed, the Government immediately took draconic measures against it. Peace supporters and people collecting signatures were arrested, petition forms containing the text of the Appeal were destroyed and those who signed it, dismissed from their jobs.

But despite repressions, the peace movement has been joined by thousands of Egyptians including such prominent figures as Mohamed Kamil el-Bendary-Pasha; former Egyptian Envoy in Moscow; Reish Fix, Secretary of the Young Women's League; Fathy Radwan, Secretary of the National Party; San Huri Pasha, President of the Council of State, and many others. Peace supporters in

our country approved the decisions of the Prague session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress and began active preparations for the Second World Peace Congress. But only one delegate was able to take part in the work of the Congress, the others were thrown into jail.

The decisions of the Warsaw Congress, fully in accord with the aspirations of our people, are everywhere meeting with wholehearted support.

For nearly 70 years, our people have suffered under the yoke of the British imperialists. These have been 70 years of misfortune, ignorance and disease; years of exploitation, oppression and terror.

The British imperialists turned the country into a huge source supplying cheap cotton to the big Lancashire trusts. As a result, our country is a classical example of the most miserable living conditions and appalling poverty.

Of a total population of 19 million, some 14.5 million are dependent on agriculture. Of these, 12 million people are poor tenants and labourers. Only 2.5 million own plots of land. Extreme inequality prevails in land distribution: 105 big landowners' own as much land as one half of all smallholders. Of these, 83 per cent own not more than two acres each, i.e. insufficient to ensure a livelihood, even at the low standard typical for the majority of our people. Consequently, the bulk of the peasants are forced to rent land from the big owners on enslaving conditions. The monopoly of landownership enables the landowners, with the full backing of King and Government, to maintain rent at such a high level that, on the average, it swallows about 80 per cent of the net income. The prewar annual

income of a poor peasant family averaged, at best, £10 Egyptian. At the moment, things are much worse.

The fearful poverty, misery and ignorance of the Egyptian peasantry are reflected in official statistics for mortality: 168 per and the example of thousand, i.e. about the highest death rate in the world.

Industrial workers, likewise, live under difficult conditions. Of the total population of 19 million, approximately 750,000 are workers. These include industrial proletarians concentrated in big enterprises, seasonal workers and those employed in petty industry and handicrafts. All of them are exploited to the limit. Female and even child labour is widely used in industry, particularly in the textile industry. Wages are so miserably low that they do not ensure even a starvation existence. According to a recent statistical department investigation, the income necessary to provide the bare necessities for a family of five (excluding rent, clothing and such “luxuries” as meat or eggs). amounted to £3.46 Egyptian, per month. But the average monthly earnings of the vast majority of workers are £2.92 Egyptian. Tuberculosis is rife among textile workers who comprise the bulk of the industrial proletariat.

The struggle between the British and U.S. imperialists for domination in Egypt is aggravating the misery, lack of rights and brutal exploitation of the Egyptian peasant and worker. The Americans are extending their grip on the country: the United States now occupies second place (after Britain) in Egyptian imports. Hundreds of American “specialists” and “advisers” are roaming the country; dozens of American companies are partners in the “joint” exploitation of the natural resources. In addition to the “specialists”,

6,000 U.S. troops, previously quartered in Germany, arrived in Egypt last year.

Egypt is allotted a growing importance in the Anglo-American schemes for unleashing a new world war. Obeying the orders of its Anglo-American masters, the Egyptian Government has taken the path of preparing the country for war. Military expenditure is growing and the armed forces have been increased from 29,000 to 80,000.

The policy of the Egyptian Government is adding to the well-nigh unbearable conditions of the people. Peasants and workers have taken to action to improve their conditions. During 1950, strikes took place in the main industrial centres, strikes which the Government succeeded in breaking only by using strong military forces. The strike at the Abu Zaabal railway yards was defeated only when the yards were occupied by tanks. At Shubra el Kheima, the Nasr I factory was occupied by the workers for 4 days, at the Nasr II factory, the workers carried out a 4 weeks' strike:

The struggle of the Egyptian workers and peasants for their rights and better conditions is closely interwoven with the Struggle against the Anglo-American imperialists and their Egyptian henchmen. It is also bound up with the struggle for peace. And no matter what repressive measures the Egyptian bourgeoisie and Anglo-American imperialists employ, despite all their manoeuvres, they cannot prevent our people from organising and uniting in the struggle for peace, against our own and the foreign pharaohs oppressing our country and dragooning our people into the abyss of a new war.

