

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. 19 (131), FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1951



Source: Journal “For a Lasting Peace, For a People’s Democracy”, No. 19 (131), Friday, May 11, 1951.

Origin of language: English

Scanned, transcribed and prepared as an E-Book.

May 2022

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

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

www.directdemocracy4u.uk



CONTENTS

RIGHT-WING SOCIALIST TRAITORS — RABID ENEMIES OF PEACE	5
STEADY ADVANCE IN NATIONAL ECONOMY OF U.S.S.R.	10
FOR A PACT OF PEACE!	11
MASS COLLECTION OF SIGNATURES IN FRANCE	11
MORE THAN EIGHT MILLION SIGNATURES IN RUMANIA.....	11
HEROIC KOREAN PEOPLE FOR PACT OF PEACE	12
WORLD PEACE COUNCIL BUREAU MEETS	12
EVE OF ALL-PEOPLE'S PEACE PLEBISCITE IN POLAND.....	14
RALLY IN JAKARTA	15
PREPARATIONS FOR POPULAR VOTE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....	16
FOR A MILLION SIGNATURES IN AUSTRALIA	16
PEOPLE OF INDIA INTENSIFY STRUGGLE FOR PEACE.....	17
PEOPLE OF AUSTRIA SIGN APPEAL. Theodor Maller	18
TASKS OF ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY IN MASS- ORGANISATIONAL WORK. Pietro Secchia Deputy General Secretary, Italian Communist Party	23
For Greater Activity by Communists in the Mass Organisations..	24
Extend and Consolidate Factory Group Network.....	28
Strengthen Working Class Unity in Struggle Against Splitters.....	30
Concerning the Work of Group Organisers	34
PARTY LIFE	37
CELEBRATION OF 30th ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF RUMANIA	37
DECISION OF POLITICAL BUREAU OF SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY ON NEED TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS OF INTELLIGENTSIA	39
WORKER AND PEASANT CORRESPONDENTS OF "SZABAD NEP" ..	40
PLENUM, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, MEXICAN COMMUNIST PARTY..	42
NEW ORGAN OF LABOUR MOVEMENT 'IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	43
DRAFT PROGRAMME OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA	45
In the Field of the State Structure	55

In the Field of Agriculture and the Peasant Problem	57
In the Field of Industry and the Labour Problem	59
National Independence of India	60
Foundations of the Foreign Policy of India.....	61
CELEBRATION OF SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF LIBERATION OF	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....	65
LIBERATION DAY IN GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	67
ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY ADDRESSES ELECTORATE	68
ONE MILLION CIVIL SERVANTS STRIKE IN ITALY	69
LETTER BY EUGENE DENNIS, GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST	
PARTY, U.S.	70
STRIKE MOVEMENT IN SPAIN DEVELOPING	74
POLITICAL NOTES.....	75
AMERICAN FILM TRASH ON YUGOSLAV SCREENS.....	75
FACTS EXPOSE.....	78
Workers' Wages and Capitalist Profits	78
Peron Trades Cannon Fodder	78
Fig Leaf of Adenauer and Schumacher	79
American "Care" of Austrian Forests.....	79
BOOK REVIEW	81
FOR A PEACE-LOVING DEMOCRATIC GERMANY!	81

RIGHT-WING SOCIALIST TRAITORS — RABID ENEMIES OF PEACE

In all capitalist countries the chieftains of the so-called Socialist Parties are now acting openly as the worst enemies of peace, supporting all the criminal plans of the American imperialists. The more the peoples resist the U.S.-British warmongers, the greater the demands of the latter on their agency—the Right-wing Socialist leaders—to undermine and disrupt the working class movement. The Right-wing Socialist leaders maintain close contact with the General Staffs of the imperialist powers and their intelligence services, with the Monopoly clique, whose instrument they are.

The British Labour leaders have betrayed the national independence of their country. Acting on orders from Washington, they are engaged in an armaments drive, inflating the war budget, extending the form of military service, sending British troops to Korea, helping the U.S. imperialists to establish complete control over Britain's economy and armed forces; they are carrying out war preparations all along the line. The Attlee Government is making the working people shoulder the entire burden of the armaments drive. It is reducing real wages, raising taxes and forcing up prices on prime necessities. The foreign policy of the Labour leaders differs in no way from that of the rabid warmonger Churchill. It is directed at worsening relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, at restoring German militarism and supporting the sanguinary regimes of Tito and Franco. The Labour Government is waging a criminal aggressive war in Malaya and Burma, acting the role of butcher of

the colonial and dependent peoples struggling for freedom and independence.

The Socialist Party in France has become a frantic American Party. The Socialist Ministers act as Wall Street's most zealous servants: doing all they can to facilitate the occupation of France by American troops, going out of their way to place the entire French army under Eisenhower's command, giving full support to the foul war in Viet Nam, undermining the national security of France, and forming an open alliance with the German militarist-revanchists, with Yugoslav and Spanish fascists. None other than Guy Mollet, one of the leaders of the Socialist Party, drafted the electoral law swindle designed to exclude the Communists from parliament. The Right-wing Socialist leaders, paving the way for de Gaulle to come to power, are striving to strangle the growing struggle of the broad masses of the French people for peace and democracy and to place France completely in the grip of the American militarists.

