

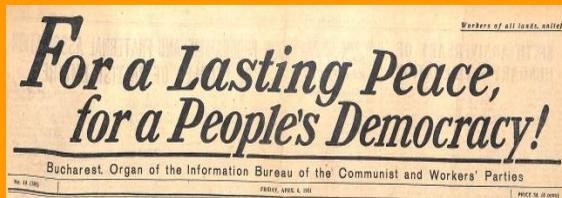
*Workers of all lands, unite!*

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

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



**NO. 14 (126), FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1951**



**Source: Journal "For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy", No. 14 (126), Friday, April 6, 1951.**

**Origin of language: English**

**Scanned, transcribed and prepared as an E-Book.**

**February 2022**

**The Socialist Truth in Cyprus- Direct Democracy (Communist Party)  
London Bureaux**

**<http://www.st-cyprus.co.uk>**

**[www.directdemocracy4u.uk](http://www.directdemocracy4u.uk)**



# CONTENTS

FOR A PACT OF PEACE .....	5
PEOPLE'S PEACE PLEBICITE IN POLAND.....	11
PEOPLES OF ALL COUNTRIES SUPPORT WORLD PEACE COUNCIL'S APPEAL FOR PACT OF PEACE .....	12
Hungarian Peace Committees Prepare for Signature Campaign ..	12
PEACE CONFERENCE IN CANADA .....	13
Call to Citizens of Rumania .....	14
Czechoslovak, Polish and German Youth Against Remilitarisation of Western Germany .....	15
Wide Explanatory Campaign in Bulgaria .....	15
Working People in Western Germany Demand Referendum .....	16
Cantonal Conferences for Peace in France .....	17
Four Hundred Thousand Signatures in Austria .....	17
"Why Have I Signed the Appeal for Peace?" .....	18
SEVENTH CONGRESS OF ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY .....	19
SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF HUNGARY'S LIBERATION. Oszkár Betlen Chief Editor of "Szabad Nep", Central Organ of the Hungarian Working People's Party. ....	24
CONSTRUCTION OF BIG POWER PLANT IN POLAND .....	31
IN THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC .....	32
TEXTILE INDUSTRY REGISTERS BIG SUCCESS .....	32
LAND REFORM COMPLETED IN SOUTH KIANGSU PROVINCE .....	33
LARGE SCALE PUBLISHING ACTIVITIES.....	33
IMPROVED WELLBEING QF PEASANTS IN NORTH-EAST CHINA ...	34
ADOPTING METHODS OF SOVIET MINERS .....	34
THE GERMAN-POLISH FRIENDSHIP MONTH.....	35
OUR PROGRAMME AND FRATERNAL ASSOCIATION OF PEOPLES OF BRITISH EMPIRE. R. Palme Dutt, Vice-Chairman, British Communist Party. ....	36
AGAINST PRO-FASCIST ELECTORAL LAW IN FRANCE. Jean Pronteau Member, Central Committee, French Communist Party .....	46

RALLY IN NEW YORK IN CONNECTION WITH COMRADE DENNIS' RELEASE FROM PRISON .....	53
MEASURES TO IMPROVE PROPAGANDA WORK IN THE SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY .....	56
GROWTH OF MEMBERSHIP OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF AUSTRIA..	57
CONCERNING THE FOUNDING OF VIET NAM PARTY .....	58
STRUGGLE OF DUTCH PEOPLE FOR PEACE AND NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE. Paul de Groot, General Secretary, Communist Party of Holland .....	61
PERSECUTION OF PEACE FIGHTERS IN ARGENTINA.....	69
ANTI-FASCIST STRIKES AND DEMONSTRATIONS IN MADRID AND ST. SEBASTIAN .....	70
DOCKER STEADFAST IN NEW ZEALAND.....	71
GERMAN WORKING PEOPLE AID FIGHTING KOREA .....	72
"THE WAY" —JOURNAL OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF ISRAEL .....	73
SITUATION IN YUGOSLAVIA. Pero Popivoda .....	74
CONCERNING THE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE OF LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES AND THE U.S. <i>Drawing by J. Novak</i> .....	85
POLITICAL NOTES.....	86
1. Currying Favour With Washington.....	86
2. Why Does Brown Go To Greece? .....	89

## FOR A PACT OF PEACE

The suffering and horrors of two world wars experienced by the peoples in recent decades have inculcated in the broad masses in all countries an indestructible will for Peace. At the same time it showed clearly that failure to curb in good time the imperialist highway robbers, to frustrate their criminal designs, means facilitating the unloosing of a new war.

To-day, mankind is again confronted with a serious threat to peace and security of the peoples. The U.S. imperialists are already waging a criminal war against the Korean people and have seized the Chinese Island of Taiwan. They themselves, and the Marshallised Governments of the other capitalist countries acting on their orders, have openly switched to a frantic armaments drive and unfolded rabid war propaganda. The bourgeois press, radio and cinema which the American aggressors are using as a means for whipping up war hysteria have raised a hue and cry about the need to create a "situation of strength" in the world, declaring that "only strength can achieve the aims of foreign policy".

Scorning the norms of international law, interfering unceremoniously in the internal affairs of many nations, the U.S. imperialists admit of no other language in relation to other countries than that of the dictate: "influence", "control", "hold in hand", relying on bourgeois politicians who have betrayed the national interests of their country. They are covering up their aggressive acts and designs with the falsehood of their alleged peaceful disposition, arguing, contrary to common sense, that the best way of preserving peace is

to place millions of men under arms in all countries. But the experience of history proves beyond doubt that an armaments drive, calling-up reserves and the militarisation of the economy can but lead to unleashing the forces of war. The policy of U.S. aggressive circles "is a policy of preparing war.

The determination of the peoples to uphold peace is now one of the most vital factors of the day. In the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers, which bear the main responsibility for preserving peace, mankind discovered a programme for concrete action in defence of peace, a demand around which there is already unfolding a mammoth, unprecedented campaign to save peace.

In the six weeks which have elapsed since the publication of the Appeal of the World Peace Council, substantial resus have been achieved in popularising and in preparing for the mass collection of signatures to the Appeal. Collection of signatures has begun in Austria, Norway, Spain, India, Iran and Mexico; in Austria, for instance, more signatures were collected in the first three days than during two weeks of the signature campaign to the Stockholm Appeal. In April, the nationwide referendum will begin in some of the People's Democracies. Wholehearted support for the Appeal of the World Peace Council was voiced by the great Soviet people, the democratic parties and organisations of the Chinese People's Republic, Korea and Viet Nam. Wide-scale preparations for mass collection of signature to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace are being carried out by peace supporters in France, Italy, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Australia, Japan, Latin America and in many other countries.

Many international and national mass democratic organisations are backing the demand for a Pact of Peace, expressing resolute determination to facilitate in every possible the signing by all people of good will of the World Peace Council. In support of the Appeal there resounded the powerful voice of the working class in Europe, whose representatives unanimously signed the following declaration at the historic European Workers' Conference in Berlin: "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 conviction is growing in various sections of the population that American imperialism is the main threat to their vital interests. This is why the call of the national peace committees, Communist and Workers' Parties and democratic organisations of many countries, addressed to proletarians and non-proletarians, to poor and rich, to believers and non-believers, to members of all parties and organisations, to supporters of all trends to establish national unity for the sake of defending their national independence, of saving the lives of their compatriots, for the sake of preserving peace is meeting with ever greater response.

The peoples are entering a new, decisive stage in the struggle for peace. A world-wide referendum is beginning, which aims at forcing the Governments of the Great Powers to take upon themselves the lofty pledge to preserve peace, at forcing the governments of all countries to support this pledge, to declare clearly and unequivocally, whether they intend, within the framework of the Pact of Peace, to display solicitude for

preserving peace among peoples or whether they are nursing aggressive aims.

The Appeal for a Pact of Peace is addressed to hundreds of millions of people. This Appeal can and must be signed by every citizen in every country.

In preparing and carrying out the worldwide referendum **explanatory work** will have tremendous significance. Every citizen in every country should be acquainted with the text of the Appeal. Every man and woman should be made to understand the importance of signing the Appeal as a vital instrument by means of which the peoples can uphold the cause of peace.

During the signature campaign to the Stockholm Appeal, peace fighters multiplied the ranks of active peace supporters, accumulated great experience in approaching the masses. Now they are striving to utilise this rich experience, to eliminate all the weaknesses and shortcomings, to extend further the mass base of the movement, to find new, more effective forms and methods of explanatory work; to find ways and means of establishing contact with all sections of the population, with every **person individually**, particularly in the capitalist countries, where, due to the intensified repressions on the part of the warmongers, peace partisans may encounter serious difficulties in carrying out the campaign.

**Organisational-preparatory measures** are decisive factors for successfully carrying out the campaign for the Pact of Peace. The hundreds of thousands of selfless activists in the struggle for peace are a great force in the peace movement, but the effectiveness of their work can be multiplied by good organisation, correct leadership, systematic exchange of experience in work.

The work of extending the composition of local committees, now under way in many countries, by electing new members—representatives of various parties, organisations, associations, by including in the committees workers and employees, local clergy, owners of small enterprises—will undoubtedly help to strengthen the peace committee, extend their mass base, intensify their activities and consequently facilitate the successful development of the signatures campaign.

The Communist and Workers' Parties represent the most active and advanced force in the struggle for peace. For them the struggle for a better future for their peoples is indissolubly linked with preserving and consolidating peace throughout the world, and they are selflessly and fearlessly devoting all their efforts to the cause of ensuring international security and of strengthening peace. Closely linked with the mass of working people they are tirelessly exposing the U.S.-British warmongers, forging unity among the working class and co-operation on the part of all sections of the population in the struggle for peace, drawing into this struggle all public organisations, all citizens of their countries, drawing into the campaign for a Pact of Peace all members of the Party.

People of good-will struggling for peace in all countries are inspired by the example of the Soviet Union—the bulwark of peace and security of the peoples, its consistent and invariable peace policy, expressed in the words of the standard-bearer of peace—Comrade Stalin: “As for the Soviet Union it will continue in the future, as well, unswervingly to pursue a policy of averting war and preserving peace.”

Hundreds of millions of people are striving for peace and are insisting on peace. To merge their demands into a single powerful voice for concluding a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers signifies making a decisive step forward to barring the road to war, to upholding peace.

For a Pact of Peace! For peace throughout the world!

## **PEOPLE'S PEACE PLEBISCITE IN POLAND**

An enlarged plenary session of the All-Poland Peace Committee, held in Warsaw on March 31, was attended by scientists, writers, distinguished workers, Catholic clergymen, etc. The Plenum heard a report by Jerzy Putrament, Deputy Chairman, Polish Peace Committee and Secretary, Union of the Polish writers. He moved a proposal to launch, in the middle of May, a campaign for a People's Peace Plebiscite with a view to securing support of the entire Polish population to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace.

The Plenum warmly responded to a speech by the heroine of the French people Raymonde Dien, who said: "We, French, and you, Polish people, are equally interested in that Germany should not become a bastion of aggression and will therefore fight against all attempts to remilitarise Germany". The Plenum in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm adopted a Manifesto calling upon every Polish man and woman who love their people and their country to sign the charter of the People's Peace Plebiscite.

# **PEOPLES OF ALL COUNTRIES SUPPORT WORLD PEACE COUNCIL'S APPEAL FOR PACT OF PEACE**

## **Hungarian Peace Committees Prepare for Signature Campaign**

The signature campaign to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace will begin in Hungary on April 8. In the course of preparation for this campaign, local peace committees find more and more new propaganda and organisational forms of work which will greatly facilitate the mass collection of signatures for the Appeal.

Many local peace committees elected new members, considerably extending their composition. 28 new members were elected in the Győr-Sopron Comitatus. The re-elected peace committee of Budapest includes stakhanovites, representatives of science and art, housewives, best workers of district peace committees. 140 street peace committees were set up in the town of Kecskemet for the purpose of ensuring a successful collection of signatures.

