

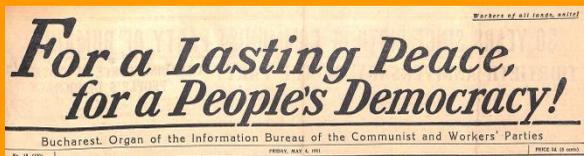
*Workers of all lands, unite!*

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

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



**NO. 18 (130), FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1951**



**Source: Journal "For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy",  
No. 18 (130), Friday, May 4, 1951.**

**Origin of language: English**

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

**April 2022**

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

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

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



# CONTENTS

IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION AND REVOLUTIONARY TEMPERING OF COMMUNISTS.....	5
INCREASED PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....	11
FOR A PACT OF PEACE! .....	12
Rallies of French Working People Support Pact of Peace.....	12
Valiant Korean People Sign Appeal.....	12
People of Guatemala for Pact of Peace.....	13
For 300 Million Signatures in China .....	13
Peace Movement in Britain .....	14
Selfless Labour in Support of Pact of Peace.....	15
Mass Movement in Iran for Pact of Peace.....	17
First Hundreds of Thousands of Signatures in Italy .....	17
Widespread Campaign in India for Signatures to Appeal.....	18
GREAT DAY OF INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY OF WORKING PEOPLE.....	20
30 YEARS SINCE BIRTH OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF RUMANIA.....	25
THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PARTY .....	25
LEADING FORCE IN SYSTEM OF PEOPLE’S DEMOCRACY.	
Teohari Georgeseu, Secretary, Rumanian Workers’ Party.....	38
FACTS OF HEROIC STRUGGLE .....	43
TASKS OF FRENCH COMMUNISTS IN SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN FOR PACT OF PEACE. August Lecoeur, Secretary, French Communist Party.....	46
PLENUM, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY .....	56
J. V. STALIN STATUE ON STALIN SQUARE, BUCHAREST .....	58
PUBLICATION OF J. V. STALIN’S WORKS IN BRAZIL.....	59
DOBRUDJA TO BE GRANARY OF BULGARIA.....	60
REHABILITATION OF BUDAPEST NEARING COMPLETION.....	61
PROFITS OF U.S. MONOPOLIES .....	62
TITO’S CLIQUE BARTERS YUGOSLAVIA’S INDEPENDENCE TO IMPERIALISTS. Ladislav Kopriva Member, Presidium, Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia .....	63

IN THE CHINESE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC .....	70
AGITATION-PROPAGANDA WORK IN EASTERN CHINA .....	70
COMBATING FLOODS .....	71
FOREIGN TRADE IN 1950 .....	71
CONCERNING THE “AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE”. Derek Kartun ..	73
POLITICAL NOTES .....	81
Slap in Face for Greek Monarcho-Fascism .....	81
YOUTH OF WESTERN GERMANY IN STRUGGLE AGAINST REMILITARISATION. Erich Honecker, Chairman, Union of Free German Youth.....	84

## **IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION AND REVOLUTIONARY TEMPERING OF COMMUNISTS**

The growing international tension arising from the preparations for another world war by the U.S.-British imperialists, the sharpening class struggle in the capitalist countries, and the powerful upsurge of the working class movement confront the Communist and Workers' Parties with the task of organising an all-people's struggle for peace, democracy and Socialism. The role and significance of the Communist and Workers' Parties have grown immeasurably.

The best, advanced representatives of the peoples, above all of the working class, are reinforcing the ranks of the Communist and Workers' Parties in order, under the banner of revolutionary Marxism, to devote all their energy and ability to the struggle for the interests of the working people. The Communist Parties have become mass parties, uniting in their ranks hundreds of thousands and millions of members.

The influx of masses of new members lacking adequate ideological and political grounding, confronts the Communist and Workers' Parties with the urgent task of educating Communists ideologically.

The basis for the ideological and political education of Communists is study of Marxism-Leninism—the science of the laws of development of nature and society, the science of the revolution of the oppressed and exploited masses, the science of the victory of Socialism in all countries, the science of building Communist society.

Study of the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, published by the Communist and Workers' Parties in large editions, constitutes a most important means for equipping Communists with Marxist-Leninist theory, for inculcating revolutionary vigilance and fighting capacity. Invaluable assistance will be rendered to the Communist Parties in this vital work by the recent publication in the Soviet Union of the fourth edition of the works of V. I. Lenin and by the steady publication of J. V. Stalin's works. The "Short History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks)—a genuine encyclopaedia of fundamental knowledge in the big sphere of Marxism-Leninism—has had a big circulation in all countries.

The "Short History of the C.P.S.U. (B)" is a powerful ideological weapon of Bolshevism. This classic by Comrade Stalin is a brilliant statement and generalisation of the vast experience acquired by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, By studying this experience, Communists imbibe the Bolshevik qualities of revolutionary fighters boundlessly devoted to the cause of the liberation of the oppressed masses, staunch in tackling and surmounting difficulties, never losing sight of perspectives of the revolutionary struggle and capable of finding the sure path to victory in the most difficult conditions.

The Communist and Workers' Parties are educating their members on the selfless experience of the great Party of Lenin-Stalin, on the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, on the examples of the heroic struggle of the Communist Parties in all countries. Participation in the practical work of the Party, in carrying out Party assignments, are, together with mastering the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism, an essential

condition for the ideological development and training of a Party member.

As a result of the abolition of the old bourgeois-landlord rule, the Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies have become ruling Parties, heading the struggle for the Socialist reorganisation of society. In these countries the ideological and political training of cadres for successful building of Socialism is now, in the conditions of sharpening class struggle, a matter of decisive significance.

"It must be accepted as an axiom", Comrade Stalin pointed out, "that the higher the political level and the Marxist-Leninist knowledge of the workers in any branch of state or Party work the better and more fruitful will be the work itself, and the more effective the results of the work; and, vice versa, the lower the political level of the workers, and the less they are imbued with the knowledge of Marxism-Leninism, the greater will be the likelihood of disruption and failure in the work, of the workers themselves becoming shallow and deteriorating into paltry plodders, of their degenerating altogether".

Only ideologically well prepared and politically tempered cadres will be able to solve without serious mistakes the great and responsible tasks confronting them.

The unification of the Workers' Parties in Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria and East Germany on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, put an end to the age-old split in the working class forces and was of exceptional importance in effecting great political and economic changes in these countries. But despite the rout of the Right-wing Social Democrats who became direct agents of Anglo-American imperialism, spies and saboteurs seeking in every way to hamper the

successful advance of these countries towards Socialism, the united parties have not yet completely uprooted among some of their members the survivals of Social-Democratic ideology. To help these members rid themselves of the survivals of Social Democratism by mastering Marxist-Leninist teachings, and ceaselessly to combat the ideology of Social Democratism—this is a cardinal task of the Communist and Workers' Parties.

The decisions of the leading bodies of the Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies show that the Parties are resolutely combating Social Democratism in their ranks, ensuring thereby a rapid rise in the ideological level and unity of the Parties.

The exposure in a number of People's Democracies of groups of conspirators and spies belonging to the imperialist intelligence services confirms how vital it is to intensify the ideological education of all Party members, on which heightened revolutionary vigilance in the ranks of those Parties in power depends, confirms how vital it is to educate Party members in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

The Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies are performing great work in the ideological education of their members. Very important in this respect is the organisation of systematic Party education. It is, however, should be pointed out, however, that education in a number of Parties still suffers from certain shortcomings, as yet it does not embrace a large part of the members and frequently, is not deep enough. Serious shortcomings likewise prevail in the matter of utilising the press, literature and art in the interests of ideological education of the masses. Only ideological firmness and unshakable confidence in the

victory of Socialism, derived from mastering Marxist-Leninist teachings, will enable the Communists successfully to combat all manifestations of bourgeois ideology.

It is absolutely essential for the Communist Parties in the capitalist countries to raise the ideological and political level of their members and give them a revolutionary tempering. The struggle for peace, for national independence, for the vital interests of the people under conditions of brutal repression and persecution calls for courage, staunchness and loyalty to the cause of the working people on the part of Party members. Tireless and relentless struggle against the corroding influence and demagogy of the Right-wing Social Democrats and other agents of American imperialism is a basic condition for the ideological strengthening of the ranks of the Party, for enhancing its influence among the masses.

The imperialist lackeys—the Right-wing Socialists, Trotskyite and Titoite scum resort to monstrous slander and lies in order to distort Marxism and deflect the masses from it; they are trying by means of foul manoeuvres to cover the crimes of dying capitalism. The Right-wing Socialist Parties have become direct accomplices of the imperialists, the parties of preparation for another war. To the “ideology” of slavery and oppression, war and death—the Communist Parties counterpose the ideology of revolutionary struggle for the abolition of exploitation, for peace and life, for democracy and Socialism.

The international Communist movement is distinguished by its unprecedented monolithic character and solidarity. The Marxist-Leninist world outlook is becoming the world outlook of millions. It enables

progressive mankind to sweep aside ever more resolutely the ideological ravings and insane “theories” of the imperialist warmongers.

Bourgeois ideology is on the way out. It is doomed to extinction together with its bearers—the exploiting classes. The ideology of the working class—the leader and guide of all the oppressed, the ideology of Marxism-Leninism—is triumphing!

The Communists, equipped with the revolutionary theory and tempered in class battles, are carrying the light of Marxism-Leninism to the broad masses of the working people, rallying them for the struggle for peace, freedom and Socialism!

## **INCREASED PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

A report published a few days ago on the fulfilment of the industrial production Plan in Czechoslovakia for the first quarter of 1951 shows that the plan was fulfilled by 100.7 per cent. The volume of industrial production increased by 13 per cent compared with the first quarter last year. Output of heavy industry rose 16 per cent; heavy machine-building, 22 per cent; the food industry, 21 per cent. The volume of building work more than doubled. Consumption also registered a substantial increase. For example, consumption of meat rose 27 per cent; fat, 10 per cent; butter, 24 per cent; margarine, 10. per cent; eggs, 13 per cent; sugar, 11 per cent; milk, 9 per cent; coffee, 30 per cent; tea, 117 per cent; confectionery, 27 per cent, Textile sales rose 38 per cent; ready-made clothing, 75 per cent; radio sets, 20, per cent; motor-cycles, 44 per cent.

# **FOR A PACT OF PEACE!**

## **Rallies of French Working People Support Pact of Peace**

Peace committees and democratic organisations are conducting intensive work throughout France popularising the Appeal of the World Peace Council and preparing for a mass signature campaign. In the Paris area meetings are being held in houses, streets and at factories. A meeting of the workers and office staff of the Roger et Gallet perfumery in Levallois expressed support for the Pact of Peace. A similar decision was unanimously adopted by the canteen, metro and bus park personnel in Paris. Quarry workers in Maupuy (Creuse Department) gave their backing to the Appeal; the municipal council in Villeurbanne (Rhône Department) and in Martigues (Bouches-du-Rhône Department) expressed unanimous support for the Appeal.

The May Day demonstrations in Paris and other towns in France were held under the slogans: “For a Pact of Peace”, “Americans, clear out!”, “Fascism will not pass!”, “We demand a Government of democratic unity!”, “For United Action!”.

## **Valiant Korean People Sign Appeal**

The valiant people of Korea have launched a big campaign for signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers. The Appeal is

unanimously supported by all Korean people who ate defending world peace at the price of their blood. Over a million citizens—workers, peasants and fighters of the Korean’ People’s Army have already signed.

The first to sign the Appeal were Kim Du Bong, President of the Supreme People’s Assembly, members of the Government and leaders of the democratic parties and public organisations.

### **People of Guatemala for Pact of Peace**

A widespread campaign for signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council is being conducted in Guatemala. Messages in support of the Appeal are pouring into the all-Guatemala Peace Committee from various organisations and democratic personalities. Roberto Alvarado Fuentes, President of the Congress (Parliament) of the Republic and Secretary-General of the Party of Revolutionary Action, was among the first to sign the Appeal. Fuentes said: “I believe that the Pact of Peace will be an effective and perhaps the only measure for ensuring tranquillity throughout the world”. The Appeal was also signed by Victor Manuel Gutiérrez, Secretary-General of the Confederation of the Working People of Guatemala, and Manuel Pinto Usaga, Secretary-General of the Trade Union Federation of Guatemala.