Feverish warmongering is being developed by the Schumachers in Germany. Schumacher cynically declared that U.S. divisions can be trained not in Texas and Kansas alone, but also in Western Germany. To Schumacher belong the words, which recall Hitler's ravings: "We must fight for every square inch of soil in the East".

The Right-wing Socialist Parties of Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, Scandinavian and other countries and the Italian Saragats demonstrate daily their lackey-like readiness to serve the U.S. imperialists. The labour of the peoples of their countries, their assets, their freedom and independence—all these the Right-wing

Socialist traitors are ready. to throw into Wall Street's insaliable war machine.

The tie-up between the Right-wing Socialist leaders and the Titoite gang of spics and assassins shows that there is no foul act or crime that would not get the backing of the Right Socialist leaders—the direct accomplices of the imperialists in their war provocations in the Balkans.

Seeking to mislead the peoples, by deception to involve them in another world war, the Right-wing Socialist leaders slander the Soviet Union and its peace policy; they depict the peace policy of the U.S.S.R. as aggressive, and the aggressive policy of American imperialism as peaceful. The Right-wing Socialist Parties constantly feed the, capitalist press with vilification levelled against the Communist Parties marching in the vanguard of the peoples' struggle for peace.

The Right Socialists now appear as outright champions and advocates of the ideology of U.S. imperialism. Their so-called theories of “democratic Socialism”, the “third force”, their cosmopolitan ravings about the need to abandon national sovereignty, are ideological camouflage designed to screen the aggression of American imperialism.

The Right-wing Socialist leaders are working might and main to split the ranks of the working class. This undermining work is directly linked with the preparation for war, because unity of the working class—the basic force in the struggle for peace—is the best guarantee of success in the struggle of the peoples against the incendiaries of a new war. However, the efforts of the Right-wing Socialists to split and disorganise the working class movement and the social forces struggling for peace and democracy, are meeting with failure after

failure. The recent strike wave which swept France Was so powerful and successful, precisely because many of “Force Ouvriere” and the Catholic trade unions fought alongside the Genera] Confederation of Labour. United action is being realised by the working people in the big strikes in Italy, despite the efforts of the leaders of the yellow trade unions.

Unity of the working class is created in the active common struggle of the working people for their vital needs, for bread, work, freedom and peace. The policy of poverty, starvation and war, pursued by the leaders of the Right-wing Socialist Parties, is increasingly giving rise to indignation among the rank and file Socialist workers. The clearer the anti-peoples policy of the Attires, Mollets and Schumachers becomes, the more profound the disorder in the Right-wing Socialist Parties.

By the beginning of 1950 some five million trade unionists in Britain were resisting the Government’s wage-freeze policy. The leadership of the Labour Party suffered a serious defeat at the Brighton Congress, which, influenced by the growing strike movement, forced the Attlee-Morrison clique he manoeuvres by Bevan and other Ministers who resigned recently from the Labour Government reflect the anxiety felt by the Labour leaders for their influence among the masses. The foul anti-Communist provocations of the Right-wing Socialist leaders in France end, as a rule, in disgraceful fiasco. Thousands of Socialist workers in Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Austria and the Scandinavian countries stand for a Pact of Peace and against the US, aggression in Korea. In Western Germany, conferences for united action and Social Democratic conferences against the re-militarisation of Germany have been held in a

number of towns. Despite repressions by Adenauer, Schumacher and the occupation authorities, backing them, discontent with the remilitarisation policy is steadily growing among the rank and file Social Democrats in Western Germany.

In these conditions the Communist Parties are faced with an historical task—to intensify the struggle against the treacherous, anti-peoples activities of the Right-wing Social Democrats, to cement working class unity in every way. Patient and persistent work to explain to the rank and file Social Democratic workers that their leaders have become a component of the bourgeois State machine, a pillar of the Government apparatus of oppression of the working people, that the Right-wing Socialist leaders have transformed their parties into a tool in the hands of the U.S. aggressors, resolutely to combat manifestations of sectarianism among the Communists—this will help the rank and file Social Democratic workers to break through the heavy curtain of lies, slander and ideological drugging, and enable them to take their rightful place in the all-people's struggle for peace.

The Communist and Workers' Parties—true and tried defenders of the interests of the working class, of the national interests of the peoples, of the interests of peace, democracy and Socialism—will fulfil to the end their duty of exposing the Right-wing Socialist traitors. In this struggle the invincible weapon of 'the Communist and Workers' Parties in all lands is Marxism-Leninism, the invaluable experience of the great and glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

STEADY ADVANCE IN NATIONAL ECONOMY OF U.S.S.R.

The Central Statistical Board of, the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. has issued a report on the results of fulfilment of the State Plan for development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R. for the first quarter of 1951.

The quarterly plan for gross . industrial output was fulfilled 100.2 per cent. Overall output for industry in the U.S.S.R. rose 18 per cent in the first quarter of 1951 compared with the corresponding period last year.

In the Southern regions of the U.S.S.R. sowing of grain crops has been successfully completed. Spring sowing was completed in a shorter period than was the case in previous years. Carrying out the Stalin plan for remaking nature, the collective and state farms, tree nurseries and the special shelter belt stations in the steppe and forest-steppe regions of the European part of the U.S.S.R. had, by May 1, planted 700,000 hectares to shelter belts, i.e. 55,000 hectares more than by May 1 last year.

