

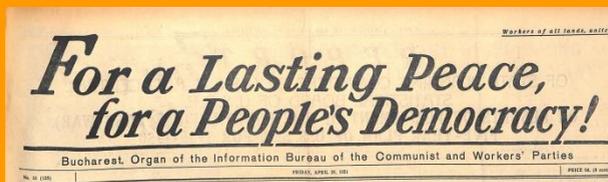
Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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of the Communist and Workers' Parties**



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GREAT CONTRIBUTION OF SOVIET PEOPLE TO CAUSE OF PEACE

The successful fulfilment and overfulfilment of the first post-war Five-Year Plan for Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy of the U.S.S.R. is a grand victory for the Soviet people and another invaluable contribution to the cause of defending and preserving peace throughout the world. Fulfilling the post-war Five-Year Plan, the Soviet Union has delivered another crushing blow to the perfidious designs of the U.S.-British imperialists, who believed that the Soviet people would be unable to overcome the difficulties of the post-war rehabilitation of the national economy. The fruitful peace efforts of the Soviet people evoke an ever greater international response. The influence of the U.S.S.R.—bulwark of peace and security of the peoples—on the entire course of historical development has increased immeasurably in recent years.

The labour effort of the great Soviet people is a direct and logical continuation of its immortal exploit during World War Two. As is known, a considerable part of the industrial and agricultural regions of the U.S.S.R. was ravaged and laid waste by the Hitler invaders. In their animal fury against everything Socialist, the storm troopers of imperialism—the Hitlerites—reduced Soviet towns, villages and factories to heaps of rubble, just as their successors, the American invaders, are now doing in Korea. However, this “scorched earth” policy could not bring to their knees the people who, under the leadership of the Lenin-Stalin Party, had carried out a Socialist Revolution and, for the first time in history,

had built Socialist society. After smashing the invaders, fulfilling thereby its historical role in saving European civilisation from the Hitler hordes, the Soviet people, inspired by the great Stalin, quickly healed the scars left by the war and considerably out-stripped the pre-war level of development of industry and agriculture

The results of the post-war Five-Year Plan are indeed magnificent. Industrial output in 1950 was 73 per cent above that of 1940, instead of the stipulated increase of 48 per cent. Industry completed the Plan ahead of schedule—in 4 years and 3 months. The assignments of the Plan were surpassed for steel, rolled metal, non-ferrous metal, coal, rehabilitation and development of the oil industry, electric energy, machine tools, machinery, etc. The metallurgical industry in the South and the coal industry in the Donetz basin, destroyed during the war, were completely restored and now yield more metal and coal than before the war, and more than was envisaged by the Plan. Considerable successes were achieved by light industry, and transport. Soviet socialist agriculture, equipped with up-to-date machinery, also registered great progress. The 1950 grain harvest surpassed the 1940 harvest by 345 million poods.

Such a sweeping tempo of development is possible only under socialist production, when all the means of production belong to the people, when the economy develops on the basis of a single plan and knows neither crises nor unemployment.

Capitalist economy in a number of countries has been stagnant for the past forty years. Capitalism has become a brake on the development of the productive forces. Industrial production in France, for instance, is

marking time round about the 1913 level. Things are no better in Italy, Britain, Belgium and in Latin America. In the course of the past twenty years the level of production in the U.S. increased, on the average, by approximately two per cent annually, whereas in the Soviet Union the average annual increase for the past twenty years was 20 per cent. Thus, the tempo of growth of Socialist economy is ten times that of the most powerful capitalist country.

In the capitalist countries more than half of the national income is appropriated by the capitalists. In the U.S.S.R. the entire national income belongs to the working people. 74 per cent of the national income was used in 1950 to satisfy the material and cultural requirements of the working people, the remaining 26 per cent being used to extend production, and for other State and public needs.

Total income of factory and office workers and peasants in the U.S.S.R. increased in 1950, in comparable prices, by 62 per cent compared with 1940, whereas, in the capitalist countries, as a result of the increasingly heavier burden of war preparations, income of the working people shows a catastrophic decline and absolute and relative impoverishment of the masses is growing.

The imperialists seek a way out of crises by preparing war and unleashing aggression. The U.S. imperialists, preparing for war at the expense of the working people, are increasing taxes, cutting the already low wages and raising prices. The war preparations are leading to a heavier economic burden,

abolition of democratic rights and the imposition of fascism.

Socialism means peace, and a happy well-to-do life for the people. Imperialism spells war, hunger and poverty for millions. A steady ascent in the economic and cultural level of the people is the law of development of Socialist society. Constant and steady decline in the standard of living of the working people is the law of imperialism.

Fulfilment of the post-war Five-Year Plan in the U.S.S.R. is an event of great international significance. By their victory the Soviet people have added to the strength of the world camp of peace and democracy. The People's Democracies, confidently marching along the pathway of building Socialism, are inspired by the great example of the Soviet Union, Relying on the fraternal assistance of the USSR, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Albania are working successfully on their first Six-Year and Five-Year Plans. Economic and cultural development in the new People's China is proceeding rapidly and successfully. Joy fills the hearts of Chinese working people at the sight of these successes The economy of the German Democratic Republic is also developing most successfully. All the peace-loving peoples, profoundly conscious that the economic might of the U.S.S.R. is that force which restrains the imperialist aggressors, wish the Soviet people further and even more glorious success.

Fulfilment of the post-war Five-Year Plan in the U.S.S.R. has great significance for the working people in the capitalist countries. When the U.S.S.R. completed its first Five-Year Plan, the working class in the capitalist

countries hailed with enthusiasm the shock-brigade of the international proletariat—the Soviet working class—which gave an example of how to march towards Socialism. The Stalin Five-Year Plans exercised a powerful mobilising and inspiring influence on hundreds of thousands of proletarian fighters who realised that capitalism was inevitably doomed. The Soviet Union has won hundreds of millions of ardent friends among all strata of the population in all countries and on all continents. The economic and cultural achievements in the U.S.S.R. are the best, most effective propaganda for peace, against imperialism, for Socialism.

The Communist and Workers' Parties in all countries, which, excluding the Communist Party of the Soviet Union have over 19 million members, are strong and invincible because they develop their activities on the granite basis of Marxism-Leninism, because they take as their model the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), the great Party of Lenin and Stalin, the inspirer and organiser of all the victories won by the Soviet people.

The latest successes of the Soviet people are yet another triumph for Leninism which has become the powerful weapon of the Communist and Workers' Parties. Leninism lives and triumphs in the heroic deeds of the Soviet people, in the deeds of all peoples fighting against imperialism. This struggle is added confirmation of the historic truth of Leninism.

The Soviet people, under the wise leadership of Stalin, are paving the way for Communism. The eyes of all peoples longing for peace, security, freedom and a happy life are focused on the U.S.S.R.—the great

homeland of Leninism, the land of Communism in construction.

FOR GOVERNMENT OF PEACE IN ITALY

Palmiro Togliatti, General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party, addressed a meeting of 150,000 people in Rome on April 15 on the occasion of the closing of the Seventh Party Congress. Togliatti, who was enthusiastically greeted by the audience, expressed the profound desire of the Italian people to fight for peace, work and national independence which has been suppressed by the de Gasperi clerical Government. Explaining the call of the Seventh Congress of the Communist Party for a Government of peace, Comrade Togliatti said in particular: "It must be admitted that no-one is threatening us. Therefore, let us do everything possible and take such peaceful measures as will wrest Italy from the front of those who are deliberately preparing another war. Is it possible to do this? I think so! My view is that, in order to do this, the advent of Communists to power is not even necessary, all that is needed for a policy of peace is to be democratic and healthy minded. The Communists will not create any difficulties, they will never place any obstacles in the way of a Government that would pursue such a policy".

REPORT OF STATE PLANNING COMMITTEE OF U.S.S.R. AND CENTRAL STATISTICAL BOARD OF U.S.S.R. ON RESULTS OF FULFILMENT OF THE FOURTH (FIRST POST-WAR) FIVE-YEAR PLAN OF U.S.S.R. FOR 1946-1950

The post-war Five-Year Plan for the rehabilitation and development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R. for 1946-1950, adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. in March 1946, was successfully completed and the most important tasks of the Plan considerably over-fulfilled.

FULFILMENT OF THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN IN THE SPHERE OF INDUSTRY

Considerable successes were registered during the Five-Year Plan in rehabilitating and developing the industry of the U.S.S.R. The Five-Year Plan stipulated that the volume of output of all industry in the U.S.S.R. in 1950—the last year of the Five-Year Plan—should be 48 per cent over that of the pre-war 1940. Actually, industrial output in 1950 was 73 per cent above the 1940 level. The industry of the U.S.S.R. fulfilled the Five-Year plan ahead of schedule—in 4 years and 3 months. The volume of industrial output set by the Five-Year Plan for 1950 was exceeded by 17 per cent. On the basis of the introduction of the latest achievements of

modern technique a continued rise in the technical level of all branches of Socialist industry was secured.

In **ferrous metallurgy** the targets of the Five-Year Plan for steel and rolled metal were exceeded. The output level for rolled ferrous metal set by the Five-Year Plan for 1950 was reached ahead of schedule—in the third quarter of 1949, and the level for steel output in the second quarter of 1950. The Five-Year Plan for pig iron output by the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy was fulfilled. In 1950, ferrous metal output as a whole was 45 per cent above the pre-war level, instead of the 35 per cent envisaged by the Five-Year Plan; output of pig iron rose 29 per cent compared with pre-war, steel output 49 per cent and rolled metal 59 per cent. The metallurgical industry of the South, completely destroyed during the war, was rehabilitated on a new technical basis and gives more metal than before the war. Further development of ferrous metallurgy in the Eastern regions of the country continued. Pig iron output in the Urals increased 2.6 times in 1950 compared with 1940, steel 2.7 times and rolled metal 2.8 times. In Siberia, output of pig iron rose 1.2 times, steel 1.7 times and rolled metal two-fold. Output of ferrous metals in Central Asia and Transcaucasia was organised. Although the plan for steel and rolled metal was overfulfilled, output of ferrous metals and particularly of certain types of rolled metal is not keeping up with the increased requirements of the 'national economy.

The technology of production was perfected in ferrous metallurgy. In steel smelting the use of oxygen was mastered. Production of special rolled metals and steel necessary for building new types of machines and

apparatus was mastered. Labour-absorbing and arduous work was mechanised and production processes automatised on a large-scale. Utilisation of equipment improved considerably. For example, by the end of 1950, in the enterprises of the Ministry of Ferrous “Metallurgy the capacity of blast furnaces increased by 25 per cent compared with 1940 and steel output per square metre of open-hearth furnaces increased by 33 per cent.

In **non-ferrous metallurgy** due to the opening of new mines and concentration plants, and to improved work by the existing enterprises, output of copper, aluminium, nickel, lead, zine and other non-ferrous and rare metals considerably surpassed the pre-war level. However, the growing requirements of the national economy call for an even more rapid growth in the output of non-ferrous metals.

The Five-Year Plan for **coal output** was overfulfilled. Coal output in 1950 was 104 per cent compared with the Five-Year Plan targets and 57 per cent above pre-war. The level of coal output set for 1950 by the Five-Year Plan was reached by the mines of the Ministry of Coal Industry ahead of schedule—in the fourth quarter of 1949. The coal mines in the war-damaged regions were rehabilitated. The Donetz basin mines are producing more coal than before the war and more than was envisaged by the Five-Year Plan. The Donetz basin is once again the largest and most mechanised coal basin in the country. Coal output in the Moscow basin trebled compared with pre-war. Together with the rehabilitation of Donetz and Moscow coal basins, the coal industry in the Urals, Kuzbass, Karaganda and other regions of the country was further developed. The

amount of coal produced in 1950 in the East was more than double that of pre-war. The new coal region—Pechora basin—was considerably extended. The pre-war level of peat output was exceeded.