### **For 300 Million Signatures in China**

The people of China have responded enthusiastically to the call of the Chinese People’s Committee for World Peace and Against American Aggression for a mass

campaign for signatures in support of the Appeal for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers.

In a broadcast on April 23, Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace and Against American Aggression, called upon the citizens of the Chinese People's Republic to secure not less than 300 million signatures to the Appeal. One and a half million Tientsin citizens and over three million Shanghai citizens had signed the Appeal by April 25. Collection of signatures in these cities developed into a powerful demonstration of the resolve of the Chinese people to preserve world peace and prevent remilitarisation of Japan. Nearly three million signatures have been collected in the Western part of Szechuan Province; in nine regions of North Szechuan 2,170,000 people have signed.

The Appeal is meeting with wide support also among the different religious denominations in the country. Catholics in Peking organised a procession along the city streets, urging believers to sign the Appeal and intensify their struggle against the remilitarisation of Japan. More than 150,000 members of the Orthodox Church affixed signatures to a document which, in one of its points approves the Appeal for a Pact of Peace.

## **Peace Movement in Britain**

The movement of peace supporters in Scotland is growing. Sections of the population which until now remained aloof from the movement are now joining the struggle. The protest movement against rearming Western Germany has developed on a wide-scale: the

Lanarkshire District Committee of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the Motherwell Branch of this Union, the Harthill and District Committee of the National Union of Mineworkers, the Clydebanks Branch of the British Iron, Steel and Kindred Trades Association, Perth railworkers and many other organisations have all declared opposition to rearming Western Germany.

Simultaneously, active preparations are under way for collecting signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Pact of Peace. A declaration welcoming the Appeal and calling upon prominent personalities to give the signature campaign every possible assistance was circulated in Lanarkshire. In Kirkcaldy and Fife, peace supporters approached a number of local Labour leaders and leading trade unionists requesting support for the Appeal on behalf of their organisations.

\*

At its annual meeting in London the General Assembly of Unitarian and Free Churches (Britain) passed a resolution calling upon “all peace-loving people to support the demand for a Pact of Peace.”

## **Selfless Labour in Support of Pact of Peace**

Collection of signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace is continuing in Hungary with unflagging vigour. Peace committees with the active assistance of thousands of agitators from the Hungarian Working People’s Party, trade union and public organisations,

are conducting a broad political explanatory campaign in the country.

The working people, while signing the Appeal, pledge themselves to raise labour productivity and improve the quality of the products.

All villages in the Zala district joined in a “peace sowing” movement launched on the initiative of members of the co-operative in the village of Zalalevo. As a result of the movement sowing has been completed of oats, sugar beet, poppy, lucerne, etc. Working people in the enterprises, State farms, machine-tractor depots and producer cooperatives in the Szaboles-Szatmar district held a special peace day. The peasants of this district sent 400 wagon loads of potatoes to working people in the towns for May Day.

While working a “peace shift” Danielne Oszter, in the Sortex (Budapest) textile mill fulfilled her quota by 200 per cent, Janos Maar by 180 per cent, Tereza Kocsany by 155 per cent, etc.

Of the 830 members of the Democratic Union of Hungarian Women employed at the Diosgyér metallurgical works, some 500 signed long term emulation agreements, 22 women’s work-teams were formed and are now competing with one another, supporting by their labour the struggle of the peoples for world peace.

According to data furnished by the Hungarian Peace Council a total of 4,877,604 signatures had been collected by April 30.

## **Mass Movement in Iran for Pact of Peace**

The Appeal for a Pact of Peace is meeting with warm support among the people of Iran. Peace partisans are holding mass demonstrations throughout the country, expressing unanimous support for the Appeal and calling upon all citizens to add their names to the hundreds of millions who have signed in other countries. Over 15,000 people took part in a mass demonstration in Babol.

During the first nine days of the signature campaign more than 150,000 signatures were collected.

## **First Hundreds of Thousands of Signatures in Italy**

A meeting of the National Peace Committee, attended by representatives of all provincial peace committees took place in Rome on April 27, The meeting reviewed the work already carried out and outlined a plan for developing the signature campaign for a Pact of Peace.

In the Florence province 300,000 signatures have been collected so far to the Appeal of the World Peace Council. The Florence peace committee decided to complete canvassing by the end of May and to secure more signatures than were obtained for the Stockholm Appeal.

In their reports at the conference, organised by the National Association in Defence of the School, professors, teachers and scientists commented on the tragic consequences of war for children. The resolution

adopted at the conference insists on the conclusion of a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers.

Celebrating the 6th anniversary of the anti-fascist uprising and the liberation of the country from German occupation (April 25), the people of Italy expressed their readiness to struggle against the warmongers, against rearming Western Germany, for a Pact of Peace and for national independence. At hundreds of demonstrations held in towns throughout the country the working people resolutely protested against the policy of the de Gasperi Government in granting the use of Italian ports to the U.S. Navy—for manoeuvres, and in allowing General Eisenhower to inspect Malian troops and the Eastern borders of the country.

## **Widespread Campaign in India for Signatures to Appeal**

In India the people are displaying ever greater activity in the peace campaign. In Kashmir the collection of signatures to the Appeal is proceeding under the slogans: “Down with Anglo-American imperialism”, “Kashmir for the Kashmir people”. More than 1,000 signatures were collected at a gathering in Goni Khan alone.

In Lucknow, students, professors, journalists, lawyers, writers and political workers are appending their names to the Appeal alongside workers and peasants. The first to sign the Appeal were the well-known writer Shri Yashpal and Shri S.D. Sharma, editor of “Navjeevan”.

The 5,000 people present at a public meeting in Madura unanimously approved the Appeal. Some 2,000 people attended a meeting in Elluru; 4,000 in Cochin; 3,000 in Burhampur. The people began to sign the Appeal immediately after the meetings. Young people in India are taking an active part in the signature campaign. For example, young people in Delhi have undertaken to collect over 100,000 signatures; K. K. Goge, a student, pledged to collect 15,000 signatures, the student Natial, 10,500 and Radha Krishan 10,000.

## **GREAT DAY OF INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY OF WORKING PEOPLE**

May Day was celebrated on all Continents as the day of international solidarity of working people, the day of fraternity of workers in all lands.

It is now an established tradition that on this day, workers and the working population take part in militant demonstrations which every year rally increasing numbers of people and graphically reflect the growth of the working class movement and the ideological and organisational consolidation of its ranks. The particularly grand May Day demonstrations this year expressed the firm resolve of the peoples to uphold peace and foil the foul designs of the imperialist warmongers. May Day revealed with striking force the great response evoked by the calls of the Communist Parties on the part of all peoples who, from experience, are becoming convinced of the urgent need to take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and of defending it to the end.

The first words of profound love, gratitude and hope were addressed by the working people in all countries during the May Day demonstrations to the great standard-bearer of peace and leader of the working people, Comrade Stalin, and to the Soviet Union—the bulwark of world peace. Many delegations from different countries visited Moscow where they attended the grand parade and demonstration, held as usual on Red Square, before the mausoleum of V. I. Lenin.

The May Day demonstrators on Red Square were greeted by Comrade J. V. Stalin, by V. M. Molotov, G. M. Malenkov, L. P. Beria, K. E. Voroshilov, N. A. Bulganin, L. M. Kaganovich, A. I. Mikoyan, N. S. Khrushchev, A. N. Kosygin, N. M. Shvernik, M. A. Suslov, P. K. Ponomarenko, M. F. Shkiryatov. As was the case in all cities in the USSR, the Moscow demonstrators marched with feelings of justified pride for their Soviet country, inspired by the great successes of the Soviet Union in building Communism. Unity and solidarity of the Soviet people—a people heroic and creative—the happiness of free, peace-loving people, a people joyful and well to do, and firmly resolved to uphold peace—such were the main features of the May Day demonstrations in the Soviet Union.

In Peking, Shanghai, Canton and many other cities of China, May Day passed under slogans of struggle against American aggression and for rendering fraternal aid to Korea, for struggle against rearming Japan, Chairman Mao Tse-tung and other leaders of the glorious Communist Party of China were heartily cheered by demonstrators in Peking.

The May Day demonstrations in Moscow and Peking—were manifestations of the consolidation of inviolable friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and China who together constitute one third of mankind, manifestations of their resolve jointly to consolidate and defend to the end the just cause of peace. In Poland Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania the working people demonstrated their successes in socialist construction. Figures inscribed on their tableaux testified to overfulfilment of schedules for the first quarter of 1951, to the outstanding results of the advance of the national economy, of the culture

and wellbeing of the peoples. Boleslaw Bierut in Warsaw, Clement Gottwald in Prague, Mathias Rakosi in Budapest, Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej in Bucharest, Vylko Tchervenkov in Sofia, Enver Hodja in Tirana and other leaders of Communist and Workers' Parties greeted the demonstrators.

In the countries of People's Democracy, the May Day demonstrations took the form of joyful and colourful festivals, unprecedented in scale.

May Day in the capitalist countries passed in an entirely different atmosphere. On April 27, 700,000 Italian metal-workers struck work for 24 hours in solidarity with the workers fighting against stoppages in Italian industry. Tramway workers, road transport workers and local railwaymen also walked out. The strikers demanded higher wages and better conditions. The working people of Italy greeted: May Day with a new upsurge in the struggle for peace, bread and freedom and by strengthening: their unity.

The demonstration of the working people in Paris, remarkable for its scale, lasted six hours. In an atmosphere of unity, hundreds of thousands of people cheered the successes of the recent strike movement and declared their determination to uphold. peace.

Wild with rage, the French Government—Washington's puppet—resorted to foul subversive measures. Flying low, police planes circled over the crowds of demonstrators scattering provocative anti-Communist and anti-Soviet leaflets. The police attacked the demonstrators time and again and displayed ferocious brutality towards North-African workers. But the working people of Paris rushed to the aid of their comrades, resolutely beating off the assault. Cheered by the crowds, the columns of demonstrators which had

been attacked held their banners aloft, and carrying their seriously injured comrades in their arms, marched through the square of the Bastille.

A 900,000 strong demonstration for peace was held on Marx-Engels Square in the Eastern sector of Berlin. And only a kilometre away, in the American sector, police attacked the workers carrying peace slogans. This forced the demonstrators to march into the democratic sector of Berlin where they merged with the columns there.

Demonstrations of the working people took place in all parts of Western Germany. In Hamburg, despite the police action, 80,000 people demonstrated. They carried placards with the inscriptions: "If East and West get together, Adenauer will be unemployed", "Trade between East and West Germany means work for Hamburg docks", "Establish united action in the struggle against remilitarisation, for a better life!" The night before May Day, slogans appeared on the walls of Ruhr enterprises and pits: "We demand a nation-wide referendum!", "Down with the imperialist war!".

80,000 people participated in the demonstration in Munich. The demonstrators booed a pro-American speaker who called for the creation of a "European army".

In Spain, despite concentrated police forces and mass arrests carried out by the fascist Government, the workers marked May Day with strikes; general strikes took place in Barcelona, Manresa, Matera and other towns.

A demonstration and amass meeting were held in London. The meeting was addressed by Harry Pollitt, General Secretary, British Communist Party.

May Day demonstrations were held in many towns in all countries in Western Europe, in the United States, Latin America, India, Japan and other countries. Everywhere the main slogans were: “Let us defend peace!”, “All for a lasting peace!”

# **30 YEARS SINCE BIRTH OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF RUMANIA**

## **THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PARTY**

The Communist Party of Rumania was founded on May 8, thirty years ago.

Beginning with the formation of the first workers' circles in the second half of the nineteenth century, the entire development of the working class movement in Rumania was influenced by the revolutionary movement in Russia, concerning which Friedrich Engels said in 1882 that it was the advanced detachment of the revolutionary movement in Europe.

In the Socialist Party of Rumania, founded in 1893, the opportunist ideology of the Second International dominated.

The petty bourgeois theoretician Dobrogeanu-Gherea propagated the theory of waiting for revolution in the western countries, the theory of hegemony of the bourgeoisie in the solution of the peasant question and other opportunist and Narodnik theories, which in their time were criticised and smashed by Lenin in Russia. These anti-Marxist theories of Gherea seriously injured the working class movement. The influence of these theories made itself felt even after the creation of the Communist Party. Having rejected the rotten theories of the opportunists, the revolutionary workers, headed by Stefan Gheorghiu, supported the peasant uprising in 1907, which, under the impact of the Russian revolution of 1905, spread like wildfire to hundreds of Rumanian villages.