In the first quarter of 1951, 22 per cent more goods were sold by the state and co-operative trade network compared with the first quarter last year.

FOR A PACT OF PEACE!

MASS COLLECTION OF SIGNATURES IN FRANCE

The signature campaign for a Pact of Peace is developing on a large scale in France.

In Lyons all workers and office personnel of the Simplex Works stopped work for one hour and signed the Appeal of the World Council. After discussion in every shop and department, all workers at the rail junction in Vénissieux (Rhône Department) signed the Appeal. Eleven public meetings were held on the same day in Puteaux (Seine Department). Scores of municipalities are supporting the Appeal, including a number of general councils (particularly, the general council of Haute-Vienne Department composed of 24 Socialists, 4 Communists, one Independent and one M.R.P. member).

Widespread preparations are under way for the grand "Pact of Peace" rally scheduled for July 15 in Paris. The Nord Department is sending 20,000 delegates Bouches-du-Rhône, 9,000; Rhône, 5,000; Alpes-Maritimes, 3,000; Gironde, 2,000. The Seine Department is delegating 200,000 people.

MORE THAN EIGHT MILLION SIGNATURES IN RUMANIA

The campaign in Rumania for signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Pact of Peace

between the five Great Powers is being conducted in an atmosphere of great political and labour enthusiasm.

According to data provided by the Peace Committee of the Rumanian People's Republic, 8,311,000 citizens had signed by May 1.

Nearly 790,000 people signed the Appeal in Bucharest.

The overwhelming majority of the adult population in the Stalin, Prahova, Baja Mare, Timisoara and other regions have signed.

Teams of canvassers collecting signatures are active in all towns and villages in the country.

HEROIC KOREAN PEOPLE FOR PACT OF PEACE

1,374,000 Koreans have signed the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers, Canvassing started after thorough discussion of the decisions of the World Peace Council at mass meetings held in factories, mines villages, schools and army units.

The Korean Peace Committee received over 18,000 letters from representatives of various sections of the population. The authors express their resolve to fight for world peace and for victory in the war for liberation.

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL BUREAU MEETS

A meeting of the Bureau of the World Peace Council was held in Copenhagen on May 5-7.

The Bureau adopted the following resolution: “The struggle against war has entered a decisive phase. The peoples see that the frantic propaganda aimed at preventing any serious negotiations and at securing a solution of problems by force of arms, the growing war budgets and the armaments drive, may make war inevitable.

“The world-wide campaign for the conclusion of a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers, open to all countries, can tip the scales in favour of peace.

“A meeting of representatives of the five Great Powers to reach effective agreement in favour of peace would put an end to the cold war and open the way to general disarmament.

“Each people can successfully ensure its national security by means of action in support of signing such a Pact.

“The Bureau of the World Peace Council, meeting in Copenhagen on May 5-7, 1951, urges all peace organisations and trends, all social, cultural and religious bodies to help actively, in the form they consider most effective, in the world-wide campaign for a Pact of Peace.

“The Bureau of the World Peace Council calls upon the hundreds of millions of men and women of good will to support personally the Appeal of the World Peace Council and to approve it with their signatures, thereby demonstrating the irresistible will of the peoples for peace”.

The Bureau of the World Peace Council also adopted the following resolution:

“The Bureau of the World Peace Council notes with satisfaction the unfolding In France, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland of the campaign against remilitarisation of

Germany, a campaign which is most effective support for the forces in Germany fighting against her remilitarisation.

“Therefore, the Bureau of the World Peace Council protests against the attempts being made in Western Germany to ban the referendum in the course of which all men and women of this country—opponents of militarisation and Nazism—can express their will.

“The Bureau of the World Peace Council believes that all friends of peace—participants in all movements in Europe will support, in whatever form they find opportune, those people in Germany who, despite unlawful persecution by the occupation authorities, express their protest against the remilitarisation imposed on their country.

“The Bureau of the World Peace Council hopes that the international conference of struggle for a peaceful solution of the German problem, to be held in Paris on May 13-15, will help in strengthening the forces fighting against the remilitarisation of Germany and the revival of Nazism: that it will help to unite the efforts of all healthy-minded people to ensure peace which is threatened by the remilitarisation of Germany”.

EVE OF ALL-PEOPLE'S PEACE PLEBISCITE IN POLAND

An all-people's peace plebiscite will be launched in Poland on May 17. In preparation for the plebiscite, the network of peace committees is being extended and work among the broad masses of town and countryside constantly developed.

Nearly five thousand canvassers are undergoing special training at courses in Lodz for the purpose of explaining the significance of the plebiscite to the population. Eight thousand canvassers are conducting explanatory work among the population in the six regions of the Lublin Province.

The newspapers “Glos Pomorza” and “Glos Robotniczy”, “published in Gdansk and Lodz respectively, held rallies of their correspondents, attended by two thousand people. It was unanimously decided at the meetings that all correspondents would take an active part in preparing and carrying out the plebiscite.

The all-Polish congress of the Catholic society “Caritas”, held the other day, addressed a call to all Catholics in Poland which says: “With profound confidence in the righteousness of our cause let all Catholics in Poland boldly side with the camp of peace. By signing the all-people’s plebiscite card we shall express our firm and unshakable will to uphold peace”.

RALLY IN JAKARTA

A meeting, organised by the peace committee, held on May 3 in the City Theatre in Jakarta (Indonesia), was attended by representatives of local workers’ organisations and peasant associations.