Mechanisation of the processes connected with cutting, stripping and hauling and also mechanisation of underground transport and loading of coal into railway cars was completed. New machines for mechanical loading and screening coal were designed and introduced. Work was begun to switch coal mines to complex mechanisation, and remote and automatic control of the work of machines and mechanisms is being introduced.

The Five-Year Plan targets for rehabilitation and development of the **oil industry** were exceeded. In 1950, oil output comprised 107 per cent of the Five-Year Plan target and was 22 per cent above pre-war. The war-destroyed oil industry of the Maikop and Grozny oil fields and in the Western Ukraine was completely restored and technically re-equipped. As a result of successful geological research considerable industrial resources of oil and gas were discovered and charted. New technique in producing oil, in boring and processing is being introduced on a large-scale. Output of high octane aviation spirit and oil was extended and quality of oil products improved. New oil-refineries and installations, equipped with modern home-made technique, as well as large oil pipe lines were built. At the same time the rapid increase of oil output calls for even more intensified construction of new refineries.

The significance of the new oil regions in the East greatly increased. New large oil fields were developed and oil-refineries built in the Bashkir Autonomous Soviet

Socialist Republic. Output and processing of oil are rapidly developing in the Kuibyshev region, in the Turkmen, Uzbek and Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republics. New large oil deposits were discovered in the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. The share of the Eastern regions in over-all oil output for the whole of the Union reached 44 per cent against 12 per cent in 1940.

The **gas** industry was further developed. The Saratov-Moscow, Dashava-Kiev and Kokhtla-Yarva—Leningrad gas lines were built and put into operation. Construction of enterprises producing **artificial liquid fuel** was launched.

The Five-Year Plan target for **electricity output** was surpassed. The level for electricity output set by the Five-Year Plan for 1950 was reached ahead of schedule—in the fourth quarter of 1949. Output of electricity in 1950 comprised 110 per cent of the Five-Year Plan target and was 87 per cent above the 1940 level. In the regions which Suffered as a result of the war much more electricity was produced than in 1940.

Electric power stations in the Donetz basin, in the Dnieper region, Kiev, Kharkov, Lvov, Odessa, Nikolayev, Sevastopol, Novorossiisk, Krasnodar, Grozny, Stalingrad, Voronezh, Bryansk, Kalinin, Minsk, Vilnius, Riga, Tallin, Petrozavodsk and other cities—destroyed during the war—were restored, All hydroelectric stations, including six large-scale hydroelectric stations, envisaged by the Five-Year Plan, were rehabilitated. The Dnieper hydroelectric station, named after Lenin, was restored. The following new hydroelectric stations were built and completely put into operation: the Scherbakov, Niva No. 3, Farkhad, Khramsk, Sukhumi, Krasnopolyansk,

Shirokovsk and others. Large-scale construction work was carried out on the Upper-Svirsk, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Gyumushsk, Tsimlyansk, Niva No. 1, Matkozhnesk and other hydroelectric stations, work which ensures that they will go into operation during 1951-52. Construction work on the Gorky hydroelectric station on the Volga and of the Molotov hydroelectric station on the Kama was launched on a large scale. New power stations and power and heating networks were built.

Up-to-date technique was installed in electric power stations during 1946-50. At the power stations steam turbines and high-pressure boilers of home production were installed, among them new types of high-pressure heating turbines of 25,000 kilowatts, drum boilers of 100 atmospheres and steam temperature of 510 degrees as well as force circulation boilers of the same steam pressure. Generators with water cooling, high-voltage air switches, high-frequency and other modern types of protection as well as the automatization of the processes of combustion and feeding of boilers at electric power stations were introduced. Two-thirds of the district hydroelectric stations are equipped with automatic control.

In the sphere of **machine-building** the assignment of the Five-Year Plan for output of machinery, mechanisms and instruments was overfulfilled as a whole by 17 per cent. Machine-building output in 1950 was 2.3 times the output of 1940. The production level for machinery, equipment and instruments stipulated in the Five-Year Plan for 1950 was achieved ahead of schedule—in the first quarter of 1950.

Increased production of machinery and equipment proceeded on a new technical basis. At the engineering

works highly effective methods of production and technological processes became widespread: line-production and automatic line production, automatic and semi-automatic welding under a flux layer, tempering of parts by means of high frequency currents, centrifugal and coquille casting, punching, high-speed methods of metal cutting.

During the years of the Five-Year Plan engineering branches in the main modernized the nomenclature of their products. Production was begun of about 250 new types of general purpose metal-cutting machines, over a thousand types of special and multipurpose machines, 23 types of automatics and semi-automatics, 34 types of forging and punching automatics, powerful pneumatic moulding machines, machines for pressure easting and centrifugal casting. Twenty six automatic machine lines and an automatic plant for the manufacture of automobile parts were created.

Production of metallurgical equipment in 1950 increased 4.8 times, compared with 1940; output of steam turbines, 2.6 times; production of electrical equipment, 3 times. Coal combines, rock and coal loading machinery, oil boring installations for deep drilling, powerful pumps and many other types of highly-productive equipment, were produced for the fuel industry. Production of oil equipment in 1950 increased three-fold compared with 1940.

To meet the needs of rail transport, production was assimilated and organised of new trunk line freight locomotives, electric locomotives, diesel locomotives, dumpcars, all-metal gondola cars and isometric wagons, all-metal passenger cars.

Output of tractors in 1950 increased 3.8 times compared with 1940; combines, 3.6 times; tractor ploughs, 3.1 times; tractor sowers, 5.5 times; tractor cultivators, 3.1 times. A hundred and fifty new highly productive agricultural machines were assimilated and put into mass production.

However, the level achieved in the production of power equipment, heavy metal-cutting and forge equipment, complex equipment for the oil industry and certain types of instruments does not satisfy the greater requirements of the national economy.

In the sphere of the **chemical industry** the assignment of the Five-Year Plan was to surpass the pre-war level of production 1.5 times in 1950. Actually, output of the chemical industry exceeded the pre-war level 1.8 times. The pre-war production level of nitric fertilizers was exceeded, in 1950, 2.2 times and potassium fertilizers 1.4 times, that is, more than was envisaged by the Five-Year Plan. Production of phosphate fertilizers in 1950 increased 1.9 times compared with 1940. Output of synthetic rubber increased compared with the pre-war level.

Production of new kinds of products for the artificial fabrics industry, plastics, for the varnish-paint, pharmaceutical and other branches of the chemical industry was begun and considerably extended. The Five-Year Plan for production of paints was over-fulfilled, The number of paint brands increased to 320 in 1950 compared with 186 in 1940. Simultaneously, production of high quality and durable paints increased. Production of multi-coloured film was mastered.

Production of **building materials** exceeded the pre-war level. Output of cement in 1950 increased 1.8 times

compared with 1940; window glass, 1.9 times. The assignment of the Five-Year Plan for 1950 in respect to production of cement by the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the U.S.S.R. was fulfilled by 101 per cent, and throughout the U.S.S.R. by 97 per cent. The assignment of the Five-Year Plan was not quite fulfilled in respect to production of brick and tiles. Production of building materials and their quality are still lagging behind the growing needs of the national economy.

In the **lumber industry** delivery of logs in 1950 increased 36 per cent compared with 1940, nevertheless the assignment of the Five-Year Plan was not quite fulfilled. The assignment of the Five-Year Plan for supplying the lumber industry with machines and mechanisms was overfulfilled but due to unsatisfactory utilisation of the mechanisms, the rate of growth of labour productivity in the lumber industry during the five years was inadequate. **Paper** production in 1950 increased by 47 per cent compared with 1940.

In the period from 1946 to 1950, rapid rehabilitation and development of the textile, clothing, knitted goods, footwear and other branches of **light industry** took place. Output of these branches of industry in 1950 increased 17 per cent compared with 1940. Production of basic items of light industry increased in the five years: cotton fabrics, 2.4 times; woollen fabrics, 2.9 times; hosiery, 5.2 times, leather footwear, 3.2 times; rubber foot-wear, 7 times, however, the assignment of the Five-Year Plan in respect to manufacture of cotton fabrics and footwear was short of the plan. The variety of fabrics, clothing, knitted goods, hosiery and footwear was considerably improved and extended.

Production of basic products of the **food industry** increased considerably in the five year period. In 1950, the pre-war level of production of butter was surpassed by 57 per cent, vegetable oil and other fats, by 10 per cent; meat, by 7 per cent; the fish catch, by 27 per cent; sausage production, 20 per cent; canned goods, 48 per cent; sugar, 17 per cent; confectionary, 23 per cent and soap, by 16 per cent. The variety of foodstuffs increased and quality improved. In 1950, output of highest quality comprised 75 per cent for the overall production of butter and 42 per cent of the cheese output. Production of dietetic foods increased 5 times compared with pre-war, children's foods, 5.7 times and vitamins, 10.4 times.

Local industry and **producer co-operatives** increased gross output 1.5 times in 1950 compared with pre-war level. However, local raw materials are still inadequately used for increasing production of consumer goods. The variety and quality of the produce of local industry and producer co-operatives are still behind the growing requirements of the population.

The **basic industrial funds of the entire industry** of the U.S.S.R., as a result of the rehabilitation, construction and reconstruction of enterprises equipped with modern homemade technique, increased by 58 per cent in 1950 compared with 1940. The machine park increased at the end of the five years, as a result of getting new, more productive machinery, over two and a half times compared with 1940. Electrical equipment used in industry, calculated per worker, increased in 1950 one and a half times compared with 1940.

Successful introduction of new technique made possible the carrying out on a greater scale further technical equipment of the national economy and of raising the level of mechanisation of arduous and difficult work. Together with this, technical progress, higher skill and the creative initiative of the workers, engineers and technicians ensured a considerable growth of productivity of labour. Labour productivity of workers in industry, compared with the pre-war 1940 level, increased 37 per cent instead of the 36 per cent stipulated in the Five-Year Plan. Labour productivity in the building trades in 1950 increased 23 per cent compared with 1940.

The assignment stipulated by the Five-Year Plan for 1950 in respect to lowering cost of production of industrial goods was fulfilled as a result of better utilisation of equipment in industry, more economic expenditure of raw materials, fuel and electric energy, less waste and expenditure of materials, higher labour productivity and acceleration of the turnover of circulating capital.

The assignment of the Five-Year Plan for lowering cost of construction was not quite fulfilled. **Construction costs**, despite the considerably greater capital construction work, are still high. In view of this the Government took measures in 1950 to make construction cheaper and improve designing, to increase production of building materials and also to eliminate shortcomings in the sphere of planning and supply of materials.

FULFILMENT OF FIVE-YEAR PLAN IN SPHERE OF AGRICULTURE

As a result of the successful carrying out of the Five-Year Plan, agriculture made a further powerful advance. During the Five-Year Plan there took place a further strengthening of the commonly-owned economy in the collective farms, a further extension of the technical base of agriculture, the role of the machine-and-tractor depots in the collective farm production was enhanced; new skilled cadres of agricultural organisers, skilled workers for farm work, for animal husbandry and mechanisation were trained.

The area sown to grain crops increased by more than 20 per cent during the Five-Year Plan period. Gross yield in 1950 exceeded the 1940 level by 345 million poods, with wheat exceeding the pre-war yield by 376 million poods. The Five-Year Plan target for grain yields was overfulfilled. In 1949 and in 1950 grain harvests were 13 per cent higher than in 1940.

