

Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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STRUGGLE OF WORKING PEOPLE IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES AGAINST WAR PREPARATIONS, MILITARISATION OF ECONOMY AND IMPOVERISHMENT

Effecting militarisation of the economy in the U.S. and in the Marshallised countries, the rulers of the imperialist camp are striving to ensure fabulous profits for the capitalist monopolies, to avert the economic crisis which is aggravating, to the extreme, the contradictions of the imperialist system. But, as is known, militarisation of the economy does not eliminate the factors which give rise to an economic crisis; on the contrary, it paves the way for its further intensification in the future. Comrade Stalin, immediately, prior to World War Two, gave an all-round characterisation of militarisation of the economy and its consequences. He wrote: **“What does placing the economy of a country on a war footing mean? It means giving industry a one-sided, war direction; developing to the utmost the production of goods necessary for war and not for consumption by the population; restricting to the utmost the production and, especially, the sale of articles of general consumption—and, consequently, reducing consumption by the population and confronting the country with an economic crisis.”** These characteristics can be fully applied to the present situation in the capitalist countries.

The ruling circles in the U.S. are utilising the armaments drive which they have dictated to the West European countries for the purpose of establishing complete control over their economy, to assert Wall

Street's domination over it and to oust and crush their rivals in Western Europe. This is evident from the establishment of the "Production Board" for Europe which is a branch of the Washington organs for economic mobilisation. One of tasks of this "Production Board" is to place all raw materials' resources, industrial production and manpower in the Marshallised countries under the direct control of U.S. bankers and industrialists. This policy of dictate recently found expression in initiating the "Schuman Plan" the plan for war which places the coal and metallurgical industry of Western Europe at the complete disposal of the American imperialists.

The growth of military expenditure and the armaments drive in the capitalist countries go hand-in-hand with increased taxation, soaring prices, wage freezing and reductions in wages for factory and office workers and accelerated inflation.

Supplies of consumer goods for the population are drastically curtailed in all capitalist countries simultaneously with the armaments drive. Civilian construction is cut everywhere—construction of hospitals, schools and houses. The American press reports that even U.S. automobile production will be reduced by 25 per cent in 1951. In Western Europe, the Governments of national betrayal are restricting supplies of food and coal for the population.

The war fever does not exclude but, in many cases, intensifies a growth in unemployment. Due to lack of raw materials and accelerated development of war industry, entire branches of industry are curtailed and people are thrown out of work. At the same time, the owners of war factories and other plants increase working hours and intensify exploitation to the limit. In

the U.S. and Great Britain, real wages are 25 per cent lower than pre-war; in France, 50 per cent lower. The warmongers are cutting social insurance benefits, using for war purposes the means which were previously assigned for the sick, invalids and aged workers. To the accompaniment of noisy war-mongering propaganda and anti-Soviet hysteria, workers are forced to raise “productivity of labour” without any corresponding wage increase. The fruits of this system of pressure on the working people, naturally, find their way into the Wall Street safes.

Never before has there been such a sharp contrast between the camp of imperialism, oppression and war led by the U.S.A. and the camp of democracy, Socialism and peace headed by the great Soviet Union. **“... The Soviet Union”, declared Comrade Stalin, “is not reducing, but on the contrary, expanding its civilian industry; is not winding up, but on the contrary, expanding the construction of new mammoth hydro-electric power stations and irrigation systems; is not stopping, but, on the contrary, continuing the policy of price reduction...”** The fourth successive price reduction in the Soviet Union, the adoption of the 1951 State Budget—the budget of well-being for the people, of work and peace—as well as the development of the People’s Democracies along the path towards Socialism—all show that the law of development in the countries of the camp of democracy, Socialism and peace is a powerful upsurge in economy and culture, a steady rise in the living standards and cultural level of the working people, higher wages and consumption, whereas the law of development in the countries of the camp of imperialism, oppression and war is drastic reduction in civilian production, chronic deterioration in

the living standards of the broad masses of the people and intensified plunder of them by the capitalist monopolies. Ruin, starvation and poverty for the millions weighed down by capitalist exploitation and unbearable taxes and lacking elementary human needs—these are the inevitable accompaniment of the preparation for imperialist wars. Guns instead of butter, shooting ranges and airfields instead of houses, atom bombs instead of canals and irrigation systems—this is what the rulers of the capitalist countries proclaim. Destruction and death are all that the instigators of a new war can offer the people.

The chief advocates and ideologues of this policy of militarisation and preparation for war are those imperialist lackeys who have made treachery a fine art—the Right-wing Socialist leaders and the yellow trade union bosses acting in unison with the fascist Tito gang.

But neither Right Socialist preaching of chauvinism and anti-Communist hatred, nor the blood-stained axe of the fascist executioner, can force the working people to submit meekly to the armaments drive. The working class and broad masses of the people have no need of war. The working people will never agree to sacrifice their interests for the sake of the American bankers and monopolists, to the interests of the swollen profits of the capitalist monopolies. Class struggle is sharpening in the capitalist countries. The working class is taking ever more resolute action against the inhuman conditions of life under capitalism; it is persistently and staunchly upholding its right to life, to peaceful work and bread, defending democratic liberties against encroachments by the anti-people's governments which are becoming more and more fascist in character. **A powerful strike wave is sweeping all the capitalist countries; mighty**

militant actions and demonstrations of the working people are taking place. The recent strikes of railwaymen in the U.S., of the dockers in Great Britain, metal workers in Italy, tens of thousands of workers in Australia, New Zealand and Japan, show that the reactionary leaders of the yellow trade unions are encountering increasing difficulties in holding back the movement of the working masses who are demanding higher wages and a halt to the rising prices. The successful strike in Catalonia and the big strike actions begun by the working people of France demonstrate the firm resolve of the working class in these countries to administer a vigorous rebuff to imperialist reaction. These remarkable actions testify to the effectiveness of the policy of unity pursued by the Communist Parties. This is a valuable lesson which shows that the Communist Parties—**organisers of united action by the masses**—are capable of establishing close contact with the masses, are capable of preparing them for decisive battles.

The press statements and speeches by representatives of the working class in Parliaments and at large meetings and rallies, the large-scale strikes in defence of wages, and the nation-wide referendums against the remilitarisation of Western Germany, are connected by a single line, the line of struggle by the masses for peace, against war and lowering living standards. The will of the peoples to struggle is expressed in the rapid development of the campaign for signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace, and also in the widespread response to the European Workers' Conference against remilitarisation of Germany.

In these great historic battles, the working class and its vanguard, the Communist and Workers' Parties,

equipped with the invincible teachings of Marxism-Leninism, are marching at the head of the masses, showing them the road to victory over war, hunger and ruin. This road is the road of Marx- Engels-Lenin-Stalin.

ON EVE OF SEVENTH CONGRESS OF ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

The announcement that the Seventh Congress of the Italian Communist Party will be held in Rome over April 3-8, has evoked considerable interest among the people of Italy, and particularly in democratic circles. The reason for this interest is the ever-sharpening political situation in the country.

Over 860 delegates and many foreign guests will attend the Congress.

In connection with the Congress, the Party leadership has issued six books for distribution among delegates and guests. One of them contains material on the work of the Communist Party between the Sixth and the Seventh Congresses, resolutions of the Party and reports by the Central Committee departments.

Another contains resolutions of the Information Bureau, the reports by Comrade Zhdanov and Comrade Togliatti at Information Bureau meetings and material from the journal "For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy!".

The other books contain reports made by Italian Communist leaders during the pre-Congress campaign.

The "Rinascita" Publishing House has issued the first volume of Karl Marx's "Capital" in time for the Congress.

FOR PACT OF PEACE, AGAINST REMILITARISATION OF WESTERN GERMANY

GROWING STRUGGLE FOR PEACE IN FRANCE

The campaign against rearming Germany and for a Pact of Peace is in full swing in France. The decisions of the World Peace Council are being discussed at meetings and gatherings in towns and villages all over the country.

Many municipalities, particularly in La Rochelle and Vitry, have expressed their support for the Pact of Peace. Similar resolutions were adopted at a series of Department conferences of war veterans who had been prisoners of war in Hitler Germany. 262 signatures against rearming Germany were collected in the National Scientific Research Institute in Bellevue (Seine-et-Oise). Ten members of the staff of the Institute addressed a call to all scientific workers in the country to take part in the fight for peace.

Simultaneously, the peace partisans are continuing their struggle against turning France into a U.S. military base. Demonstrations against building a U.S. atom base near Nimes took place in the Gard coal-mining region on March 24.

On March 20, Oran dockers (Algiers) refused to load arms on two ships bound for Indo-China.

PEOPLE OF VIET NAM FOR PACT OF PEACE

The Viet Nam peace committee sent the following telegram to the World Peace Council: “We received the Resolution of the World Peace Council at the National Congress for the unification of Viet-Minh and Lien-Viet. All delegates attending the Congress unanimously approved and signed your Appeal for signing a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers. We decided to rally all the people of Viet Nam in support of this Appeal and to unite with the peoples of the world in order to halt the sanguinary hand of the warmongers and defend peace and democracy throughout the world.”

PEACE CRUSADE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Czechoslovak Peace Committee has decided to conduct a “Peace Crusade” during April when the people will express support for the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Pact of Peace. The Committee’s decision met with a warm response on the part of the people of Czechoslovakia.

CALL TO AMERICAN YOUTH

In connection with World Youth Week, the Central Council of the Union of Free German Youth received numerous letters from youth in factories, machine-hiring stations and schools, with the request that the letters be forwarded to American youth. Young workers of the “Buna” chemical plant call upon U.S. youth to

send their best representatives to the Third World Festival of Youth and Students. Two thousand vocational school pupils and young workers in the Buckau-Wolf Engineering Works in Magdeburg sent a letter to the American youth, which reads: "We call upon progressive youth in the United States to join the peace-loving youth in the struggle to preserve peace." The letter demands that war criminals responsible for atrocities in Korea be publicly condemned.

PEOPLE OF SPAIN LAUNCH SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN

The decisions of the first session of the World Peace Council have given a new impulse to the struggle of Spanish patriots against the danger of war. The people of Spain have launched a signature campaign in support of the Appeal for a Pact of Peace. Emphasising the significance of this campaign, the underground "Independent Spain" radio station has called upon the people to form peace groups and committees among workers, peasants, intellectuals, manufacturers, traders, and others. In Uruguay, the Spanish Peace Committee undertook to collect, within six days, 7,000 signatures to the World Peace Council Appeal as a first contribution to this campaign. In Chile, Spanish anti-fascist emigrants have decided to form two-man groups of "peace messengers" for the purpose of collecting signatures, and to organise meetings and discussions in order to bring the Appeal of the World Peace Council to every Spaniard. In Mexico, the Spanish Peace Commission held a monster rally which outlined the

measures essential for carrying out the signature campaign. The newspapers of Spanish emigrants in various Latin American countries published an article by Vicente Uribe, member of the Political Bureau of the Spanish Communist Party, calling upon all Spanish people to rally around the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers.

EUROPEAN WORKERS' CONFERENCE AGAINST REMILITARISATION OF GERMANY

Over 900 delegates, representing the working class of 19 European countries, attended the European Workers' Conference against remilitarisation of Germany held in Berlin on March 23-25.