Photos of Professor Joliot-Curie and other champions of peace were displayed and the hall decorated with the flags of the five Great Powers. Signatures to the Appeal

of the World Peace Council were collected at the meeting.

Speaking at the meeting the Indonesian delegate to the Second World Peace Congress stressed that the people of Indonesia must support the world-wide movement for peace.

PREPARATIONS FOR POPULAR VOTE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A meeting of the presidium of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee in Prague summed up the results of the peace campaign in the country.

The presidium highly appraised the work of the agitators, who, during the month of April, explained to the masses the significance of participation by the people of Czechoslovakia in the world peace movement. Some 3,040,090 people took part in the April "peace crusade".

Collection of signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers and the popular vote against remilitarisation of Western Germany begins on May 26.

FOR A MILLION SIGNATURES IN AUSTRALIA

A widespread campaign for signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace has been launched in Australia. The Australian Peace Council has called upon the entire population, irrespective of political views, to work for a million signatures to the Appeal.

“Pact of Peace Committees” have been set up in many towns and factories. Their aim is to get all people in a given district and all workers in a given factory to sign the Appeal and thereby express their indomitable will for peace.

PEOPLE OF INDIA INTENSIFY STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

Well known Indian artists, writers, teachers and scientists are taking an active part in the peace movement.

The Appeal for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers was signed, among others, by Dr. Meghnad Saha, Director of the Nuclear Physics Institute of Calcutta University.

Krishan Chandar, famous short writer was elected general secretary of the Preparatory Committee for convening the Second All-India Peace Congress. Many newspaper editors are taking an active part in the work of the Preparatory Committee. They are devoting much space in their publications to the fight for peace.

Indian peasants are also displaying greater acclivity in the peace struggle.

Peasant peace conferences, attended by more than 5,000 people, were held in the Ballia and Katihar districts. The delegates attending these conferences unanimously approved the Appeal of the World Peace Council.

PEOPLE OF AUSTRIA SIGN APPEAL.

Theodor Maller

The Austrian Peace Council, immediately following the Berlin session of the World Peace Council, decided to undertake mass collection of signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers. The results achieved show that the Appeal expresses the will of all peace-loving people. At the moment, the number of signatures exceeds 600,000.

Every fourth citizen in Vienna signed. Particularly impressive results were achieved in the working class districts and in the industrial centres of the country.

We succeeded in mobilising tens of thousands of peace partisans for the work of collecting signatures. At first we set the goal of 250,000 signatures for the first week. This aim was attained. In Vienna alone, we got 184,000 signatures. These successes encouraged the activists in the peace movement and inspired them for further work.

To ensure the success of the signature campaign it was essential to work according to plan. All organisations and all peace activists devoted much thought to ways and means of collecting the greatest number of signatures. Of exceptional significance was the mass explanatory work conducted among broad sections of the population who are beginning to realise the essence of the U.S. imperialist policy aimed at preparing war, and who see the results of this policy in Korea. Of significance too, is the fact that increasingly wider sections of the public can observe the war preparations carried out by the U.S. imperialists in

Austria, and feel on their own backs the results of these preparations.

The Austrian working class is beginning to realise that Austria is not as poor as the leaders of the two Government parties try to make out. Austria is rich in ores, in iron and steel; it possesses timber, magnesite and other valuable raw materials. Compared with 1937, Austria is producing twice as much pig iron, 50 per cent more steel and one-third more rolled metal. Output of aluminium rose threefold. To this should be added the fact that our country has a highly developed industry. Thus, there are all the necessary conditions for ensuring a considerable rise in the standard of living.

What then, are the reasons for the steady deterioration in the conditions of the people? The reason is that, due to "Marshall Plan" aid, Austria has been brought into the system of the U.S. war economy. She is assigned the role of supplier of raw materials. Never before has the country exported such quantities of iron and steel and timber as now. Our natural riches, our mineral wealth are ruthlessly pumped and placed at the service of the U.S. war industry. Austrian steel is used in the West to make tanks for the U.S.; Austrian aluminium is used in making "Flying Fortresses", and Austrian cellulose helps to make U.S. explosives. At the same time Austrian workers are unemployed because of a shortage of raw materials.

The people in Salzburg are greatly alarmed because the U.S. warmongers compel peasant families to quit their homesteads, their fields being needed for U.S. military bases, munition and fuel dumps, airfields for jet propelled aircraft, for barracks and staff headquarters In Leoben (Styria) and in Zell am See (Sazlburg), construction of airfields is underway. In the

French-occupied Tyrol the Americans are building underground airfields. These examples bring home to the population the feverish war preparations of the U.S. imperialists.

These facts, truthfully explained by the peace partisans, helped to collect over half a million signatures in the course of several weeks. These facts have had a far greater effect on the people than the U.S. press and that of the Government parties which copies the American press.

However, together with successes in collecting signatures there are a number of weaknesses which we are trying to overcome.

We have not yet succeeded in setting up a widespread network of local peace committees, although the results of the signature collection show that all the conditions exist for doing so.

We have set ourselves the goal of convincing the majority of the population, as a result of collecting signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace, of the possibility of averting another war. At the same time we seek to extend the peace movement to other sections of the population, drawing in more people from the working class and intelligentsia into active participation in the peace movement. In close connection with the collection of signatures we want to consolidate the organisational basis of the peace movement by establishing peace councils in factory and office, in town and village, in houses, streets and residential settlements.