60 rallies were held in the past few days in Püspök-Ladány. Peace committee in one of the houses in Budapest is conducting work in the working people's apartments, Each member of the committee visits 6-8 families explaining the significance of the Appeal for a Pact of Peace. Another peace committee is engaged in explanatory work among 7,000 residents in 54 houses. It began its work with but 8 members, whereas now it numbers 185 members. Peace committees in enterprises

couple their work for defence of peace with the tasks of fulfilling and over-fulfilling the Five-Year Plan.

Workers of science, writers and artists are joining the signature campaign. A meeting of the members of the Hungarian Academy of Science was held a few days ago. A resolution adopted at the meeting calls upon all Hungarian scientists to demand the conclusion of a Pact of Peace, conduct explanatory work, develop research work, master and utilise the experience and achievements of advanced Soviet science, strengthen their ties with every-day life, with the working people.

## **PEACE CONFERENCE IN CANADA**

The National Assembly in Defence of Peace to be held in Toronto, Canada, on April 7-8, will be attended by thousands of delegates elected at provincial and city conferences, and also by representatives from various public organisations and by individuals. Those invited include members of the federal and provincial parliaments, leaders of political parties, eminent public figures and clergymen.

Four hundred delegates, among them metal workers, miners, electricians, shoemakers, seamen, fishermen and Government employees, were present at the peace conference in British Columbia. A conference of peace supporters in the province of Alberta was held in Edmonton.

## Call to Citizens of Rumania

The 10th of April in the Rumanian People's Republic will see the beginning of a signature campaign to the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers.

The call addressed to the citizens by the Rumanian Peace Committee reads: "Citizens of the Rumanian People's Republic, irrespective of your nationality, religion, political beliefs or social status!

Working people of town and countryside, builders of the happy future of our homeland, workers of culture, who need peace for creative work, young men and women, eager to defend their future, mothers who wish to safeguard the lives of their children! For the purpose of frustrating the criminal plans of the American-British imperialists, in order to express your unbending will to ensure the safety of your homes, freedom and independence of our beloved homeland and world peace, affix your signatures, together with the peoples of the world, to the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Pact of Peace!" The signature campaign is preceded by extensive preparatory work 500,000 posters and over 1,000,000 leaflets have been circulated to popularise the Appeal of the World Peace Council. Great attention is being paid to work in the countryside. The rural peace committees organised talks and lectures on the significance of the signature campaign for the Appeal. In the Sibiu region such talks took place in 3138 rural centres of culture.

## **Czechoslovak, Polish and German Youth Against Remilitarisation of Western Germany**

A conference of Czechoslovak, Polish and German youth against the remilitarisation of Western Germany was held in Liberec (Czechoslovakia) on March 28. The conference vividly demonstrated the determination of the young people to prevent the revival of the German aggressive army and to promote in every way the struggle for peace.

Hejzlar, Chairman of the Czechoslovak Youth Union, stressed in his speech the desire of the European youth for unity. He declared that the rearming of Western Germany threatened in equal measure the future of the young people in Czechoslovakia, Poland and Germany. Yanczak, Secretary of the Polish Youth Union, said that the Polish youth would always actively fight for peace. Honnecker, Chairman of the Free German Youth Union who spoke against remilitarisation of Western Germany, and told the delegates how the youth movement in defence of peace is steadily growing and gaining strength. The conference adopted a resolution fully supporting the proposal of the French, Belgian and German youth to call a conference of European youth against the remilitarisation of Western Germany and for a peaceful settlement of the German problem.

### **Wide Explanatory Campaign in Bulgaria**

Wide explanatory campaign, conducted by over ten thousand peace committees with the active participation of all political and mass organisations, has

been launched in towns and villages of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in preparation for nation-wide collection of signatures to begin on April 15. Most varied forms are being used: mass rallies, factory meetings, canvassing by groups of propagandists, brief meetings at markets where peasants come, performances by amateur art groups in the streets and squares, youth torch processions, propaganda groups in trains, etc.

Increasing numbers of workers work peace shifts, assuming obligations to fulfil their production targets ahead of schedule. Members of agricultural co-operatives are undertaking to carry out the spring sowing plan in good time.

The National Council of the Fatherland Front, the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Union of People's youth, the General Trade Unions, the League of Clergymen, the Synod of Orthodox Church, the chief Mahommedan Mufti in Bulgaria, and others have called to participate in every way in the explanatory campaign and in collection of signatures in support of the Appeal for a Pact of Peace.

## **Working People in Western Germany Demand Referendum**

The movement for a referendum on the question of remilitarisation and conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany in 1951 is daily gaining momentum in Western Germany. Over 32 thousand people in the Rheinland-Pfalz laender signed the petition demanding a popular referendum.

Seeking to frustrate this popular movement, the occupation authorities of the Western powers. and their

German lackeys have prohibited the collection of signatures for the referendum. The population of the laender replied to this illegal ban by intensifying the struggle and adding 20,000 new signatures to the petition. The movement is growing in scope.

## **Cantonal Conferences for Peace in France**

The first cantonal conferences for peace were held recently in the Lot-et-Garonne Department. Many people who formerly had been outside the peace movement, took part in the conferences. The conferences adopted resolutions in support of the Appeal for a Five Power Pact of Peace. In a number of other departments the date for cantonal peace conferences has been fixed.

In the Seine Department, over one and a half million signatures against the rearmament of Germany have been collected. In the Bouches-du-Rhone Department, the fighters for peace collected 54,000 additional signatures within 15 days.

On April 3, the La Pallice dockers struck work, once again refusing to unload American military materials.

## **Four Hundred Thousand Signatures in Austria**

Four hundred thousand signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace have been collected in Austria in the course of the first two weeks of the campaign. In Vienna, the number of signatures collected to the Appeal comprises half the signatures to the Stockholm Appeal. In a number of towns in Lower Austria from one

third to half the adult population signed the Appeal for concluding a Pact of Peace.

### **“Why Have I Signed the Appeal for Peace?”**

The newspaper “Friheten” circulated among the Norwegian citizens who had affixed their signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council, a form containing the only question: “Why have I signed the Appeal for a Pact of Peace?”

Artist Henrik Finne gave the following answer:

“At present intensified preparations for war are under way in a considerable part of the world. If we, men and women all over the world—all peoples of the world—refuse to participate in this new slaughter, there will be no slaughter. Taken separately, each of us is weak, but if united, we will constitute force. Combined we can do everything. No one will dare oppose this force.

“The Appeal rallies, additional millions of people for peace.

“Peace alone can serve creative purposes. Peace alone guarantees the future and security. And this is in our hands.

“That is why I signed the Appeal’.

Writer Johan Borgen declared:

“The Appeal of the World Peace Council is the most valuable initiative on the most important matter—the struggle for peace”.

## SEVENTH CONGRESS OF ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

The Seventh Congress of the Italian Communist Party opened in Rome on April 3.

The Congress is attended by 748 delegates from 97 Communist Party federations representing 2,500,000 Party members, as well as by numerous guests, among whom there are over 600 leaders of Party organisations, of the Italian Communist Youth Federation bodies, democratic organisations and also cultural and scientific workers.

Delegations from the French Communist Party, the Hungarian Working People's Party, the Communist Party of Germany, the Communist Party of Austria, the Party of Labour of Switzerland, the Communist Party of the Free Territory of Trieste, and others arrived at the Congress. The delegates voiced vigorous protest against the de Gasperi Government's refusal to grant visas to many foreign delegations invited to the Congress." This unlawful act of the Government evoked profound indignation in all democratic circles of Italy.

Opening the Congress, **Pietro Secchia**, Deputy General Secretary of the Communist Party, said that the reason for the delay in convening the Congress had been the profound desire to see Palmiro Togliatti at the head of the Congress. "With great joy", said Comrade Secchia, "we greet today Togliatti who is among us more than ever young and strong, the tried leader of our Party".

Recording the persistent struggle waged by the Party, at the head of the masses, between the Sixth and the Seventh Congresses, Secchia stressed that the

Party's forces; had grown during the period and its prestige had increased not only among the working masses but also among all Italian people. On behalf of the Congress, Secchia greeted the representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties, and wished long life to Comrade Stalin, standard-bearer of peace, All delegates took to their feet and greeted the U.S.S.R. and Comrade Stalin with prolonged ovation.

The audience welcomed with stormy applause the following message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union read by the Chairman:

**“To the Seventh Congress of the Italian Communist Party.**

“The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union sends fraternal greetings to the Seventh Congress of the Italian Communist Party—the vanguard detachment of the working class and all working People of Italy—and wishes the Communist Party of Italy further successes.

**Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union”.**

Congress also received telegrams of greetings from the Communist Party of China and the Korean Party of Labour. With enthusiastic applause the audience expressed the sympathies and solidarity of the Italian working people with the struggle waged by the Korean and Chinese peoples for freedom and national independence. Telegrams also came from the U.S. Communist Party, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary

Party, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Communist Party of Spain, the Communist Party of Bulgaria, the Rumanian Workers' Party as well as a message of greetings to Togliatti from Harry Pollitt, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

Rodolfo Morandi, Deputy General Secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, conveyed fraternal greetings from the 700,000 Italian Socialists. Morandi stressed the enormous significance of the united actions of the Italian working people, moulded in situation in Italy the process of long and stubborn struggle, and also the great role of the Pact for United Action between the Communists and Socialists.

The Congress agenda consists of three points:

1. Struggle of the Italian people for peace, labour and freedom—report by Palmiro Togliatti, General Secretary.

2. Unity of the working class under present conditions—report by Luigi Longo, Deputy General Secretary.

3. Election of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission.

**Togliatti's** appearance at the rostrum was welcomed with prolonged applause. In his three-hour report Togliatti made a sharp and profound analysis of the international situation and vividly showed the great path traversed by the organised antiimperialist forces. He dwelt on the internal which the de Gasperi Government—servant of American imperialism—is seeking to hurl into the abyss of an aggressive war. He once again confirmed the need for an independent policy to save the country, a policy that would tear Italy

away from the Atlantic Pact and return to her freedom and national independence.

Speaking of the Communist Party's tasks, Togliatti said: "a party develops and gains strength when it is able to work not only in narrow party interests but also in the interests of all working class, all the people, the entire nation. **Today, Italy, above all, needs peace. And we—a force of peace—declare that we are ready to do everything to save peace, peace for the people. We place this task above anything else, subordinating all activities of our Party to the Struggle for peace.**" Togliatti's report was followed by singing the "Internationale".

The same day, Luigi Longo, Deputy General Secretary of the Communist Party, delivered a report on the second point on the agenda.

Longo gave a detailed analysis of the struggle waged during the past few years by the Italian working class, and showed with all clarity that the efforts of the splitters—the Christian Democratic and Right Socialist leaders—to shake the unity of the Italian working class had failed. He pointed out the shortcomings of some Communist Party organisations which had not yet rid themselves of manifestations of sectarianism. Longo concluded his report by pointing out the need for intensifying the struggle to expose the splitters and to effect unity of the working class—the basis of the unity of the peoples. in the struggle against the enemies of peace. and freedom.

The delegates, speaking in the debate, approved the political line of the Party outlined in the reports of Comrades Togliatti and Longo.

During the March 5 morning session Pietro Secchia, Deputy General Secretary of the Communist Party,

delivered a speech in which he dwelt on the question of strengthening the Party organisationally and on the question of the Party's mass political work.

During the discussion on the reports, delegations from Party organisations, from youth, women, pioneers (children's organisations) arrived, in an endless flow, to convey to the Congress warm messages of greetings and gifts from the Italian working people and to express their affection "for the Communist Party and its leaders. Fraternal messages of greetings were conveyed by Istvan Kovacs, on behalf of the Hungarian Working People's Party; Andre Marty, the French Communist Party; Schwind, Communist Party of Germany; Fürnberg, the Communist Party of Austria; Vidali, Communist Party of the Free Territory of Trieste.

## **SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF HUNGARY'S LIBERATION. Oszkár Betlen Chief Editor of "Szabad Nep", Central Organ of the Hungarian Working People's Party.**

On April 4, six years ago, the Soviet Army drove the German and the Hungarian fascist troops from Hungarian soil and liberated the people of Hungary. The significance of this date, which is celebrated as a great national holiday, grows with the passage of the years. The word "liberation" acquires an ever richer content in the minds of our people. While in April 1945, it signified the end of barbarous fascist bondage, German imperialist occupation and the shedding of a most grievous capitalist burden, later, as time passed, it began to signify complete liberation from the capitalist yoke? consolidation of the gained independence, and gradual elimination of the country's age-old backwardness.