Opening the Conference, **Kurt Hanisch**, member of the Preparatory Committee, said that the working class of Europe had realised the significance of the call by the Preparatory Committee, and had drawn correct conclusions.

The German worker, **August Konieczny**, (Western Germany) delivered the report on the only item on the agenda: "Unity of action of the working people and trade unions of European countries in the struggle against remilitarisation of Germany".

Konieczny pointed out that German imperialism had twice plunged the peoples into world war because workers were not united, the working class movement was divided. At present, said Konieczny, the occupation authorities of the Western powers, directed by American generals and industrialists and assisted by the

Adenauers and German industrial magnates and Nazis, are restoring the military potential of Western Germany, utilising the industrial resources of Germany for an intensified armaments drive in the West-European countries, building airfields, fortifications and shooting ranges, evicting tens of thousands of Germans from their homes to turn the latter into barracks.

Under the guise of police, auxiliary troops, mobile police, etc an aggressive army, certain units of which are based, organisationally, on the former Hitler army, is being created in Western Germany. Recently, Adenauer promised to supply this year 300,000 young Germans for the so-called Atlantic alliance army". Eisenhower demanded that Adenauer should provide a broader basis for war preparations.

"We, workers of Western Germany", declared Konieczny, "vow that we shall spare no efforts to see that Mr. Eisenhower does not find such a basis!

As the speaker pointed out, large-scale production of military material has been started in Western Germany. Seventeen factories are engaged in production of engines and equipment for aircraft. Over thirty factories are producing details and equipment for tanks. Thirty-five enterprises are making artillery shells. Many other German enterprises are also engaged in armaments production.

At the same time, poverty is growing among the working people of Western Germany and output of consumer goods curtailed. Workers live in unheated houses while coal is used by war industry. Unemployment is created deliberately in order to drive the sons of West-German workers into the mercenary units. According to the Bonn statistical bureau, there are two million unemployed in Western Germany. This

figure does not include the 800,000 young men and women who have never been employed, nor the large numbers of women dismissed or who are not registered at the Labour Exchange. In West Berlin, alone, there are 300,000 unemployed. Workers' rights, their organisations and press are under continual attack.

After describing the struggle of the German workers to extend the peace movement and for united action by the workers to safeguard their vital interests, Konieczny said: "Everything depends on all of us—Social Democrats, Communists, non-Party people and Christians—working together to prevent remilitarisation of Germany and to ensure peace. The strength of the workers lies in unity of action, and we must create this unity, irrespective of our political and religious convictions".

One after another, the delegates—envoys from the working class of the European countries, representatives of trade union and democratic organisations—addressed the conference. Workers' delegates from France, Britain, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Denmark and other capitalist countries spoke of the powerful workers' demonstrations in their countries against rearming Western Germany; of the heroic struggle waged by the workers against production and transportation of armaments; of their firm determination to uphold peace. They exchanged experiences in extending the peace front, in strengthening the peace movement organisationally, and the experience gained in united action by workers in the struggle for peace.

Karl Ositzky, member of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, said. "For speaking at this conference I may be expelled from the Social Democratic Party. But I must say that the Social

Democratic Party has ceased to be a workers' party. Its Chairman, Schumacher, advocates remilitarisation of Germany, contrary to the interests of the workers". Amid tumultuous applause, Ositzky declared that he had no intention of concealing his name, for he who fights for a just cause, for peace, must have no fear of speaking openly.

Hugo Richter (Western Germany) suggested forming a European Workers' Committee against remilitarisation of Western Germany. His call to the workers of Asia to unite with European workers in the struggle for peace was greeted with rounds of applause.

Kessler, a worker from Ludwigshafen, proposed that a general secretariat which would ensure contact between the workers in the European countries should be set up in addition to the European Workers' Committee.

Polish, Czechoslovak, Hungarian, Bulgarian and Rumanian workers spoke about the successes achieved in their countries in building Socialism and assured the conference that European workers could reckon on the support of the working class of the People's Democracies in the struggle against remilitarisation of Germany.

The delegates responded to the speech of **A. Osipov**, leader of the Soviet workers' delegation, with tumultuous applause and cheers. Speaking for the Soviet delegation, A. Osipov supported the proposal to set up a European Workers' Committee and to establish close contact among European workers. To the applause of the entire hall, the Soviet delegate concluded with the words of J. V. Stalin: "Peace will be preserved and consolidated if the peoples will take the cause of

preserving peace into their own hands and defend it to the end.”

Speaking at the conference, **Louis Saillant**, General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, pointed out that the question of remilitarisation of Western Germany has become the basic problem of the working-class movement. Preservation of peace in Europe and the world depends, above all, on whether it will be possible to prevent remilitarisation of Western Germany. Saillant called upon the delegates to devote all their efforts to establishing and consolidating fraternal co-operation of the working class in the European countries.

Other speakers at the conference included representatives of the International Federation of Democratic Women, youth organisations, the French General Confederation of Labour and other national trade union organisations.

After the discussion, the delegates unanimously affixed their signatures to the following text:

“We, delegates of the European Workers’ Conference against remilitarisation of Germany, support the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers.”

The conference adopted, amid great enthusiasm, the text of a telegram to the preliminary four-Power meeting of the Foreign Ministers deputies, a resolution against remilitarisation of Germany and an Appeal to the working people of Europe. The Appeal reads:

“Working people of Europe!

At a time when the ruins of the Second World War are still before our eyes, and the horrors of this war

are still fresh in our memory, a third world war is already being prepared.

In Western Germany and Western Berlin, German factories are again being turned into war enterprises. Nazis are resuming their posts. Krupp has been released; the German army is being revived. The remilitarisation of Germany, carried out under the direction of the American warmongers, constitutes direct preparation for war.

Working people of Germany, rise in a united front against the rearmament of your country!

You no longer want to bear the cost of a new war. Together with the working people of other countries, you are anxious to ensure peace which came after so many years of want and suffering.

Working people of Europe! Irrespective of your political and views, we are confident that you will take an active part in the movement against the remilitarisation of Germany.

Make use of all forms of struggle suitable under present conditions: holding of meetings, collection of signatures, appeals to Governments, formation of united action committees, etc., both on a national and international scale.

Working men and working women! Only your combined actions against rearmament can secure peace in Europe.

In this great struggle all honest and sincere people are with you. Let us, then, help in every possible way the German people who demand a united, peace loving and democratic Germany.

Long live the unity of German working people in their struggle against remilitarisation!

Long live the international solidarity of the working people of all countries!”

The conference elected a European Workers' Committee against remilitarisation of Germany, composed of representatives of all European countries. This was followed by reading a declaration by the West-German delegation.

The closing session turned into a powerful demonstration in defence of peace, against remilitarisation of Western Germany, into a grand manifestation of friendship of the working class of the European countries.

The conference met with the warm sympathy and support of workers all over the world. Evidence of this was the more than seventeen thousand telegrams and letters received from workers of various enterprises and trade-union organisations in all European countries.

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The first session of the European Workers' Committee Against Remilitarisation of Germany was held on March 26. Boldain (France), was elected Chairman and Thrun (Western Germany), Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

SUCSESSES OF STRIKE MOVEMENT IN FRANCE

The strike movement in France, which began on March 16 when the subway and bus workers in the Paris area struck work, is extending. Despite the illegal order by the Government providing for compulsory labour mobilisation, 400,000 railwaymen remained on strike from the 19th to the 24th of March. The movement extended also to the gas and electricity workers and employees who were on strike from March 20 to 25, to the building industry, arsenals, State and municipal offices, etc. The working people are demanding an immediate 15 per cent wage increase, abolition of the wage zones and the introduction of a sliding wage scale.

On March 22; in the conditions of the powerful strike movement, the Queuille-Mollet Government summoned a meeting of the central commission for collective agreements, a meeting which had been urged by the General Confederation of Labour for months past. Although the Government, aided by the splitters, the leaders of the "Force Ouvriere" and Catholic trade unions, was able to turn down the CGT demands, it was forced to announce a 11.5 per cent increase in the guaranteed minimum.

This first defeat of the Government strengthens the will of the French working class for struggle. Responding to the call of the CGT, working people of all trades are setting up united action committees in the factories and putting forward demands. In view of the ever-increasing frequency of the brief strikes, the owners of the engineering works in the Paris area were forced to review the agreements concluded with the splitters four

days earlier, and signed new agreements providing for a ten per cent wage increase instead of seven per cent. The strike extended to the coal mines where, on March 27, some 60,000 workers were on strike. Despite the compulsory labour mobilisation, the strike of Paris transport workers continues. The working people of the country express their appreciation of the courageous Paris strikers who are showing the way to unity and struggle.

Following their example, the working people of France have inflicted a first defeat on the capitalist rulers. Strengthening unity in action everywhere, they will continue the struggle for satisfaction of all their demands.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF VIGORIOUS FLOURISHING OF SOCIALIST CULTURE IN U.S.S.R.

The award of Stalin prizes for outstanding work in the realms of science, invention, literature and art for 1950 is further testimony to the great upsurge and flourishing of socialist culture in the U.S.S.R. The Soviet people are proud of their advanced science and culture and are doing everything possible to promote their further development. Scientists and art workers in the U.S.S.R. enjoy the solicitude of the entire people. The role of science, engineering, literature and art in socialist society grows in importance with the approach of Communism.

The great Lenin wrote that hitherto, the human mind, all its genius, created only for the purpose of providing some with all the gains of technique and culture while others were deprived of the most essential—education and development. Now, however, all the wonders of technique, all the gains of culture will become the property of all people, and from now on, the human mind and genius will never be turned to means of violence, to means of exploitation. We know this, stated Lenin, then why shouldn't we work and devote all our efforts to the achievement of this great historical task?

Soviet science, headed by Comrade Stalin—the great genius of science—serves its people faithfully and implicitly, serves the cause of peace and progress. While science in the U.S.A., as acknowledged by the “New York Tribune”, is on the payroll of the army. Soviet science, developing the best progressive

traditions of Russian and world science, opens up unlimited perspectives before mankind. A bare enumeration of the works of Soviet scientists—Stalin prize-winners—testifies to the wide range of creative activity of Soviet science, to outstanding achievements in virtually all spheres of knowledge.

A first prize was awarded to Academician D. V. Skobeltsyn, N. A. Dobrotin and G. T. Zatsepin for discovery and study of electronic-nuclear showers and the nuclear-cascade process in cosmic rays. The harnessing of the vast energy of cosmic rays will, in the future, open up fantastic possibilities for mankind.

Other outstanding Soviet scientists and engineers—Stalin prize-winners—include the authors of the project of the Kuibyshev hydro-electric station, the greatest of its kind in the world, designers of powerful turbines, excavators, dredging machinery and coal combines.

A group of Soviet engineers, headed by B. I. Satovsky, won a Stalin prize, first degree, for the design of a mobile excavator which makes excavation work possible without the use of transport vehicles. One such excavator does the work of 7,000 labourers.

A group of engineers headed by V. I. Dikushin was awarded a Stalin prize, first degree, for elaborating the principles of complex automatisations of production processes in machine-building, for designing and putting into operation the world's first automatic plant producing pistons. At this plant all processes, from delivery of raw materials to packing the finished product, are fully mechanised.