Our main weakness is that we still underestimate the significance of local peace councils, being content with district peace councils and not attaching sufficient importance to the formation of peace councils in

factory, office and village. All the conditions for creating such councils exist. During the past few weeks our activists in the course of explanatory work have talked with hundreds of thousands of people. However, only a few bases—peace propaganda centres—have been formed. Too few representatives of the intelligentsia, of Party activists and rank and file workers—Socialist Party members—have been drawn into active participation in the peace movement.

Another shortcoming is that so far not enough young people are taking part in the peace movement. We must admit that we underestimated the significance of drawing the youth into the movement. In the course of the signature campaign we addressed ourselves particularly to the young people with the aim not only of getting as many signatures of young men and women as possible, but also with the object of drawing as many young people as possible into active participation in the movement so that the youth should extend the scale of the movement and impart its enthusiasm to it.

In 1949, the Right-wing leadership of the Austrian Socialist Party advanced the slogan: “Unity of the World Powers”. Today these same leaders prohibit members of their Party from signing the Appeal calling for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers. Thus, these leaders show that they are not interested in the struggle for peace, that their policy is aimed at intensifying the contradictions between the Great Powers. The leaders of the Socialist Party, actually carrying out an anti-popular policy, are open agents of the U.S. imperialists in Austria.

Despite the treachery of the Right-wing Socialists and all kinds of machinations by the advocates of imperialist war, hundreds of thousands of Austrian

factory and office workers and intellectuals—among them many mothers—are marching side by side with us in the united front of the struggle for peace.

TASKS OF ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY IN MASS-ORGANISATIONAL WORK*.

**Pietro Secchia Deputy General Secretary,
Italian Communist Party**

In the course of the past three years the Italian Communist Party grew considerably in numbers and extended its influence thanks to the great work carried out by it and to the struggle which it led.

Reviewing the Party's achievements in the sphere of organisational work we will see that they relate, above all, to the improved inner-organisational structure of the Party, to harmony in the work at the different levels, to the growth in membership, the increase in the number of branches, basic Party units, both industrial and residential, and to the growth in the number of district Party committees, etc.

The number of Party activists has grown likewise. However, the data in this respect cannot, as yet, be regarded as satisfactory and adequate. We should have done more in this respect and should have been able to say more about the daily work of the 2,500,000 Communists. If we consider the political situation and the tasks facing us and all democratic organisations we will see that there are no grounds for complete satisfaction, the more so because smugness and complacency cannot help us to fight enthusiastically and resolutely for the solution of our basic tasks.

* From speech at Seventh Congress of the Italian Communist Party.

There is no doubt that the quality of Party work has improved, Thousands of pre-Congress meetings demonstrated the extent and depth of the Party's contact with the people; they revealed that the leading Party cadres and activists are conscious that the Party fulfils its role as leader since it does not confine itself merely to studying and exposing the conditions of the working people, their poverty, super-exploitation and unemployment, but tells the working people concretely what they can and must do to combat the capitalist super-exploitation, to fight successfully against the closing down of industrial enterprises, against dismissals, for better conditions and to prevent the warmongers from carrying out their reactionary plans.

For Greater Activity by Communists in the Mass Organisations

The main shortcoming in our work is that we are too slow in mobilising the Party—which should be mobilised ahead of the broad masses of the working people—for defence of the vital interests of the people and in order to transfer the main weight of the political and economic struggle from the sphere of propaganda to operative and concrete actions.

The Party still directly organises much of the work that could be done by the mass organisations. There are two main reasons for this: first, the mass organisations, including the biggest and strongest of them, lack a sufficiently solid organisational structure and have not developed broad network of local organisations. The second reason for the shortcomings in mobilising the masses, in giving rein to their initiative and enlivening

the inner life of the trade unions and other mass organisations must be sought in the fact that far too few Communists are working actively in the mass organisations. Far too many Party activists and functionaries devote themselves exclusively to inner-Party work, while in the mass work outside the Party they act as rank and file Party members and not as activists and leaders of the mass organisations.

Take, for example, work in the peace committees. Communists are, undoubtedly, the most active members of the peace committees. And this is quite correct, The maximum energy and effort must be devoted to the great movement for peace. All of us are aware of the importance of the peace committees in uniting and mobilising the people, and of the successes that have been achieved not only in collecting signatures but also in propaganda and organising work in the struggle against war.

However, even at the time the campaign for prohibition of the atomic weapon had reached its apex, the peace movement was not broad enough. By September 30, 1950, there were only 3,412 commune peace committees, while all told there are 7,749 communes and the Party has branches in 6,103 of them, Only in Emilia and Tuscany are there peace committees in most of the communes. In Emilia there are peace committees in 301 of the 331 communes (there are Party branches in 329 communes). In Tuscany peace committees function in 225 of the 278 communes (there are Party branches in 276 communes). In all other regions there are peace committees in half or even less of the communes. Where there is no branch of the Party in the commune there is no peace committee.

We cannot afford the luxury of 53,090 Communists who are only branch secretaries, and of 106,000 Communists who function only as group organisers. In addition to their Party work, these cadres must engage in activities outside the Party as mayors, communal councillors, leaders and activists in the trade unions, in the co-operatives, in the war veterans and partisans associations, in sports and cultural associations, and in the great movement of peace supporters.