The area sown to **technical crops** during the 5 years increased by 59 per cent, including the area sown to cotton by 91 per cent, flax 90 per cent, sugar beet 57 per cent, sun-flower 23 per cent. Gross yield of cotton during the 5 years increased 2.9 times, flax—more than two-fold, sugar beet—2.7 times, sun-flower—by 70 per cent.

A serious shortcoming in agriculture is the continuing substantial losses that occur during harvesting, especially in regard to grain, flax, and sugar beet.

The area under **vegetables and potatoes** increased, compared with 1940, by 5 per cent, with the 1950 potato yield exceeding the pre-war level by 21 per cent.

During the 5 years considerable work was carried out in further strengthening and extending the potato and vegetable bases around Moscow, Leningrad, Baku, Kharkhov, Kiev, Gorky, the industrial centres in the Urals, Donetz basin, Kuzbass, Siberia, the Far East and also in the vicinity of other large towns.

The area under **fodder crops** in 1950 increased, compared with 1940, by 15 per cent. However, the Five-Year Plan target for increasing the area sown to perennial grasses was not reached, and fodder crops lag behind the increased demands made by animal husbandry.

In relation to **animal husbandry** the Five-Year Plan targets for increasing the head of commonly owned livestock in the collective farms were surpassed. The pre-war level of productive livestock and poultry in the collective farms was considerably exceeded: large horned cattle—by 40 per cent; sheep and goats 63 per cent, hogs 49 per cent, poultry—two-fold. In all categories of economy—collective farms, State farms, as well as those of collective farmers and individual peasants, factory and office workers—the total head of productive livestock, which declined sharply during the war, in 1950, exceeded the 1940 level by 4 per cent, poultry—by 14 per cent. During the Five-Year Plan period the collective and State farms carried out considerable work for improving pedigree stock; the network of pedigree stock State farms, special pedigree stock breeding State farms and pedigree stock collective farms was extended.

The **technical base** of agriculture was further extended. During the five year period agriculture received 536 thousand tractors (in terms of 15 p.h. units), 93 thousand harvester combines, including 39 thousand self-propelled, 341 thousand tractor-drawn ploughs, 254 thousand tractor-drawn sowing-machines, 249 thousand tractor cultivators, as well as considerable numbers of other agricultural machines. At the same time there was a big lag in the matter of supplying agriculture with machines for harvesting cotton, flax, hemp, sugar beet, fodder crops as well as those for mechanising arduous labour on the livestock farms of the collective and State farms. Considerable work was carried out in electrifying collective farms, machine-and-tractor depots and State farms. The capacity of rural power-stations, towards the end of 1950, increased 2.8 times compared with 1940.

Substantial successes were achieved in raising the **quality of farming**: extensive work is under way for mastering correct field and fodder grass crop rotation on the collective and State farms; over 90 per cent of all spring and autumn ploughing in the collective farms in 1950 was performed by tractors; cultivation with ploughs and coulter accounted for 87 per cent of the entire area ploughed by tractors, as against 13 per cent in 1940; the area sown to spring grain on autumn ploughed and fallow land accounted, in 1950, for 63 per cent of the total area compared to 54 per cent in 1940. The area sown to selected grain seed increased, during the 5 years, by 64 per cent including a two-fold increase for wheat; one half of all the collective farm grain crops was harvested by combines in 1950.

The planting of **shelter belts** is being carried out successfully. The collective farms, State farms, machine-and-tractor depots, tree nurseries and shelter belt stations, in carrying out the Stalin Plan for transforming nature, planted shelter belts on an area of 4,250,000 hectares; including 760,000 hectares, in 1950.

The targets of the Five-Year Plan for strengthening State farms were fulfilled. During the past 5 years the State farms substantially extended the area sown to agricultural crops. The grain yield in 1950 exceeded that of 1940 by 16 per cent. The State farms, under the Ministry of State Farms of the U.S.S.R., completed, in the main, mechanisation of field work. In 1950 over 95 per cent of ploughing, sowing and harvesting of grain was mechanised. In the State farms of the Ministry of State Farms of the U.S.S.R., by the end of 1950, there were, compared with pre-war, 20 per cent more large horned cattle, 29 per cent more sheep and goats, and 36 per cent more hogs. Considerable successes were achieved in raising the productivity of livestock; the average milk yield per milk cow in 1950, on State farms, was 28 per cent greater than in 1940.

Much work was carried out during the five-year period for further **strengthening the collective farms organisationally and economically**, for liquidating violation of the collective farm Rules; measures were carried out for better organisation and to improve the system of remuneration for labour on collective farms, to strengthen the permanent work-team as the principle form of organisation of collective labour; there was a continued strengthening of discipline and a further increase in the productivity of labour on collective

farms. The indivisible funds of the collective farms in 1950, compared with 1940, increased 1.6 times.

Peasants in the Lithuanian, Latvian, Estonian and Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republics, as well as in the Western regions of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republics, which had been under German occupation, received substantial economic help in strengthening agricultural co-operatives, organising machine-and-tractor depots, in receiving tractors and machines, fertilizers and credits. By the end of the Five-Year Plan, these regions, in the main, had completed, on a voluntary basis, collectivisation of the peasant economies.

The development of Socialist agriculture, its high degree of market production, enabled it to satisfy the increased demand of the population for bread, meat, milk and other foodstuffs, and also to increase the income of the collective farms and farmers. The growth in the output of grain and technical crops, as well as the growth in the volume of products of animal husbandry, created a solid raw materials base for the further development of the light industry and the food industry.

FULFILMENT OF FIVE-YEAR PLAN IN SPHERE OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

During the Five-Year Plan, rail transport satisfied the growing transport requirements of the national economy. The 1950 plan for railway freight was exceeded by 13 per cent. Average daily loadings on the railways in 1950 amounted to 121 per cent compared

with 1940 and 103 per cent of the Five-Year Plan assignments.

Due to the introduction of advanced methods of work and new technique, the utilisation of the technical means at the disposal of the railways considerably improved. In 1950, the freight car load rose 14 per cent compared with 1940 and the average freight train load increased 10 per cent compared with 1940. The average daily freight train run surpassed the pre-war level by 4.6 per cent. Car turnround was accelerated during the five years, but in 1950 did not reach the level set out in the Five-Year Plan. As a result of the rehabilitation of the national economy in the war devastated regions and the measures taken to eliminate non-rational transportation, the average transportation distance was shortened during the five years; however, the 1950 plan for cutting transportation distance was not completely fulfilled.

A decisive task of the post-war Five-Year Plan was the job of making good the severe damage caused to rail transport by the war. Restoration of double tracks, bridges, stations and junctions, carried out during the five years, ensured the necessary traffic capacity on the main lines. The locomotive park was considerably renovated and replenished with new types of locomotives, diesel and electric locomotives; rolling stock was also renovated and replenished. New railways were built, for example, in the North and in Central Asia. A number of lines in the Urals, Transcaucasia and Krivoi Rog, and also suburban lines at the Moscow, Leningrad, Riga, Kiev, Baku and Tallin junctions were electrified. However, the assignment of the Five-Year

Plan for rehabilitating and building railways, bridges and stations was not carried out fully.

River-borne freightage in 1950 was 26 per cent above the 1940 level but did not reach the level laid down in the Five-Year Plan. Utilisation for transportation purposes of the Volga and its tributaries as well as of the Siberian and Northern rivers was improved. Utilisation of the capacity of the tugboat fleet in 1950 was 30 per cent above 1940 and utilisation of the freight-carrying capacity of the non-self-propelled barge fleet rose 43 per cent. The river fleet was considerably renovated and replenished. The Stalin White Sea-Baltic canal and the Dnieper-Bug waterway as well as river ports and ship repair yards were restored.

Sea-borne freightage increased in 1950 by 65 per cent compared with 1940. However, the Five-Year Plan for sea-borne freight was not completely fulfilled. The work of rehabilitating seaports and ship repair yards was completed in the main. The capacity of the ship repair yards and workshops of the Ministry of Marine Fleet in 1950 increased, compared with 1940, more than two-fold and the number of floating docks increased 1.6 times.

The freight turnover of road transport increased 2.3 times in 1950 compared with 1940. Sixteen thousand kilometres of paved motor roads were built. The Moscow Simferopol motor highway was put into operation. By the end of the Five-Year Plan, the network of paved motor roads exceeded the pre-war level by 2.5 times.

Means of **communication and radio** were restored during the Five-Year Plan and their further development on the basis of new technique ensured. Capacity of the

telephone stations surpassed the prewar level. The plan for building radio stations was over-fulfilled by 39 per cent. The radio-diffusion network was extended. The plan for rehabilitating and laying main line cable was surpassed by 23 per cent. Airmail lines were extended 2.3 times compared with 1940.

FULFILMENT OF FIVE-YEAR PLAN IN SPHERE OF NATIONAL INCOME AND STATE BUDGET

The task of the Five-Year Plan in regard to increasing the national income was considerably overfulfilled. The Five-Year Plan stipulated a 38 per cent increase in the national income compared with pre-war. Actually, the national income in 1950 increased compared with 1940, in comparable prices, by 64 per cent. The growth in the national income resulted in a significant improvement in the material conditions of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia, in considerable capital investments in the national economy and in accumulating the necessary State material and food stocks.

Whereas in the capitalist countries more than half of the national income is taken by the class of capitalists, in the Soviet Union the entire national income belongs to the working people. Moreover, for the satisfaction of their material and cultural needs the working people of the USSR. in 1950 received 74 per cent of the national income, and the remaining 26 per cent remained at the disposal of the State, collective farms and co-operative

organisations for extending Socialist production and other State and public needs.

Due to the growth of the national income the State budget was fulfilled from year to year with an excess of revenue over expenditure. The expenditure side of the State budget featured a steady increase in appropriations for financing the national economy and for social-cultural requirements.

Due to the growth of the national income and to successful fulfilment of the State budget the Five-Year Plan capital investments in the national economy were extended by 22 per cent. During 1946–1950 over 6,000 industrial enterprises were rehabilitated, built and put into operation, not counting small State, co-operative and collective farm enterprises.

These same factors made possible in 1947 the monetary reform and the abolition of rationing for all food and consumer goods. Between 1947 and 1950 there were three **reductions in prices** for goods of mass consumption and the way was paved for another reduction in prices on March 1, 1951. This ensured a substantial increase in real wages for factory and office workers and the intelligentsia and reduced expenditure by peasants purchasing the lower priced manufactured goods, and further increased the stability of the rouble, raised its purchasing power and improved the rate of the rouble in relation to foreign exchange.

FULFILMENT OF FIVE-YEAR PLAN IN SPHERE OF RAISING MATERIAL AND CULTURAL LEVEL OF THE PEOPLE

In the Soviet Union there were no unemployed nor are there any. At the end of the Great Patriotic War all the men demobilised from the Soviet Army and Navy were guaranteed work in accordance with their qualifications and trades. The **number of factory and office workers** in the national economy of the U.S.S.R. at the end of 1950 reached 39 million 200 thousand and, compared with the number at the end of 1940, increased by 7 million 700 thousand.

The material conditions of the population of the U.S.S.R. improved. This improvement found expression in higher nominal and real wages for factory and office workers, in higher peasant incomes derived both from the common collective farm economy and from truck gardens and personal economy. **Total income of factory an office workers and of peasants** in 1950 increased, compared with 1940, in comparable prices, by 62 per cent.