The introduction of the coal combine in Soviet mines which simultaneously cuts, hews and loads coal, has made work much easier for Soviet miners and far more productive. First prize for design and construction

of this combine was awarded to a group of engineers headed by A. D. Gridin.

Soviet science is developing in close, indissoluble links with life and practice. The Stalin prize-winners include many advanced stakhanovite workers such as the Magnitogorsk steelmakers Vladimir Zakharov, Muhamed Zinurov and Ivan Semenov, who initiated, emulation for best utilisation of machinery, economy of materials and lowering of production costs, In 1950 alone, these three steel workers produced 15,000 tons of steel above plan and economised over a million roubles. The innovators movement in industry is growing, the level of the working class is steadily rising and the working class and collective-farm peasantry in the U.S.S.R. are revealing new talent.

To what the Soviet people aspire, what they want now and in the future, what feelings animate the hearts of Soviet people—the builders of Communism—are all vividly unfolded in Soviet literature, art, theatre and cinema. **Defence of peace permeates all the thoughts and grand deeds of the Soviet people, and Soviet literature profoundly portrays this unswerving will of the Soviet people for peace.** Galina Nikolayeva's book "Harvest," S. Babayevski's "Light on Earth", A. Kozhevnikoy's "The Living Water", A. Rybakov's "Drivers", V. Zakrutkin's "Floating Village", V. Sobko's "Pledge of Peace", the collection of poems by A. Malyshko "Beyond the Blue Sea", A. Surkov "Peace to the World", P. Brovko "The Road of Life", the play by A. Surov "Dawn Over Moscow", A. Korneichuk's play "The Snowball Grove" and many others awarded Stalin prizes, portray the image of the Soviet man in whom the Party of Lenin and Stalin has inculcated the great feeling of respect for all peace-loving peoples in the

world. Soviet people have no need for war, for they are wholly engrossed in peaceful construction. The heroes of Stalingrad are not thinking of conquering foreign territory but of transforming their own land where they are the real masters.

Soviet literature and art have achieved such an unprecedented development and exercise such power of influence because they propagate the most just and humane ideas—ideas of peace and freedom, ideas of struggle against oppression. The films “Moussorgsky”, “Secret Mission”, “Liberated China”, “Far from Moscow”, “Kuban Cossacks”, “Conspiracy of the Doomed”, “Zhukovsky”, “Alexander Popov”, “The Great Force”, “They have a Homeland” —all awarded Stalin prizes—and many other films well-known in the U.S.S.R. and abroad, are permeated with these lofty ideals.

Stalin prize-winner, Nikolai Cherkasov, People’s Artiste of the U.S.S.R., well-known to cinema audiences in many countries for his roles in Soviet films, declared proudly: “Never in my life have I incited spectators to murder or robbery, to treachery or other foul deeds, from the stage or screen...”

Only in the conditions of a Socialist system can there flourish the talent of thousands of writers and artists stemming from the ranks of the people and educated by the people in the spirit of the great teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin.

The powerful development of science, invention, literature and art in the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies, and their peaceful nature, stand out most vividly against the background of decline and decay of bourgeois culture in the West.

Deprived of freedom of creative effort or consciously glorifying the “ideals” of the dying class—

the class of exploiters, the so-called representatives of “Western culture” inevitably sink to the level of wretched peddlers, become propounders of misanthropy and plunder of the peoples, become tools of the merchants of death—the transatlantic billionaires and millionaires.

Bourgeois culture in the US, did not produce a single novel, film or play in 1950 which any honest critic would call outstanding. Even such a conservative critic as Professor Irving Edman, writing in the “Nation” about literary production in 1950, said that if there was a first rate novel he had not heard of it. Many of the 1950 productions, regarded as “outstanding” by bourgeois critics, are devoted to descriptions of cranks and drunkards, to depravity and murder.

Things are no better with the American films, most of which arouse only disgust and indignation in the audiences. The heroes of recent Hollywood films solve their differences in the same way as Truman intended to tame the music critic who dared criticise the President’s giftless daughter, Margaret. Gangsterism, escapism, naked debauchery, stabbing, and armament propaganda—these are the topics of Wall Street’s cinema art. Even American critics, brought up on this kind of art, are beginning to protest. Recently, Otis Hernsey, critic of the “New York Herald Tribune”, declared that melodramatic or sadistic brutality dominates American screens and that outstanding examples of sadistic cruelty are the torture scenes where every detail is relished with delight.

It suffices to name but a few titles of films shown on the screens in Western Berlin in the course of one week to realise the kind of films with which the U.S. is supplying Western Europe: Here are some of the titles:

“The Kiss of Death”, “The Death Turn”, “Death Caravan”, “The Gorge of Death”, “The Death Trap”, “Between Life and Death”, “Death Duel”, “Death Dreams”, Decadent bourgeois art emits the stench of death and decay.

However, it is not these talentless peddlers and corrupted Wall Street and City lackeys who represent real culture, which the peoples in the capitalist countries create and cherish, And while placing the press, theatre, the cinema and universities in the hands of people who are reducing culture to the role of a prostituted servant of imperialism, the rulers in the capitalist countries are persecuting the genuine creators of culture; they jail Howard Fast, turn Ku Klux-Klan bandits against Paul Robeson and hound Pablo Neruda. Genuine people’s culture is stifled by the Trumans and Attlees, the talent of hundreds and thousands of people, rising from the masses, is smothered and crushed, the entire might of the organised apparatus of violence kills the sprouts of the new culture.

Science and culture are able to develop fully and achieve unprecedented heights in the conditions of Socialism. All this is graphically proved by the outstanding achievements of socialist culture in the Soviet Union.

STRIKE ACTION OF ITALIAN WORKING PEOPLE

Four million working people in all Italian enterprises struck work for fifteen minutes last week in solidarity with those workers who for months past have occupied the factories abandoned by the management, among them, “Ilva” in Bolzaneto, “Reggiane” in Reggio Emilia, “Oto” in Spezia, “Bufola” in Naples, etc.”

Simultaneously, engineering workers undertook to contribute one hour’s pay each day to help the workers fighting against the closing down of factories.

On March 20, the whole of Italy was affected by a 24 hour general strike of workers and employees engaged in local railway transport, inter-town motor transport and others who demanded a new labour agreement, higher wages to respond to the increased cost of living, etc.

Unemployment among agricultural labourers is growing. According to figures issued by the Federation of Agricultural Labourers, the number of days worked by agricultural labourers dropped from 72,000,000 in 1947 to 32,000,000 in 1950. Thousands of unemployed agricultural labourers in the Foggia, Aquila, Latina, Apuania and Ancona provinces, demanding honouring of agreements signed by the employers concerning obligatory utilisation of manpower, have simultaneously started realisation of public works envisaged long ago. Supported by the solidarity of the population, the unemployed agricultural labourers are repairing and building roads, draining swamps and planting trees.

IN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

CZECHOSLOVAK COMMUNISTS DISCUSS DECISIONS OF PLENUM

The Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia recently heard reports on the extended meetings of the regional and district Party committees and also meetings of the Active of Party functionaries, held to discuss the decisions of the Plenum of the Central Committee which took place on February 21-24. These decisions were unanimously approved by all Party organisations; following the exposure and elimination of the insidious plot concocted by the Sling-Svermova-Clementis group, the Party activated and consolidated its ranks, and rallied more closely around the Central Committee and Comrade Clement Gottwald. The Czechoslovak people are once again demonstrating their loyalty to the Soviet Union, to Comrade Stalin.

The decisions of the Central Committee opened wide the doors to criticism and self-criticism. Many valuable suggestions were put forward and critical remarks made on the work of a number of Party, State and economic bodies. The Presidium of the Central Committee commissioned the regional and district committees as well as the basic Party organisations to consider all suggestions and critical remarks, to adopt the necessary decisions and take corresponding measures. Matters outside the sphere of the branches, of the district and regional organisations, will be

handed over to the higher organs, including the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Party.

DISCUSSING DECISIONS OF SECOND CONGRESS OF HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY

The decisions of the recent Second Congress of the Hungarian Working People's Party were discussed at conferences of the regional, district and factory Party Active.

The reports at these conferences dealt with the tasks of the Party organisations arising from the decisions of the Congress. Many of the activists took part in the discussion. The conferences were held in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm. At a meeting of the Active of No. 3 district, in Budapest, a representative from one of the textile mills reported that the workers in the printshop had pledged to take a more active part in Socialist emulation and to increase the number of workers taking part in the emulation from 80 to 98 per cent by May 1. At the meeting of the Party Active in the textile mill in Kispest, suggestions were submitted designed to facilitate mastery of new methods of work.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF JAPAN HOLDS CONFERENCE

In its Appeal to all Party members and to all patriots, the Provisional Central Leadership of the Communist Party of Japan announced that the Fourth

Conference of the Communist Party of Japan took place from February 23 to 27. The conference, which was attended by delegates from all prefect and district Party organisations, discussed questions relating to the internal and foreign situation of the country and expressed confidence that the struggle for peace and national independence for Japan would end in victory.

In order to intensify the struggle against a separate peace treaty, for an overall peace treaty, which is the immediate task of the struggle for peace and national independence, the conference decided upon an extension of the national democratic front. The delegates stressed the need to intensify the fight of the popular organisations for peace.

The draft of new Party Rules and a resolution calling for resolute struggle against factional elements were approved.

TENTH CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF BELGIUM

The Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of Belgium, held in Brussels on March 23-26, was attended by delegates from the local Party organisations throughout the country. The Congress, which was opened by Comrade Edgar Lalmand, General Secretary of the Party, enthusiastically hailed the message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and honoured the great leader of the working people of the world, Comrade Stalin, and the Soviet people, with a tumultuous ovation.

Delegates warmly applauded messages of greeting from the Communist Parties of China, Japan and other countries.

The foreign delegates who were expected at the Congress were not allowed to stay in the country by the Belgian authorities. Fifteen representatives of foreign Communist Parties were detained by the Belgian police.

In his, detailed report to the Congress, Comrade Lalmand emphasised that the camp of peace was stronger than the imperialist camp and that peace will be preserved provided the peoples take the cause of peace into their own hands. The Soviet Union, said Lalmand, is a righty stronghold of peace, the most faithful friend of the Belgian people.

Speaking of the internal situation in Belgium, Lalmand said that the Pholien-Van Zeeland Government was taking Belgium along the path of aggression. In connection with the war preparations, an additional, intolerable burden is being placed on the shoulders of the people. Prices are rising steadily, unemployment is growing, the trade deficit has increased sharply. The war preparations bring poverty not only to the workers but also to many sections of the peasantry.

Lalmand said that the policy of the Pholien Government is aimed at fascisation of the country. Provocations and brutal assassinations of representatives of the working class are committed on orders from the ruling circles. Julien Lahaut was a victim of the unbridled acts against the working class. But, declared Lalmand, no acts of terror will intimidate us. Lalmand emphasised once again that in the event of an imperialist attack on the Soviet Union, the working class of Belgium would fight on the side of the Soviet Union.

Referring to the immediate tasks facing the Belgian working people, Lalmand pointed out that the cardinal task is struggle for peace, against the remilitarisation of Western Germany, and unconditional support for the decisions of the World Peace Council for a Pact of Peace.