M. X.

Cairo, February 1951

STRUGGLE OF WORKING CLASS OF FINLAND FOR PEACE AND BETTER LIVING CONDITIONS. Ville Pessi, General Secretary, Communist Party of Finland

The working people of Finland, under the leadership of the Communist Party, are waging a struggle in conditions when reaction is intensifying its offensive. After the 1948 Parliamentary elections, the Right Social Democrats, with the support of the reactionary coalition party, formed the Fagerholm Government which pursued a policy dictated by Finnish big capital. From then onwards, the living conditions of the workers steadily deteriorated. As a result of the devaluation of the mark, prices sharply increased. The number of unemployed reached 100,000. The Right Social Democrats redoubled their splitting activities in the trade union movement; undermining the struggle of the workers for wage increases became the order of the day. Matters reached a pitch where the Home Minister, Simonen, dispatched police armed with sub-machine guns against workers on strike in the "Arabia" plant and in the town of Kemi. In the sphere of foreign policy, the Fagerholm Government effected a rapprochement with the imperialist States, and the capitalist press praised Fagerholm for his "cold war" against the Soviet Union.

Immediately after the Fagerholm Government was formed, the Communist Party of Finland and the D.S.N.F. (Democratic Union of Finnish People), exposing the Social Democratic "workers" Government as an agent of big capital, called on the workers and working

people of the countryside to fight against hunger, for peace and a democratic foreign policy.

The results of the Presidential and municipal elections in 1950 showed that the Party's call had been heard. Its slogan to change the policy being pursued at the time, corresponded to the aspirations and strivings of the Finnish people. Compared with the 1948 elections, the D.S.N.F. bloc received 10 additional places in the electoral college while the Social Democrats lost 17 seats and the Union of Agrarians—22 seats. In the municipal elections of October 1950, the D.S.N.F. polled a higher vote than in the preceding municipal elections while the bourgeois parties lost some 85,000 votes. Of the 11,926 seats, 2,508 went to the D.S.N.F. which received 23.3 per cent of the total vote as against 20.3 per cent in the 1947 municipal elections.

The election returns vividly showed the trend of popular sentiment. This is further reflected in the sweeping movement for wage increases and the spreading peace movement. The discontent with the Government's policy, so markedly expressed at the elections, forced the bourgeoisie to various manoeuvres and camouflage. With this object, the Fagerholm Cabinet was replaced by the bourgeois Kekkonen Government. All but one of the Ministers in this Government signed the Stockholm Appeal. A trade agreement between Finland and the Soviet Union, so important to Finland's economy, was concluded,

The Kekkonen Government, however, continued Fagerholm's policy of lowering the standard of living of the working people. Prices steadily went up. Last June the cost of living was 48.1 per cent higher than in October 1947. Real wages dropped still lower as a result

of the agreement between the Social Democratic trade union leaders and capitalists. With taxes and rent soaring, this agreement prevented any significant wage increase. In November 1950, wages were 25 per cent lower than in 1947. The 10 per cent wage increase promised by the Kekkonen Government will not improve matters for the workers, since prices of goods are steadily increasing. Growing unemployment, especially in North Finland, is tending to make the conditions of the workers hopeless.

The continued deterioration in the standard of living aroused the discontent of the working people, and in the spring and autumn of last year, this discontent took the form of a broad movement for higher wages. Last autumn, more than 100,000 workers went on strike, waging a selfless struggle in the course of two months, and strengthening their unity. The treachery of the Right Social Democrats was clear to them from their own experience.

However, it must be said that working-class unity did not reach the scale that could have been attained had the Communists sufficiently actively and energetically guided the strike movement, and had they, in the course of the struggle, daily exposed on the basis of concrete facts the despicable role played by the Right Social Democratic traitors. In spite of the decisions of the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party, the Party is still not concentrating its activities in the enterprises; mainly because of this, a large section of the Finnish working class is still following the Social Democrats.

The Right Social Democrats have, time and again, claimed that a general wage increase was out of the question since it would allegedly accelerate inflation.

Thus, the present Minister of Labour, the Social Democrat Huunonen, falsely asserted at the end of 1949 that the economic conditions were not at hand for wage increases. In the meantime, the big concerns are pocketing steadily increasing profits. The profits of the Association of Paper Mills in 1949 stood at 119,400,000 marks compared with 95,100,000 marks in 1948; the profits of the Vartsila concern in 1949 totalled 189,000,000 marks as against 167,100,000 in 1948; those of the National Bank were 307,700,000 in 1950 as against 211,400,000 in 1949.