There was a considerable increase in **State expenditure for cultural-social services for the working people**. The population received at State expense benefits and payments from factory and office workers' social insurance, social security pensions, free vouchers and vouchers at reduced prices for sanatoria, rest-homes and children's rest centres, allowances for mothers with large families and single mothers, free medical services, free vocational training and training in courses for improving skills for workers, scholarships for

students and a number of other benefits and advantages. Further, all factory and office workers enjoyed annual holidays of not less than two weeks with full pay, while workers in a number of other trades enjoyed longer holidays. In 1950 the population received in above-mentioned payments and benefits at State expense a sum in excess of 120,00 million rubles, that is, three times more than in 1940.

Simultaneously with the advance in the material wellbeing of the people in the post-war period, the further development of **culture, science and art** took place.

The number of pupils in elementary, seven year and intermediate schools, technical schools, and other intermediate educational establishments increased during the five years by 8 million and in 1950 totalled 37 million. This includes 1 million 298 thousand pupils studying in technical schools and other special intermediate educational establishments in 1950 compared with 975 thousand in 1940. In 1950 the number of students in higher educational establishments was 1 million 247 thousand compared with 812 thousand in 1940.

In the course of the five years the national economy received 652,000 specialists with higher education and 1,278,000 with secondary education. Compared with 1940, the number of specialists engaged in the national economy rose by 84 per cent.

Highly important discoveries and inventions in various spheres of science and technique were made in our country during these five years. Over six and a half thousand people qualified as Stalin Prize winners for outstanding work, inventions and achievements in the

sphere of science, technique, literature and art. The network of scientific-research establishments in 1950 surpassed the pre-war level one and a half times, and the number of research workers nearly doubled.

The pre-war cultural-educational network was restored and surpassed. In 1950, there were 15 per cent more clubs and public libraries in town and countryside than in 1940. Circulation of books increased by 84 per cent compared with 1940. By the end of 1950, the number of cinema units had increased one and half times compared with 1940.

In the post-war period, **medical and sanatoria-prophylactic services** for the population were further improved. The number of hospital beds in towns and rural localities in 1950 was 25 per cent greater than in 1940. Sanatoria destroyed during the war were restored. The number of physicians increased by 75 per cent compared with 1940.

Substantial successes were achieved in the development of **Soviet trade**. Retail trade turnover in the State and co-operative trading considerably surpassed the pre-war 1940 level. In 1950, the State and co-operative stores sold (excluding sales of goods derived from local resources) more than in 1940: meat and meat products 38 per cent; fish products, 51 per cent; butter, 59 per cent; vegetable oil and other fats, 67 per cent; sugar, 33 per cent; confectionary, 34 per cent; footwear, 39 per cent; cotton, woollen, silk and linen fabrics, 47 per cent; hosiery, 39 per cent. The sale of goods for cultural and domestic purposes increased. In 1950, sale of watches and clocks, as compared with the pre-war 1940, increased 3.3 times; radio sets, 6 times; electrical equipment for domestic use, 15 times;

bicycles, 2.9 times; sewing machines, nearly 3 times; motor-cycles, 16 times; sale of building materials in the countryside increased several times over.

The volume of collective farm trade in 1950 expanded greatly compared with 1940. Prices on the collective farm market fell after the abolition of rationing and after the currency reform.

Dwelling house construction developed on a large-scale during the post-war Five-Year Plan. State enterprises, office establishments and local Soviets as well as the population in towns and workers' settlements, with the aid of State credits, built and rehabilitated dwelling houses with a total space of over 100 million square metres. In addition, 2,700,000 dwelling houses were rehabilitated and built in rural areas.

**State Planning Committee of U.S.S.R.
Central Statistical Board of U.S.S.R.**

April 16, 1951.

FOR PACT OF PEACE?

Rumanian People Sign the Appeal

Collection of signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council began in Rumania on April 10 in an atmosphere of great political enthusiasm. In factories and offices brief meetings of the working people preceded the collection of signatures. In Bucharest, 230,000 people attended such meetings; in Cluj, more than 50,000. On the occasion of the beginning of the signature campaign workers and technical personnel pledged themselves to fulfil the 1951 plan ahead of schedule.

Thousands of meetings were held on April 15 in blocks of houses in the towns and in rural cultural centres. On that day, 17,000 canvassers conducted explanatory work among the people of Bucharest, and 4,000 in Jassy.

Hundreds of thousands of signatures have already been collected throughout the country.

Nation- Wide Collection of Signatures in Bulgaria

On April 16, the nation-wide collection of signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Pact of Peace began in Bulgaria. The signature drive was preceded by large-scale explanatory campaign in the course of which the peace committees grew numerically

and organisationally. Tens of thousands of signature collection commissions are functioning. For example, in the Kolarovgrad region alone, the number of peace committees rose from 380 to 690; 1,230 signature collection commissions with 4,000 members were formed and 1,160 meetings and conferences held.

Members of the signature collection commissions are making house to house visits. The first day of the nation-wide collection of signatures was a big success: in the town of Vratca and in the Vratca region 80,000 signatures were collected; in the Stalin district of Sofia, 60,000.

For Annulment of French Government's Fascist Decree

Indignation caused by the foul decree of the French Government banning the World Peace Council on the territory of France is spreading among all sections of the French population. There is hardly a single important enterprise in which a protest meeting did not take place. At a number of enterprises (in the Paris region, in the Nord and the Bouches-du-Rhone Departments, and others), the workers declared brief protest strikes. Teachers, students and administrative personnel of Ecole Superieure Normale also protested.

The National Peace Council declared at a special meeting that "the people of France will not tolerate encroachments on the World Peace Council". The Council called upon all people of France to add their names to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace and to elect delegates to the peace rally scheduled for July 15 in

Paris. In tens of thousands of resolutions adopted at meetings and addressed to the Government, factory and office workers, peasants, housewives and other groups of the population give first place to the demand for a Pact of Peace.

“Peace Crusade” in Czechoslovakia

The “peace crusade” in the towns and villages of Czechoslovakia is progressing with unflagging enthusiasm. In the first two weeks it embraced more than one and a half million people. Those taking part in the demonstrations and rallies are manifesting their desire to sign the Appeal of the World Peace Council and to defend peace. Thousands of peace are calling on the people in their homes and holding talks on the decisions of the session of the World Peace Council, explaining the tasks of every citizen in the struggle for peace.

Industrial workers are taking pledges to fulfil work schedules by May Day. Every day more and more people are joining the “peace crusade”.

Contribution of Viet Nam People to Cause of Preserving Peace

All the participants in national conference of the People’s Democratic Youth Union of Viet Nam signed the World Peace Council Appeal for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers. Nguen Ksyuan Tram,

Deputy Secretary of the Viet Nam Peace Committee, told the conference about the Berlin session of the World Peace Council.

Referring to the growth of the forces of the camp of peace, Nguen Ksyuan Tram said: “We are fighting simultaneously for the liberation of our country and in defence of peace and democracy throughout the world. Our task is to explain this to all our people in order to inspire them in the struggle against the enemy and for new deeds in labour. In particular, the youth of Viet Nam must launch a signature campaign in support of the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers, head the struggle against the enemy, work actively in production and in this way make it. contribution to the cause of strengthening world peace”.

515 Thousand Signatures in Austria

According to the Austrian Peace Council, more than 515,000 signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers have been collected so far in Austria.

People of Argentina for Peace

Despite terror and police persecution, partisans of peace in Argentina are conducting widespread propaganda for the Appeal of the World Peace Council. A special campaign for the first 100,000 signatures in

support of the Appeal will be conducted between April 23 and 29.

On March 25, a five-metre shield bearing the slogan “We, the youth of Argentina, will not go to war!” was raised on one of the squares, in Buenos Aires.

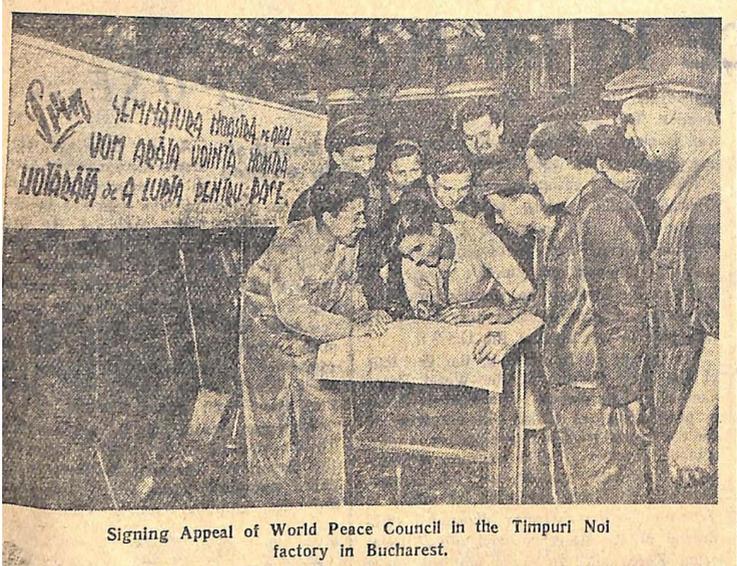
In blocks of houses in the Argentine capital and in factories, peace partisans are holding numerous meetings and discussions with the people, circulating anti-war slogans and leaflets.

Preparations for All-People’s Referendum in Germany

At a conference held in Essen, over a hundred, representatives from all strata of the population in Western Germany formed, on April 14, the Main Committee for the all-people’s referendum against remilitarisation, for conclusion of a peace treaty wish » Germany in 1951.

In an appeal addressed to all Germans, denouncing the anti-people’s policy of the Bonn Government which is rearming Western Germany on American orders, the Committee called upon all Germans who treasure the homeland to answer in the affirmative the question: “Are you against remilitarisation of Germany, and for signing a peace treaty with Germany in 1951?”

SIGNING APPEAL OF WORLD PEACE COUNCIL IN THE TIMPURI NOI FACTORY IN BUCHAREST



Signing Appeal of World Peace Council in the Timpuri Noi factory in Bucharest.

PEACE MOVEMENT-IN HUNGARY. Valeria Benke, Secretary, All-Hungarian Peace Council

The growing peace movement in Hungary, which is bringing all sections of the people into the struggle for peace, is a most important means of moulding broad national unity, Tens of thousands, who formerly remained aloof from political life, have been brought into activity by the local peace committees. An awakening of political consciousness is taking place among them.

Due to the extensive explanatory work carried out by the Party, the mass organisations and the peace committees, millions of working people now realise that the American imperialists and their satellites, including the foul Tito bandits, want to unleash another war. The purpose of our present explanatory work is to provide an answer to the vital question agitating the working people: "What must I do in the interests of peace?"

The success of the peace movement in our country is due to the fact that more and more working people find a correct answer to this question by backing their signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council with achievements on the labour front. Workers are increasing output; working peasants are contributing to the cause of peace by successful agricultural work; workers in the realm of art—by work devoted to the struggle for peace.

A radical change in the development of the peace movement in Hungary and, particularly, in defining effective methods in the struggle for peace was brought

about by the preparations for the Second Congress of the Party. Factory workers honoured their pre-Congress obligations aimed at increasing output, reducing waste, economising materials, etc. These achievements were consolidated and extended during the emulation in honour of the sixth anniversary of the liberation of our country and in connection with the campaign for signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace which began on April 8.

Particular mention should be made of the successes of the peace movement in the countryside. During the pre-Congress emulation the working peasants in many localities assumed obligations such as ensuring timely delivery of agricultural produce and payment of taxes, village improvements and so on. For example, Peter Vida, peasant in the village of Belsösard, contributed 150 kilograms of grain to the peace fund. All the peasants present at the meeting at which Vida announced his decision undertook similar obligations.

The peace committees have realised the importance of good political-explanatory work and mass cultural activities in extending and strengthening the struggle for peace. They are now forming reading circles, organising amateur art performances in villages, drawing the working people into the cultural undertakings of the mass organisations and showing films and exhibitions devoted to the struggle for peace.