During World War One, the Rumanian proletariat engaged in a number of powerful and daring demonstrations and strikes, such as the demonstration of the workers in Galatz, June 1916, against the imperialist war.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which shattered the chain of world imperialism and ushered in the epoch of proletarian revolutions, was followed in our country, as in other countries, by a powerful revolutionary upsurge.

The groups of Communists, who carried out their activities in the Socialist Party, in 1918-20 headed the demonstrations and the widespread strike movement. They imparted to this movement the revolutionary spirit of struggle against the regime of hunger and poverty, against the state of siege, against the persecution of workers and peasants, against the economic and political subjugation of the country by British, French, and American imperialists.

The experience of the 1920 general strike, betrayed by the Right-wing Social-Democrats, revealed, as never before, that the Rumanian proletariat needed a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary party at the head of its ranks. This experience brought to a head the ideological and political crisis in the old Socialist Party, in which the Communist groups had secured a foothold from which to link up with the Communist International, and inflicted defeat on the representatives of the Right-wing Socialist and centrist trends.

**The Communist Party of Rumania was born in the crucible of the class struggle which developed in Rumania in 1918-20, in the crucible of the revolutionary upsurge called forth in our country by the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution.**

The General Congress of the Socialist Party, convened in May 1921 on the initiative of the Communist groups, discussed the question of breaking with Opportunism and reformism and expressed support for the revolutionary Leninist line; by an overwhelming majority the Congress voted for the creation of the Communist Party of Rumania and for joining the Third, Communist International.

In one of the resolutions, the Congress proclaimed fidelity to the cause of proletarian internationalism, and declared that in the heroic Russian proletariat it saw the “vanguard of the world proletariat”. In another resolution, entitled “For Peace, Against War”, Congress declared its break “with the national-chauvinistic stand of the leadership of the Socialist Party in relation to the imperialist war and that it stood for the Leninist attitude on the question of peace and war, and called for revolutionary defence of the Soviet Republic—the homeland of Socialism. Beginning with 1917 when a large number of Rumanian workers and peasants in uniform actively supported the October Socialist Revolution, sided with the Red Army, and formed revolutionary Rumanian units in Odessa, Poltava and Kiev, the Party waged ceaseless struggle for friendship with the Soviet Union—the reliable support of the exploited and oppressed all over the world. The entire development of events during recent decades proved in concrete form that the great aims of the struggle of the workers and peasants of Rumania were, and remain, indissolubly linked with friendship for the land of Socialism—the bastion of peace and freedom of the peoples.

The Manifesto of the Communist groups in 1920 condemned the foul counter-revolutionary intervention

of the bourgeois-landlord Government against the Hungarian Soviet Republic. Delegates of the Congress expressed their solidarity with the Hungarian Communist Party and the Hungarian proletariat.

During the period of relative stabilisation of capitalism—1924-29—the bourgeoisie and landlords took to the offensive against the working people. With the help of reformist traitors they succeeded in retarding the revolutionary upsurge of the working class and in undertaking a number of measures to intensify the exploitation of the working people. The Social-Democrat leaders sank deeper and deeper into the mire of treachery. In the documents of the bourgeois secret police they were referred to as Socialists who stood for order and the Government”; local secret police officials were advised to establish personal contact with them “secretly so that they should not be discredited in the eyes of their comrades”. Meanwhile, in 1924 the Communist Party was outlawed and subjected to brutal terror and persecution. The Communists went underground. Learning from the great experience of the Bolshevik Party which, in masterly fashion, knew how to combine illegal activities with legal work, the Party fought in the ranks of the trade unions and took the initiative in forming a considerable number of mass legal organisations.

A turning point in the life of our Party was its Fifth Congress in January 1929. This Congress defined the organisational, ideological strategic and tactical bases of the Party in the light of the Leninist-Stalinist teaching and Bolshevik experience.

Declaring that Rumania represented one of the weakest links in the chain of imperialist States and, simultaneously, one of the important bases for the

counter-revolutionary imperialist war then being prepared against the Soviet Union, the Congress, on the basis of an evaluation of the relationship of class forces, the aims, tasks and driving force of the revolution, analysed the perspectives of the revolutionary movement in Rumania. Rejecting the bourgeois-liberal theory of neo-serfdom, inherited from G. Dobrogeanu-Gherea who regarded Rumania as being face to face with a bourgeois-democratic revolution in which the bourgeoisie would play the leading role, rejecting also the "Left" sectarian thesis that Rumania was on the eve of a proletarian revolution, Congress pointed out that Rumania was faced with the task of completing the bourgeois-democratic revolution, and that the aim of this revolution was the forcible overthrow of the bourgeois-landlord State system and the establishment of a revolutionary-democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and peasants. This task, said the Congress, rested with the proletariat as the leader of the revolution, relying in the countryside on proletarian and semi-proletarian elements and taking with it the poor peasantry and the main strata of the middle peasantry.

The Fifth Congress resolved that the Party must merge the worker, peasant and national liberation movements into a single revolutionary stream of the oppressed masses and posed, as the most important task facing the Party, the creation of a militant alliance of workers and peasants.

**The Fifth Congress was an important milestone on the highway to the political, ideological and organisational consolidation of the Communist Party of Rumania.** Armed with the directives of the Fifth Congress and successfully applying the tactics of the united front from below, over the heads of and against

the treacherous Social-Democratic leaders, the Party successfully mobilised the broad mass of the workers for strikes and demonstrations (1929-33) against a solution of the crisis at the expense of the working masses, against economic subjugation of the country by British, French and American capitalists, against the miserable wages, taxation and fines, against using Rumania as a pawn for preparing an anti-Soviet war. Working class action under Party leadership reached its culminating point during this period in the railwaymen's and oil workers' strikes in January-February 1933, strikes which were a resolute manifestation of the strength of the working class in the struggle against fascism. Despite sanguinary repressions, organised by the bourgeoisie and landlords, these battles retarded for a time the fascisation of the country and the preparations for war.

After Hitler came to power in Germany, when world reaction and Rumanian reaction feverishly prepared for war, our Party took the line of organising a **people's antifascist front**. The Party increased its influence among the masses but it was unable to create a broad popular anti-fascist movement. This was due, on the one hand, to the collaboration of the so-called "democratic" bourgeois parties and the Social-Democratic Party in the matter of fascising the country, to the encouragement and financial aid given by the bourgeois-landlord governments to fascist terror organisations of the "Iron Guard" type, to the infecting of part of the population and even backward sections of the proletariat with the venom of chauvinism and racism, and on the other hand, to the difficulties of underground work and the weaknesses which prevailed in the Party.

On June 22, 1941, when the bloody fascist dictatorship of Antonescu, relying on King Mihai and on the leaders of the bourgeois fascist reaction of Maniu and Bratianu, plunged Rumania into the criminal anti-Soviet war unleashed by Hitler Germany, the Communist Party was the only Party which resolutely opposed the national betrayal. Taking into account the character of the war, our Party addressed itself to all parties and democratic and patriotic organisations, calling upon them to form a united front of the Rumanian people against the fascist invaders and the Antonescu clique.

In these conditions, when our Party was confronted with such responsible, historical tasks, a group of traitors, headed by Foris, which had penetrated the Party, resorted to a provocation which led to the arrest of the leading cadres. These traitors sought to behead the Party and take leadership into their own hands. This hostile counter-revolutionary group engaged in foul and criminal activities in order to corrupt and destroy the Party organisations. It betrayed to the Siguranza and to the Gestapo the Party's leading cadres. But even in these arduous conditions the Party organisations, boundlessly loyal to the people and the country, true to the great cause of Lenin and Stalin, surmounted the brutal Gestapo terror and Antonescu's punitive detachments. They organised sabotage at the enterprises, rallied groups of patriots for struggle against the Hitlerite war machine, printed and circulated leaflets calling upon the masses to fight against the fascist dictatorship and against the war. The leading Party cadres, languishing in prison and concentration camps, correlated their views with those members of the Central Committee working underground who remained loyal to the Party. In this way, on April 4,

1944, it became possible to remove the enemy agency from the leadership of the Party.

After April 4, 1944, the leadership of the Party worked on the realisation of a plan for the overthrow of the Antonescu fascist dictatorship and for turning the guns against the German occupationists.

The victorious offensive of the Soviet Army on the Jassy-Kishinev front was the decisive factor in the coup of August 23, 1944, prepared and carried out by our Party. Patriotic armed units of workers, led by the Party, arrested the leaders of Antonescu's Government, while the army turned its guns against the German fascist occupationists. The liberation of our country by the glorious Soviet Army cleared the way for the working class and democratic forces under the leadership of the Party to complete the bourgeois-democratic revolution and establish the system of People's Democracy.

The working masses, under the leadership of the Party, smashed the conspiracy of the American and British imperialists—hoary enemies of the Rumanian people—and nipped in the bud the military-fascist putsch prepared by the butcher Radescu, in complicity with King Mihai, Maniu and Bratianu. Our Party led the worker and peasant masses along the revolutionary path of winning power, confiscating land, distributing the landlord estates and, in this way, realised the militant alliance of the workers and peasants. By removing the last representatives of the exploiting classes from the Government, expelling King Mihai and abolishing the monarchy, the dictatorship of the proletariat was established in the form of the system of People's Democracy.

In his brilliant analysis of the path of revolutionary development in individual countries, Comrade Stalin stated as far back as 1928 that, in addition to the capitalistically developed countries where the victory of the revolution would lead direct to proletarian dictatorship, there were also countries of lesser capitalist development and with feudal survivals, countries with special agrarian problems of an anti-feudal type (Poland, Rumania, etc.), where the petty bourgeoisie, particularly the peasantry, would certainly have a weighty ward in the event of a revolutionary explosion, and where the victory of the revolution, in order that it should lead to proletarian dictatorship, may and undoubtedly will require certain intermediate stages in the form, say, of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the peasantry.

The development of events in our country, in the period from August 23, 1944, to December 30, 1947, fully confirmed the correctness of Stalin's brilliant foresight.

The fact that political power in our country is in the hands of the working class was the basis for the great revolutionary transformations carried out by our Party in the economic life of the country. After the nationalisation in June 1948 of the major industrial and mining enterprises, banks, transport and insurance companies, our Party took the Leninist-Stalinist path of socialist industrialisation of the country. Taking to planned economy, the workers, engineers and technicians, under the leadership of the Party, doubled industrial output in 1949 and 1950 compared with 1948. The basic factor underlying these achievements was the considerable economic aid which the U.S.S.R. is rendering our country.

Learning from the rich experience of Soviet construction, our Party smashed the old bourgeois State machine and created a new State, the State of People's Democracy, in which the people's councils act as local organs of administration. Our Party proved that it was able not only to destroy the old, rotten capitalist system, but also to create a new system, a new socialist life.

The history of the Bolshevik Party teaches us to be irreconcilable to any display of complacency, dizziness from success, or conceit. The results of our great achievements must remind us not only of what we have accomplished so far but also what we must do in the future. This is all the more necessary in the present international situation when the butchers and stranglers of people's freedom—the American and British imperialists—are engaged in an armaments drive and are intensifying their aggressive policy in Asia and Europe, when they are striving to create a hotbed of war on the borders of our country, using for this purpose Judas Tito, the fascist, their foul agent and hireling.

In carrying out the mammoth Five-Year Plan, the Plan for laying the economic foundations of Socialism in our country, we must strive persistently and vigorously to introduce socialist methods of managing enterprises, raise labour productivity, effect strict economy, assimilate on an ever broader scale the experience of Soviet stakhanovites, educate a new intelligentsia, draw the old technical intelligentsia into active work and raise the technical level of the working class. In order to strengthen and extend the alliance of the working class and the toiling peasantry, which is the vital task of People's Democracy at the present time, the Party must consistently carry out the line of the Central

Committee, established on the basis of the Leninist-Stalinist teaching: rely on the poor peasantry, organise a solid alliance with the middle peasants and wage unrelenting struggle against the kulaks. In order to consolidate the alliance of the working class with the working peasantry and effect the socialist transformation of the countryside, we must render still greater technical and economic aid to the poor and middle peasants in order to achieve the best possible harvests, strengthen the collective farms organisationally and economically and transform them into model enterprises, living examples of the advantages of socialist agriculture for the peasant masses, continue mechanisation of agriculture; conduct patient explanatory work among the peasantry, and continue the policy of restricting the kulaks and Securing their political isolation.