After the Kekkonen Cabinet was formed, the Right Social Democrats, preparing for the forthcoming municipal elections and in an effort to get into the Government again, went over to the opposition and made demagogic statements about increasing wages. In practice, however, they helped the capitalists to lower the standard of living of the workers. They even toyed with the idea of calling a general strike, but when they saw that the workers were ready to fight to the end, they concluded an agreement with the employers which allowed for only an insignificant wage increase, and in many cases, even a wage cut.

For the purpose of weakening the struggle of the workers, the Right Social Democrats, complying with the orders of their American masters, pursued an unbridled policy of splitting the trade union movement. They expelled from the Central Federation of Finnish Trade Unions, the trade union organisations and functionaries who supported the class struggle, and did everything possible to cause a cleavage between the Central Federation of Finnish Trade Unions and the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The American imperialists openly approve of these actions by the Social Democrats of Finland. When the Social Democrats broke the strike of the workers last, autumn, four Right trade union leaders of Finland were invited by the American Federation of Labour to visit America as a reward for their treachery. During this visit they had talks with Truman's adviser, Harriman, who promised every assistance to the "free trade unions" of Finland. The Chairman of the Finnish Trade Unions, A. Sumu, for his part, guaranteed that the Finnish Right Social Democrats would fight "both Finnish and international Communism".

But it is in the sphere of foreign policy that the Tannerites particularly grovel before the American imperialists. Last June, the Tannerites took part in a conference of American spies masked as COMISCO, at which a decision was taken to intensify the undermining and espionage activities of the Right Socialists against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. At the end of 1950, the Finnish Right Social Democrats—Fagerholm, Leskinen, Tervo and others—attended the conference of the so-called Co-operation Committee of Northern Countries held in Oslo which supported U.S. aggression in Korea. During this trip, Fagerholm and Tanner had a private talk in Stockholm with U.S. Ambassador Butterworth who approved their "work."

Our Party achieved certain successes in the struggle to expose the treacherous role of the Right Social Democrats. The increased number of votes polled by the D.S.N.F. in the industrial areas, and the fact that only a small majority of workers voted for the treacherous agreement of the Tannerites with the employers even after an eight-week strike, clearly show that the Right Social Democrats are losing their influence with the

masses. This is also borne out by the elections of the so-called workers' stewards at the beginning of the year where the Right Social Democrats suffered heavy defeat, the workers voting for the candidates of working-class unity.

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The peace movement in our country is gaining strength and growing. At present not only the workers, but the rural population and intellectuals also stand for peace and condemn the reactionary policy of the Government which is linking Finland's fate with the military gambles of the imperialist States. This is evident from such mass campaigns as the collection in the spring of 1950 of some 300,000 signatures to the Peace Petition addressed to Uno; the peace relay race of 17,000 kilometres when more than 500 rallies were held and hundreds of peace committees organised; and the campaign for, signatures to the Stockholm Appeal. As is known, one million people of the four million population in Finland signed the Appeal and thus expressed their will for peace.

While intensifying their war preparations, the American imperialists are striving to establish a government in Finland which would unite all the supporters of the American policy and anti-Soviet elements, and which would resolutely attack the vital interests of the Finnish people. Finnish Right-Social Democrats are the open and most rabid enemies of the U.S.S.R. They have the complete confidence of Finland's coalition party and the American imperialists. This, precisely, is why reaction is striving to extend the Government so as to include the Right Social-Democrats. "Dagens Nyheter" and "Morgen Tidningen",

two Swedish newspapers, known as the American mouthpiece in Scandinavia, wrote time and, again that it was necessary to broaden Finland's Government by admitting Social-Democrats.

When Prime Minister Kekkonen returned from his January visit to Italy where he went for "treatment", the instructions of the American imperialists were carried out. On January 17, a new Government was formed which includes 7 Right Social-Democrats, 7 Agrarians, 2 representatives of the Swedish People's Party and one representative of the so-called Progressive Party.

The Communist Party of Finland and the Democratic Union of the People of Finland have insisted time and again on the formation of a Government of democratic cooperation, openly pointing out the danger which threatens the vital interests of the Working people and Finland's international position in connection with the establishment of the new Government. The declaration of the D.S.N.F. reads: "The new Government does not correspond to the demands of the working class nor generally to those of the small-propertied peace-loving sections of the population of our country. Therefore, in the present conditions, they must display the greatest possible vigilance and unite in the struggle for democracy, peace, social progress and for raising the standard of living of the working people now steadily declining. The workers must unite, enhance their activities and frustrate the economic and political plans of reaction."