For Hungarian industry, for example, these six years signify not only the elimination of the aftermath of war and Hitler occupation, but also the doubling of output compared with the 1938 level. And today, working to realise the grand aims of the first Five-Year Plan, the people of Hungary know that they are working in freedom for themselves, determined to ensure that with the completion of the Five-Year Plan, the once industrially backward Hungary will be an industrialised country in which the volume of vital industrial output will be several times higher than prewar.

As the years pass, the feeling of affection for and gratitude to those who shed their blood and sacrificed

their lives in the struggle against fascist oppressors deepens among the Hungarian people; the feeling of love and gratitude to the Soviet Union becomes deeper and deeper. In hundreds of towns and villages our people have erected monuments to the heroic Soviet warriors who fell in battle. But, in an even better way than by monuments, the heroism and glory of the sons of the Soviet people are honoured by the new factories and power stations, the villages rising from dirt and backwardness, the town-enterprise now rising in the plain—the Danube iron and steel works—the pride of the Five-Year Plan. The glory of the Soviet people—the liberator—is also embodied in the new schools, kindergartens, hundreds of houses of culture, by all that has made the life of our youth, the life of all our people joyful and purposeful.

There is not a single sphere of life in Hungary in which the assistance of the Soviet Union does not play a decisive role. The experience of the magnificent victories won by the Soviet Union in the course of building Socialism and Communism is at the disposal of Hungarian Communists, of all working people in Hungary. Outstanding Soviet scientists, stakhanovites, writers' and artists who visited Hungary brought with them the results of many years of struggle and searching on the part of the Soviet people and thanks to which the working people of Hungary are able to advance towards Socialism with seven league strides.

For the fact that in Hungary there are now some ten thousand stakhanovites and that last year average hourly output in the country rose 20 per cent we are indebted, in decisive measure, to the comradely aid rendered the working people of our country by Academicians Bardin and Nikitin, the stakhanovites

Bykov, Zhuravljev, Amosov, Dubjaga, Shavljugin and Panin during their stay in Hungary. That there are now 4,250 producer co-operatives in Hungary accounting for nearly 13 per cent of the total land under crops is due mainly to the aid rendered to our peasant delegates, who visited the Soviet Union, by the agronomists, specialists and collective farmers of the Ilyich collective farm near Moscow, of the “Comintern” collective farm in the Ukraine, the Stalin collective farm in the Rostov region and others; thanks to the counsel and advice given by the visiting collective farm delegation from trans-Carpathian Ukraine. If today we can say that the cultural revolution has begun in Hungary, that in literature and art Socialist realism is ousting bourgeois formalism, thus greatly assisting the ruling working class and the allied working peasantry in the matter of cultural development, in fulfilling the economic and political tasks facing them in building Socialism, if we can say that we are making full use of the progressive traditions of Hungarian literature and art—these, too, are due, in no small measure, to the direct assistance of workers in Soviet literature and art.

Relying on the Soviet Union, the Hungarian people were able to uphold the independence, freedom and peace of their Homeland.

The six years' history of liberated Hungary is, simultaneously, history of ceaseless and despicable attempts by the imperialists to meddle in her life, of encroachments on her territory. The American imperialists took into their service all enemies of the Hungarian people: former owners of tens of thousands of holds of land, fascists who had fled to the West, the off-spring of the house of Hapsburg, right-wing Social Democrats, and scum of every kind from among former

police provocateurs and spies. The working people of Hungary inflicted defeat after defeat on the imperialist agents who, with the help of American arms, hoped to restore the capitalist regime in Hungary. That their hopes suffered fiasco and that the imperialists failed to plunge Hungary to the abyss in which Yugoslavia finds herself today, the Hungarian people owe to the fact that they are defending their freedom and security, their State borders relying on friendship and unity with the Soviet Union.

While the results achieved in the development of Hungary during the past six years are great compared with the past, with the capitalist, Horthy fascist Hungary, they stand out even more, compared with the fate which the imperialists have brought the people of Yugoslavia, a fate which they had planned for our people also. The appalling poverty of the Yugoslav people, the sanguinary terror to which they are subjected—tidings of these horrors reach Hungary from across the border. All the greater then is the gratitude and affection of the Hungarian people for the Soviet Union which, in addition to liberating Hungary from Hitler and Horthy six years ago, has defended us from attempts to enslave us by the new Hitlers in Belgrade and Washington.

A few weeks prior to the sixth anniversary of the liberation, the Second Congress of the Hungarian Working People's Party took place. Our people marked the anniversary by vigorously setting about fulfilling the Congress decisions. Great and wonderful are the tasks set by the Congress. They portray vividly, a magnificent pathway of development, the bright future that was opened for the Hungarian people in April, 1945, by the liberation of our country by the Soviet Army. Originally,

the Five-Year Plan envisaged an 86.4 per cent increase in the volume of industrial output. But the first year of the Plan showed that it had not sufficiently taken into account the creative power of the working class which loves its free homeland and is ready to make any sacrifice for the cause of defending peace. Consequently, the Congress decided to raise the level of industrial production not by 86.4 per cent but by 200 per cent, and within this framework, to raise the level of output in heavy industry by 280-290 per cent.

The contours of the new, changed Hungary can be seen behind these figures. In 1954, output of pig iron in Hungary will reach 1,300,000 tons compared with 400,000 tons in 1949; steel production will increase during the five years from 860,000 to 2,200,000 tons. In 1949, our machine-building industry accounted for one-fifth of the total industrial output; by 1954, its share will amount to one-third. The ranks of the working class will grow numerically during the five-year period. During this period an additional 600-650,000 workers will enter industry. Thus, Hungary whose development in the past was deliberately retarded by the imperialist predatory way of managing the economy—for she was assigned the role of a semi-colony—will become an industrial country with a considerable iron and steel production and a substantial machine-building industry.

The Congress placed an important task before the entire Party—to consolidate the agricultural co-operatives. This year it is essential, by means of well-conducted agricultural work, not only to ensure excellent crops for the second year of the Five-Year Plan but also to demonstrate the superiority of collective, co-operative cultivation so that the attractive power of the achievements brings additional

masses of the working peasantry into the pathway of co-operation. Of great assistance in this respect is the fact that, in carrying out the Five-Year Plan, industry will supply agriculture with nearly 28,000 tractors; the irrigated area will be extended by 323,000 holds; supplies of mineral fertilisers will be increased six-fold. Thus, agriculture, which prior to the liberation often worked with most primitive implements, where farm labourers literally slaved like serfs on the fields of the landowners, will become an up-to-date mechanised, and, in large measure, co-operative agriculture.

The grand aims of the Five-Year Plan bring home even more clearly to the Hungarian people that they must fight might and main to foil the imperialist designs against their homeland, and that they must concentrate all their forces for defence of peace.

The Appeal of the World Peace Council met with a widespread response in Hungary. Our people realise that the rebirth of militarism and fascism in Western Germany constitutes an open challenge for the Hungarian people also, who, twice in the lifetime of one generation were plunged into war by German imperialism. In close unity and ready for action, the entire adult population in Hungary, all Hungarians who love their country, will back the demand for a Pact of Peace. This united action will be their answer to imperialist provocations and mainly to the provocations on the border by the Tito fascists; it will be additional proof that, as Comrade Rakosi stressed, Hungary is not a breach, but a strong fortress in the front of peace.

Recalling April 4—the glorious day of liberation—and glancing back over the past six years, at the great achievements of these years, help the working people of Hungary successfully to fulfil their tasks. The Hungarian

people became convinced during these six years that being free, and relying on the help of the Soviet Union, they are strong. That is why our working people celebrated April 4, the great festival of Hungarian-Soviet friendship, with new outstanding labour achievements, that is why they will continue to consolidate, with more and more successes, the People's Republic of Hungary.

## **CONSTRUCTION OF BIG POWER PLANT IN POLAND**

One of the major targets of the Six Year Plan—an electric power station, which will exceed in size all the existing power stations in Poland—is under construction in the outskirts of Jaronza, Cracow region. The main machinery, equipment and technical plans for the construction are coming from the Soviet Union.

This year, the main buildings will be completed, the boiler house, the machine shop, etc., and the station will supply energy to existing enterprises and those under construction as well as to hundreds of villages and scores of towns.

## **IN THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC**

### **TEXTILE INDUSTRY REGISTERS BIG SUCCESS**

Within the space of a little over a year, China's textile industry has not only emerged from the ruin into which it had fallen under the Kuomintang, but has also achieved pronounced successes. In 1950, the industry was already producing 16 per cent more yarn and 7.8 per cent more cloth favourable year for the industry.

The reason why the industry attained these considerable achievements is not only that for the first time the textile workers enjoy conditions of free labour but also that the Government of People's China succeeded in solving the problem of raw material supplies for the industry. Before the liberation, China's textile mills relied heavily on capitalist countries for raw materials. American cotton poured into China while the cotton acreage in the country dwindled year by year.

With the establishment of People's power the situation changed radically. Cotton production in 1950 outstripped the 1949 harvest by more than 58 per cent, ensuring ample supplies for all mills of China's own cotton.

The 1951 plan provides for increase in yarn and cloth output further increase in yarn and cloth output.

## **LAND REFORM COMPLETED IN SOUTH KIANGSU PROVINCE**

The land reform in South Kiangsu Province (East China) begun last September in keeping with the plan of the Central People's Government of China, is completed in the main, South Kiangsu which has a rural population of some 10,000,000, was the first to start the land reform in the liberated areas of East China.

According to data from nine counties, during the reform 2,160,000 mu (one mu equals 1/16 of a hectare), formerly held by feudal landlords, have been distributed among the peasants.

The carrying out of the land reform gave rise to increased political activity among the peasantry. Membership of Peasant Association increased from 2,900,000 at the beginning of the land reform up to 4,200,000.

## **LARGE SCALE PUBLISHING ACTIVITIES**

Plans for book output in the Chinese People's Republic for 1951 provide for publication of 530,000,000 copies of books and periodicals, i.e., 50 per cent more than last year, Titles this year include the selected works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tse-tung, text books for workers' and peasants' schools, scientific and classical works of the Chinese literature, contemporary literary writing, pamphlets and posters dealing with current events. Large-scale publications of the world's classics in Chinese translation are also included in the plan.

## **IMPROVED WELLBEING OF PEASANTS IN NORTH-EAST CHINA**

A rural investigation carried out in four provinces of North-East China testifies to great successes achieved in agriculture in 1950. The improved wellbeing is evident in the new houses and well-clad people. The number of medium peasants has increased. According to the data collected in a number of villages, total agricultural output in 1950 was 20 per cent above the best pre-war level. Live-stock showed a 60 per cent increase.

Everywhere throughout North-East China peasants sold considerable grain surpluses to State trading firms in exchange for manufactured goods.

Purchasing power of the population in 1950 was 42 per cent higher, compared with 1948.

## **ADOPTING METHODS OF SOVIET MINERS**

According to the newspaper “Jenmingjipao”, after miners working in the Tungshung mine, Hepei Province, began to apply the methods introduced by Soviet specialists (downward exploitation of seams) the miner Chao Wen-sin, cut 243 tons of coal in a shift of 7 hours 20 minutes, thus establishing a new national record.

## THE GERMAN-POLISH FRIENDSHIP MONTH...



The German-Polish friendship month which ended on March 31 helped to consolidate fraternal bonds between the working people of the German Democratic Republic and People's Poland.

Above: Members of the German-Polish Friendship Society in Chemnitz reading a book by a Polish writer.

*The German-Polish friendship month which ended on March 31 helped to consolidate fraternal bonds between the working people of the German Democratic Republic and People's Poland. Above: Members of the German-Polish Friendship Society in Chemnitz reading a book by a Polish writer.*

# **OUR PROGRAMME AND FRATERNAL ASSOCIATION OF PEOPLES OF BRITISH EMPIRE. R. Palme Dutt, Vice-Chairman, British Communist Party.**

## **I.**

In the section entitled “National Independence of the British People and of all, Peoples of the British Empire”, the Programme of the British Communist Party “The British Road to Socialism” puts forward a positive perspective for the advance to freedom of all the peoples of the present British Empire and for their future cooperation in maintaining their freedom and in assisting one another in social and economic progress.