The Central Committee warned the Party organisations against haste and hurry in setting up new collective farms because this injures the alliance of the working class with the working peasantry and brings grist to the mill of the kulaks and other enemies of People's Democracy. Only profound conviction on the part of the poor and middle peasant of the beneficial and unmistakable advantages of large-scale collective farming can serve as a basis for creating collective farms with strict adherence to the voluntary principle in organising them.

Our Party is faced with the task of building, on a sound basis, exchange between town and countryside. For this purpose it is necessary to strengthen the co-operatives, increase the quantity of goods earmarked for the countryside, to organise better marketing of agricultural produce through the co-operatives, improve

the State trade apparatus. The scale of the socialist emulation developed by the workers and technical personnel in the enterprises in honour of the 30th anniversary of the Party was a magnificent display of patriotic initiative which resulted in an economy of billions of lei for socialist accumulation; it was living testimony to the trust and loyalty with which our people follow their tried leader in the struggle for peace and Socialism—the Rumanian Workers' Party.

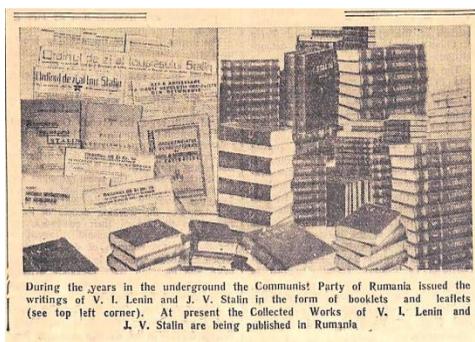
The guarantee for successful realisation of the tasks confronting our Party is the constant strengthening of the Party and Party discipline, of enhancing the role of Party organisations, consolidating their links with the masses, raising the political and ideological level of the membership. The elections now taking place for the leading Party bodies must lead to the development of inner-Party democracy, to more profound criticism and self-criticism in the life of Party organisations, to increased militancy and revolutionary vigilance in respect to deviations, mistakes, opportunist and nationalist tendencies, to a higher, all-round level of Party work based on the experience of the C.P.S.U.(B), on the experience of our own Party. The Party has steadfastly pointed out to its members and to the working people that throughout its entire history the inexhaustible source of its strength was unswerving fidelity to the ideas of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin.

The Party points out to its members that it grew strong and was able to undertake the building of Socialism only by eliminating reformism and opportunism, by effecting political, organisational and ideological unity and by purging the Party of Right-wing Social-Democrats; that the Party became tempered, overcoming hostile trends in its ranks, suppressing

factional struggle and sectarianism, expelling the opportunists and nationalists; that the greatest revolutionary vigilance is essential to defend the Party from penetration of the ideological influence of the class enemy.

The Party explains to the working people that none of our economic and political gains would have been possible without the support and all-round aid of the great Soviet Union. The Party points out to its members and to the non-Party working people that, in the most difficult moments of the struggle it withstood all the trials and kept its militant banner unsullied, drawing faith in its strength and in the triumph of the cause of the working class from the treasure-house of the brilliant teaching and practical revolutionary activity of Comrade Stalin.

Adhering to this line in the future too, our Party will successfully fulfil its historic tasks.



*During the years in the underground the Communist Party of Rumania issued the writings of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin in the form of booklets and leaflets (see top left corner). At present the Collected Works of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin are being published in Rumania.*

## **LEADING FORCE IN SYSTEM OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY. Teohari Georgescu, Secretary, Rumanian Workers' Party**

Right from its very inception the Communist Party of Rumania had to battle against the fierce terror of the bourgeoisie and landlords who, in every way, sought to prevent the Communists from consolidating their contact with the masses, to isolate the Party from the masses and to smash it from within. After three years of a comparatively legal existence the Party was forced to go underground. At the same time the bourgeoisie and landlords tried, through the medium of the Social Democrats, to deflect the workers onto the path of reformism.

But all their efforts ended in failure. From the underground, the Party organised and directed the revolutionary action of workers, including the mass action of the railwaymen and oil workers in 1933. These actions were fought over the heads of and despite the reformist trade union leaders on the basis of a united front of Communist, Social Democratic and non-party workers. Tie legal and semi-legal organisations, formed by the Party, enjoyed wide support among the working people. The workers avidly read the illegal Party literature. So that even when underground, the Party was the leading force of the revolutionary movement in Rumania.

The difficult conditions of underground work prevented the Party from forming an alliance between the working class and working peasantry, but the foundations for this alliance were laid by the Party

during that period. The Communist Party was the only party that fought for agrarian reform, for expropriation of the landlord estates without compensation and for distribution of the land among the landless and small peasants. Working underground the Party laid the foundations for a militant alliance between the Rumanian people and other peoples inhabiting the country.

During the grim days of the fascist dictatorship and Rumania's participation in the criminal Hitler aggression, when the ruling classes betrayed the national interests of Rumania, the Communist Party alone headed the patriotic struggle against the Hitler and Antonescu dictatorship, against the Hitler war; it organised and rallied the patriotic anti-Hitler groups, formed armed patriot units, and in August 1944 organised the overthrow of the Antonescu dictatorship and the break with Hitler Germany.

After the liberation of our country by the armed forces of the Soviet State, a new period set in for our Party—the period of legal work.

Unlike the bourgeois-landlord parties and the Right-wing Social Democrats all of whom during the Hitler war and Antonescu dictatorship had become discredited in the eyes of the working people, our Party won great political and moral prestige.

Despite serious weaknesses in the work of our Party, despite the terror and the fact that during the war the class enemy succeeded in sending agents into the Party, the struggle waged from the underground prepared the Party for its present role—that of the leading force of the entire people.

After the heavy blows inflicted on it during the terror, the Party emerged from underground with only a

small number of cadres. But it had deep roots among the masses and disposed of considerable mobilising and organising power. Under its leadership, millions of people took part in demonstrations for the overthrow of the Government of the reactionary majority formed after August 23, 1944, and for the formation of a democratic Government.

Under the leadership of the Party the working peasantry, with the fraternal aid of the working class, carried out the land reform. In the struggle to abolish feudal and semi-feudal survivals and to complete the bourgeois-democratic revolution, a militant alliance between the working class and the working peasantry was moulded under the leadership of the working class and its Party. Consistent application of the Lenin-Stalin national policy ensured a firm basis for joint struggle and fraternal cooperation between the Rumanian and other peoples living in Rumania, for consolidating the democratic system and defending national independence.

The expulsion of the last representatives of the bourgeoisie from the Government, the abolition of the monarchy and the proclamation of the Rumanian People's Republic, the complete defeat of reformism in the ranks of the working class and the formation, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, of a united revolutionary working class party—the Rumanian Workers' Party—all signified the beginning of a new phase in the system of People's Democracy—the phase of building Socialism.

The Party is the leading force in the system of People's Democracy. This role is acknowledged not only by the working class but also by the working peasantry, progressive intelligentsia and other sections of the working people. The Party is the leading core of all

public and co-operative organisations. It is the initiator of all important decisions and measures taken by the Government. Everywhere, the Communists are in the front ranks: in the struggle to develop our economy and to overcome all obstacles in the way of building Socialism.

The Party fulfils its role as the leading force in the system of People's Democracy in close and indissoluble contact with the Party broad masses of the people. In its work the Party relies on such powerful mass organisations as the trade unions with a membership of over two million, the Union of Working Youth, women's, co-operative and other public organisations. The Party relies on the people's councils which have drawn hundreds of thousands of working people, most of them non-Party, into active participation in running the State (of 110,000 members of the people's councils over 50 cent are non-Party).

At present our Party is fighting to fulfil our first Five-Year Plan, the Plan for laying the economic foundations of Socialism in the Rumanian People's Republic. The Plan places grand tasks before our people. It envisages a 214 per cent increase in industrial output, a steady rise in agricultural output, capital investments totalling 1,330,000 million lei, 190 per cent rise in the national income, 75 per cent rise in labour productivity, 66 per cent increase in the wage fund and an 80 per cent rise in the standard of living. With the completion—at the end of the Five-Year Plan—of the first stage of the general plan for electrification, total capacity of the electric power stations will be two and a half times greater. The Party is rallying the working people of town and countryside and organising creative

labour for the purpose of ensuring for our country, an unprecedented economic and cultural development.

Our Party regards the fight for peace as its main task. These 30 years of the existence of our Party were years of persistent struggle against the yoke of the foreign imperialists, for Rumania's national independence, for friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union.

Just now, when the peace, freedom and independence of our peoples and of other peoples threatened by the imperialist warmongers, our Party is inculcating among the people the consciousness that, by his labour, every honest-minded citizen in our country contributes to strengthening the camp of peace headed by the Soviet Union. This is expressed in the great political success of the campaign for signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of peace.

Throughout all its work our Party was guided by the invincible teachings of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, by the historical experience of the great Bolshevik party. Stepping out along this path our Party will fulfil with honour its role as leading force of the working people in building Socialism.

## FACTS OF HEROIC STRUGGLE

**1917-20.** First Communist groups are formed in the country. They back the demands of the Rumanian working people for peace and freedom, for revolutionary defence of the young Soviet State.

**May 8, 1921.** The Congress of the Socialist Party of Rumania expressed itself, by overwhelming majority, for the founding of the Communist Party of Rumania and for joining the Third International. As a result of betrayal by Right-wing Social Democrats 300 delegates who had voted for formation of the Communist Party are prosecuted.

**April, 1924.** The Bratianu Government outlaws the Communist Party. The Party goes underground.

**January-February, 1933.** Under the leadership of the Communist Party, large-scale strikes of railwaymen take place in Bucharest, Cluj, Galatz, Jassy, Pascani and Constanta and of oil workers in the Prahova Valley. The national-tsaranist Government introduces a state of siege and sets up court-martials.

**July, 1934.** The military tribunal passes heavy sentence on the glorious leaders of the Rumanian proletariat, G. Gheorghiu-Dej is sentenced to twelve and a half years hard labour.

**July, 1936.** In conditions of intensified preparations for an anti-Soviet war and for naked fascist dictatorship, the Tatarescu Government frames a trial against Ana Pauker and 18 other Communists. The accused are sentenced to a total of 160 years imprisonment.

**1943.** A patriotic anti-Hitler front and the first armed patriot detachments are organised.

**October, 1943.** Under the leadership of Comrades Ana Pauker and Vasile Luca the first volunteer division, named after Tudor Vladimirescu, is formed from among Rumanian war prisoners.

**August 13, 1944.** The leadership of the Party organises G. Gheorghiu Dej's escape from concentration camp. G. Gheorghiu-Dej personally directs the preparation for the overthrow of the Antonescu fascist Government.

**August 23, 1944.** On Party instructions armed workers' detachments arrest the fascist Government together with Antonescu. With the help of the Soviet Army, Rumania is liberated forever from fascist and imperialist yoke.

**January-February, 1945.** On the Party's call and under its leadership and with the help of the working class, Rumanian peasants carry out land reform.

**December 30, 1947.** Led by the Party, the Rumanian working people abolish the monarchy. The Rumanian People's Republic is proclaimed. The Party becomes the leading force of the system of People's Democracy.

**February 21, 1948.** The Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party proclaims the formation, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, of a united working class party.

**June 11, 1948.** Under Party leadership the working people nationalise the main industrial, transport and mining enterprises the banks and insurance societies.

**October 26, 1959.** The Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party adopts the plan for electrification of the country.

**December 12, 1950.** Plenum of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party decides on a Five-Year Plan (1951-1955) for the development of the national economy of the Rumanian People's Republic.