The work of the organising and cadres departments must be concentrated mainly on educating and training cadres and on their activities outside the Party. Comrade Stalin has said: "People have learned to value machinery and to make reports on how many machines we have in our mills and factories. But I do not know of a single instance when a report was made with equal people we have trained in a given period, on how we have assisted people to grow and become tempered in their work. How is this to be explained? It is to be explained by the fact that we have not yet learned to value people, to value workers, to value cadres".

These profound words are extremely valuable for us as well. We have studied our organisations, their structure and the forms of their mutual relations. Many reports have been made on the work of the Party and the technique of its organisation, but very few reports about people, about their capacities and the work they perform.

We have branches with excellent card-indexes, schedules and diagrams. A Communist engaged in organisational work can tell us of the number of basic units and factory committees and how many members pay their dues. But frequently we fail to get an answer to the questions about the activities of these

Communists, what work they did in the course of the year and what results accrued from their work.

Little or nothing is known, particularly in the bigger organisations, about the life of the members, what they do, and how they study, their personal worries and their needs.

Contact between Party leaders and Party members who often guide the work of big organisations is effected only at crowded meetings of activists, Even a meeting of a federation Party committee is too big an assembly for detailed reports, there are few opportunities to discuss things and to get to know cadres. We must know our cadres and our functionaries better in order to be able to draw more members into work and, what is more, to facilitate direct participation by Party members working in the factories and in villages in solving political and organisational problems.

Sometimes there is a lot of empty talk about democratising the Party. Extending inner-Party democracy means activising as many Party functionaries as possible, deepening their consciousness and developing their abilities; it means drawing more and more functionaries not only into discussion of issues facing the Party but also into leading work. Much better work is done by the leaders of those organisations which involve in studying and solving various problems for only their own functionaries but also the numerous Party activists working in factories, in the trade unions and in other mass organisations.

It is not only a question of involving members on a far wider scale in daily and systematic work in the mass organisations with a clearly defined political or trade union framework. We must orientate members to work

also in all organisations and associations which enable us to establish contact with broad sections of the working people who, as yet, do not follow us in our political struggle. Thousands and thousands of working people disappointed with the policy of the clerical regime are ridding themselves more and more from the direct influence of the enemy or leaving his organisations. But they have not yet approached the class organisations of the working people or those organisations with a more clearly expressed militant and political nature.

Extend and Consolidate Factory Group Network

Another issue is that of better organisation and intensified activities by the Communists in the factories. We have achieved definite successes in organising factory groups: the number of such groups increased from 8,747 at the end of 1947 to 11,272 in 1950. The Party has its organisations in 6,647 enterprises, It is represented in the biggest industrial enterprises. Suffice it to say that of 6,647 groups nearly 5,000 are functioning in 700 of the biggest factories.

A few years ago only a little more than 20 per cent of the working class members were organised in the factory groups. Today the figure is 47 per cent. The outstanding success of Party work in the factories was the failure of enemy attempt to split the unity of the working class and its political organisations in the factories.

In conditions much more difficult than was the case three years ago, the Party organisations in the factories

are forging ahead, extending their activities and growing stronger. Despite the curtailing that has taken place in industry and despite dismissals, the Party has far more members in the factories at present than was the case in 1948. Still, 53 per cent of the working class members are not yet organised in factory groups and are in the territorial branches, a fact which points to considerable defects in our organisational work.

At the moment Party groups function in 6,647 enterprises. However, there are nearly 11,000 industrial enterprises in which there are Communist Party members but no Party organisations. Moreover, in some factories the number of Party members is still inconsiderable.

In some cases Party leaders overestimate our strength and ignore the forces of the gather parties and of the unorganised working people. In a report by one such leader we read: "In the enterprise there are 1,200 members of the Communist Party, 400 members of the Socialist Party, 2,400 trade unionists, 110 members of the Christian Democratic trade unions, about 50 Saragat followers, all other are non-party".

And this is said with the utmost satisfaction.

This enterprise employs 8,000 workers. Consequently, more than 50 per cent are of non-party and non-trade union. There is little reason to be satisfied with this state of affairs since these thousands of non-party workers are also giving thought to things. Being non-party does not signify absence of political convictions. And it would be a mistake to regard these non-party workers as having been won by us or as being our forces. Non-party people can become a powerful force acting in the interests of the working people provided they are under our influence, linked with us

ideologically. But a serious danger would confront the unity and solidarity of the working class were we to abandon them and give the enemy a chance to spread his influence among them.

Many members still look on the Party basic unit as an administrative body for keeping touch with the Communists in the given enterprise, for exchanging Party membership cards, collecting dues and circulating the Party press. True, the basic unit must do all this, but not only this, for there is more to be done. Such work is not even its major function.

The task of the basic unit and its members is to orientate the working people on political questions, on questions of struggle. This implies an ability to raise the demands of the workers in the factory or shop, to work for the consolidation of unity among the workers, technical and office personnel in the given factory. This implies working in a way that will enable the Communists to be regarded as the best elements in the trade union, as organisers, activists, etc.

The basic units, carrying out Party policy among the masses, are the backbone of the Party. The factory basic unit must develop: its activities among the working people in the enterprise; it must be the key body by means of which the Party extends its influence, fulfils its advanced, leading role.