Peace meetings held in houses are also of great importance. At these meetings the working people pledge to take an active part in mass political undertakings and also in improving sanitation, economising gas, water and electricity, collecting scrap, etc.

Increasing numbers of the working people understand that their day-to-day work is also part our struggle for peace. They are working better. They see for themselves that our country has become dear to every toiler, and they are anxious to defend the peace and tranquillity of their homeland. This understanding contains enormous possibilities for the further development of the peace movement in Hungary, the guarantee that we will be able to rally millions for selfless work in fulfilling the Five-Year Plan.

However, not always do the fighters for peace active in the mass organisations and in the peace committees make proper use of these really boundless possibilities. Certain organisational shortcomings retard the effectiveness of their work.

Drawing non-party working people into activity is one of the most important conditions for successful work by the peace committees. In some peace committees not all social sections of the population are represented. In some places with a predominantly rural population there are hardly any peasants on the committees. In others, women and youth are not represented at all. Then there are committees composed entirely of members of the Party.

Some of our activists in the peace movement isolate themselves from the mass organisations and engage in an unnecessary search for new organisational forms although the existing forms provide all possibilities for educating the working people in town and countryside in the interests of defending peace, in the spirit of valiant struggle for building Socialism, struggle against the local and foreign enemy. A frequent failing of the propaganda work of our committees is its unconcrete

character; the tasks confronting the people of Hungary are not sufficiently linked to the international situation.

Our people are now engaged in fulfilling the decisions of the First Session of the World Peace Council. Collection of signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace is progressing successfully. 1,739,000 signatures were collected in the first six days. The beginning of the signature campaign was preceded by extensive propaganda which helped to broaden and develop the peace movement. The basic weapon in this campaign was Comrade Stalin's interview with the "Pravda" correspondent. Our aim was to bring home to all people the fundamental idea in this interview:—the preservation of peace lies with the peoples, including the people of Hungary.

Our aim is to make as many peace supporters as possible conscious fighters of the peace camp, The campaign for a Pact of Peace gives us the opportunity to explain to people hitherto not covered by mass political work, who it is that is driving the world to war, why this is being done, the aim pursued by the remilitarisation of Western Germany and the war preparations of the Tito gang.

In our propaganda we must reveal to the masses the peace policy of the Soviet Union, the growth and strength of the peace camp, and, in this way, inculcate in people a feeling of fraternal friendship for the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, and explain the decisive role of people in bridling the warmongers.

Our task is by no means confined to activating the more backward sections of the population. The campaign for a Pact of Peace provides greater opportunities for deepening the consciousness and

selflessness of the vanguard sections, above all, the working class. Our working people will appreciate better than hitherto that the cause of peace is best served by daily work in the interests of building Socialism. Higher labour productivity, development of emulation, struggle for economy—all represent a patriotic contribution to the cause of defending peace.

There can be no doubt that the campaign for signatures will considerably strengthen the peace movement in our country and that our people will demonstrate once again that they stand firmly in the mighty peace camp led by the Soviet Union, that the working people of Hungary are loyal to the words of Comrade Rakosi: “Sparing no effort, we shall continue to fight on the peace front, and everywhere, wherever necessary, we shall fight and sacrifice for the great cause of peace.

LABOUR ENTHUSIASM IN ALBANIA

The working people of Albania marked with new labour achievements the beginning of the campaign for signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers.

Many of the leading workers engaged in the construction of the Stalin textile mills are exceeding their daily targets. Mounir Rechi, worker in the "Voileshi" factory, regularly fulfils his norm by 225 per cent.

Ali Boulakou, a Negro, who works in an olive oil and soap Factory, stated; "Years have passed since the slave-trader Joudra brought me over from France. I was made to toil like a beast of burden, and he profited from my sweat. But times have changed. Together with the Albanian people I was freed by the Party. Today I work for my own benefit; every day I exceed the norm by 50 per cent; soon I shall double it. We, the working people of Albania, will add our signatures in support of the World Peace Council Appeal to those of millions of people all over the world".

In many villages peasants have also doubled their production efforts in honour of the signature campaign.

**FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING
SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY.
Wilhelm Pieck, Chairman, Socialist Unity
Party of Germany Party of Germany**

I.

Five years ago, on April 22, 1946, when the delegates to the two party congresses –the Communist Party of Germany and the Social Democratic Party of Germany –came together at the Inaugural Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, an historic event of the utmost import took place: the disastrous split in the working class movement was healed in a considerable part of Germany. The working class, as a result of the creation of its united party, is becoming that leading force which, giving guidance to all the working people, is called upon to overcome the old forces of monopoly capital and militarism of imperialist Germany and to establish a united, democratic and peace-loving Germany. As Comrade Stalin said, the existence of such a Germany side by side with the peace-loving Soviet Union “excludes the possibility of new wars in Europe, puts an end to bloodshed in Europe and makes impossible the enslaving of the European countries by the world imperialists”.

The German working class movement was split at the time of World War One by the desertion of the Right-wing Social-Democrat leaders into the imperialist camp. After the Kaiser’s Germany had been defeated, the social chauvinist leaders prevented abolition of the domination of the monopoly and junker forces of

German imperialism. The Right-wing Social Democrats were the organisers and leaders of the bloody suppression of the revolutionary struggle of the German working class. In this way they not only ensured the existence of the power of capital in Germany, they created for German imperialism the conditions which enabled it to unleash World War Two for establishing its world domination. In the white-guard terrorist military units of those years, fascism was moulded—the fascism which some fifteen years later launched sanguinary repressions not only against the Communists but also against the Social Democrats, against every democratic movement in Germany. The divided working class movement proved incapable of rebuffing the onslaught of fascist reaction, and of preventing the preparations for World War Two conducted by German imperialism. This bitter historical experience aroused a natural desire among the masses of the German workers for unity in the working class movement. They understood that only a united working class movement could avoid a repetition of the mistakes of 1918 and take the entire German people along a new path—the path of abolishing the rule of the forces of militarism and monopoly capital, the path of establishing an anti-fascist, democratic system and, in this way, preserve the vital basis of the German nation.

A certain section of the top officials of the Social Democratic Party in the State and administrative apparatus of the Weimar Republic, in the sick-benefit bodies, co-operatives and trade unions gained from the fatal path along which development proceeded after 1918, In 1945, these people endeavoured once again to play the same role. Their political and ideological

mentors were the Right-wing Social Democrat leaders who, during the Hitler dictatorship, found shelter in the camp of the British and American imperialists. Heine, Ollenhauer and their ilk returned to Germany in 1945 as direct agents and officials of the Anglo-American political secret services. They relied not only on their traditional influence in the reformist working class movement but, above all, on the military strength of the imperialist Western powers occupying Western Germany. The aggressive forces of Anglo-American imperialism feared that unity would be effected in the German working class movement. They realised full well that a united German working class movement would become a powerful force if the struggle for the democratisation of all Germany, for a new Germany in which the forces of imperialism and militarism would be deprived of power once and for all. They utilised all the means at the disposal of the occupation regime in order to prevent unity of the working class. In Schumacher, Ollenhauer, Heine and their henchmen, the imperialists of the Western Powers found obliging agents who, by demagogic manoeuvres and radical phrases about "Socialism being the task of the day", paralysed and suppressed the desire of the masses of workers for unity. In this way, on the territory under the rule of the Western imperialist Powers, the split in the working class was maintained.

Altogether different was the path of development in what was then the Soviet occupation zone of Germany. The Soviet Union bore the main brunt of the war against Hitler Germany. It suffered more than any other country from the barbarity of Hitler fascism. It made the heaviest sacrifice in smashing the Hitler war machine.

But even at the time of unbridled fascist mass-scale terror on occupied Soviet territory the Soviet Government never voiced any doubt about the continued existence of the German people and the German State. This was the essence of the Stalin policy of peace which found expression, above all, in the Potsdam Agreement. The object of this policy was to form a united, democratic and peace-loving Germany. But he who seriously intended to demilitarise and democratise Germany had, first of all, to consolidate and rally the democratic forces embodied in the German working class movement. The Soviet Union—the only Socialist country among the four Powers which occupied Germany—consistently pursued this policy. **Therein lies the great historical service of the Soviet Union: to the German working class movement.**

In the Soviet occupation zone too, there were reactionary, social-imperialist forces anxious to continue the split in the working class movement, enemies of reorganisation along democratic lines. However, in their struggle against the strivings for unity on the part of the masses of workers, these forces were unable to rely on imperialist occupation Power. The Soviet occupation authorities, on the other hand, encouraged and supported those Social Democratic forces which had drawn lessons from the instructive historical experience. The Soviet occupation authorities backed the broad masses of the Social Democratic workers who had realised from the experience of years of Hitler's bloody rule that unity of the working class movement was the basic condition for victory over the imperialist forces. Thanks to this the movement for political unity of the working class succeeded in winning

a great victory in a comparatively (short period of time—between June 11, 1945, when the political parties were allowed to function, and April 22, 1946. The Socialist Unity Party was formed—the militant Party of the working class.

II.

In its Manifesto to the German people, adopted on April 22, 1946, the Inaugural Congress explained the historic significance of the formation of the Socialist Unity Party and outlined, in their general features, the tasks and policy of the Party. There is no other party in Germany able to say, as the Socialist Unity Party can say, that its political prognosis has been completely justified. There is no other party in Germany able to say, like the Socialist Unity Party can say, that it has solved its tasks and has fully redeemed all the pledges made to the working class and the German people.

As the **party standing for rehabilitation of the German economy** the Socialist Unity Party demanded that the property of war criminals and the people who had waxed rich on war should be expropriated and that their enterprises, and all other property owned by them, should be made common property. It insisted on a democratic land reform so that the domination of the big landlords in the countryside should be broken and an independent life secured for the small peasants, settlers and agricultural workers. On the territory of the German Democratic Republic these tasks have been fully carried out and, in this way, the basis for the rehabilitation of German economy created. On this basis

the Two-Year Plan and its fulfilment ahead of schedule became possible. On this basis the Socialist Unity Party was able to draft a grand Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy and to embark successfully upon its realisation. In the German Democratic Republic a point has been reached when the economy can no longer be subordinated to the aims of enriching big capitalists and waging aggressive wars. The goal of all the efforts devoted to carrying out the Five-Year Plan is to develop peaceful economy, ensuring for the working people a standard of living such as they never had in imperialist Germany.

As the **party most resolutely upholding the interests of the working people** the Socialist Unity Party, in its struggle for a higher standard of living for the working people and in defence of all from deception and exploitation, has, undoubtedly, achieved successes of which it is proud. But it is essential not only to improve the wellbeing of the working people. The working class of the German Democratic Republic can no longer be compared, in its social position, with either the working class of the Weimar Republic or even with the working class which, in 1945, with great difficulty hewed a path for itself amid the ruins of the fascist system.

In the public sector of our economy, in industry, in the Government organs and in transport, on the public estates and in the machine-hire stations—everywhere the position of the toiler has undergone a complete change. The working people are no longer exploited, no longer at the mercy of an employer. In the public sector the citizen works for the social wellbeing of our country and, consequently, for himself. A new attitude to

labour, to production, has appeared. During the Two-Year Plan this new, attitude to labour found expression in the activist movement, thanks to which the Plan was fulfilled ahead of schedule.