Lalmand dwelt on the heroic struggle of the dockers and particularly of Antwerp stevedores who had refused to unload American arms. The dockers, he said, have written a heroic page into the annals of the working class of Belgium. The struggle of the dockers and Antwerp stevedores must serve as an example for all patriots in Belgium. At present the imperialists are trying to bring in arms secretly, through the smaller ports. Therefore the working class must be vigilant, and put up barriers everywhere in the way of the aggressors.

Lalmand called upon the Congress to fight for firm unity of all working people in Belgium in the struggle for the realisation of the following vital aims:

1. With the aim of preserving national independence, it is necessary to withdraw from the Marshall Plan, the Brussels Pact, Atlantic Pact and various subsequent agreements.
2. Complete and unconditional prohibition of the atom bomb and other weapons of mass annihilation;
3. Fulfilment of the Potsdam agreement in regard to denazification and demilitarisation of Germany;
4. No extension in the term of military service;
5. Support for the peoples of Belgian Congo in their struggle for freedom and independence;
6. Normal trade relations with the East European countries and the Chinese People's Republic;
7. Effect balance between prices and wages;
8. Shorter working day;
9. Democratisation of the tax system;
- 10: Defence of democratic rights and liberties. On the basis

of Lalmand's report, the Congress discussed the situation in the country and adopted a concrete programme to defend the national independence of Belgium. Congress adopted a resolution insisting on Belgium's withdrawal from the aggressive Atlantic alliance. The Congress pointed out in its decisions that the people of Belgium faced vital tasks in preserving peace and in ensuring well-being for the working people.

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On the night of March 25, three hand grenades, two of which exploded, were thrown into the Congress hall by fascist elements. The premises were empty when this act occurred.

FIFTEENTH CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF SWEDEN

The Fifteenth Congress of the Communist Party of Sweden, held in Stockholm on March 23-26, was attended by 330 delegates representing 1,200 Party organisations. Guest delegates were present from the Communist Parties of Finland, Denmark and Norway, the Hungarian Working People's Party, the Polish United Workers' Party, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Communist Party of Western Germany.

Congress warmly applauded a message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Greetings were also received from the Communist Parties of Czechoslovakia, Italy, Austria,

U.S.A., the Labour-Progressive Party of Canada, and others.

The Congress, which was opened by Hilding Hagberg, Vice-Chairman of the Party, adopted the following agenda: 1. Report by Party Board on organisational work—by Lager, Secretary, Central Committee; 2. Report by Hagberg, “The fight for peace and higher standard of living”; 3. Report by Linderot, Party Chairman, “The road to the masses—the road to Socialism”; 4. Election of leading organs of the Party.

In his report Comrade Lager pointed out that the Party membership stood at 34,256. The number of lower organisations had increased by over 300. Women account for 21 per cent of the membership. The number of daily newspapers published by the Party increased from four in 1948 to eight at the present time. Circulation had also increased.

Referring to the Party’s participation in the recent Parliamentary and municipal elections, Comrade Lager pointed to the main defects in the organisational work of the Party and submitted a number of proposals for improving it.

Hagberg, Vice-Chairman of the Party, stressed in his report that war is not inevitable at present and that the mighty forces of peace can avert war.

Hagberg went on to say that the representatives of monopoly capital in Sweden there is an influential group headed by Bonniers and Wallenberg and which speaks the language of the American aggressors. There is also a trend adhering to purely defeatist views in relation to American policy But in Swedish circles there are, as well, people who adhere to the view that Sweden

should not become too closely involved in American imperialist gambles.

The Communist Party, continued Hagberg, which gives priority to the struggle for peace, wants the carrying out in practice of a foreign policy free from alliances.

In order to ensure such a policy, would command the support of all the people, Sweden must break with the Anglo-American military bloc and uphold the principle of national independence which means, in particular, that Sweden would withdraw from the bloc of the Marshall Plan and Council of Europe countries and that the U.S. Marshall Plan mission should be sent out of Sweden.

Sweden must restore full freedom for her trade, and develop trade relations with Eastern and South-Eastern countries, and strengthen economic and cultural links with those States that have taken the road of Socialism. Sweden must put an end to the armaments drive and mobilise the will and forces of the people for the cause of upholding national independence, and divert the huge allocations for additional armaments to the social and cultural development of the country.

Concluding his report Hagberg said: We believe in the possibility of co-operation of honest patriots and friends of peace. Nothing should prevent Communist and Social-Democratic workers, peasants and intelligentsia and all friends of peace from fighting jointly to preserve world peace, thus guaranteeing peace and independence also for our own country.

Linderot, Chairman of the Party, delivered the report, "The road to the masses—the road to Socialism".

Gunnar Öhman, delegate to the Congress and member of the Riksdag, devoted his speech to the peace movement. Recalling J. V. Stalin's words that war may become inevitable if the warmongers succeed in entangling the masses of the people in deceiving them and drawing them into a new world war, Öhman said: This warning should be taken in all seriousness and as a starting point for the work of the entire Party. This statement demands from us that we should self-critically examine our work.

The principal task of our Party today, continued Öhman, is to collect, in co-operation with peace supporters, hundreds of thousands of signatures for the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Pact of Peace between the Great Powers.

More than thirty people spoke in the discussion on the reports by Lager, Hagberg and Linderot. Delegate Erik Karlsson, Communist member of the Riksdag stressed the need for sharper vigilance in view of attempts by hostile elements to penetrate the Party.

The Congress also discussed the question of opening a central Party school and of instituting a Party press fund.

A resolution was adopted which defines the political line of the Party in the struggle for peace, for an improvement in the standard of living of the working people, for winning the masses, for Socialism.

It also introduced a number of amendments to the Rules of the Party.

Other documents approved by the Congress included a call to the people of Sweden to fight against high prices, and the appeal, "Fight for Peace!".

Hilding Hagberg was unanimously elected Chairman of the Party. The Central Committee of 30 members and 15 alternate members was elected.

CONGRESS OF YOUNG BUILDERS OF SOCIALISM IN BULGARIA. Luchesar Avramov, Secretary, Central Committee, Dimitrov Union of People's Youth

The Second Congress of the Dimitrov Union of People's Youth, held in Sofia at the end of February, testified to the growing political activity and consciousness of the young people of Bulgaria. It also demonstrated their unity around the Communist Party of Bulgaria and its Central Committee, their firm determination and readiness to spare no effort for the victory of Socialism, for the cause of peace.

“The Congress noted with satisfaction that members of the Union are to be found on all the vital sectors of the labour front. They are in the front ranks in all branches of industry, transport and agriculture. Following the example of Soviet Komsomols, the members of the Bulgarian Youth Union, together with the best worker-Communists, became initiators of new methods of work in industry. Among the Dimitrov prize-Winners there are many Union members, young rationalisers and innovators such as the textile workers Liljana Dimitrova, Anka Petrova, Nahida Abdulova, Alexandra Ljubenova, Bojana Zlatanova and others who reached their Five-Year Plan targets long ago.

In the countryside, the Youth Union is the right-hand of the Party in working for the Socialist reorganisation

of agriculture. “Members of the Union are diligently mastering and introducing the achievements of Soviet masters of high crop yields. As a result, as far back as 1949, a number of youth brigades attained remarkable achievements and qualified, in 1950, for the honoured title of Dimitrov prize-winners, The Dimitrov Five-Year Plan opened up bright prospects for young men and women in the countryside. During the first two years of the Plan, thousands of young people were elected members of village councils, chairmen and members of the boards of the agricultural producer co-operatives, became tractor-drivers, brigade leaders and farm managers. “The Five-Year Plan in four years!?”— such is the slogan advanced by the working people and enthusiastically supported by the Congress.

Congress delegates included 229 workers, 110 peasants, 59 artisans, 88 office workers, 15 students, 45 pupils from secondary and technical schools, and others. Comrade Vylko Tchervakov, General Secretary of the Party, beloved leader of the Party and the people, was elected first delegate to the Congress. Among the delegates there are deputies of the National Assembly and the people’s councils. Ninety-six delegates were recipients of orders and premiums for labour exploits and fighting services. Out of a total of 1816 delegates, 557 were members and probationer members of the Party.

One after another, young builders of Socialism came to the platform. Their words were permeated with affection for our Socialist Homeland, with hatred for the warmongers, and readiness to defend the gains of the people, the freedom and independence of the Homeland, peace and democracy. The delegates represented the new generation in our country, the

generation that is growing up in conditions of the ever-advancing Socialist emulation, surrounded with the solicitude of the Party and educated in the spirit of the revolutionary traditions of the Bulgarian working class.

While noting the big achievements of the Union, the delegates also criticised the Central Committee of the Union for its continued desk-leadership of the organisations, for insufficient concrete leadership and daily control, for lack of systematic assistance to the area and regional committees. Valuable suggestions were made for improving the work of the leading bodies concerned with the education of the youth.

The Congress also revealed the need to consolidate the Union politically and organisationally, to raise its organising work to the level of the responsible task placed before it by the Party—that of the Communist education of the young people.

It stressed that the main internal task of the Union was to strengthen the basic organisations—the basis of the Union. It is in the basic organisations that the Party's instructions are carried out and the youth educated.

The decisions adopted by the Congress call upon the Dimitrov youth to master science, to extend the ranks of highly skilled cadres boundlessly loyal to our Socialist Homeland.

Marxist-Leninist education of cadres, which is as essential for youth leaders as bread, air and water, is of decisive significance for improving our work. During the past two years the Union, guided by the Party, greatly extended and improved its work in this sphere. An academic year for political education was introduced; 330,000 young men and women are studying the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks),

the history of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, the biography of J. V. Stalin, and biography of Georgi Dimitrov. The Congress pointed out that the organisations of the Union must do more to train propagandists, linking every step in training and educating the youth with practical participation in construction, with questions of every-day life. It was resolved to study, on a wider scale, the biography of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the the great leader of the world proletariat.

It is necessary to combat even vigorously the survivals of bourgeois ideology in the minds of the young people, servility before the decadent bourgeois culture, ideological weakness and non-political approach, to conduct education of the youth in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, in the spirit of love for the Soviet Union.

At a time when the Greek monarcho-fascists, in alliance with the Tito fascist clique, are preparing military provocations against People's Democratic Bulgaria, the Union must intensify its work in training the Bulgarian youth in the spirit of ardent love and devotion to their People's Democratic Fatherland and in the spirit of readiness to defend it from all encroachments on the part of the Balkan agents of American imperialism.

The Union is playing an active part in strengthening the people's schools, in ensuring more successful work and discipline on the part of pupils. The Dimitrov Youth Union and the "Septemvriyche—juveniles organisation— act as reliable assistants to teachers in the struggle for better school-work by the pupils. But there are also serious shortcomings, most significant of which are formalism in the work of the organisations, isolation of

ideological-educational work from the process of study, and insufficient help in overcoming capitalist survivals in the minds of the pupils. Congress sharply criticised these weaknesses of work in the schools.

The Congress amended the Rules of the Union, to bring them into accord with the changed conditions of work.

It enthusiastically ratified the decision adopted by a meeting of the Union's Central Committee to name the Union the Dimitrov Union of People's Youth". Taking to itself the great name of Dimitrov, our Union pledges to uphold it with honour and, like Comrade Georgi Dimitrov, to spare no effort in the struggle for peace, for the triumph Socialism.