## **TASKS OF FRENCH COMMUNISTS IN SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN FOR PACT OF PEACE.\* August Lecoeur, Secretary, French Communist Party**

At the Twelfth Congress of the French Communist Party Maurice Thorez stressed: "The more desperate the position of imperialist reaction, the more furious it becomes and the greater the danger of military gambles". A study of the international situation confirms the analysis made by our General Secretary, confirms the Main conclusion reached by the Congress that unity and action are an urgent need in the battle for peace and national independence. The recent past has seen an intensification of aggressive activities by the American imperialists both in Europe and in Asia. In Europe the obvious strivings of the Anglo-American imperialist bloc to frustrate any agreement in favour of peace found clear expression at the meetings of the deputy Foreign Ministers of the U.S.S.R., the USA, Great Britain and France. As for Asia, it is becoming plainer every day that American aggression in Korea is aimed at unleashing a third world war.

What must we Communists do in this struggle to safeguard peace—the greatest boon of the people? We must make our contribution and give every help to the World Peace Council and the French National Peace Council. Let us first consider our tasks, the tasks of a party—the leader of the working class, the most conscious, most militant and most revolutionary class.

---

\* From report delivered by Comrade Lecoeur at Plenum of the Central Committee, French Communist Party, on April 25.

Comrade Stalin's recent interview with the "Pravda" correspondent clarifies our tasks in the common struggle for peace and freedom.

Comrade Stalin shows in this interview that the U.S.S.R. is working for peace, while the Governments of the imperialist bloc are directing all their efforts towards unleashing a third world war. In his interview Comrade Stalin revealed how acute are the contradictions of capitalism, without which analysis we would not be able to wage the struggle for peace all along the front.

Militarisation of the economy brings with it a steady decline in the purchasing power of the working people and an increasing polarisation of the wealth of the trusts and the poverty of the exploited classes, as the annual reports submitted by capitalist companies show. The struggle between labour and capital is becoming more and more bitter.

In this connection the struggle for bread in the capitalist countries is a blow against the warmongers, a major success for the cause of peace. We recall Maurice Thorez words: "Even when the common struggle is waged only under the slogan of higher wages it represents a definite contribution to the battle for peace, and, in effect, means refusal to pay for the war policy pursued by the rulers".

Every action—beginning with the proclamation of an anti-war slogan and ending with winning an economic demand—is closely interwoven with and serves the cause of peace.

Knowing from its own experience of all the harm caused by the Government's policy, the working class does not separate the struggle for immediate demands from the struggle against this policy. It is realising and

strengthening the unity of its ranks. The working class sees that the stand taken by the disruptor leaders who are against unity of the working people is identical with the attitude of the Government, and, in effect, means facilitating its policy of war and poverty. In Guy Mollet, Jules Moch and other Right-wing Socialist leaders, the working class sees zealous lackeys of the warmongers.

The most diverse sections of the people of France directly experience encroachments not only on their standard of living but also on political and economic rights and national independence. The destructive effects of switching the economy to a war footing are beginning to be acutely felt by the national industry. That is why, the movement in defence of national industry, for civilian production is becoming increasingly popular. The interests of the nation and the interests of peace call for a mass Movement against production and transportation of war materials. So far this question did not get the necessary attention, or was posed in a way that the success of the struggle depends on railwaymen, dockers or metal workers alone. Actually, in this case, as is the case in carrying out other tasks, the only effective means is mass struggle. The point is that a protest movement against the production of war materials and for civilian industry should be unfolded at factories and among the population by means of leaflets, posters and meetings. The mass actions against production of war materials begun in this manner, are continuing and growing stronger. This applies fully to the railwaymen and to the dockers. When such a movement gets under way it is supported not only by all the workers, it is supported by the entire population.

The invasion of our country by the American army weighs heavily on the population. The American occupationists are stretching their tentacles to every part of the country, creating ammunition and atom bomb dumps, grabbing more and more airfields, ports, railway stations, roads and forests. Arms for Western Germany are delivered via French territory.

And now our country is to serve as an intermediary in dispatching American war material to Yugoslavia which the Tito clique has converted into a war base, a base for American aggression against the U.S.S.R. In these conditions our fraternal aid to the peoples of Yugoslavia, fighting against Tito, should take the form, in particular, of preventing any delivery of armaments to the Tito clique.

The struggle waged by the peoples in Asia and events in the Near and Middle East confront us with the task of improving our work in regard to the colonial peoples, and, in particular, call for even greater efforts on our part in the concrete struggle against the war in Viet Nam, since in this connection we bear the heaviest responsibility. The struggle against the “dirty war” in Viet Nam and the popular movement for the liberation of Henri Martin, sentenced for opposing the “dirty war”, are components of our common struggle for peace. Now that General Delattre de Tassigny has asked for additional reinforcements to continue the war in Viet Nam, we must intensify the struggle against sending conscripts to Viet Nam, against extending the term of military service to 18 months.

Such are our tasks as a Party in the struggle for peace, national independence and freedom.

Now let us see what **contribution** should be made and what help can be given by our Party, by French

Communists to the world peace movement and to the National Peace Council. It should be noted that a great honour has been bestowed on us. One of our comrades, Frédéric Joliot-Curie, Chairman of the World Peace Council, and simultaneously Mme. Eugénie Cotton, to whom we send our congratulations, received the international Stalin Peace Prize. This award, bestowed on the most distinguished, is an honour for our Party as a whole, Frédéric Joliot-Curie, heading the struggle of the progressive scientists against the barbarous use of science for the purpose of annihilating people, is a living testimony to the fact that for a Communist to speak of peace means fighting for peace.

The peace movement has already rendered a great service to the cause of the peoples: the success of the Stockholm Appeal prevented the warmongers from using the atom bomb; the campaign for signatures against rearming Western Germany has taken the form of a broad mobilisation of the masses in defence of peace. The organisational basis of the truly worldwide front of struggle for peace has been strengthened considerably.

Much depends on our Party in ensuring that the movement acquires an even greater scale and an even better fulfilment of its political and organisational tasks.

Splendid results have been registered. However, so far we have not given our members a sufficiently clear orientation in their work both in the Party and in the mass organisations. This explains the disparity between the slogans of the movement and the realisation of these slogans in France. An example of this is the lag in organising the campaign for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers. The danger of war is serious, and

we have no right to be behind in carrying out such an important campaign.

Moreover, we do not always concentrate our activities sufficiently on the tasks advanced in the resolutions, for example, in the Second World Peace Congress resolution on disarmament. Very often in the Course of the correct and necessary campaign against rearming Western Germany we do not devote due attention to the struggle against the intensive rearmament now in progress in France and against the occupation of our country by American troops. As for the organisational aspect of the movement, we were far too restrained in our explanatory work and too often we did not help sufficiently the Party and the mass organisations in giving proper answers to the questions raised by the masses.

It is essential that our Party should clearly realise the political, ideological and organisational issues of the peace movement. The peace movement is an unprecedented Mass movement. This is a non-party mass organisation, a broad and complex one in view of the number and variety of its circles and trends; in view of the differences in certain interests, including different class interests. But all these circles and trends have been able to unite in a common cause—defence of peace.

In the peace movement a Communist must be the link between all who participate in this movement. Therefore, this, work should be entrusted not just to anybody: but to responsible comrades with considerable experience in mass work. For the work at Department level a member of the Federation bureau should be chosen.

Further. In Party organisations too frequently we encounter such a tendency: questions of the struggle for peace are handled in general, and the questions concerning the organisation of the peace partisans “are left to officials, to the curé and to an intellectual”. Struggle should be launched against this underestimation of the movement. It is harmful to the cause of peace and to the development of the movement itself. The working class must be the backbone of the peace movement. Otherwise the movement will not cope with its task in the necessary manner.

At the end of February, the Berlin session of the World Peace Council advanced new and more lofty aims for the peace movement. The World Peace Council designated as the main task that of mass signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers. The Appeal regards rejection of the Pact by any of these Powers as a manifestation of aggressive intentions.

In form and content the Appeal for a Pact of Peace represents an even greater measure than the Stockholm Appeal; it is a popular demand that can rally broad support and draw the masses even more effectively into active struggle for peace. This means that the experience acquired earlier should be enriched by intensified activity so that the campaign for a Pact of Peace should, as proclaimed in the call of the French National Peace Council, mobilise the entire people for defence of peace. Widespread explanatory work should be carried out and our methods of establishing contact with the masses perfected. To obtain millions of signatures it is necessary not only to circulate the text of the Appeal in millions of copies so that it becomes

the property of all, it is also necessary that canvassing work and explaining the Appeal to every citizen individually should be improved. Such work will enable scores of millions to see for themselves who seeks peace and who seeks war, enable them to see who is anxious to conduct peaceful negotiations and who wants to wage war. This, undoubtedly, will force the warmongers to retreat, compel them to discuss the problems of peace and to conclude a Pact of Peace.

What are the organisational forms advanced by the National Peace Council? The main principle is individual and collective approval of the Appeal at public meetings which should be decentralised to the greatest possible degree. These meetings will also elect delegates to the grand peace rally in Paris on July 15—a rally which will be held under the slogan of resolute struggle by the people for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers. It will be appreciated that each organisation taking part in realising this general slogan will bear in mind its own slogans and its own specific features. Recently, two good examples were provided in this respect. First: in the course of the “campaign of March 11 for disarmament”, the Union of French Women succeeded in bringing together tens of thousands of delegates to a Congress in Paris. The Union of French Women took into consideration the specific features of their movement, and, utilising the rich experience acquired by them, they simultaneously made a valuable contribution to the peace movement.

The second example is provided by the current activities of the General Confederation of Labour, Delegates who attended the European Workers’ Conference against rearming Germany, are speaking at meetings throughout the country; the

campaign against rearming Western Germany is growing, and, simultaneously, signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace are being collected.

Extension of the movement, by drawing into the peace committees all who believe that instead of being involved in war it is better to discuss the question of peace, should be the main concern. We have not, as yet, done all that is necessary in the matter of organising the movement. There are no hard and fast rules for organising such a powerful movement as the peace movement which is making headway every day and growing out of its earlier forms. Consequently, we must attentively approach the organisational forms that arise in the movement itself. There must be tens of thousands of peace committees.

Who forms these committees? Above all, the organisations. The Party, trade unions, women's, youth, war veterans and other organisations should form them in thousands. Winning approval for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers at factory, street, and village meetings will greatly extend the possibilities for work.

Thousands of peace committees dispose of broad leadership at Commune and Department levels, in the Commune and Department committees, a leadership capable of uniting all the peace committees for the common aims of the struggle. The focal peace committees—Commune councils and Department committees—are the basis on which the National Peace Council depends.

The Party is getting down to these tasks with the greatest confidence. True, the warmongers seek to unleash a third world war, displaying ever greater aggression and encroaching upon the freedom and living

conditions of the working people. But the forces of peace and progress are growing the forces of the imperialist camp and are capable of frustrating the criminal plans of the imperialist aggressors.

Let our Central Committee carry out the tasks: which we have defined today and which arise from the growing danger of war. Let our Central Committee fulfil the tasks insistently advanced by the struggle for bread, peace and freedom, and then, when Maurice Thorez returns, it will be able proudly to present him with the results of its work.

## **PLENUM, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY**

A Plenum of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party took place in Montreuil (Paris suburb) on April 25-26. Auguste Lecoœur, Secretary of the Party, delivered a report on the tasks of the French Communists in the struggle for peace. All who took part in the discussion, particularly Waldeck Rochet, Laurent Casanova and others, stressed the need to secure a further extension of the struggle for peace, and, on the basis of concrete facts, told of the upsurge in the struggle of the French people in defence of peace, against remilitarisation of Western Germany, against the American occupation of France and for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers.

Etienne Fajon, member of the Political Bureau, reported on the preparations for an all-out, powerful campaign in connection with the forthcoming general election. In his concluding speech Jacques Duclos, Secretary of the Party, stressed the great significance of the campaign for signatures for a Pact of Peace.

The Plenum addressed a call to the French people. It also approved the proposal submitted by the Political Bureau to remove from the Central Committee, Joseph Legrand, former Secretary of the Pas-de-Calais Federation, whose negligence facilitated the provocation in Grenay (Pas-de-Calais Department) organised by Eugène Thomas, Right-wing Socialist leader, Deputy Minister of the Interior. In a special message the Central Committee extended warm and hearty greetings to Maurice Thorez on the occasion of his 51st birthday and wished him speedy recovery.

The Secretariat reported to the Plenum that nearly 30,000 new members had joined the Party since the beginning of the year.