The Communist Party, which heads the struggle of the working people and all peace-loving people in Finland, is fully aware of its responsibility and will do everything to intensify the struggle against reaction, to

strengthen the influence of the Party among the masses, particularly in the trade union movement and in the factories. The Communist Party will give full support to peace partisans in activising and strengthening organisationally the peace movement, in carrying out the decisions of the Second World Peace Congress and of the first session of the World Peace Council,

The present year is one of great election campaigns for the working people in Finland. During the elections to the Central Trade Union Amalgamation of Finland and to certain trade unions, the popular democrats will fight for the isolation' of the Tanners. from the masses. Early in July, parliamentary elections will take place, during which the Communists and popular democrats will come up against the solid front of reaction—from the bourgeoisie to the Social Democrats. The working people of Finland will, under the leadership of the Communist Party, close their ranks and achieve fresh and decisive successes in the struggle for bread, democracy and peace.

FACTS EXPOSE...

UNITED PRESS AGENCY LETS CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

The United Press agency recently reported that the U.S. was bringing additional pressure to bear on Italy, trying to force her to carry out rearmament as quickly as possible. According to the agency, armaments for this purpose would shortly reach Italy from America and that a loan, running into several hundred million dollars, had been allocated on condition that it be used **solely** for rearmament.

The agency added that, of all the Atlantic Pact countries, Italy possesses the greatest human potential. There are approximately 1,800,000 unemployed in Italy, said the agency, who can be used either in factories working for defence or mobilised for the armed forces. (In this regard, the U.S. “statistics” obviously underwrite the real state of affairs, since official figures of the de Gasperi Government listed the number of unemployed in Italy at the end of December at 2,069,000—ED.).

The fact that the de Gasperi Government acts as U.S. lieutenant in Italy hardly needs confirmation by the United Press. As for the intention of the U.S. warmongers to use Italian unemployed as cannon-fodder, here the agency clearly let the cat out of the bag. The U.S. “strategists” are silent about this, the more so since they know what would be the reaction of the two million Italian unemployed to such a perspective.

AMERICAN "DEMOCRACY".

At present, a Senate "Crime, Investigation Committee" is touring the US. interrogating racketeers, political swindlers and gangsters. However, the gangsters, invited to the commission, feel themselves at home and declare point blank that they will not answer incriminating questions. In Cleveland, for example, Al Polissi, a colleague of the notorious Al Capone, refused to answer questions put by the committee concerning murders committed in the State between 1930 and 1940. In Saint Louis, Missouri, a certain James Carroll said he had no desire to tell how he, by means of unlawful manipulations on the racecourse, "earned" several million dollars. When the Chairman warned Carroll that his attitude would be regarded as "contempt for the committee", Carroll felt hurt and... left the room.

The committee displays a remarkable mildness in relation to these criminals. Incidentally, it is not alone in this. When Harry Russell, owner of gambling houses in Chicago and Miami, was finally charged with showing "contempt of Congress" by refusing to answer questions, the federal court in Washington acquitted him.

This took place about a week ago.

And it was also a week ago that Julius Emspack, Secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Electrical and Radio Workers, was sent to prison by the federal court for "contempt of Congress", because he refused to answer the questions put by the "Un-American Committee" concerning his political views.

Such is the real American democracy: liberty for gangsters, prison for democrats!

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT... IN THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

Peron, the dictator of Argentina, is getting ready for the Presidential elections scheduled for next year. By way of preparations for the elections, he has already chosen the candidate for the Presidency, namely... Peron himself. The provincial branches of the Peron Party likewise decided on the same candidate. The candidature has been warmly supported also by the Chairman of the Peronist Women's Organisation—by Eva Peron (the President's wife). Hence, there is a complete unanimity in the close-knit circle of the Peronists in the matter of Peron's candidature.

This is the way the candidates are nominated for the office of Argentine's President.

ANTI-FASCIST DEMONSTRATIONS IN BARCELONA

Not a day passes without the Franco Government, which devotes 75 per cent of the budget to maintaining the army and its repressive apparatus, placing additional burdens on the Spanish people. At the end of February, the fascist authorities in Barcelona raised transport fares in the city, further aggravating the onerous conditions of the working people. The people of Barcelona resolutely protested against this measure, and against the policy of hunger and poverty pursued by Franco. Students held street demonstrations. The police

retaliated by closing the University. On March 1, another demonstration was held which rallied more than 2,000 people. Police opened fire on the demonstrators when they were approaching the Governor's Palace. The people boycotted the trams throughout the day, throwing stones in many instances. The sole passengers in the seventy cars running on the day of the boycott were two policemen in each car.