The Stalin thesis, that Party guidance is the most important element in the work of the youth union, constitutes the main principle in the new Rules. The Dimitrov Union carries on all its work under the direct leadership of the Communist Party of Bulgaria. The Central Committee of the Union—its leading organ—is directly subordinated to the Central Committee of the Party. The work of all organisations of the Union is directed and controlled by the respective Party committees and organisations.

True to the behests of Comrade Dimitrov, the Dimitrov Union of People's Youth is boundlessly devoted to the Soviet Union, the C.P.S.U. (B) and the great Stalin, our leader and teacher—leader and teacher of the working people of the world!

TASKS OF HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY IN THE SPEHERE OF IDEOLOGY. József Réval, Member, Political Bureau, Central Committee, Hungarian Working People's Party

Successful construction of Socialism requires a cultural revolution. What does the cultural revolution signify? It means that we must raise the general educational level of the working people, that from the hundreds of thousands of untrained workers, we must train skilled workers. It means training tens of thousands of specialists, broadening the cultural and political outlook of hundreds of thousands of State, economic and party workers, educating and developing in millions of working people a new attitude towards labour, the State and the Homeland, in order that they really feel themselves masters of the country. It means, finally, that we must inculcate in the people a new, socialist morale, wage persistent struggle against capitalist ideology and its survivals in the minds of people, against petty bourgeois egoism and indifference towards public interests.

Realisation of the cultural revolution is a most important function of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Comrade Stalin says that one of the basic tasks of the Soviet State is cultural-educational work, aiming at re-educating people in the spirit of Socialism.

I.

What are the successes of our Party in the sphere of the cultural revolution in Hungary?

Our Party has achieved pronounced success in the sphere of propaganda and agitation. We have considerably extended the network of political education, improved the quality of work in our Party schools and our entire propaganda.

In the sphere of agitation we have succeeded in focusing attention above all on questions of production. A big army of non-Party agitators, who render the Party invaluable assistance in the matter of further strengthening its links with the working people, have rallied round the Party agitators.

But, together with successes in propaganda and agitation, we still have serious shortcomings.

Many Party organisations and leading Party organs underestimate political education and Party propaganda. We have not yet achieved a solid unity between theory and practice in education. We regard study of the Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U. (B), as the basis of Party education. However, we do not devote sufficient attention to theoretical generalisation of our own experience. And yet there can be no doubt at all that our comrades will only understand and really master the theoretical teachings of Marxism-Leninism and effective Soviet experience when they themselves are convinced that this experience is confirmed by every-day facts and the history of the class struggle in Hungary.

The decision of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party of November 21, 1951, pointed to very serious shortcomings in agitation work, the

essence of which is the still-prevailing underestimation of agitation in the new conditions, when our Party is in power. Our agitators are frequently unaware of the concrete problems of the working people in a given enterprise or village; they are little acquainted with the decisions of the Party and the Government and do not know the pre-requisites necessary for carrying out these decisions. Consequently, such agitators very often cannot give a correct answer to the queries or doubts of the working people.

The task of the Party and of all Party organs is to improve and perfect our propaganda and mass agitation work.

The development of the cultural revolution in our country is also reflected in the successes of public education. What are these successes?

The number of pupils in all types of schools has considerably increased. During the 1948-1949 educational year, the incomplete secondary and people's schools were attended by 1,188,000 children and in the 1950-1951 by 1,230,000, with the senior grades of the secondary schools attended by 71,000 and 95,000 pupils respectively. The number of students in the higher educational establishments increased from 23,000 to 33,000 in the past two years.

We have considerably improved the social composition of pupils and students in the secondary and higher schools by increasing the number of workers' and peasants' children. This means that we have laid the foundation for developing a new socialist intelligentsia originating from the people. In order that public education be placed to a greater extent in the service of the socialist cultural revolution, we have to solve the following tasks:

1. Liquidate underestimation of school and educational work which is more or less widespread. Our economic organs and industrial Ministries should understand that the school is also a matter of production, since fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan is impossible without trained specialists, and they are provided by the school.

2. Improve tuition in all schools. Education must be closely linked with practice and saturated with factual knowledge.

3. Attain strict discipline and order in schools on the basis of the principle of one-man management. Our people and State are doing much for the education of young workers and peasants. He who does not understand that study is his labour in the interests of the Homeland is unworthy of this solicitude on the part of the State.

4. Continue specialisation, of our system of education both in secondary and higher schools. However, specialisation must not affect the general educational level of pupils. Every specialist we train must have a minimum knowledge of the history, language and the literature of his people, without which it is impossible to imagine a cultured person with a State outlook.

5. In connection with the increased assignments of the Five-Year Plan and the increased demand for specialists, it is necessary to increase the Five-Year Plan for public education. To increase, in the course of the Five-Year Plan, the number of pupils in the secondary schools by 77,000 instead of the stipulated 45,000, and the number of students by 30,000 instead of the envisaged 8,000.

Our State displays exclusive solicitude for science and scientific cadres. Two hundred million forints were appropriated for scientific-research in 1950, while 490 million forints will be appropriated in 1954, the last year of the Five-Year Plan. Beginning with 1948, we organised 61 scientific-research institutes. In the two years—1949-50—some 30 scientific-research institutes were organised in the sphere of agriculture alone.

This solicitude for science on the part of the people's democratic State fully justifies itself. In recent years our scientists achieved marked success, particularly in the sphere of natural and technical sciences.

The new atmosphere in Hungary's scientific life is not only reflected in outstanding scientific achievements but also in the fact that Hungarian science has turned to practice, to planned and purposeful satisfaction of the needs of our Five-Year Plan. Representatives of Hungarian science are mastering Marxism-Leninism with increasing interest and are turning to advanced Soviet science.

However, it is still characteristic for many of our scientists to indulge in certain professional practicism, to be carried away by secondary matters in research, to strive to stand aloof from study of scientific problems linked with the world outlook and methodology. This attitude, which was the tradition during many decades of Hungarian science, is dangerous since it serves as a loophole for cosmopolitan worship of bourgeois science and for reconciliation with it. This attitude can and must be altered by means of educational work, open principled discussions, ideological struggle and mainly by mastering the Marxist-Leninist theory.

The rapprochement between science and the people, its turn towards practice, cannot be sufficiently profound or consistent if we do not inculcate in our research workers and scientists consciousness of the irreconcilable contradictions between the patriot scientists and the cosmopolitan scientists. It must be admitted that many of our scientists do not as yet realise that scientific and social progress are inseparable, that while in one part of the globe science serves oppression and exploitation; so long as part of the scientists serve the cause of exploitation, the cause of war and destruction, there can be no genuine international co-operation among workers of science.

Our Party has devoted serious attention to questions of science and will continue to do so in the future, for without this we shall not be able to make any real progress.

II.

Formalism in our art, imitation of Western decadent art, still flourished in 1948. The champions of socialist realism were in the minority. Now decisive changes have taken place in the realms of art and literature.

Our art is being democratised, it is becoming clear and accessible to all, and has turned to the people. The new man, the builder of Socialism is, to an ever greater extent, becoming its hero.

Considerable changes are observed in dramaturgy. The new life with its new features is more and more inspiring our play-wrights to create works worthy of the period of socialist construction.

The slowest to change front were the painters and musicians. Here the influence of bourgeois formalism

was very strong. However, the struggle which our Party waged against formalism, relying on the experience of the development of the fine arts in the Soviet Union, was not in vain. Our fine art is now making progress. Many of our older artists are trying to master the method of socialist realism. There are also hopeful signs in the development of music. A considerable section of our composers is beginning to understand that music must be realistic, popular and melodious, that in order to express in the language of music the feelings of our people building Socialism, it is necessary to develop, relying, as a basis, on Hungarian folksong and on the works of Hungarian classical composers.

Considerable successes have been registered in the realm of our literature and poetry. New talent has appeared and the best writers of the older generation are tackling the new tasks in serious fashion.

But there are numerous and serious shortcomings in the development of our literature.

Our literature tries to portray the new life and the new people but it does not do so with sufficient profundity nor in all its variety. The reality of socialist construction is much more complex, richer than the portrayals in present-day literature.

The Lenin principle of Party spirit is being inculcated to an increasingly greater degree in our literature. The trouble is that this principle is not always correctly applied. The new life now being built cannot be portrayed without depicting the revolutionary Party which is transforming reality and people. But this does not mean that life and its problems can be identified with the life of the Party, with the problems confronting Party workers. Such an interpretation of the Party spirit in literature restricts the outlook of our

writers; they cannot see the wood for the trees, behind the Party workers they do not see the people.

The Party spirit in literature does not mean that the life of the people should be portrayed as a mere appendage to Party life. The Party line in literature means depicting the life of the Party, its leading role and its functionaries, as an organic part of the life of the people, depicting it not isolated from, but together with, the people. A restricted and false understanding of the Party spirit in literature would give our literature a formalistic and bureaucratic character; would be insufficiently bold and expressive, would be incapable of disclosing our shortcomings and would do little to help mould the new Socialist man.

Our new literature does not, as yet, sufficiently inculcate love for the Homeland. Many writers succeed in giving a better portrayal of the old world of oppression and barbarity than the new world, the world of freedom and creative endeavour. Our literature has learnt to hate the old world, but has not as yet learnt really to love the new! Love, such as that which permeates every line of Petofi's poetry, is still lacking in our literature. Petofi was able simultaneously to hate the country of the lords and masters and to love the Homeland of the people. Let our writers love our Homeland more and teach our people love for the Homeland and its builders. Our Party will help them in this great undertaking.

The picture of the revolution in our country would be incomplete without mentioning the many undertakings carried out by the Party and Government and which facilitate the cultural advance of the broad masses of working people.

The number of books published in our country is steadily increasing. Thus, in the second half of 1948, 2,900 books in 11,500,000 copies were printed; in 1950, 6,400 books in nearly 63,000,000 copies. The literature published does not remain in the book-shops. This shows that Hungary is becoming a nation of readers. Further confirmation of this is the growing network of factory, town and village libraries. In 1948, there were 600 mobile libraries in the countryside, in 1950 there were 1,600 permanent libraries with a book fund of 450,000 volumes. By 1954, each village, machine-and-tractor depot, State farm and producer co-operative will have its own library. At present there are 2,358 factory libraries, but by the end of the Five-Year Plan they will number 3,400.

The club network is also developing. We had 74 clubs in 1949, by the end of 1951 they will number more than a thousand and by the completion of the Five-Year Plan we shall have 630 factory and 1,850 rural clubs, i.e., the majority of our factories and villages will have their own clubs! By the end of the Five-Year Plan every village will have its own cinema installation.

Amateur theatricals have, likewise, developed on a large scale. The working people are becoming active creators of the new culture, national in form and socialist in content.

III.

The new socialist culture cannot be created by peaceful means. It arises only in relentless struggle against the old reactionary ideology.

A few years ago, the apologists of hostile ideology still appeared in the open. Now the enemy does not

appear openly on the cultural front. But can we draw from this the conclusion that there is no struggle on the cultural front, that the enemy has been crushed? Of course not. We must continue to wage a relentless struggle against the concealed enemy and his camouflaged assaults.