This new approach to labour is giving rise to innovators in production who are learning from the great examples of the Soviet Union and from the examples of their friends in the People's Democracies. Such eminent workers as Wirth, Opitz and others are mastering Soviet methods of production, raising labour productivity, mobilising all reserves at the disposal of our factories and utilising all possibilities to improve their internal organisation. The workers are achieving these successes because they know that their high productivity of labour benefits all working people and themselves not the least. The right of factory and office workers to participate in managing the enterprises is the greatest and the best right won by the working people—the right to develop and perfect their labour and entire production in a way that ensures constant improvement in the standard of living of all working people.

As the party standing for the renovation of German culture the Socialist Unity Party demanded a democratic school reform and abolition of all privileges in the sphere of education in order to open the doors of higher schools to capable people from all sections of the population. During the past few months our Party gave thorough consideration to the organisation of popular education in the Republic. It organised a broad discussion on all vital questions of culture and art. Our Party suggested the creation of independent State secretariats for professional training and for the higher

schools, a State arts commission, and a number of other measures. This testifies to the profound democratic changes effected in all spheres of cultural life in the German Democratic Republic.

As the **genuinely national party of the German people** the Socialist Unity Party of Germany is waging a tireless struggle for the unity of the country, for ensuring its democratic development, for peace, for the home and foreign State independence of Germany. The clearest evidence of the success of this struggle was the creation of the German Democratic Republic. The Socialist Unity Party of Germany is the genuine bearer of a consistent foreign policy, thanks to which the aggressive forces of the junkers and monopoly capital were destroyed, and the “German Democratic Republic enabled to take an honourable place in the great family of peace-loving States. The sessions of the Executive Committee of the International Federation of Democratic Women, the World Peace Council, the European Workers’ Conference, and the forthcoming international festival of youth and students in Berlin— all are proof of the new confidence and recognition enjoyed by the German Democratic Republic among all peace-loving peoples due to the policy of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, The position of the German Democratic Republic in the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism confirms the prognosis expressed in the Manifesto adopted by the Inaugural Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany: “Only by destroying the forces of militarism and imperialism, by building up a viable and militant democracy and by proving in deeds a genuine desire for peace, will the German people be able to return to the family of peace-loving nations”.

Simultaneously, the situation in Western Germany and West Berlin confirms the absolute correctness of the warning contained in the Manifesto: "Continuation of the split in the camp of the working class movement, in the camp of democracy and Socialism would signify a new danger to freedom and peace, and, in addition, a most serious threat to our entire life as a people and nation."

It was precisely the continuation of the split in the working class movement by the Schumachers and the Ollenhauers and company which made possible the policy of remilitarisation and war preparations in Western Germany and Western Berlin. This policy is to-day a most serious threat to peace and to the life of the German nation. In slandering the Soviet Union, the Communists, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the democratic reforms in Eastern Germany, the Right-wing leaders of the German Social-Democratic Party united not only with Anglo-American imperialism, but also with all the reactionary forces in Western Germany. There, the magnates of German finance are not only not removed from power, but, on the contrary, step by step, are regaining their former status.

A new German imperialism, which, on the continent, has been assigned the part of guns trained on the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, is being cultivated in Western Germany under the auspices and protection of American imperialism. The State and administrative bodies are dominated by the old, reactionary and fascist forces pursuing a policy of revenge and preparing for an aggressive war. For the sake of this policy they sacrifice the vital national interests of the German people, reject the signing of a

peace treaty with Germany and are transforming Western Germany and Western Berlin into a training ground and base for foreign imperialist troops, subordinating German economy to the armaments programme of the Atlantic military bloc, for which they are prepared to supply German youth as cannon fodder. They renounce the right of the German people to national independence and sovereignty, join the so-called Schuman Plan, agree to prolonging the occupation statute and recognise the foreign debt incurred by Hitlerite Germany. The working population of Western Germany is paying for this imperialist policy of the revanchists with a rising cost of living, steadily deteriorating living conditions, chronic unemployment, and, in the final analysis, with blood and life.

The Right-wing leaders of German Social Democracy bear full responsibility for this. And if to-day they are pursuing a “policy of opposition” to remilitarisation, the Schuman Plan and the Adenauer Government, this is done not in the interests of peace, but in the interests of intense and unrestricted remilitarisation, in the interests of an even more aggressive policy in order to prove to American imperialism that they are “capable of participating in the Government”. They are the most brazen and vicious slanderers of the German Democratic Republic and its peace policy.

Five years ago the Inaugural Congress pointed out that “political and organisational unity of the working class movement would prove to be the soundest guarantee of German unity.”

The splitters of the working class movement have also become the splitters of the nation. To-day, they fiercely attack anyone who stands for agreement

between East and West Germany, who recognises the communication of the Government and the People's Assembly of the German Democratic Republic as a basis for mutual understanding and establishing an All-German Constituent Council. At the same time, the united workers' party—the Socialist Unity Party of Germany—is a resolute champion of restoring the unity and national independence of Germany. It supports by all means the broad movement against remilitarisation of Western Germany and is fighting for signing a peace treaty- in 1951. In this struggle it is simultaneously a genuinely national Party of the German people and a Party of international struggle for peace, since the peaceful settlement of the German problem guarantees peace in Europe.

III.

In the five years of its existence there took place in the Socialist Unity Party of Germany a healthy process of fusing Communists and former Social Democrats into a single party, which has successfully marched forward along the path of becoming a militant Marxist-Leninist Party. The fusion, naturally, did not immediately overcome Social Democratism among one section of the Party's membership and sectarian mistakes in the other. To achieve this, persistent educational work was necessary and also resolute struggle against those elements who, under pressure of the masses, joined the united Party but in spirit remained enemies of unity and active transmitters of Social Democratism. The consistent struggle of the Party for the democratic transformation of the State and economy, for

unconditional recognition of the leading role of the C.P.S.U.(B) in the international working class movement, for lasting friendship with the Soviet Union and all countries of People's Democracy, stubborn struggle for recognising Marxism-Leninism as the solid basis of the Party—all led to the exposure of elements hostile to the Party, to their defeat in active ideological struggle and to their expulsion from the Party. The Party became stronger after it had rid itself of these opportunist and anti-Party elements.

With the same resolution the Party waged the struggle against the Trotskyites and all the remnants of anti-Party groupings who had penetrated its ranks after 1945. Exposure of the links of U.S. intelligence with members of the Party who, while in emigration, had co-operated with the American secret service agent Field, helped very much to raise the vigilance of the entire Party. This exposure revealed the great danger arising from the constant attempts of the secret services of the imperialist occupation Powers to penetrate the ranks of the Party and establish their agency in it.

The Party grew and gained strength in the struggle against the survivals of Social Democratism, against Trotskyite and Titoite influences, in the struggle against imperialist intelligence agents.

The "Socialist Unity Party of Germany is the leading and mobilising force in the German Democratic Republic, where the working class holds decisive positions in the State and in economy. The Political Bureau of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany prepared the Five-Year Plan, and then at the Third Congress of the Party outlined and explained it to the people. The Party and its members are bearing the main burden of

the work and struggle for the grand Plan, for fulfilment of which it is rallying the entire working population. In the all-German struggle for a united, democratic and peace-loving Germany, the Socialist Unity Party is called upon to play a leading role. However, the Party will succeed in fulfilling these great and difficult tasks only if it steps out along the path of becoming a Party of a new type more quickly and successfully than hitherto. This requires complete mastering of Marxism-Leninism as the ideological and organisational basis of our Party. That is why the Party, when introducing the new academic year in the Party education system, obliged all members to begin a thorough study of the History of the C.P.S.U.(B).

Marxist-Leninist education is now in the forefront of the great and many sided work carried out in connection with the verification of members and probationer members of the Party. This is linked with serious ideological verification of all Party members; it discloses the questions on which, as yet, there is no clarity among Party members, the direction along which the Party must develop work in respect to Marxist-Leninist education. This verification facilitates the advancement of the new capable cadres that have matured in the Party; it is called upon to help them raise their level of training and reveal their qualities in mass work and in production. It enables every Party member to reveal shortcomings in the work of leading Party organs. Hence, verification of members and probationer members will lead to the ideological strengthening of the Party, to a general improvement in Party work and will consolidate the links of the Party with the masses. This great work, which involves every

member and probationer member of the Party, will considerably accelerate the advance of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany along the path of becoming a genuinely Marxist-Leninist militant Party. Here, we are guided by the basic conditions for transforming the Party into a party of a new type, as formulated by Comrade Stalin in 1925. Comrade Stalin said then to a German Communist that if the workers are to be victorious, they must be inspired by a single will, they must be led by a single party which enjoys the indisputable confidence of the majority of the working class. If within the working class there are two competing parties of equal strength, then even in the most favourable external conditions, solid victory is impossible. Lenin was the first who particularly insisted on this, in the period prior to the October Revolution, as the most essential condition for the victory of the proletariat.

The five years which have passed since the foundation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany again confirm the absolute correctness of Stalin's words. The united working class was able to carry out profound democratic reforms, to create a new, democratic system, to build up German civilian economy and win for the German Democratic Republic an honourable place in the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism.

The split in the working class in Western Germany and Western Berlin accounts for the fact that the working class there is still insufficiently organised and that the old forces of German imperialism there have again been able to consolidate their positions; it explains why Western Germany due to remilitarisation,

the Schuman Plan and its inclusion in the Atlantic military bloc, has become a threat to peace in Europe.

These facts impose upon the Socialist Unity Party of Germany the great obligation of multiplying its efforts in the struggle for mutual understanding between all Germans, in the struggle for united action by the working class, against remilitarisation and militarisation of the economy of Western Germany and Western Berlin. Only then will its activities correspond to the conclusion made by the great Stalin that “the wide campaign for the maintenance of peace, as a means of exposing the criminal machinations of the warmongers, is now of first rate importance.” In Germany, above all, it is necessary to ensure that the people take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and defend it to the end.

MacARTHUR'S FAILURE AND TRUMAN'S HYPOCRISY

President Truman dismissed General MacArthur from his post of Supreme Commander in the Far East. The butcher General, who suffered military failure in Korea, who displayed his “talents” mainly in organising the mass slaughter of the civil population in Korea, was dismissed because he completely failed to carry out U.S. aggressive plans in the Far East.

This is the usual fate of the talentless generals. It would seem there is nothing unusual in MacArthur's dismissal. But the strange thing is that U.S. ruling circles devoted no little effort in portraying the dismissal of the frustrated Commander-in-Chief as something unusual and sensational. Only a short time ago Truman told the world that MacArthur enjoyed the full confidence of Washington, while the imperialist press lauded him to the heavens describing him as the “greatest general of all times”.

And then, for the purpose of sensationalising the decision, taken a long time ago, to dismiss the luckless General—Truman held a press conference at one o'clock in the morning and pompously proclaimed the decision to the world. Truman, like a dud comedian, staged his performance with such haste that he had not enough time in which to notify the censured General. As reported by the American press, MacArthur learnt of his dismissal from a radio broadcast, prior to receiving the official information.

The capitalist press immediately set about boosting the “courageous action” of the President, “courage”

that consisted in nothing more than dismissing a subordinate. Really, the present U.S. rulers lack the slightest sense of humour!

Commenting on MacArthur's dismissal and on the statement made subsequently by Truman, "Pravda" pointed out in an editorial that, MacArthur's dismissal reflects the profound crisis now experienced by the aggressive American foreign policy which has reached an impasse as a result of U.S. failures in Korea. It is not a secret that the aggressive, adventurous policy of U.S. imperialism in the Far East, above all, in relation to Korea and the Chinese People's Republic, is giving rise to profound dissatisfaction among broad sections of the American people. This policy has aggravated the inner contradictions and disagreements in the camp of the U.S.-British bloc.