A few days preceding the Barcelona events, the protest movement of the Madrid people forced the Franco authorities to withdraw the decision to raise transport fares.

CALL OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF IRAQ

The Communist Party of Iraq has published a Manifesto in its organ, "Al-Kaida", vigorously protesting against the monstrous torture of political prisoners.

Afraid of its people actively fighting against the imperialist rule in the country, the Government of Iraq is throwing into prison hundreds of the best champions of the interests of the people, whose sole offence is that they are demanding full independence for Iraq and are fighting against dragging the country into war. In prisons, the political prisoners are subjected to medieval tortures such as, tearing off nails, beatings and executions. The police organised gangs of criminals to beat up political prisoners.

The Communist Party of Iraq called upon all people of Iraq to launch an active struggle against the brutal tortures of political prisoners and for their release from prisons.

LATIN AMERICA IN AGGRESSIVE PLANS OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM. Galo Gonzalez Diaz, General Secretary, Communist Party, of Chile

I.

Infuriated by defeat in Korea and the rapid growth of the peace movement throughout the world, the American imperialists are intensifying, by all means, preparations for unleashing a new world war. In pursuit of this aim, they are seizing all the economic and strategic resources of Latin America. The Foreign Ministers conference of the Western hemisphere, scheduled for March 26, in Washington, is designed to serve the same purpose.

The very agenda of the conference reveals the striving of U.S. ruling circles to drag the Latin American countries into war preparations. Here are some of the points down for discussion: 1. Political and military co-operation, allegedly necessary for defence of the American Continent. 2. Strengthening internal security in the Republics of the American Continent. 3. Urgent economic co-operation for: a) production and distribution for purposes of defence, b) production and distribution of scarce materials and utilisation of essential services for the purpose of meeting the internal economic requirements of the Republics of the American Continent.

This conference is designed to intensify the economic, political and military colonisation of Latin America as expressed in the Chapultepec Protocol, the

Charter signed in Bogota and the Pact signed in Rio de Janeiro. As is known, the Chapultepec Protocol contains the “Economic Charter of the American Continent” (the Clayton plan), which, by means of slogans such as “Down with customs barriers!” and “Free trade!”, gives American imperialism a free hand in order completely to subordinate Latin America economically and to establish U.S. monopoly of trade. The Charter, signed in Bogota, not only pre scribes the measures for suppressing the liberation struggle of the Latin American peoples, it also creates the so-called “Organisation of American States” (OAS), i.e. something like a “super-State” with administrative organs in Washington, which, in fact, is an appendage of the State Department. As for the Pact signed in Rio de Janeiro, it is a variation of the North Atlantic Pact, obliging the Latin American countries to render military support to Yankee imperialism on the basis of the principle: “Aggression against one American State is aggression against all States”. This Pact permits American imperialism to intervene, including military sanctions, in the internal affairs of any country on the American Continent under the pretext of combating “indirect aggression” and “internal aggression”.

It goes without saying that the Washington Conference of Foreign Ministers will centre around extending and effecting this system and also on brutally suppressing the resistance of the Latin American peoples battling for peace and independence. This conference threatens fully to deprive the Latin American countries of their independence, to liquidate the last vestiges of democratic liberties and to transform their entire economy into a mere appendage of the war machine of Yankee imperialism and a broad

recruiting ground for soldiers, i.e. cannon-fodder for Wall Street's war ventures. It is not at all difficult to understand that this conference constitutes a serious menace to the peace and security of all peace-loving peoples.

II.

The American imperialists are sadly mistaken if they think they can deceive the peoples of the Western hemisphere with tales that the Foreign Ministers' Conference is being held for the "defence of the American Continent and to prevent and repel aggression". Voicing the opinion of the peoples of Latin America, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina declared: "Public opinion on the American Continent is, well aware of the fact that no foreign danger threatens the countries of this Continent, apart from the danger which comes from the U.S.S.R. itself, as is evident, for example, from the case of Puerto Rico. Public opinion is fully conscious of the fact that the defeat which the American interventionist army is sustaining at the hands of the Korean people heroically defending the freedom and independence of their country, contains no threat to the security of our countries".

Indeed, despite the strenuous efforts of imperialist propaganda, the peoples of the Latin American countries have not the slightest feeling of animosity towards the countries of Eastern Europe or Asia which have rid themselves of imperialist slavery. On the contrary, these countries, and particularly the great and glorious Soviet Union, enjoy the profound sympathy of the masses in the Latin American countries.