This section is one of the most important sections in the Programme. It contains a number of new features which correspond to the requirements of the present situation. What are these features?

First, the national independence of the British people is now closely linked with the national independence of all the peoples of the Empire. This reflects a new situation, in which American imperialism has made British imperialism its junior partner, and has made Britain a dependent satellite country. Previously, the aim of the national independence of all subject peoples of the Empire was shown to correspond to the true interests of the British people, who were themselves still nationally independent, but whose rulers held other nations enslaved. Marx and Engels long ago showed that the British working class could never win freedom so long as they assisted their rulers to hold

other nations enslaved. In the Resolution of the First International in 1869 Marx wrote that “a people which enslaves another people forges its own chains”. Today, in the era of extreme crisis and decay of British imperialism, the truth of this has received a still deeper confirmation. The British imperialists, in order to hold on to the domination of their Empire, have sold out the national independence of Britain to the stronger American imperialists. The British Empire has become a satellite Empire. The British people have lost their national independence. Hence the struggle for national independence has become a common struggle of the British people and of all the Peoples of the Empire against the combined British and American imperialists.

Second, there is no separation of the national struggle in Britain from the national-liberation struggle of the subject peoples of the Empire. The struggle of the British people for national independence to end the present subjection to American imperialism, the struggle of the Irish people against partition for unity and freedom, the Scottish and Welsh national claims, and the struggles of the colonial subject peoples of the Empire for national independence, are presented as integral parts of a common struggle.

Third, the false accusation of the imperialists and enemies of Communism that the Communist Policy for the national independence of the peoples of the Empire is a policy of disruption is denounced and exposed.

Fourth, a positive perspective is held out for the future relations of the British people and the peoples of the Empire: “All relations between the peoples of the present Empire which are based on political, economic and military enslavement must be ended, and replaced by relations based on full national independence and

equal rights. This requires the withdrawal of all armed forces from the colonial and dependent territories and handing over of sovereignty to Governments freely chosen by the peoples... This would provide the basis for a new, close fraternal association of the British people and the liberated peoples of the Empire. Only on this basis can true friendship be established between the peoples of the present Empire to promote mutually beneficial economic exchange and cooperation, and to defend in common their freedom against American imperialist aggression”.

Two other passages in the Programme reinforce this perspective. The first is set out in the tasks of a People’s Government, which would “Transform the existing unequal imperialist Empire into a strong, free, equal association of peoples by granting national independence to the colonies.”

The second occurs in the final paragraph which sets out the aim of the Communist Party to achieve “a free and happy; strong and powerful Socialist Britain in free association with the Commonwealth nations.”

This Programme declaration on the aim of a fraternal association of the peoples of the Empire represents an important step forward in the policy of the British Communist Party and in the application of Marxist-Leninist principles on the national question to the present situation and problems of the peoples of the British Empire.

## II.

Marxist-Leninist teaching on the national and colonial question has always insisted: First, that there must be the right of self-determination which includes

the right of secession, that is, that there must be full national independence; Second, that the right of secession must not be confused with expediency of secession or separation, but must be decided in the light of the concrete situation and in the interests of the working class and progressive development. In the resolution on the National Question adopted by the Seventh Conference of R.S.D.W.P.(B) in April, 1917, it is said:

“The right of nations freely to secede must not be confused with the expediency of secession of a given nation at a given moment. The party of the proletariat must decide the latter question quite independently in each particular case from the standpoint of the interests of social development as a whole and of the interests of the class struggle of the proletariat for socialism”.

Similarly Lenin wrote: “The right of nations to self-determination means only the right to independence in a political sense, the right to free political secession from the oppressing nation... This demand is by no means identical with the demand for secession, for the partition and for the formation of small states... The more closely the democratic system of state approximates to complete freedom of secession, the rarer and weaker will the striving for secession be in practice; for the advantages of large states, both from the point of view of economic progress and from the point of view of the interests of the masses are beyond doubt.”

The section of this Programme “The British Road to Socialism” on the perspective of a fraternal association of the peoples of the Empire, based on national

independence, and equal right has been drawn up in the light of these teachings of Marxism- Leninism.

In previous declarations of policy of the British Communist Party we have always repudiated the slanders of the Labour imperialists who have sought to caricature our positive constructive Policy of liberation and fraternal association as a policy of “smashing the Empire” in the sense of spreading disruption between the peoples of the Empire.

Thus, for example, in 1927, the editorial Notes of the Month of the “Labour Monthly repudiated on behalf of our Party the Labour imperialist Propaganda about the supposed “destructive” Communist policy of “smashing the Empire.”

Similarly at the Empire Conference of Communist Parties in February 1947 in the Reply to the Political Discussion we issued the same repudiation: “We should not let people run away with the idea that our constructive policy can be summed up in the slogan “Smash the Empire”, (“We Speak for Freedom”, 1947, pp. 29-30)

In these statements the British Communist Party based itself on J. V. Stalin’s views on the British Empire. At the Fourteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1925 Comrade Stalin dealt with the charge of the British Conservatives that the Russian Communists were seeking to “destroy the British Empire”: “The English Conservatives assert that the Russian Communists are the people whose mission it is to destroy the might of the British Empire. I would like to say here that all this is utter nonsense... “But there is a force that can destroy, and certainly will destroy the British Empire. That force is the English Conservatives. That is the force that will, certainly,

inevitably lead the British Empire to its doom. It is sufficient to recall the Conservatives' policy when they came into power. What did they begin with? They began by putting the curb on Egypt, by increasing the pressure on India, by intervening in China, and so forth. Such was the policy of the Conservatives. Who is to blame, who is to be accused, if the English lords are incapable of pursuing any other policy? Is it difficult to understand that by proceeding on these lines the Conservatives must, as surely as twice two are four, lead the British Empire to inevitable doom ?”.

When we consider the Labour Government's war in Malaya, the military occupation of the Middle East and Africa, and the protection of the imperialist monopolies and their exploitation; we can see how Comrade Stalin's penetrating analysis still applies to the Tories and the Labour leaders who continue the imperialist policies of Toryism. In this declaration we see the same basic conception, expressed by Comrade Stalin a quarter of a century ago, as is expressed in our Programme today, which throws back the charge of “destroying the British Empire” on to the heads of the imperialists themselves.

### III.

What are the new factors in the development of the world situation which have made essential and justified the extremely important step forward which our Programme now takes in presenting a positive policy for a “close fraternal association” of the British people and the liberated peoples of the Empire, no longer as a general principle or speculative conception of the future, but as an integral concrete part of our long-term policy?

The first and most important is the rapid advance of the aggressive expansion of American imperialism and its dominating role in the imperialist world. The fight of the peoples of the Empire for national independence can no longer be seen as a fight against British imperialism alone, as in the days when British imperialism was the dominant and most active world imperialist Power. It is now a fight not only against British imperialism, but also against the bloc of Anglo-American imperialism, in which American imperialism is the most powerful and aggressive world imperialist force, and British imperialism is the junior partner. American imperialism seeks to draw into its orbit the Dominions, especially Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa, to win increasing economic and political influence in India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma, to penetrate the colonial empire and to gain the upper hand in the Middle East. The fight of the peoples of all these countries for their national independence is necessarily fight, not only against exploitation and their local allies, but equally against penetration and domination by American imperialism and its local backers. This fight requires close association and cooperation for victory, not only in the winning of national independence, but also after liberation in preserving that national independence from American imperialist aggression.

The second new factor is the rapid advance of the war drive of the Anglo-American imperialist bloc, and of the growth of the strength of the peace front of the peoples, with the consequent far-reaching political developments in all countries. Already the fiasco of the American aggression in the Far East, and the victory of the Chinese People's Revolution, has led and is leading

to a mighty national-liberation movement throughout Eastern Asia. But it is not only Asia that is affected. American imperialism's aggression is meeting with strong resistance from the peoples of Western Europe. A fiasco of the American expansion and domination in Western Europe could lead to very rapid political developments and resumption of the popular advance which has been temporarily blocked by intervention of the American aggressors. Nor is Britain excluded from this perspective. Circumstances could arise from this situation which would lead to a rapid acceleration of political development in Britain. If in certain territories, as for example in South East Asia, the subject of peoples win liberation before the victory of the popular anti-imperialist forces in Britain, then it is obvious that their own free choice of their future association is unlikely to choose association with an imperialist Britain. But the Programme "The British Road to Socialism" is concerned with the tasks of a People's Britain, that is, how a People's anti-imperialist Government in Britain should act in relation to the countries still within the Empire, whether the Dominions or subject and dependent countries. Here is positive answer is given that such a government should set itself to replace all imperialist relations by a close fraternal association based on national independence and equal rights.

Third, this objective corresponds to the practical, concrete economic interests both of the British people and of the peoples of the Empire, in order to tackle most successfully the problems of economic and social development. The mutual arrangements entered into freely between the popular Governments representing the peoples of the present Empire, after the ending of

the old imperialist relations, can ensure to Britain the “normal supplies of the vital food and raw materials necessary for her economic life”, no longer on a basis of imperialist exploitation, but on a basis of equal exchange; and to the liberated colonial countries “the products of British industry, needed by those countries for their own economic development”. The truth of this could be abundantly illustrated with factual material.

This perspective of mutual beneficial economic exchange following liberation from the colonial yoke does not mean that the permanent picture of such economic relations will be one of the exchange of “food and raw materials” for industrial Britain in return for “the products of British industry” for liberated colonies. This is only necessary **transitional** stage from the present conditions, serving to facilitate the speediest industrialisation and balanced economic development of the previous colonial countries, while at the same time in Britain the improved utilisation of the land and agricultural technique will diminish the at present exaggerated dependence on imported food supplies. Thus this transitional stage will prepare the way for a more balanced pattern of economic relations. But it is obvious that for this transitional stage, that is, for the perspective envisaged in this long-term programme, this pattern of economic relations will be of decisive significance.

\*

In conclusion, it should be emphasised that the guiding principles of policy set out in the Programme for a British People’s Government in relation to the countries of the Empire do not lay down a ready-made

constitutional blueprint or detailed diagram of a future system of relations in advance of the concrete conditions in which such an association could come into being. It is not a prediction or prophecy of how political development will take place in the historical events which are unfolding themselves. Nor can a British Programme take upon itself to lay down what the peoples of the other countries in the present Empire—should do; once the existing conditions of domination are ended, these peoples will determine freely their own future through their own freely chosen representatives and Governments. What the programme “The British Road to Socialism” does is to lay down a long term policy for the British working class and the British people in relation to the peoples of the Empire; and the policy which it lays down, for ending the present imperialist relations, and replacing them by a close fraternal association on the basis of national independence and equal rights, is one which we believe corresponds to the true interests of the British people and of all the peoples of the Empire.

## **AGAINST PRO-FASCIST ELECTORAL LAW IN FRANCE. Jean Pronteau Member, Central Committee, French Communist Party**

Ever since 1947, the French bourgeoisie and its allies—the Right-wing Socialist leaders—have been doing their utmost to break the militant spirit of the working class, to destroy the influence of the Communist Party among the masses, to smash the democratic organisations.

They stopped at nothing in trying to achieve this aim. They resorted to all old, methods of reaction, tried means of corruption, hypocrisy, demagoguery, terror and repressions. But all attempts to hold back and demoralise the people (always reaction's main aim) in order later to plunge them into an imperialist war against the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies, failed one after another. Proof of this is the serious defeat in the struggle for immediate demands, inflicted by the working people who, in this struggle, displayed outstanding unity of their forces. The influence of the French Communist Party among the masses is growing. Recently, 20,000 new members entered its ranks.

The bourgeois political parties are now shedding their last vestiges of liberalism and democracy. This is clearly evident from the just adopted new electoral law which aims at depriving a considerable section of the people in France of the right to have their representatives in the National Assembly.