It should be borne in mind that the enemy often dons the mask of complete “loyalty”, of “ultra-principledness”, striving in this way to discredit the cultural policy of our Party. If we say we have no use for reactionary Western literature, the enemy nods approvingly and proscribes Cervantes and Swift. If we say we should turn to Soviet literature, use it as an example, individual “businessmen” twist this to mean abandoning Hungarian culture. If we say we must combat the nationalist spirit in our cultural life, the enemy immediately deprives our children of the opportunity to read the best Hungarian writers. If we say we must support the new literature dealing with contemporary problems, some take this to mean that all works by the old Hungarian writers must be removed from the public libraries.

It should be said that “leftism” on the part of some Communists directly facilitates this subversive work of the enemy. Hence, we must combat every manifestation of sectarianism in the realm of culture. The spirit of sectarianism repels those people drawing nearer to us, leads to the domination of cliques, who, using the authority of the Party, retard the struggle against the real enemy. Open, principled disputation, free criticism on matters of principle, and national unity in the realm of culture—this three-fold but single task must guide us in our cultural life, particularly in the sphere of art.

The assistance of the intelligentsia is indispensable in building Socialism and in carrying out the cultural revolution. A new working intelligentsia is developing in our country, but the majority of the old intelligentsia has also sided with us and is honestly taking part in building Socialism. We must respect and support this section of the intelligentsia, and, by patient educational work, win not only its labour but also its heart.

Soviet culture is the model we must follow in building our new, Socialist culture. It cannot be otherwise. We are building Socialism; the new Hungarian culture will become socialist culture, consequently, we can draw-on the experience of creating this culture in the first place and most decidedly only from the country which has successfully built Socialism and is now marching along the road to Communism.

IV.

They say that we are isolating ourselves from so-called Western culture. That is a slander. We are not isolating ourselves from Shakespeare and Molière, Dickens and Balzac, from Mark Twain and Bernard Shaw, Verdi and Rembrandt! We make a distinction between the culture represented by Aragon and the cultural decadence of Marshallised France. We esteem the American democratic culture of which Dreiser and Howard Fast are representatives but we do not want the war hysteria and atom bomb lauding of American imperialist "culture". It is from this "Western culture" that we protect our Hungarian culture!

There is talk to the effect that we are "Russifying" Hungarian culture. It is hardly worth bothering about

this stupid slander. It is uttered only by those whose “cultural life” is steeped in chewing gum, coca-cola and American crime films, and is increasingly losing, its national character.

Our new culture will be socialist in content but Hungarian in its national form.

The new Hungarian culture not only regards Soviet culture as a model, it is learning from it more and more while preserving and developing its national character. There is not, nor can there be, any conflict between cultures national in form and socialist in content; there is only rapprochement, mutual influence and enrichment. This is the key to an understanding of the profound influence exercised by Soviet culture on the development of our socialist culture. This is also the key to an understanding that Soviet culture, in its turn, accepts and regards as its own the great works of progressive Hungarian culture.

Our new socialist culture will have, and indeed must have, ineradicable national features, and one of its vital functions is to educate the people in the spirit of love for the Homeland. The working class and Communists have never been indifferent to the problems of the Homeland and the nation. Patriotism of the working people entered a new phase when our country became the Homeland of the working class, and Communists have never been indifferent to the problems of the Homeland and the nation. Patriotism of the working people entered a new phase when our country became the Homeland of the working class, of the working people.

There are honest working people in Hungary who sincerely love their Hungarian Homeland but who, as yet, do not think in a socialist way. We want to march

together with these patriots. There is but one condition to our united front with those patriots who are not yet Socialists. One can be a patriot without being a Socialist, but, one cannot be a patriot without fighting against the imperialists, without defending peace and our independence from them. Struggle against imperialism, support of the peace movement and defence of Hungary's independence constitute the basis of the united front.

In capitalist society, any striving to develop national culture finally ends in failure due to the deep gulf between labour and culture. The Socialist revolution is distinguished from all previous transformations not only in that it is not content with extending political freedoms, but also by the fact that it liberates the working people economically. The Socialist revolution differs from bourgeois revolution also in the fact that it brings with it cultural liberation, that it makes the working people transmitters of culture. We have not only reached the stage when labour, formerly an unbearable yoke, has become a matter of valour and glory, but also the stage when in our country not to engage in study—not to multiply one's knowledge, one's consciousness—is regarded as shameful. We have succeeded in creating such an atmosphere in which every honest toiler considers it his duty not only to work honestly but also to engage in thorough study. More and more people are realising that to build the Danube iron and steel works and to build the new culture are two sides of the same medal. We Communists are heading both the enormous work of carrying out the Five-Year Plan and the work of realising the cultural revolution. All the achievements of culture will become the common property of our people. The guarantee of this

is our great, powerful, ideologically strong glorious Party, tempered in battle and guided by the teachings of Lenin and Stalin.

GUERRILLA STRUGGLE IN SPAIN

An episode in the ever-growing guerrilla struggle in Spain was recorded in the middle of January. It took place in the village of Truchas (the Leon region). Heavy fighting began when a guerrilla unit was surrounded by considerable Franco forces. The Franco Minister of the Interior, who demanded that he be kept informed by telephone of the course of the battle, sent reinforcements of "Civil Guard" officers and foreign legion soldiers. However, despite the numerical superiority of the Francoists and their superior arms, the guerrillas escaped from the encirclement and took to the mountains.

HIGHER PRICES IN NETHERLANDS

The recently formed Netherlands Government began its activities by a sharp attack on the standard of living of the working people. The price of bread, fats and other food items, as well as manufactured goods, rose from 10 to 40 per cent. Simultaneously, the Government intends spending six billion gulden on military purposes during the next four years.

The working people have been thoroughly roused by the Government's programme of hunger and war. Trade union organisations have strongly protested against the policy of higher prices.

STRUGGLE OF WORKING PEOPLE IN U.S. AGAINST EMERGENCY DECREE. John Williamson, National Labour Secretary, Communist Party, U.S.A.

Twenty-four hours after Truman issued his Emergency Decree, the National Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. exposed the imperialist character of this decree and pointed out that it aimed at embarking the country upon the disastrous road of all-out war and that Truman had declared war on the workers' conditions and the labour movement. This has been fully confirmed by the events since then.

Two months later, the reactionary, war-minded top leaders of the American labour movement all resigned from the various war boards. They issued a statement containing a great deal of bluster which talks about "legalised robbery" and "wages... are now bound under the most rigid controls in history..." and that they had "become thoroughly disillusioned". The fact of the matter is, if these leaders had not been committed to the war programme of Big Business and the Truman Administration, they would never have entered these various government war boards in the first place. President Truman seemingly knows his labour lieutenants well, since he dismissed their resignations as not a very serious matter.

The brazen class approach and purposes of the war economy, administered by the Truman Administration on behalf of Wall Street, were seen in the directives of government administrators, Economic Stabilisation Director Erie Johnston approved, with several phoney

amendments, the 10% wage formula for all labour. And on the very same day (Mar, 1), it was officially reported that the food price index was 23.9% **above** a year ago.

All of these moves, like their predecessors—ordering the railroad workers back to work by the Army and the establishment of the basic wage freeze—are the step-by-step unfolding of mounting attacks upon the workers and their trade' unions, under the Truman Emergency Decree. Sneaked into the Johnston directive of today, supposedly referring to productivity wage increases, is the opening wedge of what he calls “a form of deferred-payment plan instead of cash.” Still held in reserve are the threatened moves of lengthening the work week without overtime pay, the freezing of the workers in their present jobs, and a compulsory draft of the nation's workers.

This 10% formula on top of the original wage freeze is a big fraud. It means the vetoing of the greater part of the 9 cents an hour wage increase already won by the packing house workers through struggle. The East Coast shipyard workers, who just negotiated a 15% wage raise, are also confronted with a veto of their raise. It would mean that the 70,000 striking woollen workers could get no more than one cent an hour increase. For the workers in electrical, maritime and many other industries, who have wage re-openers in the weeks ahead, they would be entitled to practically nothing.

In effect, the 10% formula is intended to result in greater exploitation of the workers; additional robbery through the continued rise in prices; and still greater profits for Big Business, since even labour's right to fight for higher wages is legally denied.

The workers are angry and dissatisfied. The latest developments help bring the workers to a realisation

that they must struggle against the state power of Big Business.

Just as the sick-leave strike of the railroad workers had significance under the circumstances, so also has the strike of 70,000 woollen workers and the threatened strike of 200,000 packing house workers. Already, significant protest strikes of packing house workers are developing throughout the industry, demanding the pay raise they already won.

There exist great possibilities for a sweeping movement of workers' struggles against the wage freeze and the entire Truman Emergency Decree, against the Government's frantic drive towards unleashing a new world war.

If labour will develop a bold approach of full support to the textile workers through relief activities and solidarity demonstrations, joint action of textile and packing house workers; mass trade union delegations to Washington; demonstrative united labour actions in shops and streets in every city, of A.F. of L., C.I.O. and Independent unions; and action by all local unions and central labour councils, it will be possible to nullify and bust the Wage Freeze. Without this, the whip will soon crack again with new attacks on labour.

In all these struggles, the workers will begin to demand: End the National Emergency Decree; complete abolition of the wage freeze—no percentage formulae—a wage increase of 25 cents an hour; no return of labour to any government war boards; a real roll-back of prices to pre-Korea levels and strict price control; no acceptance of the Johnston plan to pay wage increases in non-cash form; rejection of all forced labour and job freeze plans; full exercise by labour of the right to strike.

The withdrawal of the three reformist labour leaders from the Wage Stabilization Board, as from the other war boards, did not in any way mean that they had any differences with the concept of a wage freeze or percentage formula as proposed by monopoly capitalism's agents, Wilson and Johnston. On the contrary, they have publicly expressed agreement with both, and prior to resigning, offered a 12% wage freeze formula instead of 10%. In fact, in their original statement on Feb. 16, upon withdrawal from the W.S.B., they go out of their way to reiterate their agreement with the war programme of Truman, Wilson, Dewey, Dulles & Co. They say, in part: "We, Green, Murray, Reuther, etc., have offered our full support to the defence programme. We have accepted in advance our responsibility for making all necessary sacrifices..."

These labour lieutenants of capitalism resigned from the Wage Stabilisation Board because they found it difficult to fulfil their role and keep the workers harnessed to the war programme, when the employers and government were acting so raw in putting across their war preparation anti-labour programme. They also resigned in order the better to fulfil their role of chaining the workers to the war program of American imperialism. In their resignation statement they protest they are being used as "window dressing" but their real protest is that War Mobiliser Wilson makes them expose themselves too openly before the workers.

Rieve, Walker and Bates, the top leaders who resigned from the W.S.B., are ready right now, according to the statement of the top labour leaders issued March 1st, "to participate in a reconstituted tripartite wage stabilisation and disputes board." This is preparing the ground for a return by them if some

crumbs are thrown by the Wall Street bigwigs administering the government,

The only really effective answer of labour should be: the bold development of a mass movement of struggle, stemming from the textile and packing house workers, but involving the workers in auto, steel, maritime, electrical and all the decisive industries, Now is the time for real united labour action, irrespective of union affiliation, by the rank and file and local union leadership on a shop, city and industry-wide basis. Now is the time for all labour, especially the progressive sections of the trade union movement, to take the initiative in developing support for the textile and packing house workers, combining the struggle for the immediate demands of the working class with the struggle for peace and democracy.