Strengthen Working Class Unity in Struggle Against Splitters

The third question which I wish to pose and which is closely linked with the work of the Communists in

strengthening unity among the working class and extending its alliances, is work among the members of other parties, i.e. the parties of our adversaries and the mass organisations under their leadership or influence. Something has been done in this respect, certain, successes achieved, but they are confined to a separate provinces and. regions (Ancona, Terni, Ramagnano). However, only a few of the pre-Congress province conferences discussed seriously and profoundly the strength and influence of the parties and organisations of our adversaries, the activities of these organisations, the changes which took place in the correlation of forces during the past year. We must discuss the activities conducted by the parties of our adversaries first of all in order to decide how to act, how to work and struggle in order to inflict heavier blows on them and wrest from their influence the working people still deceived by them.

It is of course easier to dispose of the enemy with a few words than to wrest the working people from his influence. Some Party members ask: can the Christian Democrats, for example, be regarded as an organised force? Why shouldn't we regard them as an organised force? Their organisation, naturally, differs from ours, it differs in structure, in methods of work and leadership. The Christian Democratic Party does not engage in the same widespread democratic activity that we carry out. But it has at its disposal the most powerfully developed organisations in Italy such as the Church and Catholic Action.

We, for instance, are delighted with the successes achieved by Communists in Mantua in extending Party activity. They increased the number of Party branches from 143 to 158, basic Party units from 1,068 to 1,386

and Party membership from 44,261 in 1948 to 56,632. We are delighted with their heroic struggle, carried out in 1949-50, for a national labour agreement for farm labourers and farm workers, with their powerful campaign in defence of peace.

However, our Party members in Mantua underrate the enemy when, analysing the strength of other parties, they assert: "The Saragat Party has practically disappeared as a political organisation and the elements who parted with it to form the Unitarian Socialist Party will not succeed in stabilising this political trend. As for the Christian Democrats, we have no official data on the numerical strength of this Party, we simply know that it has lost all political significance and has degenerated into a mere espionage centre".

No, comrades, we cannot bury this party as easy as that. It is not just a matter of an espionage centre alone, we have to do with an organisation, which, even in Mantua Province, retains its influence on the masses of working people and particularly among the women.

Quite frequently we encounter instances of sectarianism. Very often, in the press and in oral propaganda, the Social Democratic and Christian Democratic leaders are lumped together with Social Democratic and Catholic workers and working people. We must draw the line not only between leaders and rank and file members of the parties of the enemy, between capitalists and working people, we must also take into account and differentiate between the leaders of the parties of our adversaries and the local leaders of these parties, since frequently the latter, being closer to the working people, are more sensitive to their needs and it is easier to reach mutual understanding and agreement with them on the question of joint action in

defence of working class interests, for demands which affect broad sections of the population.

It is necessary to convince and criticise, using appropriate arguments and not abusive or insulting language, those who take a stand contrary to the interests of the working class and the people, especially in dealing with those workers and working people who adhere to reformist or Social Democratic views. **The struggle for unity of the working class and the working people far from excluding renders all the more necessary criticism of reformism and Social Democratism as the ideology and practice of collaboration with the big bourgeoisie, with imperialism and the warmongers. But this criticism must be serious, skilfully conducted and well founded.**

To think that unity of the working class and of the working people can be consolidated without struggle is an illusion. Unity can be achieved and strengthened only by struggle. Fighting with all vigour to consolidate working class unity, we must work to extend the alliances of the working class. The treacherous policy of the Right-wing Social Democrats aims not only at breaking and weakening the unity of the Working class, but also at preventing the proletariat from forming an alliance with the middle sections of the working people where the Saragats still enjoy certain influence.

In the towns there are thousands of small enterprises which do not employ hired labour, thousands of small manufacturers employing less than 10 workers and who maintain daily contact with them. It is not only a question of carrying on propaganda among this section of the population, to show how injurious is the policy pursued by the Christian

Democrats and Saragats, but also of defending their interests, and of supporting their demands. We must devote more attention to the question of what we can do concretely to organise the struggle of the handicraftsmen, small manufacturers, small shopkeepers in order to safeguard them from ruin.

Concerning the Work of Group Organisers

The fourth question concerns Party group organisers.

In order to increase the number of active members in the Party, to draw into permanent activity the large number of Party members who only display activity during campaigns, strikes and demonstrations, we must train Party cadres and, above all, improve the composition of the lower cadres, upon whom the Party relies.

We are working in order to activise each of the 2,500,000 members of the Party and we cannot “wait” until they burst into activity. We must give them definite assignments to be carried out in the next few months and not over a period of years. One such concrete aim is to raise the number of permanently active members by 200,000 within the next few months.

We must carry out an intensive campaign for the creation and activation of the work of Party groups (the ten-man groups) and to bring forward group organisers. We cannot say that the present 106,116 group organisers are really active, above all, politically active. Most of them are only connecting links in the Party, but we want them to become politically active.

Group organisers must be all-round leaders of Communist activity.

We all feel the necessity of improving and strengthening inner-Party structure and of making it increasingly pervasive. For every ten members of the Party there must be at least one who will not only be the most active inside the Party, not only act as group organiser, but who will be most active outside the Party, in the trade unions, in other mass organisations and in the peace movement.