This crude violation of the fundamental "principles" of bourgeois democracy marks the final stage in the

fascisation of the State system in France. The declaration of our Party in connection with the Governmental crisis pointed out: "According to the electoral law prepared by the Government, only the henchmen of American imperialism who are bartering France and striving to involve it in a gamble, may be Parliamentary deputies. Such an operation, if successful, will place France in the grip of fascism. The election manipulations aim at electing a National Assembly of war."

The struggle, now unfolded by the French Communist Party, in defence of electoral rights, which the French people won in February 1848—more than a century ago—is an integral part of the common struggle in defence of democratic liberties. Communists have never been indifferent or passive in face of reactionary attempts to eliminate democratic freedoms and rights of the working people. The Communist Party has always fought and will continue to fight for the extension of democratic liberties, above all, for the right of the working class to representation in the bourgeois parliament.

This vital question of democratic liberties must be given full consideration, explaining it from all points of view.

First, it must be specially emphasised that even the elementary right of the working people to vital democratic liberties was wrested from the bourgeoisie by means of stubborn struggle and very often at the cost of blood. The bourgeoisie is now getting ready to destroy these rights of the working people, and will destroy them unless we prevent it.

Second, the experience of the anti-fascist struggle on the eve of World War Two shows that success or

failure in defence democratic liberties depends upon our ability to create a united front of the working class and on this basis to achieve unity of the entire people for the defence of liberties common to all the people.

Finally, everyday struggle in defence of the remaining vestiges of bourgeois democracy must not prevent us, particularly today, from exposing the illusory nature of this democracy as a whole.

While the imperialists shout about the notorious “Western freedom”, “respect for the inviolable rights of the individual”, etc., we can and must, on the basis of facts from the everyday life of working people in France and the colonies, lay bare the lie about so-called “pure democracy”. We can and must expose the monstrous mendacity of capitalist propaganda by laying bare the true reality in which the majority of the people are in fact deprived of democratic liberties.

Bourgeois democracy always has been and can only be limited, restricted, false and hypocritical, a paradise for the rich, a trap and deception for the exploited and poor. Real democracy exists only in the countries where power is in the hands of the working people. However, the proletariat in the conditions of the bourgeois domination, is vitally interested in preserving and defending democratic freedoms.

During the past few weeks our Party has intensified the struggle against the attempts to eliminate the democratic freedoms, against the tendencies to fascistize the State system in France.

Communist deputies in the National Assembly have resolutely exposed the machinations of the Government against the electoral law and the Republican system. The Right-wing leaders of the Socialist Party, headed by Guy Mollet, are displaying special zeal in the matter of

liquidating the political rights of the people. Their role of people paving the way to power for fascism is becoming increasingly evident. Without the slightest prick of conscience they renounced the principle of proportional representation, which, in the conditions of the capitalist system, is the least unjust principle: proportional representation enables every political party to conduct an election campaign on the basis of its programme, and to be represented in parliament by the number of deputies corresponding to the number of votes polled.

At first the Right-wing Socialist leaders lauded the system of two-round constituency elections which would restrict, unlawfully, the number of Communist deputies. But despite the injustice and reactionary nature of this particular system, it would only result in reducing by half, the lawful representation of the Communist Party in the National Assembly. Therefore, in close cooperation with the fascist leaders of the Gaullist R.P.F., the Right-wing Socialist leaders fabricated another, truly monstrous draft electoral law which received the support of all the parties of the reactionary majority.

Without going into detail, this draft enables the various political groups the “American Party”—from the Right-wing Socialists to, the R.P.F.—to put forward their own candidates, engage in mutual recriminations as to who is to blame for the present impoverished situation of the working people, and then sign an agreement about “combining the lists of candidates”, on the basis of which, in distributing the seats, all the votes polled by them would be added together and counted together against the votes cast for the Communists.

It is understandable, that this manipulation will drastically curtail Communist Party representation and will favour, mainly, the Gaullist R.P.F.—the strongest political group of the “American party”.

Hence not only will the Communist voter be deprived of the right to have his deputy, the non-Communist voter will also be brazenly cheated. Believing that he is voting for a selected list of nominees, he will, contrary to his wishes, facilitate the election of a candidate against whom he had voted. The worker-Socialist, Catholic and Democrat will, unwittingly, facilitate the success of the R.P.F. lists against his own wishes.

The Communist Party’s unfolding campaign exposing this election fraud is meeting with a favourable response among working people and republicans. In many enterprises, particularly in the Paris area, committees in defence of electoral rights are being formed with the participation of Communists, Socialists, Catholics and non-party people. To frustrate the foul machinations of the warmongers, the Communist Party calls upon all working people, on all democrats, all who strive for peace, resolutely and unanimously to demand proportional representation for all political trends in the future National Assembly.

The formation and strengthening of these action committees give orientation to the election struggle in the factories, create the conditions for mass voting of the working people for the peace candidates, against the agents of fascism, poverty and war.

Our Party is pointing out to the working people in all towns and villages that there now exists a most serious threat to the Republic and to peace; it is boldly

mobilising the masses for the struggle against fascism and war.

The draft of the electoral reform of the Queuille Government and the reactionary majority in parliament is but one aspect of this menace. Simultaneously, the Government seeks to amend the Constitution. In the first place, they intend abolishing the article providing for the election of the Prime Minister by an absolute majority of the National Assembly. This action, in the opinion of its sponsors, will facilitate the appointment of de Gaulle to the post of Prime Minister by a strong minority of R.P.F. deputies after the new National Assembly is elected. The Right-wing Socialists and other politicians of the so-called “third force”, naturally, will abstain from voting so as not to bear responsibility for establishing a fascist regime.

In the second place, the Queuille Government intends to restore all the prerogatives of the prewar senate to the Council of the Republic where the Gaullists have a majority. In the third place projects are being elaborated to give the Government the right to dissolve parliamentary session and to waive, in the interval between sessions, the immunity of deputies thereby creating conditions for all kinds of unlawful actions against the Communist deputies.

Finally, there is the intention to hold the elections before they are due, i.e., in June instead of October 1951.

It is clear therefore that for the American imperialists and their agents in France, the electoral reform is a means for liquidating all democratic liberties, paving the way to power for fascism, extending the war in Viet Nam and for accelerating preparations for a new war.

But, this is counting the chickens before they are hatched: Between the wishes of the warmongers and the realisation of those wishes stands the struggle of the French people. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the masses can curb the foul election combinations. The French Communist Party, vigilantly safeguarding democratic liberties will reinforce unity among all democratic forces, and this will foil the plans of reaction and its accomplices, plans for oppression and war.

## **RALLY IN NEW YORK IN CONNECTION WITH COMRADE DENNIS' RELEASE FROM PRISON**

A monster rally was held in New York on March 21 in connection with the release from prison of Comrade Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. Gus Hall, Secretary of the National Committee of the Communist Party, as well as representatives from Party organisations and other speakers welcomed Comrade Dennis at the rally.

Replying to the greetings at the Eugene Dennis said: "... I came out of prison with a new appreciation of a truth... that the people determine their own, the nation's destiny. It is struggle which decides everything. But it is especially true for our time and our country.

"... Big changes are taking place in the thinking of tens of millions of people in our country, especially in relation to the question of peace... It is not confined only to the Left, to the conscious anti-imperialists. It embraces rural as well as urban America, and ever wider sections of the Negro people, the women and the youth. Closely related to this growing peace sentiment are the new winds blowing in the ranks of the working class... Such developments as the switchmen's strike and the textile strike are more than simon-pure economic struggles. Our workers have shown by their actions that they sense the unjust character of the war against Korea, and that they don't want any part of the bigger reactionary wars Wall Street is plotting.

"To say this is not to deny that decisive sections of our working class still follow reactionary misleaders like

Murray and Green. Our class still has plenty of cobwebs in its head. But it has begun to open its eyes, and flex its muscles. In its own way, it has begun to see that Wall Street's bi-partisan war program has already cost many lives and liberties, and that if permitted to go on it will lead to disaster.

"... Many asked: Why then does the war in Korea go on? Why the rearming of Western Germany?, etc. ... The simple answer happens to be pretty basic: As yet, not enough people—especially trade unionists— act together to check and straitjacket the bloodthirsty handful of billionaires who now rule our land and seek to dominate the world...

"In the months of my imprisonment, our camp—the world camp of peace and Socialism—has enormously increased in strength and expanded its influence. Many Americans, who are far from grasping the **full** truth about the Soviet Union and its historic advance toward Communism, are beginning to suspect the truth about its consistent peace policy and its leading, role in advancing the cause of world peace. They are thinking deeply about Stalin's interview, about the vast new Soviet construction programs, and not least of all about the price reductions and rising living standards in the Land of Socialism... Millions of Americans have come to recognize and respect the strength brought to the world camp of peace by liberated China and the liberation upsurge of the peoples of Asia.

"To speak realistically of influencing events means to raise our sights and broaden our horizons, means to think in terms of influencing not only thousands and millions but tens of millions of people.

"The strengthening and building of our own Communist Party is, of course, vital to the growth of a

truly broad united peace front. On every level, we Communists can without hesitation support every movement or type of organisation which is genuinely advancing the cause of peace...”

**“It is the most vital interests of the American people to end the war in Korea. It is in the greatest interest of our people to prevent the re-arming of Western Germany. It is in the supreme interest of our country to stop the arms race, promote friendship between the peoples of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. and establish a Five Power Pact of Peace.**

In the centre of all current efforts to influence events and tip the scales in favour. of world peace, is the issue of a Five-Power Pact of Peace...”

## **MEASURES TO IMPROVE PROPAGANDA WORK IN THE SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY**

A decision was adopted recently by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany to improve propaganda work. "The cardinal task of the mass political work of the Party", says the decision, "is to launch a large-scale popular movement against remilitarisation of Western Germany, for the signing of a peace treaty in 1951, and for the setting up of an All-German Constituent Council."

The Political Bureau noted that, hitherto, the propaganda of the Socialist Unity Party has been confined mainly to explaining the policy of the Party and Government and bore a general character. In the sphere of agitation, the harmful tendencies of Social Democratism, expressed in underestimation of daily explanatory work, have not yet been completely overcome. Most regional committees conduct their agitation in the manner of campaigns; meetings of active propagandists are hardly ever held.

The Political Bureau sets the task of concretising agitation and propaganda and of linking this work with production tasks. Agitation should serve to facilitate exchange of production experiences and raising labour productivity in public enterprises and in agriculture, The Political Bureau obliges the regional committees to draw up plans for propaganda work, to hold meetings of active propagandists once every two months and also to hold periodical meetings of propagandists in certain branches of industry, at the machine-hiring stations.

## **GROWTH OF MEMBERSHIP OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF AUSTRIA**

Reports from Vienna show that the campaign for winning new members for the Austrian Communist Party is continuing successfully. Over eleven thousand new members have been won and the number of new readers for the Communist press exceeds 23,000.

## **CONCERNING THE FOUNDING OF VIET NAM PARTY**

Commenting on the founding of the Viet Nam Laodong Party (Party of Labour), the Viet Nam News Agency states: “While in the sphere of internal policy the Viet Nam Party of Labour sets itself the task of uniting the people for successful resistance to the imperialist aggressors, in the sphere of foreign policy it strives to consolidate the ranks of the people of Viet Nam and friendly progressive forces with a view to accelerating the victory of our people’s democratic revolution, to contribute our share to the cause of the anti-imperialist struggle and to safeguard peace and democracy throughout the world.

The Viet Nam Party of Labour pursues the following aims:

1) To promote close unity among the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, fighting for independence, and render them every possible aid so that they can cooperate more actively for the cause of the final liberation of Indo-China... The three peoples should vow not to lay down their arms until the imperialist aggressors are driven from their countries.

Indo-China consists of three states but it represents a single battlefield. The resistance of Viet Nam cannot be regarded as completely victorious until the French aggressors are driven out of Laos and Cambodia. Our three peoples are closely united. Every victory achieved on Mekong river or the Great Lake evokes enthusiasm among the people of Viet Nam, just as victories achieved in the border areas of Viet Nam or in the

central districts act as a strong incentive to the liberation movement in Laos and Cambodia.