SESSION OF ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

A session of the Academy of Sciences of the Rumanian People's Republic was held March 21-25. The following reports were heard at the session: works by J. V. Stalin on the question of linguistics, and problems of scientific work connected with building Socialism in the Rumanian People's Republic; the programme of the Institutes of the Academy for 1951, within the framework of the Five-Year Plan and the Electrification Plan.

In the discussion of J. V. Stalin's work on linguistics, special stress was laid on the paramount significance of creative assimilation of Marxism-Leninism as a condition for progress in science and its close links with practice. Speakers pointed out that this work represents a broad programme of action not only in the sphere of linguistics but also in all branches of science.

The session further pointed out that scientists must make a profound study of such questions as the changes that have taken place in class relations, particularly in the countryside; the motive forces of the development of society in the conditions of People's Democracy; juridical and constitutional norms in the State of People's Democracy; the functions of the State and its role in building Socialism; the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat; the solution of the national question and the struggle for complete liquidation of chauvinism, racism and bourgeois nationalism; origin and history of the Rumanian language; numerous scientific problems linked with the Plan for electrification, development of

heavy industry and socialist reorganisation of the countryside. The session unanimously supported the Appeal of the World Peace Council.

POISONERS. Drawing by Jorje Paulo

As reported by the Peking News Agency, the Americans dropped poison-gas bombs in Korea.



MacARTHUR PREPARING FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL WAR

The Sinhua Agency has reported yet another monstrous crime by the American invaders in Korea: grossly violating the rules and traditions of warfare and the recognised norms of international law, the American troops have used asphyxiating gas.

Use of chemical and bacteriological weapons was unanimously recognised by all civilised nations as a most grave crime against mankind. The Geneva Protocol of June 17, 1925 “On the prohibition of the use in war of asphyxiating, poison or other similar gases and bacteriological weapons”, was signed by representatives of 48 countries including U.S. representatives.

The hordes of the butcher, General MacArthur, have cynically and shamelessly violated this international agreement and are preparing fresh crimes. According to reports received by the Agency from Japan, MacArthur has issued orders to launch large-scale production of the bacteriological weapon which he intends to use against the Korean People’s Army and the population of Korea. MacArthur’s headquarters have already spent one and a half million yen on bacteriological preparations, having chosen the Japanese Government as the medium in placing orders.

As is known, the Japanese military clique more than once used bacteriological means in its war against the Chinese people. The trial of Generals Yamada, Kazitsuka, Takahashi, Kawashima and others of the Japanese army, held in Khabarovsk in 1949, disclosed a picture of monstrous crimes committed by the Japanese militarists who had planned to use the bacteriological

weapon on a large scale by means of spraying from airplanes, dropping bombs and spreading, by special units, bacteria of plague, cholera, typhus, glanders, anthrax, dysentery and other epidemic diseases. It was established that in 1940 the Nimbo region was infected with plague fleas which caused a plague. The same thing happened in the vicinity of the town of Chanche. Caught by the Soviet Army, the criminals were punished as they deserved. But their inspirers and accomplices remained unpunished. As is known, after the Khabarovsk trial, a representative of MacArthur's headquarters issued a special statement, asserting that the chemical department of headquarters "had undertaken a complete investigation" which failed to "discover" anything testifying to the use of the bacteriological weapon by Japan.

Today these war criminals are being used by the American aggressors for carrying out their misanthropic plans. Seeking to whitewash Yamada and Kazitsuka in 1949, General MacArthur "wisely" foresaw that he would need their services. As early as 1949, Major General White, chief of the chemical service of the American army, declared that he had no doubts as to the practicability of waging bacteriological warfare. A number of "scientific" cannibals published in American "scientific" journals articles dealing with the preparations for chemical and bacteriological warfare. And now MacArthur is getting ready to use the bacteriological weapon in Korea. This has caused a new way of indignation throughout the world.

However, the monstrous crimes perpetrated by the American imperialists will not save their troops in Korea from defeat.

GREEK MONARCHO-FASCISTS PREPARE NEW MILITARY PROVOCATION IN BALKANS (Letter from Athens)

Acting on Truman's directives, the U.S. "consultants" and "advisers" attached to the Athens Government worked out a programme of economic preparation by Greece for war in the Balkans—above all, for war against Albania and Bulgaria. This programme envisaged increased output of war materials, extensive military construction, and marked the end of even the miserable attempts at rehabilitation undertaken by the Government. It means curtailing light industry, drastic reduction in output of consumer goods, fully subordinates the economy to the aggressive war plans of American imperialism and makes Greece an American colony headed by the American dictator Lapham and gauleiter Peurifoy.

By means of intensified exploitation and direct plunder of the people of Greece, the American bosses and their lackeys—monarcho-fascists, the King, Venizelos, Papandreu, Papagos and others—are putting this programme into operation. The Americans abolished a number of State bodies and replaced them with their commissions. Inflation is growing, the black market is rampant, prices are soaring, profiteering is rife and taxes are being increased.

A tax increase on the wages of factory and office workers was announced at the beginning of March. Bread, potatoes, sugar, meat and other food products are all in short supply. Bread is almost unobtainable in such areas as Patras, Ilia, Corinth, Lekhaina, Loutra

(Peloponnesus), Khania and Heraklion (Crete) and Makrinia and Katouna (Central Greece) and in a number of places in Northern Greece. Heavy cuts have been made in consumption of electricity and water. Gas charges have been raised by 50 per cent, medicines 15 per cent, and so on.

Real wages have declined catastrophically. Peasant incomes and incomes of handicraftsmen and small manufacturers are declining. Unemployment, which at the end of February numbered, officially, 250,000, rose to 350,000 by the middle of March. (These figures give but an approximate indication of the actual volume of unemployment.) Of the 350,000 registered unemployed, only 8,000 are in receipt of the miserable unemployment benefit which is insufficient to provide a family with bread alone.

Economic and political tension is growing. The working people, demanding peace, bread, work, and a general amnesty for political prisoners, are intensifying their struggle. The Athens Government, acting on American instigation, is daily intensifying terror against the people. Jails and concentration camps are filled to overflowing. Every day, more and more peace supporters and patriots are arrested and executed. Over 40,000 patriots suffer under monstrous conditions in the prisons and concentration camps. They are actually denied food and water; they are beaten and murdered. More and more emergency military tribunals are set up in the country and sentence tens and hundreds of innocent people to death. Since the number of prisons is no longer adequate, new prisons are being built on the islands, in the towns and even in villages. The terror is conducted with particular ferocity in the border regions

where people are frequently murdered without investigation and trial.

The Americans are no longer satisfied with the sanguinary and arbitrary regime of the bankrupt Venizelos-Papandreu Government; they are getting ready to introduce a naked military dictatorship.

The two chiefs of the "People's Unity" Party—Stephanopoulos and Kannelopoulos—speaking in Salonika on February 18, urged the immediate establishment of a military dictatorship under Papagos. This statement was made after Papagos had reached agreement with the Palace, the militarist clique, and Venizelos. It gave rise to widespread indignation among the people. The Americans and the court clique were forced to retreat. Under pressure from the people, the Government announced partial Parliamentary elections for April 15.

A considerable furore was raised in Athens at the end of February as a result of a letter sent to the press by Diakos, personal adviser to the former dictator Metaxas. In this letter, Diakos complained of the "irresponsibility" of the King. The court and military clique widely used this letter for the purpose of bringing together all the pro-American elements in Parliament, who immediately declared their loyalty to the King and Papagos. The court and military clique badly needed this demonstration of "loyalty".

The American imperialists need a military dictatorship in order to crush the resistance of the people and in order to hasten Greece into a war adventure against Albania and "Bulgaria. At times the American and Greek monarcho-fascists do not even conceal their aggressive designs. General Jenkins, head of the U.S. military mission in Greece, told a newspaper correspondent that the military training centre in Epirus

was doing excellent work and added that the Greek army would “be equipped with heavy armament and would be 500,000 strong.

On February 19, Venizelos and Minister of Public Works Zervas visited Janina (capital of Epirus, near Albanian border). Toasting Janina at a banquet, Venizelos publicly declared: “My wish is that next time I raise my glass the liberation of Northern Epirus (Southern Albania, **Ed.**), to which we have never relinquished claim, will be a fact”.

Late in February, the London “Daily Mail” published a statement by Venizelos to the effect that he proposed creating in Greece a powerful military force (with heavy tanks, artillery, aircraft units and military bases) which would include American and British troops. This military force, in the words of Venizelos, would “serve not only to defend European civilisation, but would also be capable of waging an active anti-communist war” against the People’s Democracies and the U.S.S.R. The “Daily Mail” published an identical statement by Papagos who said that, united, Athens, Belgrade and Ankara could put 60 divisions in the field and “move up to the Danube”.

The monarcho-fascist Government, under American guidance, is accelerating its war preparations. On February 21, big Greek-American air and naval manoeuvres took place in the northern waters of the Aegean Sea. The forces participating in these manoeuvres included the U.S. Sixth Squadron, American air units, and Greek warships and submarines. The manoeuvres took place under the command of U.S. Admiral Valentine with the participation of Papagos. On February 22, Tito’s Ambassador, Jovanovic, arrived in Athens with a plan for co-ordinating action by Yugoslav

and Greek armed forces during war against Albania. The Supreme Military Council at a meeting held in Athens on February 24th, with American and British military advisers present, discussed plans for unleashing war against Albania and Bulgaria. The Council decided to double the number of men in the army and to accelerate military preparations. Arising from these decisions, military construction is being accelerated. In the Kalama area (Epirus), and in the border districts of Macedonia and Thrace, military construction is underway, the territory mined, and the inhabitants of these areas, which have been proclaimed military zones, forbidden to travel. In Styliis (Rumelia), the big military stores are being re-equipped and extended, and new war equipment brought in. New munition dumps and tank parks are being installed in the village of Attika, near Athens. Big military undertakings are underway on the islands, which are being transformed into U.S. bases in the Mediterranean. An air raid alarm system has been installed in Athens.

Along with these direct military preparations, the Athens Government is carrying out other measures indicating that the monarcho-fascists are striving to accelerate the unleashing of war in the Balkans, and against Albania in the first place. Some of these measures are as follows: merging the civil air service and the military air force and subjecting them to control by the Government and the General Staff; prohibition of consumption of liquid fuel and coal by the civil population, the law for civil mobilisation, the law for mobilisation of citizens for "special service"; citizens of military age forbidden to leave the country; preparations for a call-up of several age groups, etc.

Accelerating war preparations against Albania and Bulgaria, the General Staff of the monarcho-fascist army, acting on American orders, has reorganised most of the major army units. Kosmas, Vendiris, Kalogheropoulos, Papatheorghiou and others, whom the American suspect of being pro-British, were relieved of their commands and replaced by Grigoropoulos, Tsakalotos and Manidakis, who, the Americans believe, will blindly fulfil their plans.