At the same time, the masses know that American imperialism forcibly seized half the territory of Mexico, dismembered Colombia, laid hands on a large part of Panama, despatched marines, and drowned in blood the liberation movement in Nicaragua headed by Sandino. By forcible means, the American imperialists transformed Puerto Rico into their colony; they seized possession of nitre, copper and iron ore in Chile, oil in Peru, Ecuador and Venezuela, the fruit export of Central America, rubber and coffee in Brazil, tin in Bolivia; they grabbed the wealth of all the Latin American countries, reducing them to semi-colonies. It is also known that the American imperialists inspire the criminal activities and maintain in office sanguinary puppets such as Odría (Peru), Somoza (Nicaragua), Peron (Argentina), Gonzales Videla (Chile) and others, who, it must be said, are now the most obedient group of the U.S.A. in the aggressive core of Uno. This is why the blood boils with fierce hatred for the American imperialists and their lackeys in the heart of every Latin American patriot, a hatred demonstrated time and again in Panama, Puerto Rico, Bolivia, Paraguay, Ecuador and other countries. This hatred is revealed in the daily battles of the working people and the masses of Latin America against imperialist exploitation, for the national liberation of their countries.

At present, the American imperialists want to dismember Nicaragua in order to build another canal for purely military purposes linking the two oceans. They intend to take from us, Chileans, part of our territory with the port of Arika, allegedly for the purpose of providing Bolivia with an outlet to the sea, but actually for the purpose of building a strategic railroad from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. This line cuts the South

American Continent in two, and enables the U.S. imperialists to further consolidate their positions in the extensive and rich district in the very heart of South America.

Consequently, the sole enemies of the Latin American countries are the monopolies and the imperialist rulers of the U.S.A.

III.

Things are no better with the American imperialists in their attempt to portray Communism as a threat to our countries. The Communists are well known in the majority of the countries on the Continent. In some, Communists were members of the Government and were widely represented in the parliaments. The Communist Parties in Latin America head the struggle against the imperialist oppressors, for political and economic independence of their countries, for democratic, progressive development and the well-being of the masses. The cream of the working class, of the people and the intelligentsia, is joining the ranks of the Communist Parties. The people are becoming ever more conscious of the vanguard role of the Communists in the struggle for the national liberation of the Latin American countries. Those who support the domination of the American imperialists are but an insignificant minority. The masses are learning increasingly from their own experience that the attacks against Communists are a prelude to attacks against all the democratic parties and invariably involve a decline in the living standard of the masses and persecution of all political organisations and groups resisting imperialist colonisation.

We have not far to go for examples: Late in January, Peron in the Argentine and Gonzalez Videla in Chile brutally suppressed the railwaymen's strikes under the pretext that they were part of a "Communist conspiracy". Hundreds of workers were discharged, including trade union leaders who only yesterday were Peron supporters in the Argentine and who in 1947 in Chile co-operated in certain matters with Gonzalez Videla, who pursued an anti-Communist policy. As a result, instead of isolating the Communists, the anti-Communist dictators were isolated, while the people's and democratic forces rallied round the working class and the Communist Parties.

The Washington conference, in addition to further repressive measures against Communists, peace champions and the working class movement, will centre round the question of doing away with the right to strike, particularly in those factories earmarked for war production. But since these laws and repressions will not solve the problems agitating the masses, but on the contrary, will hamper their solution, the struggle of the working class and other sections of the population will grow in intensity.

IV.

The American imperialists, using the pretext "defence of the American Continent", "Continental Solidarity", "defence of Western Civilisation" and so on, are tightening their grip on the Latin American countries and harnessing them to their war chariot. Thus, Felix Cotten, a correspondent of "International News Service", in an article dealing with the Washington conference, said that Washington is working on plans to

boost utilisation of the resources of Latin America to meet strategic needs. He said that Latin America was of extreme importance to the U.S. as a source of strategic materials and that the American officials based their policy on this and no other idea.

In other words, the U.S. wants to force the Latin American countries to switch their economy to a war footing. This means that the Latin American countries must forsake home requirements and concentrate in the first place on meeting the war needs of American imperialism, a policy which will lead to the ruin of civilian industry in these countries. This means that the peoples of Latin American will be made to pay for the bulk of U.S. war expenditure. Thus, the U.S. imperialists recently forced Brazil, the Argentine and Chile to purchase six cruisers, (two for each country) at the expense of granting the U.S. war bases and concessions for production of raw materials. American capital is invested exclusively in branches of industry producing strategic' materials. In Chile, for instance, enterprises are being built at an accelerated pace for the production of pyrites acid. In accordance with an agreement reached with the traitor Gonzalez Videla, copper output, on U.S. insistence, is being increased from 400,000 to 700,000 tons. Simultaneously, attempts are being made to lower tariffs for the U.S.A.