2) To render active aid to the national-liberation movements of the oppressed peoples. The people of the Philippines now waging guerrilla war against the American imperialists; the people of Malaya fighting against the British imperialists and the people of Morocco who have just risen against the French colonisers—all are friends and allies of the people of Viet Nam. Every victory of the Viet Nam resistance movement indirectly helps the national liberation movement in the colonial and semi-colonial countries. At a time when the imperialists are travelling to and from Washington, Singapore and Saigon discussing ways and means of maintaining their domination, the oppressed peoples have consolidated their ranks and stepped up mutual aid. This must not cause surprise, for it is essential.

3) To promote close co-operation with the French people and the peoples in the French colonies for the struggle against the French colonisers everywhere—in Asia and Africa. This unity of the peoples of Viet Nam, France and the French colonies is a prerequisite for the rout of the French colonisers...

4) To promote close co-operation with the Soviet Union, China and the People's Democracies and contribute our share to the cause of safeguarding peace and democracy throughout the world. The aims of the Viet Nam Party of Labour reflect not only genuine patriotism but also internationalism.

If the imperialists, reactionaries and traitors, whose interests conflict, can combine in a single anti-democratic imperialist bloc which entirely serves the interests of the American imperialists, it is only natural

to assume that the peoples, having common interests, will understand one another and unite in a progressive bloc for winning national independence and in order to safeguard world peace and democracy under the leadership of the mighty police terror, Soviet Union and China.”

## **STRUGGLE OF DUTCH PEOPLE FOR PEACE AND NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE. Paul de Groot, General Secretary, Communist Party of Holland**

On January 10, General Eisenhower, visited Holland. Upon leaving the country he addressed a confidential letter to Selden Chapin, U.S. Ambassador, charging the Netherlands Government with “being behind” with the armaments programme, an expressing profound displeasure with the sentiments of the Dutch people who are displaying increasing hostility to the warmongering propaganda of the American imperialists.

The next day this “confidential” letter found its way to a Marshallised newspaper which hastened to print it. Eisenhower’s letter had an immediate effect. The Government headed by the Right-wing Socialist Drees, removed Kruls from his post of chief of the a General Staff. However, the Pentagon (U.S. War Department—Ed.) was not satisfied. Parliamentary machinations followed. One group of deputies began to get busy seeking to bring about the Government’s resignation. As a result, the Government resigned although it had received a vote of confidence. Evidently, Washington’s mistrust carries more weight than the confidence of the Parliament of the country.

Hence, at the whim of the U.S. General, a governmental crisis began in the country and continued for seven weeks. One of the reasons for the prolonged crisis was the confusion caused in the ruling circles by Washington’s demands, and the growing contradictions among the ruling cliques. But the real, basic reason for

the crisis was the powerful movement among the masses who are resisting in every possible way the drawing in of Holland into preparations for an aggressive war against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

The programme on which the various groups of the bourgeoisie were to reach agreement was in no way their programme. Actually, the programme was Eisenhower's programme. What is its content? First, it was planned to double military expenditure in the 1951 fiscal year compared with the 750 million gulden allocated for this purpose in 1950. A considerable extension of the army is also planned. This programme envisages the extension of the term of military service from 12 to 18 months. The war industry will develop to the detriment of civilian production. And, in accordance with the "rule" prevailing in capitalist countries, the working people will be made to bear the cost of this war programme. Since the working people will not agree voluntarily to cover the new military expenditure, repressive laws against peace supporters and a new electoral law aimed at removing the Communists from Parliament are being prepared.

After days of bickering among the Marshallised cliques in the ruling camp a new Government was formed. Outwardly, the new Government is identical with the former cabinet. The reactionary bourgeoisie, who in the course of centuries, mastered the art of perfidious deception of the people, is capable of preserving the outward proprieties as well. It wants to suggest that nothing has "changed". But submission to Eisenhower's demands will result in even more flagrant domination of our country by the American imperialists

and in a drastic deterioration in the living standards of the people.

\*

While the onslaught on the living standards of the working people continues, capitalist profits reach unprecedented heights. According to the Ministry of Finance, profits made by Dutch capitalists between 1945 and 1950 were far higher than those recorded between 1924-1936. This does not take into account profits made by the Dutch capitalists from the export of capital, particularly to Indonesia where Dutch capital investments rose from four billion gulden before the war to 8 billion. Never before had the monopolists' profits reached such a height than after the proclamation of Indonesia's "independence". In 1949, the "Batavia Oil Company" (branch of the "Royal Dutch Shell"), for example, made 26 million gulden more in profits than in 1948.

One can imagine the extent of the exploitation of the Indonesian working people: the highest daily wage of a worker comprises six Indonesian gulden (rupees)—the price of a handful of rice. The standard of living of Indonesian agricultural workers and poor peasants is on a much lower level.

At home, in Holland, capitalist exploitation of the working people is also being intensified. Official statistics cannot conceal the fact that at present the real wage of a Dutch industrial worker is 20 per cent below the 1938 level. Prices are rising at an accelerated rate. For example, prices for bread, fats and other foodstuffs as well as for manufactured goods went up recently from 10 to 40 per cent.

The protest movement against the armaments drive, against the war in Korea, against rearming Western Germany and the Government's subordination to the American imperialists is growing among the masses.

This discontent of the masses with the Government's policy led to a virtual crisis in the Party of Labour (Right-wing Socialists), whose leaders hold important posts in the Government coalition. The leaders of this Party are among the most rabid instigators of an anti-Soviet war; they are the most docile lackeys of Wall Street. The differences between the Right-wing Socialist leaders and the masses of workers, the ordinary people, who are taken in by the demagogy of these leaders, are growing day by day. They came into the open at this Party congress in February. Although the congress delegates had been carefully selected in order to make sure that there was not a single industrial worker among them, one-third of the delegates supported the resolution expressing mistrust of the leadership and denouncing the Government's policy. Many lower organisations of the Party of Labour put forward resolutions protesting against the militarisation and growing exploitation of the working class; a number of organisations opposed the anti-Communist policy pursued by the leadership.

All opposition was smothered at the congress, and the proposals of the lower organisations rejected by the leadership. However, it should be noted that never before had the opposition been so open in the ranks of the Party of Labour. The facts show that the opposition will continue to grow.

In an open letter addressed to the congress of the Party of Labour, the Communist Party suggested unity between Communists and Socialists in the struggle for

bread and for the well-being of the working people. The Communist Party is doing all in its power to secure this unity. It considers it necessary to point out to the Socialist working people the treacherous role of their leaders, to draw the working people into the struggle for bread, peace and freedom. The Communist Party is resolutely cutting short any manifestation of sectarianism in the relations between Communists and Socialist working people.

The results recently achieved in Holland testify to the wide scale of the movement for peace. On February 25, the tenth anniversary of the 1941 patriotic strike, 75,000 people took part in protest demonstrations against rearming Germany. Tens of thousands of signatures against the remilitarisation of Western Germany were collected by the National Peace Council. After the Berlin session of the World Peace Council a campaign was begun to popularise the session decisions.

Extending the struggle for peace, the working people of Holland are, at the same time, combating with ever greater resolution the steady deterioration in the standard of living. On the initiative of the Unitarian trade unions, a national congress of the working people was held on March 10. The congress was held under the slogans: struggle in defence of the standard of living, for a general 5 per cent wage increase, halt the rising prices, against the policy of war preparations. It should be mentioned that members of the reformist trade unions constituted about half the delegates.

\*

The fighters for democracy and peace in Holland realise that the people of Indonesia, whose national-

liberation movement is spreading daily, are their main ally in the struggle against Dutch capitalism—the satellite of American imperialism.

In 1949, the Dutch imperialists, with the help of the Hatta clique and under U.S. direction, hypocritically staged the farce of “transferring power” and proclaiming the “independent Republic of Indonesia”. As a matter of fact, the imperialist yoke in Indonesia is heavier now than ever before. Never before have the colonial exploitation of the Indonesian people and the imperialist repressions against them reached such dimensions as at present.

Inspired by the brilliant victories of People’s China and the heroic struggle of the Korean people, the exploited masses of Indonesia refuse to bend the knee to the oppressors. They are upholding their rights by means of strikes in which millions of working people are taking part. The peasants, driven from their land by American and Dutch colonisers, are organising mass actions, seizing the land that once belonged to them. The capitalist press in Holland cannot conceal its anxiety at the armed struggle waged by Indonesian guerrillas against the police of the Hatta clique. This “government”, which is maintained in power solely with the help of American dollars and the Dutch Navy, has once again revealed itself as an inveterate enemy of the Indonesian people by prohibiting strikes at the foreign-owned factories. However, despite reactionary laws and repressions the workers are continuing their struggle. They have succeeded in safeguarding their trade unions, although the latter are constantly under threat of police terror.

The Communist Party of Indonesia is marching at the head of the people, guiding their struggle for liberation

both from the imperialist yoke and the local tyrants in U.S. service. By means of the Madiun provocation and the subsequent butchery, the Hatta clique, in 1948, succeeded in exterminating a number of Communist leaders. But the Communist Party of Indonesia has rallied its ranks and consolidated itself politically and organisationally.

\*

The Communist Party of Holland is resolutely combating the evil forces of reaction which are seeking to make Holland a base for aggression by the American imperialists, and to plunge the country into the abyss of another war.

The recent plenum of the Central Committee of our Party outlined a number of measures and slogans we must realise. In the organisational sphere we must see to it that recruitment of new members into the Party is regarded as a permanent task. We must raise the ideological level of the Party members and improve our work in trade unions and in the factories.

In fighting for the immediate demands of the working people, our Party insists on a general 5 per cent wage increase and lower taxes from the medium strata of the population.

The Communist Party calls upon all democrats to unite in order to uphold the Constitution and frustrate any fascist measures aimed at falsifying elections. It calls upon all democratic forces in Holland to resist the armaments drive with still greater resolution, to resist extending the term of military service to 18 months and all increases in military expenditure. **Our Party has**

**decided to take a most active part in the campaign for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers.**

The Dutch Communists are conscious of their great responsibility in the struggle for peace. They are sparing no effort in order to prevent their country from being involved in the preparation for war against the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies, and to ensure that the agreements binding Holland to the imperialist aggressors be denounced. This is the indispensable condition for our country taking the path of well-being, national independence and peace.

## **PERSECUTION OF PEACE FIGHTERS IN ARGENTINA**

The Argentine police arrested and subjected to severe torture in the prison cell of the special department one of the leaders of the peace movement in the Argentine, participant of the Second World Peace Congress and leader of the Carpenters' Trade Union, Vicente Marischi.

Broad public opinion in the Argentine voiced its indignation against the persecution of peace partisan Vicente Marischi and strongly condemned the actions of the Argentine authorities. The leader of the Radical Party, Ricardo Balbin, branded the illegal and disgraceful act on the part of the Argentine police at a big election meeting in Buenos Aires. The newspaper "Nuestra Palabra" published the protest of progressive figures against the arrest and maltreatment of Marischi.

Vicente Marischi has been in prison for more than a month in very arduous conditions.

Progressive public opinion fears that Vicente Marischi's life is in danger.

## **ANTI-FASCIST STRIKES AND DEMONSTRATIONS IN MADRID AND ST. SEBASTIAN**

The impressive general strike in Barcelona and other industrial cities of Catalonia which had expressed the vigorous protest of the Spanish people against the Francoist regime of starvation and war, was followed by a fresh example of active actions displayed by Madrid students. On April 2, the students of Madrid, who had declared a protest strike against high prices, particularly, against the increased fare for city transport, held a powerful demonstration. The demonstrators cut the tram wires, thus bringing trams to a standstill.

Police took brutal measures against the demonstrators. The Francoist Government concentrated considerable police forces in the University town. The next day boycott of the tram transport was declared. According to the Paris radio, three quarters of the tram cars were running empty.

The textile workers of the St. Sebastian District struck work on Monday in protest against the growing prices.

Thousands of leaflets, calling upon the population to protest against the high prices arising from the war preparations of the fascist regime, continue to circulate in Barcelona.

## **DOCKER STEADFAST IN NEW ZEALAND**

The strike of 17,000 dockers In New Zealand, caused by the ship owners' attempt to cut the wages of dockers and make overtime work compulsory, has been on for six weeks.

Neither the lock-out, the proclamation of a state of emergency in the country and the use of troops for loading and unloading transports, nor the suppression of the Waterside Workers Federation, which leads the strike, can break the steadfastness of the dockers. They are supported by railwaymen, refrigeration employees and seamen.