But why did the President find it necessary to make such a fuss about MacArthur's dismissal? The answer can be found in Truman's radio speech on April 11. According to Truman, MacArthur stood for "extending the war", while he, Truman, "stood for peace". To make the crisis of U.S. foreign policy gamble look like a "private" MacArthur crisis, to place full responsibility for this policy on MacArthur, the policy which the butcher-General pursued with the knowledge, consent and on instructions from the U.S. ruling circles (this was frankly stated by MacArthur's Chief of Staff, General Whitney, who resigned in solidarity with his former commander)—such was the reason for Truman's deliberate but badly calculated manoeuvre.

Truman acts according to the rule: play the innocent and accumulate capital. Placing responsibility for the failure of the Sanguinary gamble in Korea on the

shoulders of the ill-starred MacArthur, Truman seeks at the same time to absolve himself of responsibility for the international tension arising from the U.S. aggressive policy in the Far East and the continued aggression against the Korean people and the Chinese People's Republic.

Truman tries to make it appear that it is not the U.S. ruling circles but the peace-loving countries, and above all, the U.S.S.R, who are responsible for the tension in the Far East.

Whom does Truman think he will deceive? Everybody knows that it was American and not Soviet troops that invaded Korea! Everybody knows that none other than American troops occupied Chinese territory—the island of Taiwan—and that U.S. aircraft are bombing Chinese territory!

To aver that the United States must defend its security on the territory of Korea and on the borders of China, and that China and Korea have no right to defend their security on their own territory or on their own borders simply means presenting black for white.

In asserting that the Korean people began aggression against the U.S. Truman, apparently, regarded world public opinion as being quite in the dark. Alas for the Trumans, the facts are known to the world. The facts constitute an indictment against the U.S. ruling circles and their aggression against the Korean and Chinese peoples. Unable to refute the generally known facts, Truman finds himself in a ridiculous position.

Truman's lie consists in ignoring the real facts, his brazen distortion of the facts and in his arbitrary assertion of what the U.S. aggressive ruling circles want. But life takes revenge on the liars. The fiasco of

the U.S. aggressive war in Korea and the subsequent profound crisis of U.S. foreign policy are eloquent proof of this. The American aggressors sought to seize Korea and, thereafter, to invade Manchuria and attack the Chinese People's Republic. By their heroic struggle the Korean people and the Chinese volunteer units frustrated the criminal designs of the U.S. imperialists. And Mr. Truman cannot conceal, this obvious fact no matter how he twists and turns in distorting the truth.

Truman tries to convince the American people who genuinely want peace that he, Truman, also “wants peace”. But, to lay bare and make smithereens of Truman’s bigotry and hypocrisy, all that is necessary is to pose the questions: what does the U.S. intend doing for a peaceful settlement of the Korean conflict? Is MacArthur’s dismissal to be followed by withdrawal of American troops from foreign, Korean territory?

In the aforementioned broadcast on April 11, Truman-said: “The change in commands in the Far East means no change whatever in the policy of the United States. We will carry on the fight in Korea with vigour and determination in an effort to bring the war to a speedy and successful conclusion”. By this statement Truman completely destroyed with one hand what he tried to do with the other. Anxious to appear in the robes of peace maker, he appeared instead before the whole of the world in the armour of the ill-starred Malbrook.

Further crusades by Truman can end only in further and even more crushing defeats. The unjust, criminal war waged by the American invaders in Korea can only end in their defeat. And neither the sacking of disgraced generals nor falsifying their aggression with

unctuous talk about “defending peace” will save the U.S. ruling circles from this defeat.

The peoples are taking the cause of defending peace into their own hands. They have the strength and are filled with determination to rebuff aggression wherever it raises its head and no matter what lies, even the most-refined, the imperialists use as a figleaf for it. Unmistakable evidence of this is the failure of butcher MacArthur in Korea and the flop of the performance put on by the unfortunate stage-director in the White House about MacArthur's sensational dismissal.

WHAT IS TAKING PLACE IN IRAN?

Scaring Iranian ruling circles with the “Communist danger”, the Anglo-American imperialists are seizing hold of important political and economic positions in Iran.

Britain and the U.S.A. pursue their policy through the pro-American and pro-British groups among the ruling classes in Iran. Like their imperialist patrons, these groups are unanimous in attacking the Iranian national-liberation movement and converting the country into an anti-Soviet base, and they are irreconcilable when it is a matter of granting concessions or other privileges to one or other imperialist country. For example, in 1947, the U.S., through its agent Kavam-es-Saltane, was successful in securing a supplement to the law governing oil concessions to the effect that the Government of Iran would ensure “its rights” in the South of the country, that is, in the vicinity of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. A year later, Britain signed a “supplementary oil agreement” with the pro-British Saed Government, which neutralised the October 22, 1947, amendment.

Attempts by pro-British governments to get the Majlis to ratify the “supplementary oil agreement” encountered resistance both of the pro-American groups in the Majlis and the nationalist deputies belonging to the “National Front”.

Razmara, who came to power in 1950, believed that the crisis could be “solved” by means of an American loan and by the increased receipts from the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company stipulated in the “supplementary agreement”. The “National Front” deputies claimed, on

their part, that only abolition of the domination exercised by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company would make it possible to overcome the 'economic and financial crisis and save the country from the danger of Communist "infiltration"'.

However, despite the Shah's appeal to the imperialists for "help" and to "save" the country from "ruin", and despite Razmara's negotiations with the U.S., the Americans did not supply the loan: they demanded, as a preliminary, complete subordination of Iran. The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company likewise refused to give aid; it wanted ratification of the "supplementary oil agreement". In these conditions and faced with growing pressure on the part of the Iranian people who insisted on establishing friendly relations with the Soviet Union, Razmara entered into negotiations with the Soviet Government with a view to concluding a Soviet-Iranian trade agreement—an agreement which was signed in November 1950.

Razmara went even further in his foreign policy. He banned the "Voice of America" broadcasts in Iran which poured out a constant stream of lies and slander against the Soviet Union, and he requested the American "economic advisers" to leave the country. Simultaneously, Razmara continued to urge that the "supplementary oil agreement" be ratified by the Majlis. He paid with his life for his policy.

Razmara's death cleared the way for his adversaries. The Majlis and the Senate decided unanimously to nationalise the oil industry and approved the appointment of Hussein Ala, former Iranian Ambassador in the U.S.A., to the post of Prime Minister.

Hussein Ala is a well-known reactionary. His first act as Prime Minister was to ban meetings and demonstrations. Later, he proclaimed martial law for a period of two months, a measure which was not opposed by the Majlis. These measures, inspired by Anglo-American diplomats, pursued the following aims: to intensify the onslaught against the people and to enable the ruling top leaders to reach agreement within this period with Britain and the U.S. on ways and means of continuing the plunder of Iran.

However, the Majlis' decision to nationalise the oil industry alarmed the British Government. As backing for its "lawful" rights, outlined in two Notes, the British Government despatched warships to the Persian Gulf. In their desire to consolidate their imperialist positions in the Middle East and in Europe, the British called upon the U.S. for joint action against Iran. The London newspaper, "Sunday Express" wrote on March 25, 1951, that Britain and U.S. should act jointly in defence of their common interests. It is necessary to tell the Iranians directly, said this newspaper, that British and U.S. interests with regard to Middle East oil are one and indivisible. Having in mind the aims of the aggressive North-Atlantic bloc, "Business Week" frankly wrote on March 17 that Western Europe could not afford to lose the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, for such a loss would damage the European economy and would drastically reduce the military potential of the West. The "Daily Express" added its bit saying that the nationalisation of Iran's oil industry would endanger the vital source of fuel for the Navy.

The American imperialists who pose as champions of "freedom and independence" for Iran, welcomed the

despatch of British to Persian waters. While the British and Iranian soldiers equipped with American arms were smashing the strike of the workers of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company as well as the strike in Isfahan, the American and British imperialists were driving a bargain.

In this bargaining the Anglo-American Warmongers do not trouble to find out the views of the docile Iranian Government. When they reach agreement they will simply order this Government to put the imperialist decisions into practice. However, the Iranian people, headed by the People's Party of Iran, will decide this question in a different way.

For years the working people of Iran have been fighting for the liquidation of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and the British Bank which have caused immeasurable harm to Iran. The People's Party of Iran, driven underground on orders from the imperialists, was and remains a consistent fighter for the national interests of the country. Despite the repressions, it is heading the just struggle of the Iranian people for peace and national independence.

Since the advent of 1951, new sections of the Iranian people have joined the movement. In response to the appeal of the Progressive organisations—"Society for Freedom of Iran" and the "National Society Against the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company"—meetings attended by thousands of people took place in Teheran during January and February.

The main demands contained in the resolutions adopted at these meetings were: transfer of all Anglo-Iranian Oil Company enterprises to the Iranian Government without compensation; an end to the policy

of granting concessions to imperialists; freedom of the press and for all democratic organisations and societies; respect for the rights of the individual in waging political struggle; an end to the martial law. These demands, advanced by the masses of the people, show that during January and February the struggle against the British oil company assumed an all-out anti-imperialist and democratic character.

Meetings were held also in Qum, Reshte, Hamadan, Abadan and other towns. They were organised by the liberal parties and organisations, including the "National Front". However, the demands advanced by the people at these meetings went far beyond the restricted aims announced by the "National Front". The people come forward not only against Britain but against the U.S. as well; they insisted on national independence for Iran and on democratic liberties. The anti-imperialist movement in Iran is closely linked with the struggle for peace against the warmongers.

The people enthusiastically welcomed Comrade Stalin's replies to the "Pravda" correspondent. The progressive newspaper "Nevide Ayande" wrote that Comrade Stalin's answers represent an effective weapon in the struggle against the warmongers. The people unanimously declared their refusal to take part in war against the U.S.S.R.

The people of Iran see in the decisions of the First Session of the World Peace Council and its Appeal for a Pact of Peace a programme of action. In response to the call by the Iranian Peace Society, a rally attended by over 30,000 workers, artisans, small tradesmen, students and intellectuals, was held on March 2 outside the Majlis in Teheran. The demonstrators demanded

withdrawal of the American and other troops from Korea and Taiwan, branded with shame the attitude of the Iranian representative in Uno, who, on U.S. orders, voted for the resolution branding China as an “aggressor”; they urged that the Iranian Government should immediately recognise the Chinese People’s Republic. The resolution, passed at the meeting, stressed that the “American conspiracy in Germany and Japan” must be foiled and the matter, of these countries “must be solved on the basis of the decisions of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences”.

The peace movement in Iran is developing with increasing vigour; it is growing numerically, embracing ever broader sections of the population. Many local peace committees have been formed; signatures in support of the Appeal of the Peace Council for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers are being collected. More than 100,000 signatures had been collected by the beginning of April.

Together with the movement for peace and national independence, the fight of the Iranian working people for better conditions and for higher wages is gaining momentum, In February twelve hundred textile workers declared a strike in Samnan. The strikers won equal pay for equal work for men and women and wage increases for adult and juvenile workers. In March, committees for higher wages were formed in the factories and on railways in Iranian Azerbaijan, In the same month, the post and telegraph workers in Teheran declared a strike.

In March, the British colonisers, intensifying the exploitation of the working people, reduced by 30 per cent the extra pay for arduous labour, granted to the

workers employed in the oil fields of the Anglo-Iranian wee Iranian Oil Company. The workers replied with strike action. Seeking to curry favour with the imperialists, the Iranian Government immediately introduced martial law in the Khuzistan oil fields, and brought in troops to suppress the workers. But the despatch of Iranian troops to Khuzistan and the arrival of British warships in the Persian Gulf failed to break the will of the workers for struggle. The workers are the struggle for their rights.

The Khuzistan strikers were supported by the workers of Isfahan and other towns who struck work in solidarity with them.