Greece's monarcho-fascist rulers, urged on by the Americans, are intensifying provocations along the Greek-Albanian and the Greek-Bulgarian borders, The American imperialists, through the medium of the Athens Government, want to provoke attacks on Albania and Bulgaria. But they are reckoning without the real master. The people of Greece are against war, waging a tireless struggle against monarcho-fascists. The strikes, the actions of the unemployed, the protests of the peasantry and the growing discontent among the intelligentsia and petty bourgeoisie, are eloquent manifestations of this struggle. Our people are struggling und difficult conditions, for peace and democracy, and want to see Greece a free, independent and peace-loving country.

K. T.

Athens, March 1951

DIFFICULT POSITION OF STUDENTS IN TITOITE YUGOSLAVIA

The Belgrade rag, "Students List", published by the Titoites, has disclosed facts, characterising the plight of Yugoslav students: only 40 per cent of the students in the agriculture and forestry faculties at Belgrade University passed on to the second course; thirty per cent stayed on for the next year and the rest abandoned their studies; only 30 per cent finished ne second year's studies and twenty per cent failed to pass and the rest abandoned their course.

As is evident from the students cannot afford to buy books and are forced to study from notes. During the summer vacation when the students might have rested or earned a little money, they were sent to forced "voluntary work". Higher education in Yugoslavia is accessible only to sons of kulaks and Titoite officials.

THE PARTY GROUPS IN POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY. Wladislaw Dworakowski, Member, Central Committee, Polish United Workers' Party

Last December, the Organising Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party adopted a detailed decision concerning the tasks and activities of the Party groups decision summarised and critically analysed the work of the Party groups, which have been functioning for more than two years. The decision summarised and critically analysed the work of the Party groups, outlined ways and means for their further development and for activising them, specified their tasks and extended their functions.

Prior to the formation of the Party groups, the shop organisations which some-times numbered several hundred members were not in a position to influence every factory and office worker; they were unable to give operative guidance to those working at the bench. The shop organisations were not in a position to assign to every member and probationer member Party-organisational, production and social tasks.

Things are different with the Party groups comprising at most 15 to 20 members, linked together in production, being employed, for example, in one and the same factory department, in the same mine, etc.

The Party groups were formed for the precise purpose of enhancing the role of every member and probationer member of the Party engaged in production, of influencing systematically and in every way the non-Party people, of mobilising the entire

personnel to fulfil and surpass production targets by means of Socialist emulation, improving the conditions of the workers, and ensuring greater safety at work.

Party groups must extend daily guidance to the lower units of the transmission belt linking the Party with the masses—trade union groups, Polish Youth Union groups, and women's organisations.

The Party groups have been assigned the task of conducting political-educational work on their sectors, and of helping the advanced workers to prepare for joining the Party ranks.

It is the duty of the Party groups to raise the consciousness and discipline of their members, verify fulfilment of their assignments, see that they engage in Party study, attend meetings of the shop and factory Party organisations, read the Party press and regularly pay membership dues.

Since their formation the Party groups have carried out considerable work and many of them achieved great success. For example, at the Stalin wagon-building plant in Poznan the Party group in the polishing shop helped to cut the time required for polishing carriages. The Party group in the assembly shop in this plant more than once discussed the question of imported installations for lighting carriages, shortage of which often led to interruption in work. As a result, the group was successful in organising production of these installations right in the plant. Many Party groups successfully combated the haphazard rush methods of work, mobilised the workers for increased labour productivity, fought against absenteeism and acted as initiators of Socialist emulation. Some of the groups systematically acquainted their members and non-Party workers; with current political and economic questions and undertook

large-scale work designed to improve the skill of workers.

Experience has shown that, whenever the Party groups were organised on a production basis and where the group leaders were given attention, they have become strong pillars in the work of the factory and shop organisations of the Party.

However, a considerable number of groups failed to cope with their tasks. The main reason for this was that factory Party committees, many of the town committees and certain links of the provincial committees did not appreciate the role the Party groups were called upon to play in the work of the enterprises and in inner-Party life. The committees did not devote sufficient attention to the work of the groups, did not give adequate guidance to them; they rarely summoned the group leaders and did not teach them to direct the groups and, through them, the personnel of the enterprises.

Frequently, the influence exercised by the groups on non-Party workers, on youth and women's organisations, was weak. Poor leadership by the factory and shop organisations resulted in the Party groups very often restricting their activities to participation in general Party work, collecting dues and circulating the Party press.

In some cases Party groups were incorrectly organised, being composed of members who were not linked in production.

The December decision of the Organising Bureau of the Central Committee made a detailed analysis of the work of the Party groups, pointed out their mistakes and shortcomings, the insufficient care and guidance given them by the higher Party organs, and

simultaneously, especially underlined the significance of the Party groups in carrying out the great tasks of the Six-Year Plan and in raising the level of Party work in the enterprises and offices.

Developing earlier decisions on the work of the Party groups, the December decision of the Organising Bureau called attention to the need for wider utilisation of the reserves at the disposal of the enterprise, for exchanging experience; it stressed the need to enhance the prestige of leaders in each sector, (foremen and brigade-leaders), to inculcate a feeling of solidarity among the workers and of helping backward workers.

In relation to mass work, the decision suggested daily agitation among non-Party workers, with special consideration to the tasks in the struggle for peace and fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan. Much attention is devoted to the work of the group organisers, to their training, to establishing close contact between them and the leadership of the factory and shop organisations. The Organising Bureau has obliged branch secretaries to hold information meetings at least every ten days, at which the group organisers report on their work. Experience has shown that it is most useful to invite the group organisers to meetings of the bureau of the shop organisations and factory organisations and factory committees, and also to hold special seminars for them.

The decision of the Organising Bureau relying on the experience of the C.P.S.U. (B), recommended that in order to improve work, short meetings should be held during the recess, before or after work. The groups do not keep a record of meetings nor do they adopt broad decisions; they submit their proposals to the shop organisation through the group organiser. Decisions of

the factory Party committees should be brought to the notice of group members by their organisers at meetings or individually.

The Organising Bureau has suggested that all Party organisations in enterprises and offices should widely discuss the decision concerning the recent work of the groups and the practical activities of these groups, verify the correctness of the group organisation, and, wherever necessary, establish new groups or change their composition, and hold elections for organisers in all groups by secret ballot.

These meetings confirmed the correctness of the estimation by the Party of the role and significance of the groups. The meetings and elections evoked great interest among the members. From 70 to 90 per cent of the members and probationer members attended these meetings, during which criticism and self-criticism were developed on a broad scale and much more boldly than at meetings of the shop and factory organisations. Serious attention was devoted to production and Party organisational questions.

The group meetings and elections made it possible to keep a better record of the members, in many cases revealed instances of insufficient work with probationer members, instances of poor activity on the part of Bureau members, shop and factory committees, weak contact between them and the Party members. During the reorganisation, Party forces were distributed more rationally thus ensuing the development of work in the backward shops.

Due to the decision of the Organising Bureau, closer contact was established between the Party group and the group organiser on the one hand and the foreman on

the other. This will undoubtedly have a positive influence on the fulfilment of production schedules.

Although the election campaign in the Party groups has just ended, a marked improvement can be observed in their work. For instance, the Party group at the smelting shop of the "Ursus" tractor plant now discusses production plans daily, mobilises all the workers for their fulfilment and campaigns against waste; groups in the tool shop helped elaborate methods of improving quality of tools, and arranged for political talks with the workers.

The Party groups are taking an active part in the elections for shop-steward which are now underway throughout the country.

Conferences of newly elected group organisers were held in many enterprises and offices. Seminars for group organisers were organised in a number of districts Warsaw.

However, such is not the case everywhere. Some Party groups are not yet working in an active and lively manner. While the groups are headed by staunch and good workers, not all of them have experience of conducting social work. This big army of organisers must not only receive help in the form of organising meetings and seminars but also, and particularly in the early stage, by direct participation of secretaries, members of the shop bureaux and of the factory committees in the meetings of the groups and by giving them concrete assistance in their work.

Skilful, and concrete leadership is now the basic condition for active political-educational and production work by the Party groups.

POLITICAL NOTES

VOICE OF YOUNG AMERICAN

Among the letters received recently by our Journal from different parts of the world, was one from New York. It deserves to be printed in full: It reads:

“Dear Jan Marek,

A couple of days ago, I picked up the paper, “For a Lasting Peace, For a People’s Democracy”, along with my Daily Worker... I want to especially tell you how enlightening and interesting I found your column about the war criminals. Is it not horrible that murderous war criminals are being freed! I also enjoyed every column and the cartoon showing the traitor Tito and General Eisenhower...

Though this letter may be opened and the F.B.I. might arrest me, or censor this letter I still write.

I hope you receive this letter as I’ve written it, and not opened and censored by the authorities over here.

I’m a young worker of 27 years but I’m sure I look 16 or 17 years older. I feel the pain of filthy capitalism, and I mean filthy capitalism. The workers here aren’t as satisfied as our State Department wants foreigners to think we are. Taxation is unbearable. I’m unemployed. Unemployment weighs heavy on me and on all of us, and they try to use it as a whip over employed workers.

My friend, it is terrible!

We progressives are doing all we can to fight for peace, we want a decent life. I, for one, work among the progressive youth Good luck to you all!”

Signed...

For obvious reasons we can't disclose the author's name. The letter, however, speaks for itself.

This letter, written by an ordinary American, lays bare the false and hypocritical claims by Truman and Acheson, and the American bourgeois press about "individual freedom" in the U.S. Here, without any decoration, is the "freedom" enjoyed by the working man in the U.S. It dramatises the tragic conditions of the working people under capitalist slavery.

In a country of billionaires and millionaires on whose orders the criminal Truman Government is whipping up war hysteria, spending billions on preparing a new war, putting through a frantic armaments drive and precipitating fascisation, millions of people are denied the elementary right of free thought, the right to work, experiencing all the horrors of unemployment while their lives are in constant danger.

Jan Marek

WORKERS' PARTY FORMED IN VIET NAM

At a conference held recently in Viet Nam, a new Party—the Viet Nam Workers' Party was formed.

The resolution adopted by the conference says that the Viet Nam Workers' Party is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and its organisational principal is that of democratic centralism.

The main task of the new Party, the resolution continues, is to "guide the working class, the working people and all Viet Nam people in their struggle against the French colonisers, for the defeat of the U.S.

imperialists; to guide the war for independence until final victory, and build an independent and united Viet Nam.

The Viet Nam Workers' Party has called upon the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia to wage joint struggle for the liberation of all Indo-China, for strengthening friendship with the Soviet Union, China and the People's Democracies, for unity with the people of France, and the peoples of the French colonies fighting against imperialism.

*

The object of the unification of the Viet-Minh and the Lien-Viet Leagues, which is also reported from Viet Nam, is to ensure the further consolidation of the National-Liberation United Front in Viet Nam.

The Viet-Minh League, formed in 1941 under the leadership of the Communist Party of Indo-China, rallied all revolutionary and patriotic organisations in the struggle against the Japanese invaders and French imperialists. Under the leadership of Viet-Minh and its Chairman Ho-Chi-Minh (President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam), the democratic Government of Viet Nam was formed in 1945.

The Lien-Viet League was established in 1946 to extend the resistance movement against the French colonisers. It united patriotically-inclined landowners, urban bourgeoisie, intelligentsia and other sections of the population. With the present unification, a united league—Lien-Viet—representing the united front of the people of Viet Nam, has been formed.

EDITORIAL BOARD

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