The Government has the support of the Right-wing executive of New Zealand's Labour Federation which appealed to all Union workers to break the dockers' strike. But the call met with no response.

Disturbed by the dockers' strike and the scope of the solidarity movement with the strikers, the New Zealand Government is setting up strikebreaking unions with the aim of splitting the ranks of the dockers and the working class. These foul manoeuvres are meeting with strong rebuff from e Zealand's working class. The outlawed Waterside Workers Federation remains the only proletarian dockers' organisation which defends their vital interests.

## **GERMAN WORKING PEOPLE AID FIGHTING KOREA**

A Korea Aid Committee was formed by the National front of the German Democratic Republic following the attack of the American interventionists On the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

With justified pride the German working people look back at their successes in rendering aid to Korea. To date, in addition to articles of clothing, the sum of 4.7 million marks has been collected for the Korea Aid Fund. Along with textiles and articles of clothing sent to Korea, this money enabled the purchase of such valuable medicine as penicillin and vaccination serum. In addition, Korea received a number of ambulances made by German workers during overtime.

## **“THE WAY”—JOURNAL OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF ISRAEL**

The first number of the political and theoretical journal of the Party of Israel “The Way” came off the press in February.

The journal appears in both Jewish and Arab languages. The first issue contains the resolutions of the Warsaw World Peace Congress: report on the 33rd Anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution by N. A. Bulganin; an article—”Hunger in Yugoslavia—result of rule of Tito-Rankovic gang”.

In addition, the journal featured the following articles: “Problems of Israel Economy”, “A Third World War is not Inevitable”, “Organisational Problems of the Communist Party of Israel” and a number of other articles devoted to the struggle for peace and the rights of the working people.

## **SITUATION IN YUGOSLAVIA. Pero Popivoda**

The Resolution of the meeting of the Information Bureau of Communist and Workers' Parties in November 1949 stated . that "due to the counter-revolutionary policy of the Tito-Rankovic clique which usurped power in the Party and in the State, an anti-Communist police state—fascist type regime—has been installed in Yugoslavia."

What has fascism brought the people of Yugoslavia?

### **I.**

In the sphere of economy, the fascist Tito-Rankovic clique took the line of restoring capitalism in town and countryside. The Yugoslav fascists realise that, sooner or later, falsehood, deception and terror will not be sufficient to retain power. The Yugoslav fascists are trying to find support among a definite section of the population, doing all they can to strengthen the class that would support the fascist regime, one which would be vitally interested in its existence. This class is the urban bourgeoisie which receives from the fascist Tito-Rankovic clique the means of production wrested from the people and the kulaks in the countryside.

In order to facilitate the restoration of capitalism, upon which the people of Yugoslavia, as a result of the people's liberation movement and the liberation march of the Soviet Army, had inflicted a heavy blow, the Yugoslav fascists undertook so-called "decentralisation" of the entire national economy, abolished State

management of industry, planned production and planned distribution of raw materials and goods. From the pronouncements of Tito, Kldric and other Belgrade chieftains it follows that the basic law of Yugoslav economy is the capitalist law of "supply and demand".

Striving to exploit the masses to the utmost, resorting to anti-capitalist demagogy and taking advantage of the profound hatred of the working people for capitalism, the Yugoslav fascists, following the example of Mussolini and his "Corporative" system, advanced the demagogic slogan "the factories belong to the people", and placed the enterprises under the management of "workers' councils" composed of utterly corrupt top-leaders of the working class. These "councils" were called upon to open wide the doors to the penetration of private capital in Yugoslav industry, which, as a result of the criminal economic policy of the fascist Tito clique, is in a catastrophic plight.

Throughout the greater part of 1950 the "Service List" issued by the Yugoslav Skupshtina regularly published lists of enterprises declared bankrupt by the Bank of Yugoslavia. In the first six months of 1950 bankrupt enterprises numbered more than 600. They include the metallurgical works in Zenica, Osijek, Sisak, Jesenice, the engineering works in Zeleznik, big coal and ore mines and ferrous metal enterprises in Trepca, Majdanpek, Mezice, etc. The boards of these enterprises were faced with the dilemma of either closing the enterprises or finding credits, raw materials, machinery, etc. The source for credits was, above all, foreign capitalists. A loan supplied by the International Export-Import Bank early in 1950 can serve as an example. Of the 20 million dollars loaned by the Bank.

75 per cent was designed for financing the mining industry, and the Kamnik mine was placed entirely in the hands of the U.S. "Anaconda Copper Mining Co.". Many other enterprises fell into American hands in the same way: the mine and copper smelting plant in Bor, the lead mine and plant in Trepca, the oil refineries in Bosansk Brode and Rijeka were turned over to the U.S. firm "Foster Veller Corporation"; the American "Continental Supply Incorporated" was given the right to survey and prospect oil in Medjumurje, in the valley of the Drava and in other areas. American, British, French and Norwegian capital participate in many other enterprises in Yugoslavia who now conclude contracts independently with foreign firms. Financial operations of this kind are handled by the special "Yugoslav A. D. Export and Credit Bank", the board of which consists of representatives of foreign capital.

However, allocation of credits and distribution of profits is handled not only by foreign capitalists but also by Yugoslav capitalists.

After all, who has the money in Yugoslavia?

Considerable sums in dinars and foreign currency are held, above all, by the former owners of enterprises, who, in many instances, received full compensation for nationalised property. According to the "Service List" dated March 18, 1950, "the "People's Bank" pays out these sums in special bonds with two per cent interest annually for money remaining in the bank. Smaller sums are disposed of by former owners of small commercial enterprises who; in 1948, received the full market value of the goods and equipment. In most cases, former employers remain managers or members of the board of their enterprises and now that the enterprises have

been made “independent” they are again taking them into their own hands. Thus, for example, the board of the coal industry includes Radomir Zlaticanin, former owner of “Vrska Cuka” coal mine and Gojko Nestic, ex-owner of the Resava Bare mine; the boss in the brewery industry is big businessman Dundjerski; in the yeast factory in Belgrade, its former owner Sonda, etc.

Capitalist restoration is even more pronounced in small-scale production and trade. The fascist State, while closing wholesale co-operative shops and other enterprises, is encouraging development of private enterprise. In Croatia alone, 281 co-operative workshops were liquidated and replaced by private enterprises in the course of a few months during 1950.

Seeing in the petty bourgeoisie their social support, the Yugoslav fascists are turning over hotels, restaurants, small enterprises, etc. to private owners.

The law of “supply and demand” also dominates State trade. Enterprises sign contracts with commercial firms on their own initiative and establish so-called “sliding prices” the essence of which is that commercial firms are obliged to raise prices in accordance with demand. In the conditions of an acute shortage of manufactured goods, commercial firms raise prices of scarce goods by 100-200 per cent in a single day. This is simply legalised profiteering designed to enrich the businessmen and increase the profits of the capitalists big and small.

Consolidation of capitalist elements is also taking place in the countryside where the kulak is the pillar of the Tito clique. Statistics show that a process of peasants becoming landless and of kulak enrichment is under way in the countryside. Six hundred and twenty

nine thousand poor peasant households, with average two hectares each, own seven per cent of the land, while 77,000 kulak households own 18.1 per cent of the total acreage.

The so-called “co-operatives”, where kulaks dominate, play a significant part in consolidating capitalism in the countryside.

At the end of 1950, the Government gave these kulak co-operatives the right to sell their products on the open market at speculation prices, a measure which led to further enrichment of the kulaks. One measure which clearly testifies to the course of strengthening the capitalist elements in the Yugoslav countryside is the liquidation of the machine-and-tractor depot's and of turning the tractors over to the kulak cooperatives and individuals.

The fascists promised the people bread, good wages and peace. Instead, the people of Yugoslavia are groaning under double exploitation: the foreign capitalists and the Yugoslav bourgeoisie. The fascist Tito-Rankovic clique brought the people of Yugoslavia poverty, the torment of hunger and enslaving forced labour. Taxes increased by 20 billion dinars in 1950 compared with 1949, the wage fund was reduced by 9.1 billion dinars after the adoption of special measures for “systematisation” of labour; the Government floated a compulsory loan to the sum of five billion dinars; paper currency in circulation increased by an additional nine billion dinars, which further aggravated inflation. “Borba”, official organ of the Tito clique, was forced to admit in its issue of November 15, 1950, that market prices had soared four and five-fold compared with 1949.

Military expenditure is growing simultaneously. In 1949 it comprised 33 per cent of the budget; in 1950 fifty per cent of the budget allocations were earmarked for military purposes, and 70 per cent in 1951.

## II.

The fascist Tito-Rankovic clique is carrying out its anti-peoples measures, rallying around itself all the ultra-reactionary elements. The organs of State are in the hands of representatives of the bourgeoisie, reactionary clergy of the Catholic church and the Orthodox church, in the hands of all kinds of fascist scum-hirelings of the American imperialists. Of the 30 deputies from Serbia in the Vece of Nationalities of the Yugoslav Skupshtina, 26 are bourgeois representatives who held Government posts in the old Yugoslavia; twelve were either leaders or belonged to the leadership of the most reactionary bourgeois Parties. Of the 60 deputies from Croatia and Slovenia, 33 were leaders of the black-hundred monarcho-fascist organisations in Royalist Yugoslavia, participants of the ruthless terror against the Yugoslav Communists in the period of the rabid monarcho-fascist dictatorship. The Tito-Rankovic clique gave about half the Ministerial posts in the Federal Government and in the Governments of the Republics to men who were Ministers in Royalist Yugoslavia.

During 1950, Rankovic released 17,000 war criminals most of whom received posts in the State apparatus or in the Army. The Yugoslav fascists support the ultra-reactionary black-hundred clergy, resorting to its help in order to deceive the masses. In October, 1950, Tito visited Patriarch Vikenti, and, after receiving his

blessing, increased the State allocation to the church from 10 to 36 million dinars.

The fascist Tito-Rankovic clique transformed the mass organisation of the People's Front into an instrument by means of which it is trying to weaken the class struggle of the Yugoslav proletariat against the foreign and local capitalists, and against the fascist regime. At the head of the Popular Front stand the most reactionary representatives of the old bourgeois Parties, clerical and "fascist organisations the "Radical" and "Agrarian" Parties, the "Peasants' Democratic Union", the "Peasants' Christian Party," the "Yugoslav National Party", the "Republican" and "Clerical" Parties and the fascist organisation "Zbor."

This motley brood, which sees in fascism a means of clinging to power, is described by the Tito-Rankovic clique as a "superclass" organisation. Trying in vain to invent new "theories" for the building of so-called "Yugoslav Socialism", illiterate hacks of the Djilas and Pjade type are adapting the Otto Bauer rubbish about the "super-class character of fascism" for their terror regime, adorning it with words like "democracy", "socialism", "equality" and so forth. These theories are designed to deceive the people of Yugoslavia, to justify the fascist regime in Yugoslavia and to camouflage the essence of the sanguinary bourgeois dictatorship.

The Yugoslav fascists are hirelings of American finance capital whose rule is unrestricted in Yugoslavia; the Yugoslav fascists personify the power of this capital which is preparing a new war; the Yugoslav fascists are turning Yugoslavia into an integral part of the aggressive imperialist bloc.

Night and day the fascist propaganda boosts U.S.

foreign policy, advances all kinds of “arguments” alleging that the U.S. and other countries were “forced” to create the “defensive” North Atlantic Union because of the threat of “Soviet imperialism”; describes the “achievements” of American “democracy”, etc.

The Yugoslav fascists are trying to convince the people of the “justice” of U.S. aggression in Korea; they are bitter enemies of the peace movement; they conceal the truth about the successes of socialist construction in the People’s Democracies and the achievements of the Soviet Union.

The Yugoslav fascists brought hunger to the country by their criminal, adventurous policy and then seized on this calamity in order to portray the American imperialists in the guise of “saviours”, to lull the vigilance of the Yugoslav people and open wide the doors for penetration by American businessmen and “observers”.

A recently published circular addressed to all propaganda organs prohibits the use of the words “capitalist”, “imperialist”, “aggressive”, etc., in relation to everything American, i.e. anything that may displease the Americans. No other American satellite has as yet displayed such servility.