The Chilean people were roused to indignation when it became known that the American imperialists are annually raking in a clear profit of 80,000,000 dollars, fixing the price for a pound of copper at 24 cents, at a time when the price of copper on the American market sells for 44 cents and for 50 cents on the international market, This explains the growing popularity of the Chilean Communist Party's slogan for the nationalisation

of the copper industry, whose annual output of 400,000 tons is now priced at 500 million dollars, which constitute 30 per cent of the national income of our country.

As a result of the indignation and protests of the Chilean people, Horacio Walker, Foreign Minister of Chile, had to withdraw his statement concerning an offer to the Washington conference “to create a Latin American army for the struggle in Korea”. Despite this, all the Foreign Ministers of the Continent have already been notified of the proposal to create a million strong army at the expense of Latin America. Edward Miller, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American affairs, expressed this idea several months ago when he said that in the event of war the need would arise for Latin American countries to provide something they had never done before, i.e., manpower!

V.

The working class of Latin America is, naturally, the major force in organising the resistance of the Latin American peoples to the aggressive War plans of the American imperialists. In Brazil, Cuba, Chile and other countries, the working people have already experienced reaction's repressive measures and the effects of its economic assaults. But the working people were not intimidated by these repressions. In all these countries the working people are intensifying the struggle for their immediate demands. The ignominious failure of ICL (Inter-American Confederation of Labour), formed under the leadership of the strike-breaker, Bernardo Ibanez who is in Wall Street pay, and the no less ignominious failure of the “Labour” Congress in Mexico,

prove that the working class of Latin America did not and will not knuckle under to the imperialists and their agents.

Throughout 1950, factory and office workers in Chile waged a stubborn fight for their immediate demands. The strikes in the nitre producing industry in Maria Elena, at the copper works in Chuquicamata and Potrerillos, and at other enterprises run by the Americans, bore a pronounced anti-imperialist character of resisting the war policy of American imperialism and its lackeys in the Government of Gonzalez Videla. At present, not only working class organisations but also outstanding representatives and groups from other sections of the population are opposed to the Washington Conference, are against turning the copper industry over to the U.S. Various political trends are taking part in this struggle. Humberto Martones, Deputy and leader of the People's Democratic Party Rudecindo Ortega, former senator and leader of the Radical Doctrinario Party; Chelen Rojas, Deputy and leader of the Socialist Party; Mario Riquelme, Deputy, member of the ruling Radical Party and other political personalities openly supported the slogans of the Communist Party against Chile participating in the Washington Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Western hemisphere. A big meeting held on February 11, which rallied six member organisations of the bloc of popular parties and the Socialist Front, also took place under slogans.

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To make the peoples of the Latin American countries docile and in order to carry out their

colonising plans and unleash a new world war, the American imperialists, with the aid of their agents, are trying to make the peoples believe that the armaments drive and war itself are profitable for the Latin American countries, since they will, allegedly, lead to a greater demand for products of war industry, agriculture and animal husbandry. However, statistics show that in the last war, Chile, far from gaining, lost hundreds of millions of dollars. Considerable sections of the population in the Latin American countries, who do not support war or imperialism, nevertheless still adhere to the false conviction that fate has destined our countries der these to remain within the political, economic and military orbit of the U.S.A. until the international situation will become more of peace and anti-imperialism.

Hence, one of the basic tasks of Communists is to combat any underestimation of the forces of the people and overestimation of those of imperialism. Chile's international and internal position is favourable for awakening in the people faith in their strength and in the victory of their just cause. The growing contradictions between American imperialism and the national interests of the Latin American countries draw more and more sections of the population into the struggle for peace and national independence, a struggle supported by the overwhelming majority of the working people. The forces of peace and democracy will triumph over imperialism.

ANOTHER BLOW AGAINST THE SLANDERERS. Drawing by G. Paolo



POLITICAL NOTES

1. CHURCHILL AND ATTLEE—ASSOCIATES ASSO IN BETRAYING NATIONAL INTERESTS OF BRITAIN

The disgusting hypocrisy and utter political amorality of the Attlees and Churchills once more came into clear relief last week during the verbal acrobatics in the House of Commons over the decision to appoint an American Admiral to take charge of the naval forces of the aggressive Atlantic bloc countries. This means that the British Navy will find itself under the command of an American Admiral.