## J. V. STALIN STATUE ON STALIN SQUARE, BUCHAREST



J. V. Stalin statue on Stalin Square, Bucharest, where demonstrations are held on national and international festivals. Statue was unveiled during the May Day demonstration of working people of the capital of the Rumanian People's Republic.

*J. V. Stalin statue on Stalin Square, Bucharest, where demonstrations are held on national and international festivals. Statue was unveiled during the May Day demonstration of working people of the capital of the Rumanian People's Republic.*

## **PUBLICATION OF J. V. STALIN'S WORKS IN BRAZIL**

The National Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil decided, at a recent plenary session, to publish the works of Comrade J. V. Stalin in Portuguese.

The decision was made in connection with the “urgent necessity to raise the political and ideological level of the Party” and also in view of the fact that “study of Comrade Stalin’s works is a powerful means for raising the theoretical knowledge of all members of the Party and will be an enormous step forward in the struggle of the people of Brazil for peace, against imperialism and for people’s democracy”.

## **DOBRUDJA TO BE GRANARY OF BULGARIA**

The Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria have adopted a detailed decision concerning agricultural development, irrigation and electrification in the Dobrudja—North East Bulgaria, situated between the Danube and the Black Sea and which each year suffers from drought and dry winds.

By means of remaking nature the Dobrudja will become the main granary of the country, a leading agricultural region. By the end of 1956, eight State forest shelter belts extending in all for 795 kilometres will be planted. 23,600 hectares in the existing 878 agricultural co-operatives and State farms will come under afforestation.

For the purpose of extending the area irrigated by the waters of the Danube, by lakes and subsoil water, wells will be sunk, canals and reservoirs built on a large scale. In this way the old-age dream of the people of Dobrudja—the dream of water—will be realised. By the end of 1958, the mechanisation of agricultural work will be extended by 80 per cent.

By the end of 1954, every village in the Dobrudja will be electrified; this will accelerate radio-diffusion and the development of a cinema network in the villages. Improvement and extension of the rail and road transport and construction of new roads are also envisaged.

In elaborating and carrying out this plan the rich experience of the Soviet people has been widely used.

## **REHABILITATION OF BUDAPEST NEARING COMPLETION**

The number of apartments scheduled to be built in Hungary during the period of the Five-Year Plan exceeds 220,000. Nine hundred apartments will be completed during 1951 and in the early part of 1952. Two big buildings, each with 100 apartments are under construction in Pesterzsébet, and many co-operative houses will be built during the same period. In addition to building new houses, plans have been completed for the rehabilitation of 720 damaged apartments. With the restoration of these houses Budapest will have fully healed the wounds inflicted by the fascists during the war.

## **PROFITS OF U.S. MONOPOLIES**

At a time when the standard of living of the masses of the American people is steadily declining, the "Wall Street Journal" reports that according to the data, last year's profits of 730 monopolies totalled 7,960 million dollars compared with 5,990 million for the previous year. It should be remembered that the big corporations resort to all kinds of trickery to conceal their real profits.

Of the corporations that have announced their annual income, the greatest profits were amassed by those working on war industry orders. Twenty eight iron and steel companies, have announced profits of 728,683,000 dollars for 1950 against 508,430,000 dollars in the previous year; thirty car-building companies netted 1,134,857,000 dollars compared to 913,636,000 dollars in 1949; twenty three oil corporations report 695,324,000 dollars against 578,338,000; eleven aircraft and allied companies 47,628,000 dollars compared to 29,611,000; twenty five chemical corporations, 642,284,000 dollars against 458,321,000.

**TITO'S CLIQUE BARTERS YUGOSLAVIA'S  
INDEPENDENCE TO IMPERIALISTS.  
Ladislav Kopriva Member, Presidium,  
Central Committee, Communist Party of  
Czechoslovakia**

The Tito clique seeks to impress upon Yugoslavia and world public opinion that it is, allegedly, “fighting” for the independence of Yugoslavia. The Titoites are circulating the foul lie that the freedom of the Yugoslav peoples and the independence of Yugoslavia are, allegedly, threatened by the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies.

As far back as June 1948, the historic Resolution of the Information Bureau of Communist and Workers’ Parties revealed that the Yugoslav traitors “proceed tacitly from the well-known bourgeois-nationalist thesis that ‘capitalist states are a lesser danger to the independence of Yugoslavia than the Soviet Union’” and that “such a nationalist line can only lead to Yugoslavia’s degeneration into an ordinary bourgeois republic, to the loss of its independence and to its transformation into a colony of the imperialist countries”.

The subsequent course of events in Yugoslavia laid bare the foul countenance of the Titoites—traitors, assassins and spies. The Tito clique took Yugoslavia onto the path of restoration of capitalism, the path of turning the country into an appendage of the imperialist camp. Yugoslavia lost her independence and became a colony of imperialism. The Information Bureau pointed

out in a Resolution adopted at its November meeting in 1949 that, the “Yugoslav Government is completely dependent on foreign imperialist circles and has become an instrument of their aggressive policy which has resulted in the liquidation of the independence of the Yugoslav Republic.”

The clique of agents, spies and assassins has brought upon the country untold disasters, suffering and starvation. Yugoslavia’s army of unemployed and impoverished workers and peasants is growing daily. Economic bankruptcy is an established fact. The entire State apparatus has been converted into an instrument of rabid fascist terror against the working people. In the light of these circumstances who can he deceived by Tito’s farce? Who can be impressed by the phrase-mongering of the Belgrade servants of imperialism?

Lenin and Stalin teach the working people, that at every stage of the struggle against exploiters, they must find the answer to the basic questions; what class is in power; what class does this or that policy serve. Lenin and Stalin teach the working people to appraise the revolutionary class struggle of workers against capital from the standpoint of the world proletarian movement. Therein lies the essence of proletarian internationalism. Every action and every step of the Titoites exposes them, again and again, as venal agents of Anglo-American imperialism, as inveterate enemies of the national independence of Yugoslavia.

\*

According to recent bourgeois press reports, Allen, U.S. Ambassador in Belgrade, declared at a press conference that the Yugoslav Government had informed the U.S. Government that it was in urgent need of raw

materials to the amount of 30 million dollars; that otherwise it would be forced to close down the factories, with the result that the ensuing economic crisis would weaken Yugoslavia's military position. This information alone exposes—present-day Yugoslavia's complete dependence on the imperialists.

The camp of peace, democracy and Socialism is building up its indestructible stronghold on the basis of freedom and State sovereignty for the peoples, on the basis of mutual economic co-operation, which, under the guidance and with the assistance of the Soviet Union, guarantees unprecedented prosperity for the countries of this camp. In contrast to this, the imperialist world is making fresh attempts to enslave the peoples, to abolish the State sovereignty of small and big States, to subordinate the countries economically to U.S. monopolies, to introduce fascist methods of government, to foment war hysteria and prepare war. Like a world gendarme, the U.S. has taken its stand at the head of the forces of world imperialism. And it is to this imperialist gendarme and warmonger that fascist Tito, naturally, turns for support! Last December he went begging for foodstuffs. Now he asks for raw materials—cotton, wool, leather, coke and chemicals. But Yugoslavia is not getting any machinery, it is asking for raw materials; the building of heavy industry as the basis for industrialisation has come to a standstill.

The U.S. press records with satisfaction that Yugoslavia is now the debtor of the countries with which it maintains trade relations. All these countries belong to the camp of imperialism. It is believed that Yugoslavia's annual foreign trade deficit amounts to 75 million dollars. The bourgeois press simultaneously

prescribes how to reduce the deficit. It advises “modification” of the industrialisation programme and the export of raw materials. The Times” wrote on March 27: “Perhaps the moment has come when they (the Tito clique—L.K.) will be readier than they have been in the past to refashion their industrial planning to take more account of the realities of their country’s foreign trade prospects”.

The American bankers, manufacturers and businessmen know well that such a time has come. The prescription is quite clear, considering the fact that the Titoites are not confining themselves to loans but are bartering wholesale and retail the national wealth of Yugoslavia, granting concessions and all kinds of privileges, mainly in the mining industry, to Anglo-American monopolists. It should also be borne in mind that while exporting raw materials vital to heavy industry, Yugoslavia, at the same time, imports raw materials for production of consumer goods. Exports of essential and mainly strategic raw materials from Yugoslavia exceed the pre-war level fivefold. Real wages have sharply declined, which is quite natural in a country doomed to economic degradation, doomed to become a military base for the imperialists with the people reduced to the status of colonial slaves.

Politically, economically and in the military sphere, present-day Yugoslavia is completely subordinate to U.S. imperialism. Particularly manifest is the **military** dependence of Yugoslavia on U.S. imperialism, which corresponds to the aggressive schemes of U.S. ruling circles striving for world domination. The Tito clique received arms from the U.S. imperialists. U.S. Ambassador Allen did not omit to stress at the aforementioned press conference that the U.S.

Government regards even the smallest U.S. “gift” as an important factor for maintaining Yugoslavia’s **military** position.

Lenin and Stalin teach the workers and working people that they must not let themselves be misled by false phrases on the question of war, that it is always essential to pose the question of the class nature of war and to demand an answer to the question: against whom is the war directed? The war in which the Tito clique seeks to involve Yugoslavia is being prepared against the camp of peace, democracy and progress, the camp headed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics marching towards Communism. U.S. imperialism is preparing an aggressive war against the countries, where, thanks to the victory of the Soviet Army in World War Two, the working people were liberated from the age-old yoke of exploitation and where the free peoples are laying the foundations of Socialism under the leadership of the working class headed by Parties loyal to Marxism-Leninism.

In this connection the monstrosity of the criminal role of the Tito gang which long ago bartered the Yugoslav army to the U.S. aggressors, is becoming increasingly clear. In an interview with a Reuter correspondent on the question of Yugoslavia’s military agreement with the imperialists, Tito declared on March 1: “I do not consider any written or other formal agreements essential at the present time. In present-day conditions, what already exists is sufficient, since formal agreements are no more reliable than verbal obligations”. Thus, Tito himself again confirmed that the Yugoslav army has been sold to the Anglo-American warmongers.

At a time when honest-minded people throughout the world are raising their voices and devoting all their efforts in defence of peace, the spy and traitor Tito, strutting about in a marshal's uniform, is to become the pawn which will launch the attack on the US. chess-board of war. The "prophets" from the U.S. venal press are circulating rumours—as was the case before the attack on North Korea—that a war danger, allegedly, threatens Yugoslavia, that Yugoslavia's so-called "independence" is menaced. Actually, the Tito gang, tinder cover of this hullabaloo, is preparing Yugoslavia for an aggressive War on orders from its trans-Atlantic masters.

The Tito clique has betrayed the national interests of Yugoslavia in every sphere: economically the country is subjugated by American imperialism, in the military field it has been transformed into a springboard for attack against the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies; in the sphere of foreign policy Yugoslavia is deprived of any independence and its stand is completely determined by the U.S.-British imperialists. This is particularly borne out by the vicious Titoite attacks in Uno against the countries of the socialist camp and by the transformation of the Tito / diplomatic service into a direct Anglo-American agency. On directives from Washington, the Tito clique is doing all in its power to aggravate relations with the People's Democracies, sending saboteurs and spies into these countries and organising endless provocations on the borders of Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania and Albania. These provocations serve one aim: to whip up war hysteria and create conditions for kindling war in the Balkans.

There is not the slightest doubt that the working people of Yugoslavia, headed by the healthy forces of the Yugoslav working class, will square accounts with Tito and his gang. The patriotic movement for liberation of the country from the yoke of U.S. imperialism is growing despite the fierce terror of the butcher Rankovic. The patriots of Yugoslavia enjoy the profound sympathy and solidarity of the entire democratic camp.

In striving to realise their insane war plans, the warmongers forget the fact that the working people want peace, tranquil labour and a happy life; they forget that the agents sent into the ranks of the working class cannot save capitalism which is doomed by history. In the present world-wide struggle between the forces of peace and the forces of war the imperialists have assigned to Tito and his gang the role of the Trojan horse in the international working class movement. However, all the propaganda failed to mask the real fascist countenance of the Tito gang. No manipulations can prove the so-called "independence" of Yugoslavia.