In order to conceal its bestial countenance of agent of American imperialism, Titoite fascism, for speculative purposes, takes credit for the liberation struggle of the people of Yugoslavia against the German invaders.

Exposing the essence of the Hitlerite party, Comrade Stalin said:

“And if these brazen imperialists and arrant reactionaries still continue to don the toga of

‘nationalists’ and ‘socialists’, they do so for the purpose of deceiving the people, of hoodwinking the credulous and of using the flag of ‘nationalism’ and ‘socialism’ to cover up their predatory imperialist nature.

“Crows decked in peacocks’ feathers... But no matter how much crows may deck themselves in peacocks’ feathers they will not cease to be crows.”

These words by Comrade Stalin fully expose the Yugoslav fascists also, who, to hoodwink the masses, don the toga of “Communists”.

### III.

Despite all the efforts of the Tito-Rankovic clique to pretend that it defends the interests of all sections of the population, including the working people, its policy is meeting with ever stronger resistance from the popular masses. In the conditions of fascist dictatorship in Yugoslavia, the class contradictions between the hirelings of American imperialism and the overwhelming majority of the people, stand out most clearly. Yugoslavia is in the grip of hunger, brutal sanguinary terror is rampant, a wide-scale offensive against the rights of the working class is underway, and, in the countryside, continues the process of depriving peasants of their land and of enriching the kulaks.

The working people are learning more and more from personal experience that the fascist Tito-Rankovic clique placed the country in the grip of the American imperialists, that Tito is pursuing a policy of turning Yugoslavia into a military base for attack against the People’s Democracies and the Soviet Union. This is widening more and more the isolation of the fascist

clique from the popular masses, giving rise to the ever-growing resistance of the working people of town and countryside against the fascist regime and aggravating the political crisis in Yugoslavia.

Signs of this crisis are evident, in the first place, in Tito's fascist party. This Titoite Party, which long ago forfeited the right to the name of Communist Party is now losing members en masse. In Croatia, 8,260 members left the Tito Party during 1950 alone. The activity of local and district organisations is declining everywhere. "Naprijed", organ of the Croat Party organisation, complained in its issue of January 1, 1951, that the Party is "losing its prestige", that the organisations have no contact with the countryside, etc. This was also noted by Tito in a recent speech before his Guards division bodyguard. He said that many Party members were dissatisfied with the policy of the leadership and called upon Rankovic's janissaries to expose the discontented and deal relentlessly with them. Tito admitted that Party members are silent at meetings.

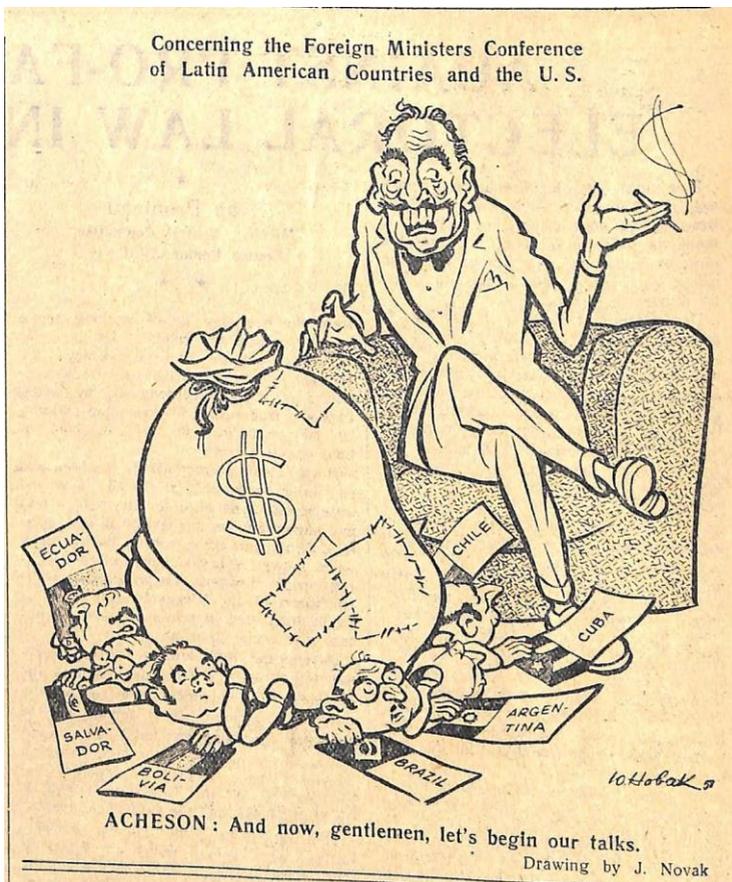
Signs of the growing political crises can also be observed, in the trade unions. Yugoslav Communists - internationalists in the trade unions unfolded activity in defence of working people's rights which led to a clash between the workers and the fascist regime on vital questions. Actually, the trade unions were dissolved by the Tito-Rankovic clique in the summer of 1950 when they were deprived of the right to defend the interests of the working people. All trade union organs which dealt with problems of wages, labour protection, control over supplies, etc. were liquidated. "Rad", the central organ of the trade unions was closed.

The Yugoslav fascists made the trade unions a means for inculcating fascist ideology among the working people, leaving to them only propaganda functions. Fear of trade unions on the part of the Tito clique is clear evidence that the fascists have failed to deceive the workers, that, the workers see in the Tito clique their worst class enemy.

The same growing mistrust and hatred on the part of the popular masses for the fascist rulers of Yugoslavia prevails among the members of all mass organisations—the youth and women's organisations, the so-called union of fighters, etc.

The growing political crisis testifies to the fact that the peoples of Yugoslavia will put an end to the dictatorship of the fascist Tito-Rankovic clique.

# CONCERNING THE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE OF LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES AND THE U.S. *Drawing by J. Novak*



*ACHESON: And now, gentlemen, let's begin our talks.*  
*Drawing by J. Novak*

# POLITICAL NOTES

## 1. Currying Favour With Washington...

Finding themselves in vassal dependence on Washington, the rulers of Marshallised Europe more and more frequently cross the ocean to express their loyalty to the White House. Latest in the series of such trips was that by the Right-wing Socialist Vincent Auriol, President of the French Republic.

In a quandary about explaining to the people the reason for the President's journey, the Marshallised press in France announced that Auriol had left for the U.S. to pay a courtesy visit in reply... to President Wilson's visit to France in 1919. It took 32 years, including the six years of the Second World War—the years of the occupation of France—to prepare this “courtesy visit”. Would it not be more correct to say that the preparations for this visit began in 1947 when the “Marshall Plan”, was accepted and the government of national betrayal, composed of docile vassals of Washington, came to power!

There are two main reasons for the visit of the French President to Washington. The first is that the U.S. monopolist circles express certain doubts as to the ability of the present French rulers to curb the French people and to have them mutilated by the trans-Atlantic cannon-kings now engaged in preparing a new world war. Not even Prime Minister Plevin, who during his recent visit to the U.S. had such a lot to say about “France's readiness” to serve the aggressive aims of Washington, could dispel completely these doubts of

Wall Street, the more so since Plevin and his Government were soon forced, under the pressure of the masses, to resign.

In these conditions, the Wall Street magnates demanded more “solid assurances”. They thought that, apart from the President of the Republic, who according to the Constitution is elected for a period of seven years, no French ruler could give Washington such “assurances” or France’s firm vassal dependence on the U.S.A. Commenting on the President’s visit the newspaper “Le Monde” writes: “Vincent Auriol will be able to show that despite the political manoeuvres and ministerial crises which create such an unfavourable impression on U.S. public opinion, the higher representatives of the State, headed by him, ensure the political stability of France.”

Upon reaching Washington, Auriol immediately set about fulfilling this task. At the reception given in the Carlton Hotel he assured his masters that France “is ready for any sacrifice”. Auriol reported to Truman to the “internal political situation in France, on the progress made in rearmament and on the situation in Indo-China.”

Simultaneously, Schuman, who accompanied the President, conducted “negotiations” with Acheson. Schuman informed the State Department of the foul electoral law prepared by the Queuille Government. If Marshallisation of France began, on Truman’s order, by his French lackeys with the expulsion of the Communists from the Government; the dragging of France into an aggressive war for Wall Street interests is begun by these lackeys with the preparation of measures to exclude Communists from Parliament and to implant

fascism in the country. Acheson, evidently, was pleased with this law and demanded that the electoral swindle be put into practice as soon as possible. Hence, Schuman's statement at a press-conference that the elections will be held in June and not in October 1951, as provided by the Constitution of France!

To report to the master concerning these fascist measures and to receive new instructions—such was the second reason for the visit of the French vassals to Washington.

The future will show whether Auriol succeeded in dispelling Wall Street's doubts and how "solid" were his assurances about "France's loyalty" to U.S. aggressive aims. However, the people of France know that their rulers decide internal political problems not in Paris but in Washington.

For exceptional services in carrying out difficult tasks, (as is literally stated in the decision signed by Truman), i.e., for his loyalty and zealous services, Auriol received the American "Legion of Merit". In a fit of servile emotion and forgetting that he is head of an "independent" State. Auriol exclaimed upon receiving the Order: "France is ready to forgo part of her sovereignty...! It is difficult to imagine a more candid admission of his vassal role by the head of a Marshallised State!

It should be mentioned, however, that while Auriol was assuring his Washington masters of France's readiness to make "sacrifices" in the interest of preparing for an aggressive war, the wide-scale strike movement of the French working people showed that far from intending to make such "sacrifices" people's France, on the contrary, is ready to intensify, its

struggle against the policy of poverty and war pursued by the Government of national betrayal.

Headed by the Communist Party, the masses of the French people are rising ever more boldly and resolutely, in the struggle for peace, national independence freedom and bread. And it is the masses of the people and not the miserable Washington vassals shamelessly trampling upon the honour and independence of their great country who will decide the destiny of France.

## **2. Why Does Brown Go To Greece?**

Irving Brown, agent of the American Federation of Labour and the London strikebreaking International, has arrived in Athens. Every time this gentleman turns up in Athens the monarcho-fascists intensify their bloody terror against the working class of Greece. Brown first visited Athens in March 1947, a week before the notorious “Truman Doctrine”— the doctrine of American aggression—had been announced. The day after provocateur Brown’s arrival, and as a result of his “co-operation” with Zervas, then Minister of Security, 500 active trade unionists were arrested in Piraeus and Athens.

In January 1950, Brown again turned up in Athens where he helped the American hirelings selected by the Government—the leaders of the Greek CGT—to organise their tenth “Congress”. Simultaneously, one hundred and eighteen trade union leaders were brought before the Athens military tribunal. However, under pressure of the masses both the tenth “congress” and the “trial

of 118” were postponed. Brown’s next appearance in Athens was in August 1950, and the trial of the 118 trade unionists followed immediately, with the result that eight of them were sentenced to death.

Brown’s latest trip to Athens coincides with the trial by the Athens tribunal of 40 active trade unionists—leaders of big federations and lower organisations in Athens and Piraeus. A number of the accused, for example, Makheropoulos Chairman of the Athens Chamber of Labour, were arrested as far back as March 1947 on information given by Brown himself. Provocateur Brown hastened to Athens because the hirelings of American imperialism—Maoris, Lascaris, Stratis, Kalomiris and Co. are unable to cope with the steadily growing strike movement which threatens the aggressive plans of the American occupants and their monarcho-fascist lackeys.

Brown decided to help Macris and his gang to break the strike movement and to prevent the factory and office workers winning higher wages and unemployment benefit. Brown proposed, as an immediate measure for suppressing the struggle of the working class, to bring those trade union leaders who have been in prison and concentration camps since 1947 before the Athens military tribunal.

However, neither brutal terror and military tribunals, nor false promises can break the will of the Greek working people fighting under the leadership of the unity committees elected by factory and office workers, for their right to life.

**Jan MAREK**

## EDITORIAL BOARD

Journal

*“For a Lasting Peace, for a People’s Democracy”*

appears every Friday.

Address of Editorial Office and of Publishing House: 56,  
Valeriu Braniște, Bucharest. Tel. 5. 10.59.