The first thing that strikes one about this latest shameful act of grovelling surrender to Wall Street imperialism by the “Socialist” Government is the secrecy with which the decision was withheld from the British people. The decision to place the naval forces of the Atlantic bloc under the charge of the American Admiral Fechteler was dictated by Acheson to Bevin and Shinwell in October last year when they were summoned to Washington to receive their orders. Bevin and Shinwell bowed meekly to the American dictate.

The second act in this open betrayal of Britain’s national interests was recently enacted in the House of Commons when Churchill, Wall Street’s No. 1 agent in Britain, rose to “denounce” Attlee for surrendering command of the Royal Navy to the Americans.

The man who, when Prime Minister during the war transferred to the Americans all the secrets of British atomic research and development work; the man who in

1946 travelled to Fulton, Missouri, where, together with Truman, he in fact launched the “cold war”; the man who as friend, counsellor and confidant of Mr. Bevin, knew all about the dirty deal over the Navy,—this man without a shade of shame posed as No. 1 patriot of Britain. There was as much genuine patriotism in Churchill’s recent unctuous tirade in the House of Commons as there was in Quisling, or, in the men of Vichy. Playing the old parliamentary game of deceiving the masses, Churchill and his friends, well aware of the anti-American feelings of the British people, were just trying to make political capital out of the affair. Hence, the sham parliamentary battle, the farce with the participation of the worthy Parliamentary comedian, Winston Churchill.

MacArthur commands British troops in the war of aggression in Korea.

Eisenhower commands British troops in Europe.

The American airforce has taken over Britain’s best airfields.

American gauleiters, such as Harriman, dictate financial policy, trade policy, the armaments programme and even the housing programme to Britain.

The American, Charles Spofford, is boss of the Permanent Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation; another agency of this Organisation—the so-called Defence Production Board in Paris—is bossed by the American William Herod, former president of the International General Electric Company.

Not even the venerable Church of England is immune nowadays from American imperialist penetration. The United States Embassy in London circularised all clergymen in Britain with an official State Department’s

standard document on foreign policy and requested that it be used as material for sermons.

For the British people, the shameful surrender of command of the Navy to the Americans is yet another bitter result of the Conservative-Labour top leadership grovelling in the gutter of Wall Street.

Of course, when so-called leaders, irrespective of Conservative or Labour label ignore their own people, betray their people, and cringe like cravens before every dictate of the American imperialists, the result can only be a decline to the level of servile menials such as a Tito or a Chiang Kai-shek.

But the working population of Britain, with whom the last word lies, can be relied upon fully to uphold their great traditions. In answer to the betrayal the Attlees and Churchils, the working people are saying, in the words of the programme of the British Communist Party:

“We stand for a Britain, free, strong and independent. We want our country to be subordinate and subservient to no foreign power, but to stand in friendly association and equal alliance with all powers that recognise and respect Britain’s national interests.”

9. MUTUAL ASSISTANCE OF AMERICAN AGENTS

“Populaire”, organ of the French Right-wing Socialists, is worried about the fate of the Tito clique of assassins spies, which, as a result of its treacherous policy, finds itself “on the brink of precipice” (as admitted by “Populaire”). Guy Mollet and Jules Moch are anxious to help Tito and Rankovic... Well! Why not? Everyone knows that both the Titoites and the French

Right-wing Socialist leaders are agents of the American-British warmongers and have common interests.

In its desire to save Tito and his gang, “Populaire”, zealously fulfilling orders from Washington, proposes to send a delegation of French Socialists to Belgrade: “We have the right and must have a talk and, maybe we shall also reach agreement with Tito”, writes the organ of the Right-wing Socialists. This foul rag does not conceal the object of this agreement: to step up aggressive preparations against the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies, to form a military bloc, including “Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey and perhaps Italy”, against the camp of democracy and peace.

In order to justify its zeal in relation to the Titoites, “Populaire” notes that the Labourites have already established contact with Tito. Guy Mollet, apparently is afraid of lagging behind Attlee!

However, the visit of Morgan Phillips to Belgrade and Djilas’ visit to London, far from strengthening the Tito regime, have simply enabled the peoples of Yugoslavia to see for themselves the complete dependence of the Belgrade hirelings on the imperialists. The “Intelligence Service” and American Intelligence, in a hurry to retrieve the situation, are now bringing their French agents into action. But not even these will be able to help Tito in bolstering up what “Populaire” describes as his “shaky position”. The alliance of the Tito clique with Jules Moch whose hands are crimson with the blood of French workers, and friendship with Guy Mollet simply throw fresh light on the real policy of treachery and war pursued by the French Right-wing Socialist leaders and the Titoite spies and assassins.

Jan MAREK

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