Increasing masses of the working people are rising in struggle against their enslavers. And the better organised the working class, peasantry, and all progressive sections of the people and the more successful the struggle against the yellow trade unions, provocateurs and agents sent into the ranks of the workers and into the People's Party, the more powerful and organised will be the struggle of all the Iranian people for peace, against the warmongers, for the national independence of Iran.

TUDEH

FACTS EXPOSE...

Cannibal in Sweden

A few days ago, at a Stockholm conference devoted to questions of war medicine, a lecture was delivered by Professor Gunnar Olin, head of the State Bacteriological Laboratory in Sweden. Olin dwelt at length on the “advantages” of bacteriological warfare, lauding bacteriological and radio-active weapons as the “cheapest and most effective means” for mass extermination of people. Olin was especially delighted with the fact that while these weapons destroy human beings they leave their property intact.

What can one say about such a lecture? To the ravings of the modern cannibals—the American warmongers—there is now added another heinous voice—that of the Swedish cannibal Gunnar Olin.

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Seventh Suit of M. Auriol

The agency France a recently summed up the results of Press Auriol’s lackey visit to Truman. One of a reports calculated: 34 speeches, 20 brief statements, 10,000 handshakes, 5,000 kilometres, one President, five Mayors, 22 Foreign Ministers, 43 banquets, two hotels, eight military and naval academies and schools and so

on, which the French traveller saw, delivered, made and visited.

The Agency also describes the six suits which M. Auriol wore in the course of his trip. However, the Agency deliberately avoided mentioning the seventh suit—the lackey’s livery which was always on the French President no matter what change of suit he effected while bartering wholesale and retail the national interests of his country.

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A Sure Means

The Danish authorities are striving post-hate to make their contribution to the war hysteria. Recently, they made a public statement to the effect that they were building a huge bomb shelter where “in the event of war it would be possible to store valuable works of art, books and Danish museum exhibits”, etc.

But the people remained indifferent to these methods of “saving culture” They regard active participation in the peace movement and boycott of the military training, announced by the authorities, a more effective method of defending peace. The leaders of the Heimwehr (a militarised recruitment to this organisation, “despite all the efforts”, is meeting with no response.

MORE BOOKS PUBLISHED IN POLAND

Due to the great social advancements in People's Poland and the rising cultural level of the population, the number of books published has increased tenfold compared with the pre-war years. In 1950, some 5,218 titles were published in Marxist-Leninist works were printed in editions totalling 250,000 copies.

In addition to complete collections of works by Mickiewicz, Slowacki, Prus, Zeromski, Sienkiewicz, and other Polish writers, recent publications include the complete works of Shakespeare, Pushkin, Goethe, Balzac, Dickens, Heine, Gorky, Tolstoy, Mark Twain and Bernard Shaw.

Translations of works by eminent Soviet writers such as Fadeyev, Ehrenburg, Sholokhov and others occupy a merited place and enjoy widespread popularity and love in Poland.

**TITO CLIQUE WHIPS UP WAR
HYSTERIA IN YUGOSLAVIA. Emil
Bodnaras, Member Political Bureau,
Central Committee, Rumanian Workers'
Party**

Ever since Forestall times, Washington has been utilising war hysteria on an ever wider scale, as a battering-ram with the help of which the U.S. reactionary circles clear the way for all kind of mobilisation bills, and for adding to the strength of the army, etc. War hysteria in the hands of the Trumans and Achesons has become a favourite weapon for political subversion, foreign policy blackmail and for reactionary onslaughts against the vital interests and democratic rights of the American people.

American monopolies willingly spend dollars on whipping up war hysteria. They have taken under their wings all the provocateurs, spies, ordinary and political criminals, every conceivable kind of scum solely for the purpose of psychological and political preparation of war.

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Yugoslavia, which, for the time being, is in the grip of the Tito clique, occupies an important place on the policy chessboard of the American monopolists. A few days ago, in a letter to the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate, Truman again repeated that

Yugoslavia's strategic position is so vitally important for the defence of the North Atlantic zone that she should be given the possibility for self-defence. Yugoslavia is, simultaneously, regarded as an appropriate link in expanding the base of aggression in the Balkans and Asia Minor, the base in organising which American monopolists and British lords are competing with one another.

Yugoslavia disposes of raw materials and manpower, which, thanks to the Tito clique, is dirt cheap, and which, taken together, serve the useful purpose of swelling the profits of the American monopolies.

The Yugoslav army divisions, staffed with Ustashi officers, released-by Rankovic, and trained by German instructors, are entered on the debit and credit account of the American monopolies.

But, from Wall Street's point of view, Yugoslavia has a serious and unprofitable side, namely, her people. The overwhelming majority of the people of Yugoslavia are far from being loyal supporters of Truman and Churchill. The American monopolists are trying to eliminate this negative side of their "book-keeping" at all costs and as quickly as possible.

Tito and his gang of traitors and spies long ago traded their honour, which, depending on the circumstances, they bartered in turn for dollars, pounds sterling or reichsmarks ever since the time they were entered into the registers of the U.S. and British intelligence services and the gestapo. The role of these traitors, exposed in good time by the Communist Information Bureau, is now reduced to that of common lackeys allotted the task of placing the life and blood of

the people of Yugoslavia in the hands of the U.S. imperialists for their predatory aims.

The predatory propaganda and vile slander waged by the Tito clique against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, is carried out on orders from the American imperialists. This propaganda pursues the aim of diverting the people of Yugoslavia from their struggle for peace and friendship among the peoples.

The predatory, hysterical propaganda of Tito the Judas also aims at concealing the war-mongering activities in Yugoslavia of U.S. gauleiter Allen and his staff, at justifying the continued betrayal of the vital interests of the people of Yugoslavia and the terror of Rankovic's police against Yugoslav patriots.

The false propaganda of the Tito gang, as is the case with the propaganda of the ruling cliques in Greece and Turkey, aims at paving the way for a new hotbed of war in the Balkans and at justifying the enormous military expenditure. The "White Book", published recently by the Belgrade clique, with its vile pages of base slander against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, is designed to add to the services this clique has rendered U.S. and British bankers; the provocations on the borders of Albania are designed as a try-out for the invasion of Albania the moment Truman and Churchill deem it appropriate to give Sergeant-Major Tito the signal to attack.

Tito belongs to the hardened traitors and he zealously seeks to justify this status in order to court the "benevolence" of the American and British bankers.

U.S. and British bankers receive constant proof that their capital investments in the form of arms, gangster films and the espionage agency directed against the

Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, are not in vain. The predatory provocations of the Tito clique on the borders of Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, sending spies and saboteurs across the borders into these countries, the 'guerrilla' marches staged in various parts of Yugoslavia, the military manoeuvres carried out under the auspices of U.S. and British military attaches, are designed, in the minds of the Belgrade rulers, to give the assurance that American and British arms will not be left to rust in the Tito munition dumps and stores.

An agreement was recently signed between the French and Yugoslav Governments for supplying arms to Belgrade. The Titoites tried to refute the report about this deal but were "let down" by the Western press, which, in search of a sensation, described many details of the agreement. France serves as intermediary. The arms are provided by the U.S. and Britain from arsenals in Western Germany. Yugoslavia will probably receive not only guns and Wehrmacht tanks, but also new equipment manufactured in the Ruhr. It has been proved irrefutably that the American imperialists are supplying arms, having received Tito's assent to provide the cannon fodder.

The Tito clique misses no opportunity to whip up war hysteria. All Yugoslav newspapers publish fabricated reports every day about alleged preparations for attack on Yugoslavia by the People's Democracies and the Soviet Union. Every day, one or other of the members of the Yugoslav Government delivers an incendiary tirade or grants an interview. But even this is not enough. In order to sharpen to breaking point relations with the neighbouring People's Democracies,

the Titoites organise bandit attacks on the diplomatic representatives of these countries in Belgrade, as was the case a few days ago with the Hungarian charge d'affaires who was brutally attacked by Rankovic agents. Members of the Bulgarian mission were also assaulted. The Hitlerites never went to such lengths as the Belgrade fascist thugs and assassins. In foul political provocations, sanguinary violence and gangster actions Tito has outstripped his teacher Hitler.

Not a day passes without a Titoite provocation on the borders of the People's Democracies. They utilise every provocation to foment Hatred for the peoples of Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania and Rumania. The body of a frontier guard killed during a provocation organised by the Titoites on the Hungarian border, was carried through hundreds of villages and towns in Yugoslavia where the Titoites organised manifestations, whipping up war hysteria.

A few days ago, Trygve Lie visited Belgrade, where the Titoites gave him a rousing welcome. This help-mate of the American warmongers seeks, by means of this visit, to add fuel to the flames and to justify the monstrous activities of the Yugoslav fascists. Trygve Lie reckons on covering up Tito crimes with Uno's prestige. He forgets, however, that Uno has Yea disgraced itself by supporting the American interventionists in Korea. Butcher Tito decorated Trygve Lie. But this decoration is further evidence of the foul role which Trygve Lie no plays, evidence of the fact that the American imperialists are calculating on preparing another Korea in the Balkans under the Uno flag.

Belgrade teems with spies, military and political reconnaissance agents from the U.S., Britain and

France. From there they direct their subversive activities against the People's Democracies, utilising fascist and common criminals who fled from Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania and Albania and who are now enjoying the sanctuary of the Tito clique. This motley brood forge fabrications with which they feed the numerous American and British correspondents who write from Belgrade about the "aggressive designs of the Cominform countries".

Belgrade is a happy hunting ground for the more unscrupulous gangsters of the pen; among those masters of slander who come for news are bourgeois journalists such as Sulzberger. These mercenary hacks try to instil the notion in public opinion that war in the Balkans is inevitable. At times some of them even fix the date for the outbreak of war, while others expatiate in minute detail on the ravings of Tito, Djilas, Pijade etc.

The ruling circles in the U.S. and Britain seek to use the stream of war hysteria emanating from Belgrade to distract the attention of the peoples from Korea, Japan and Germany; to whip up all-out war hysteria in their countries, and, under cover of this hullabaloo, to carry out measures for preparing war. Hence, the provocative activities of the Tito clique go far beyond the range of Yugoslavia—they are a threat to all mankind.

But no matter how noisy the propaganda, it is doomed to failure. It is possible, of course, to dupe many people by frantic hysteria, but it is impossible to deceive for any length of time the whole nation.

It is impossible to deceive the people of Yugoslavia and it is utterly impossible to deceive the advanced, progressive section of this people—the working class. Neither the hysterical war propaganda nor Rankovic's

prison cells will serve this purpose. This is born out daily by the growing struggle of Yugoslav patriots—Serbs, Croats, Montenegrins and Slovenes, united by unshakable faith in liberation from the fascist gang which has temporarily seized by the dollar and the pound.

The will for peace of the suffering, hungry peoples of Yugoslavia— is a living fact, and this will is comparable in strength only with the hatred felt for the treacherous Tito clique.

The peoples of Yugoslavia have a glorious past, accumulated by generations in the struggle for peace, freedom, and independence. This past, like the present struggle, ensures for the peoples of Yugoslavia the friendship and respect of all progressive people in the world.

Tito and his gang pin the hopes on U.S. tanks. The U.S. tanks which they receive for their treachery cannot weaken the will for peace and the hatred of the peoples of Yugoslavia for their oppressors. Nor should it be forgotten that recent history knows not a few instances when American tanks fell into reliable hands and were then turned against their owners.

The free peoples and hundreds of millions of common people throughout the world, with whom the common people of Yugoslavia are also marching, will counterpose resolutely and boldly the creative path of the struggle for peace to the line of unloosing war, pursued by the American monopolists and their henchmen.

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