Under the victorious banner of Marxism-Leninism the Communist and Workers' Parties are exposing and eliminating the foul imperialist agencies who, on orders from the imperialists, seek to act on the model of the Tito gang. Only degenerates, traitors to the working class—line up with the imperialists.

The international working class is raising high the banner of peace, freedom and independence of the peoples, the banner of loyalty to the Soviet Union, the invincible banner of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin.

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

### **AGITATION-PROPAGANDA WORK IN EASTERN CHINA**

A recent conference, convened by the Propaganda Department of the East China Bureau of the C.C. of the Chinese Communist Party, summed up the results of agitation-propaganda work in the different districts in Eastern China.

Delegates spoke about extending the propaganda network in East China. According to incomplete data Shantung province has 56,000 agitators and propagandists, the northern part of Kiangsu province, about 30,090; south Kiangsu nearly 10,000; south Anhwei province about 8,000; Szechuan province more than 4,500; Shanghai, more' than 1,200 and Nanking over 300.

Speaking at the conference, Shu Tung, head of the Propaganda Department of the East China Bureau of the C.C. of the Chinese Communist Party, pointed out that agitation must be indissolubly linked with the concrete tasks facing the country. At the moment, he said, special attention should be devoted to the movement for struggle against American aggression and for aiding Korea. Shu Tung called upon Party organisations to devote special attention to the propaganda network and to improving work with propagandists.

Shu Tung also pointed to the necessity for a more careful selection of agitators and of improving the work of the propaganda organs.

## **COMBATING FLOODS**

About five million workers are reinforcing dams on a number of China's main rivers. Work begun this spring is on an even greater scale than that carried out last year and will be completed by, the end of June.

On the Hwang Ho, where this year major work is being carried out, a reservoir is being built which will take the excess water in the event of flooding. The canals are being restored, the banks strengthened, sluices repaired and the river-bed deepened. Two hundred thousand peasants are working on dams in the middle and lower reaches of the Hwang Ho.

In the middle reaches of the Yangtze and its biggest tributary; the Hankiang, tens of thousands of peasants are working on a grand plan which includes strengthening embankments and planting of hundreds of thousands of trees. Chief attention this year is focussed on strengthening the dams and by the middle of May when this work will be completed, about a million and a half hectares of cultivated land will be protected from flooding.

Large-scale irrigation work is under way in North-West and South-East China.

## **FOREIGN TRADE IN 1950**

The volume of China's foreign trade in 1950 was several times greater than in 1949, For the first time since 1877, exports exceeded imports. Last year there

was a considerable growth in trade between China, the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

In 1950 exports constituted 52.23 per cent and imports 47.77 per cent of China's foreign trade turnover. China is no longer a semi-colonial market and dumping no longer strangles its industry.

Last year China's main items of imports were industrial equipment (including machinery) and raw materials, which accounted for 78 per cent of the imports.

## **CONCERNING THE “AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE”. Derek Kartun**

The rulers of the U.S. love to expatiate on the “American way of life”. Not only have they the insolence to assure other people that their “way of life” is the “best in the world”, they have no scruples in choosing the means of trying to impose it on the entire world. The monstrous atrocities perpetrated by the American aggressors in Korea have already acquainted the peoples with this “way of life’ and with the methods employed to enforce it on other peoples. Facts show that the “American, way of life’, now being exported to the Marshallised countries looks much the same in the United States where legalised crime and the machinations of the Wall Street cliques are closely interwoven with the crime and machinations of the underworld gangsters who revel in supreme patronage at “highest” levels, and consequently, are immune from punishment.

Terror by chauvinistic gangs against Negroes, attacks by Ku-Klux-Klan gangs on progressive personalities, legal persecution of workers and Communist leaders—all are common features in the U.S. and represent Wall Street’s way of life in practice.

A feature of this “way of life” is the growth of crime, corruption, and all kinds of illegal trafficking which in the State apparatus has assumed such enormous dimensions that the ruling circles were forced, for the purpose of deceiving the masses, to take “action” against “this evil”. They began an “investigation” only to record facts, soon to forget all about them and to give the possibility for official and

non-official gangsters to continue and extend their criminal activities.

U.S. Congress set up a Committee whose members, eager to earn political capital, plunged into a campaign “for investigating organised crime”. The results of this investigation, which, to be sure, only partially revealed the facts of existing gangsterism were anything but encouraging for the Truman Administration. They revealed appalling corruption among the ruling cliques, gave a real picture of the “American way of life”, which, to be sure, has nothing to do with the life and aspirations of the ordinary people of America, and their genuine representatives—the progressive parties and organisations.

“The most shocking revelation,” said the Senate report, was “the extent of official corruption and connivance in facilitating and promoting organised crime... The Committee received evidence of corruption of law-enforcement officers and connivance with criminal gangs in practically every city in which it held hearings.”

There has always been voluminous evidence that in the United States gangsters had become, by the late 1920's, a potent influence in the State and city administrations, and even to a considerable degree in the U.S. Congress itself. Al Capone, the notorious crime dictator in Chicago during the inter-war years, had police chiefs, judges, State Senators, Mayors, local government officials and public prosecutors on his payroll. For many years virtually nothing that the ring-leader Capone objected to could be done in the city of Chicago. The wealth of the rival Capone and O'Banion gangs in Chicago was based on narcotics, prostitution, illegal liquor trading, gambling, and the notorious

“protection” racket, which consisted in extorting money from all manner of traders and even from trade unions in return for “protection” from the gangs’ own strong-arm squads.

The situation was similar in other major cities, including New York. The yearly “income” of gangsters in the latter city was estimated during the late thirties in the region of £600,000,000 yearly (it is vastly greater today). “They have their hands in everything from the cradle to the grave, from baby’s milk to funeral coaches”, remarked a New York County District Attorney.

Prominent among the New York gangs was Murder Inc., a body which undertook for a suitable fee to “rub out”—in gang language—any individual considered embarrassing by the underworld or the political groups. Prominent among the leading hierarchy of Murder Inc. in those years was a multiple murderer and racketeer named Albert Anastasia. Prominent among the bootleggers was an individual named Frank Costello.

Anastasia was “king” of the area of New York, where before the war the dominant member of the District Attorney’s office was a certain William O’Dwyer. So obvious did the connivance of the District Attorney’s office become that a special grand jury was later set up to inquire into the position. “The undisputed proof,” reported the grand Jury, “is that William O’Dwyer and Edward A. Heffernan (his chief assistant) were in possession of competent legal evidence that Anastasia was guilty of first-degree murder and other vicious crimes”. Every case against Anastasia had been “abandoned, neglected or pigeonholed.”

Despite all this, soon after the publication of these findings of the grand jury, William O’Dwyer became

Mayor of New York City, with direct control over the police and the city's Administration. He ruled New York for five years exerting no small effort in protecting the gangsters. He then "resigned", and was appointed Ambassador to Mexico.

The career of O'Dwyer is typical of many politicians in the Democratic and Republican Parties. Typical of the "American way of life" is the history of the above-said New York gangster Frank Costello becoming a "businessman". During the thirties he was a close friend of city officials, whom he entertained lavishly in his exclusive apartment. Costello had friends in the State Legislature and in the Mayor's office. On his pay-roll were judges, detectives and police officials. The basis of his money, and thus of his political power, was bootlegging, but when the Prohibition laws were repealed by the Roosevelt majority in Congress, Costello like his fellow-gangsters turned to pastures new. And to such activities as gambling, narcotics, smuggling and organised vice, were added a whole series of "legal" business activities. The gangsters invested their millions in city property (today Costello is one of the most important property owners in New York). They started to operate insurance firms, restaurants, night clubs, transport companies and all manner of retail and wholesale businesses. In these legal activities—they continued to use the methods of gangland intimidation, murder, and the use of the police and local legislatures to grant concessions and special rights to the firms that they controlled.

It would be a big mistake to imagine that the crime and corruption are confined to the kings of the underworld. Irrefutable facts show that the stench of corruption is as pungent in the precincts of the White

House, in the President's entourage and in high-level Democratic Party circles as it is in the underworld of Chicago. For instance, Donald Dawson, President Truman's assistant and confidant, has been named as one of the central figures in the sordid scandals connected with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, a Government banking agency. Linked with Dawson in this scandal is William Boyle, Chairman of the National Committee of the Democratic Party. Typical of the many shady scandals of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is the following: in 1947, former Congressman Casey formed the American Overseas Tanker Corporation with a capital of 100,000 dollars. Casey was President; Julius Holmes, former Assistant Secretary of State and now U.S. minister in London, was vice-President; stockholders included Admiral William Halsey and the late Edward Stettinius. On the basis of its 100,000 dollars capital, the "corporation" borrowed money for the purchase of five surplus tankers (Government owned). The "corporation" then formed a subsidiary company registered (for tax evading purposes) in Panama, South America.

Three years later the Panamanian subsidiary resold the tankers and netted a clear profit of nearly 3 million dollars.

Small wonder that Mr Harold Ickes, former Secretary of the Interior, writing in the New Republic, declared that "ruthless greed has never paraded so wantonly in its hideous nakedness. Human nature can be seen at its worst in Washington today".

This structure of nepotism and graft is riven, naturally enough, by gang wars. Shootings were, and still are, especially frequent in Kansas City, President Truman's native town. The most recent major shooting

occurred in April 1950, when Charles Binaggio, chief of the most powerful faction in the Democratic Party machine, was killed at the Democratic Party Headquarters. The newspapers next day, printed a memorable photograph which, in its way, commented eloquently on the American way of life. It showed Binaggio, lying dead in a pool of blood immediately beneath... a large photograph of Mr. Truman. Binaggio was killed by the fangs working for another rival faction of the Democratic Party. It is noteworthy that to date the police have not traced the murderers.

The American police is always available to organise legal lynchings as in the case of the seven Negroes of Martinsville, to arrest the leaders of the American Communist Party, to jail progressive writers in Hollywood, to track down genuine defenders of peace and democracy. But rarely do the gangsters go to prison, the less so—for murder, robbery and racketeering.

“The most corrupt city in America,” is how an U.S. correspondent of the Manchester Guardian described Kansas City. Maybe this is true, though Chicago, New York, Jersey City, Los Angeles, Cleveland and Miami are all strong contenders for the title, and the Senate report states that organised crime “is not limited to any single community or any single state, but occurs all over the country”.

Nor is the tie-up with gangsterism a phenomenon of Mr. Truman’s Democratic Party alone. “Not infrequently contributions are made to both sides of the street”, declares the Senate report. It might have added that scores of trade unions have been wrecked by the intervention of the gangs. Not infrequently gangsters are hired for killing and intimidating workers on strike

pickets—a job for which they are often employed by the largest U.S. industrial corporations.

The gangs have become as integral a part of American monopoly capitalism as the monopolists themselves and the venal politicians in Washington and the States. As war hysteria is whipped up in the United States: all forms of violence increase. Unbridled propaganda for violence is encouraged. One week's television programmes in New York recently presented 99 murders, 7 holdups, 3 kidnappings, 14 burglaries, 2 cases of arson, 2 prison escapes, 1 murder by dynamite, 2 suicides, and 1 case of blackmail. Little wonder that, in 1948, a serious crime was committed every 18.7 seconds in the U.S., that 35 people were feloniously killed every day, that 255 were victims of aggravated assault or rape, and that 1,032 houses were burgled every 24 hours. In 1950, 2% years later, crime in the United States reached record figures. According to a report issued by Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on April 12, 1,790,020 major crimes were committed last year—one every 18 seconds!

In addition to what has been said above it is just worth adding the opinion of the “American way of life” given by an American bourgeois journalist, Robert S. Allen, whose book “Our Sovereign State” (State of Virginia—Ed.) was published last year. “In State government,” said Allen, “are to be found in their most extreme and Vicious forms all the worst evils of misrule in the country. Venality, Open domination and manipulation by vested interests, unspeakable callousness in the care of the sick, aged and unfortunate, criminal negligence in law enforcement, class deprivation of primary constitutional rights, obfuscation, obsolescence, obstructionism,

incompetence, and even outright dictatorship are Widespread characteristics... the State government is the ready tool of every monopolist and reactionary interest seeking to block and hamstring national liberal measures.”

As at home, so it is abroad. Political gangsterism and political corruption, basic “items” of American export, flourish with Wall Street’s connivance in every country gripped in dollar clutches.

For the sake of dollar loans Tito trades not only the entire mineral wealth of Yugoslavia, he has expressed his readiness to trade the blood of Yugoslav workers and peasants if an American inspired war Of aggression against the U.S.S.R. and the People’s Democracies; the bandit Chiang Kai-shek and his army of cutthroats on Taiwan, supported by dollars, are held in readiness for an attack against People’s China; Bao Dai in Indo-China, and the Greek monarcho-fascists are likewise sustained and propped up with dollars and American bayonets.

It is clear to every sane person that, only in the struggle against such a way of culture and civilisation be saved and peaceful labour and the security of the peoples be safeguarded. And it is precisely for this reason that the peoples are intensifying their struggle against those who are importing such “American way of life”, against those who encourage such imports—against the American imperialists and their stooges in the Marshallised countries.

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Slap in Face for Greek Monarcho-Fascism

Municipal “elections”—the first for the past 17 years—were held in Greece on April 15. The monarcho-fascists and the Americans organised these elections with a definite purpose: to present the election results as approval by the people of their policy, aimed at kindling war in the Balkans, above all, against the Albanian People’s Republic. To achieve their aim the monarcho-fascist parties contested the elections, particularly in the towns, in a single “Black Front”. Simultaneously, the Americans and monarcho-fascists mobilised all and pseudo-Socialists (Plastiras, Sofianopoulos, Svolos) whom they ordered. to contest the elections separately in order to split the forces of democracy and peace. In Athens, for example, there were the “Black Front” list, the Plastiras list and the list of Right-wing Socialists (Sofianopoulos—Svolos).

The elections were held in conditions of rabid monarcho-fascist terror. Two of the biggest parties in the country—the outlawed Communist and Peasant Parties—were not allowed to participate in the elections. Over 40,000 patriots are languishing in prisons and concentration camps. Three thousand, sentenced to death by the monarcho-fascist courts, are scheduled for execution. In the past month alone, 15 patriots were shot.

The falsifications and swindles overshadow anything ever known before. According to the official and clearly underrated figures, in Athens and Piraeus alone over

50,000 people were deprived of the right to vote. Dummy voters voted for almost all the electors excluded from the election list under various pretexts. The votes cast by these “electors” went “Black Front” candidates.

And yet, despite the terror, forgery and falsification, the elections dealt a serious blow to the Americans and their monarcho-fascist lackeys. On the eve of the elections, on April 12 and 14, big anti-war demonstrations were held in the centre of Athens. Over 40,000 people demonstrated under slogans : “Down with war!”. “Down with the traders in the people's blood!”. “We are fighting, for peace!” In cities like Athens, Piraeus and Salonika, candidates who supported peace polled tens of thousands of votes. In Athens (excluding the suburbs) the “Democratic Alliance”, which advanced a programme of peace, polled 20 per cent of the votes, in Piraeus 23 per cent. In the Salonika Municipality the Democratic Alliance” won 9 of the 30 Seats, in Piraeus 7 out of 30. In Kavalla the democratic candidates topped the list.

The monarcho-fascists are now seeking to conceal the election returns. However, their press is forced to admit the failure of the monarcho-fascist parties.

Jenkins, deputy chief of the U.S. Mission in Greece, made a fool of himself when he hastened to declare on April 19 that the elections had done away with the spectre of Communism in Greece and constituted a vote of confidence for the Greek Government. Even the monarcho-fascist press made a laughing stock of Jenkins. “Estia”, an arch-reactionary newspaper, wrote on April 21: “It would be interesting to know where Mr. Jenkins got the idea that the votes were cast for the Government?”

The elections of April 15 show that the American occupationists and monarcho-fascists failed to secure the much needed majority. The people slapped the face of monarcho-fascism. The elections were another vivid demonstration of the loyalty of the Greek people to the cause of peace, democracy and national independence.

**Jan MAREK**

## **YOUTH OF WESTERN GERMANY IN STRUGGLE AGAINST REMILITARISATION. Erich Honecker, Chairman, Union of Free German Youth**

The U.S.-British warmongers and their lackeys—Adenauer and Schumacher—are going ahead more and more openly and cynically with the remilitarisation of Western Germany. All young Germans are beginning to see the foul design of the Wall Street magnates to use them as cannon fodder. As a result, the young people in Western Germany are resolutely combating the criminal schemes of the U.S. warmongers. There is a growing awareness among the German youth that, despite the grave danger of another world war, “peace will be preserved and consolidated if the peoples will take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and defend it to the end”.

These remarkable words of the great Stalin brought home once again to the population and, in particular, to the youth of Western Germany, the entire seriousness of the situation caused by remilitarisation. At the same time, Stalin's words filled the West German youth with confidence that, despite the feverish war preparations in the imperialist camp, the forces of the peoples can, uphold peace.

The switching of the large enterprises in the Rhineland, in the Ruhr and in all towns in Western Germany to war production, together with the military manoeuvres carried out on an ever-increasing scale by American, British and French occupation troops—with units of German mercenaries openly participating—all

have given rise to alarm among the population of Western Germany. The Western press makes no bones about the fact that, in the guise of border police, armed “labour units” and militarised auxiliary bodies, big military formations, numbering 400-450,000 men, are being mustered and trained in Western Germany.

But the gentlemen in Washington and their German lackeys want more. They would like to drive the entire German youth into mercenary divisions. This is why Adenauer, head of the Bonn Government, hastened to declare it was necessary to overcome the obstacles in the psychology of the German people hindering rearmament. And Schaffer, West German Finance Minister, declared: “In the process of remilitarisation, Western Germany must form twenty-two fully motorized divisions, including ten panzer divisions”.

For some time past the “Rote Erde” metal plant in Dortmund has been producing armour for tanks at a monthly rate of thousands of sheets. The tube-rolling mills in Mülheim-Meidrich are now manufacturing guns and caterpillars for tanks, just as they did during the Hitler war. The “Böker” firm in Solingen is turning out bayonets and swords. But war cannot be waged with arms alone. The transatlantic gentlemen need manpower, soldiers. And so Mr. Adenauer is doing his utmost to sell, as his first “contribution”, 200,000 young Germans for service in the American mercenary army.

Unemployment and poverty—the outcome of the American policy of colonising Western Germany—will, in the American view, make the West German youth docile and force it into American military service.

With the help of the West German Labour Exchange they want to drive the young men into the so-called “army of offensive” against the U.S.S.R., the People’s

Democracies and the German Democratic Republic. In this connection the West German bourgeois newspaper, "Wahrheit", wrote: "We learn from reliable sources that the Labour Exchange in Brunswick received instructions not to send any more unemployed men of the younger age groups to work". In this way large numbers of young unemployed are deliberately detained in Western Germany with a view to forming a reserve army for carrying out the U.S. war plans.

The immediate effect of this warmongering policy on the conditions of the young, people in Western Germany is terrible indeed. Young people constitute more than one-third of all unemployed. The official unemployment figure of 1,800,000 announced last January should be supplemented by nearly a million young people not in receipt of benefit and who, therefore, do not figure in the statistics. Of the 700,000 youths who finished school in 1950, only 300,000 found work as apprentices and trainees. Wages earned by young men and women workers are extremely low, and real wages are falling all the time due to the policy of raising prices. Clearly, the burden of the war preparations is borne, in the first place, by the youth of Western Germany.

Simultaneously with the increased allocations for rearmament, allocations for education are being reduced. In an effort to counter the healthy strivings of the German youth and to mould it in a form suitable for the realisation of the American criminal schemes, the young people are fed with crime books and gangster films, the so-called American way of life is dictated to them.

But ever broader sections of the West German youth are uniting in the struggle against remilitarisation, for

the establishment of an All-German Constituent Council, The German youth realises that only mutual understanding between Eastern and Western Germany can prevent remilitarisation and rearmament. The establishment of a united Germany corresponds to the interests of all young people—Christian and bourgeois youth organisations, to say nothing of the Union of Free German Youth, the million strong organisation the progressive youth of Germany.

The profound satisfaction with which the West German youth responded to Comrade Stalin's interview with the "Pravda" correspondent and to the decisions of the Berlin session of the World Peace Council is further proof that the overwhelming majority of the young people are ready to fight for preservation of peace. The West German youth is intensifying its struggle against remilitarisation, particularly in connection with the preparations for the Third International Youth and Student Festival which will be held under slogans of struggle for peace.

Everywhere—in the factories, towns and villages in Western Germany, peace committees and anti-remilitarisation committees were formed on the initiative of the youth. Brief strikes took place in many factories.

During the demonstrations, meetings and rallies held on October 1, 1950, more than a hundred thousand young fighters for peace in Western Germany expressed their determination to struggle for peace and against the remilitarisation. Notwithstanding intensified terror by the Adenauer police who arrested 2,254 young patriots on that date, the West German youth collected over 500,000 signatures to the Stockholm Appeal.

Since then the movement against remilitarisation has grown considerably in numbers and strength. Proof of this was the successful strike of young people against the “tank shifts” proclaimed in Western Germany with the aim of increasing war production. Young peace supporters in the “Zollverein” pit succeeded in getting the miners to refuse to work the “tank shift”.

West German youth took an active part in the anti-remilitarisation Congress held in Essen, heart of the Ruhr, on January 28. Despite Government opposition 1,700 peace partisans attended the Congress. They demanded a nation-wide referendum against remilitarisation of Western Germany and the signing of a peace treaty with Germany during 1951. The demand for the nation-wide referendum met with wide support among the West German youth.

Young people are beginning to resist the war preparations. For example, 25 young men who served in the labour battalion Kaiserslautern, refused to sign the obligation for further service after the three months' probation, having no desire to serve as American mercenaries. Nor did they agree to become American mercenaries even when the Labour Exchange denied them unemployment benefit on the pretext that they had “deliberately refused work”. At Labour Exchanges in Hanover, Brunswick, Osnabrück, Watenstadt-Salzgitter, Düsseldorf and in many other towns the young peace partisans put up posters: “Military recruiting centres—without us!”.

Over 4,000 young men and women attended a rally in Essen on February 11, held in connection with the establishment of the West German preparatory committee for the Third International Youth and Student Festival. This rally revealed once again that the

German youth says No to remilitarisation and war. And without the German youth the American imperialists will not be able to wage war in Europe. If the German youth stands firmly in the camp of peace and takes upon itself the women task of strengthening friendship with the young people of all countries, as the 4,000 participants in the Essen rally demonstrated, then the war schemes of the American imperialists in Europe will meet with fiasco. For this reason the youth of Germany regards preparation for the Third International Youth and Student Festival as a great and responsible task serving the cause of preserving peace and preventing remilitarisation of Western Germany.

Contrary to the will of Eisenhower and Adenauer, it is becoming increasingly obvious that the German youth, together with the youth of the world has decided to demonstrate for peace and to take part in the summer peace festival in Berlin. It has no desire to don khaki and die on the battlefield, for the interests of the American imperialists.

The struggle waged by the peace-loving youth of Germany against remilitarisation of western Germany is headed by the Union of Free German Youth. This organisation has greatly consolidated its ranks and has raised the ideological level of its members. The First Conference of leading functionaries of the Union decided to begin a crusade for mastering science and culture. The members of the Union have decided to master the most advance, science—Marxism-Leninism, and are resolutely intensifying the struggle for peace in the spirit of the teachings of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin.

In Western Germany alone, since the time of the 1950 All-German Youth Rally, the Union has doubled its membership and has considerably strengthened its ties

with the non-Union youth. Preparing for the Third International Youth and Student Festival, the Union sets itself the task of increasing its membership in Western Germany to 100,000. By effecting broad unity of action with the members of all other youth organisations and with the West German youth generally, the Union will be able, particularly in the enterprises, to wage an even more successful struggle against remilitarisation, for preserving peace.

Taking to heart the words of the great Stalin who, in his telegram on the occasion of the All-German Youth Rally, called upon the German youth to become an active builder of a united, democratic and peace-loving Germany, the young people in Germany will devote all their efforts and direct their enthusiasm towards preventing the remilitarisation of Western Germany and, together with all peace-loving peoples, will preserve and consolidate peace in Europe.

## EDITORIAL BOARD

*Journal “For a Lasting Peace, for a People’s Democracy” appears every Friday. Address of Editorial Office and of Publishing House: 56, Valeriu Braniște, Bucharest. Tel. 5. 10.59.*