The post of leader of the ten-man group is a basic Party post. Branch and section leaders must be elected from among the best group organisers. It is not enough simply to elect group organisers; if we are to improve their work, we must train them, take care of them and develop them.

*

There are, undoubtedly, many other shortcomings in our work. Organisational work must be raised to the highest level and permeated with political content. Organisational work cannot and must not be isolated from agitation and propaganda, because this robs organisational work of all content, reduces it to vulgar practicism. We must intensify criticism and self-criticism which are still inadequate and frequently formal. It often happens that no effort is made to concretise shortcomings, to find ways and means of surmounting them, to determine the reasons for failure and lack of success in the work carried out. We must transform our Party into an instrument of struggle for peace; our organisation must acquire, increasingly, political and creative strength, increased ability for

intense active life and work; it must become a more effective instrument for establishing close contact between the Party and the working masses.

PARTY LIFE

CELEBRATION OF 30th ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF RUMANIA

The Rumanian people enthusiastically celebrated the 30th anniversary of their Communist Party on May 8. Celebration of the anniversary developed into a magnificent demonstration of the close bonds between the Party and the people, of the love and devotion of the working people to the Party—organiser of the struggle of the Rumanian people for peace and Socialism, of love for the best friend of the Rumanian people—Comrade Stalin.

On the eve of the anniversary there came off the press Volume II of Marx's "Capital" Volume IX of the Collected Works of J. V. Stalin, Volume II of the Collected Works of V. I. Lenin, a Symposium of articles and speeches by Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej, the album, "Thirtieth Anniversary of the Communist Party of Rumania (1921-1951)" published by the Institute of the History Central of the Party under the auspices of the Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party; "Questions of Party Life" (collection of articles), "Documents from the History of the Communist Party of Rumania (1917-1944), and other Party literature.

Anniversary meetings of the Party jointly with the representatives of People's Councils and mass organisations, leading workers, delegations from machine-and-tractor stations and collective farms were held on May 8 in Bucharest and in all regional centres.

Nearly three thousand people attended the anniversary meeting in Bucharest. The audience stood in honour of the memory of the Communists who heroically fell in the struggle for the liberation of the Rumanian people from the bourgeois-landlord yoke.

The meeting greeted with great enthusiasm a message from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) to the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party on the occasion of the jubilee.

Messages of greetings were also read from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Italian Communist Party, the Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party, the British Communist Party, Yugoslav revolutionary emigrants and from other fraternal Workers' and Communist Parties.

One after another spokesmen of the delegations of workers, collective farmers and youth took the rostrum to report to Comrade Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej, General Secretary of the Party, on the results of the socialist emulation in honour of the 30th anniversary of the Party, on the overfulfilment of the plan, the economising of billions of lei and about preschedule completion of spring field work.

The audience listened with profound attention to the report delivered by Comrade Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej on the 30th anniversary of the Party.

Comrade Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej reviewed the heroic path traversed by the Communist Party of Rumania from its inception to the overthrow of the bourgeois-landlord regime and the victory of the people's democratic

system in Rumania. He stressed that, during the years of underground work and after the liberation, the loyalty of the Party to the teachings of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin as the inexhaustible its strength.

In addition, to the great achievements in building Socialism in town and countryside Comrade Gheorghiu-Dej pointed to the shortcomings and weaknesses in the work of the Party and to its tasks in developing the struggle for peace, for fulfilment and overfulfilment of the Five-Year Plan, for cementing the alliance between the working class and peasantry and strengthening the people's democratic State, for further consolidation of the Party.

The anniversary meeting unanimously sent a telegram of greetings to J. V. Stalin.

DECISION OF POLITICAL BUREAU OF SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY ON NEED TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS OF INTELLIGENTSIA

The Political Bureau of the Socialist Unity on Party of Germany has adopted a decision on the question of improving the position of the technical intelligentsia employed at people's enterprises or enterprises with the same status.

The Political Bureau has set the Party organisations and their members working in the trade unions the task of resolutely combating sectarianism in relation to the technical intelligentsia. The decision cites instances of carelessness in regard to the needs and requirements of the technical intelligentsia on the part of Ministers

managers of enterprises and other responsible functionaries.

“The Political Bureau”, reads the decision, “draws the attention of all men and women workers and particularly of the technical intelligentsia to the fact that the U.S. warmongers are using every possible opportunity, by bribes and threats, to force representatives of the technical intelligentsia to give up their peaceful work in the German Democratic and place their knowledge at the service of U.S. monopoly capital. It is necessary, by means of increased vigilance, to safeguard the technical intelligentsia in the German Democratic Republic against these attempts. The Political Bureau demands that all comrades should realise the role of the technical intelligentsia in the planned development of our economy, since our engineers, technicians and scientists, by their skilled creative labour, are helping to wage more successfully the struggle for peace and for the democratic unity of Germany”.

The decision obliges all Party members employed in Government agencies immediately to elaborate concrete measures for improving the conditions of the intelligentsia, to prepare corresponding legislation and to ensure the signing of individual contracts with representatives of the technical intelligentsia.

WORKER AND PEASANT CORRESPONDENTS OF “SZABAD NÉP”

The newspaper “Szabad Nép”’s central organ of the Hungarian Working People’s Party, maintains close

contact with its readers who send letters to the editorial board daily.

The letters are most varied in content. Some write to the Party organ on personal matters: address complaints, requests or raise questions. The majority, however, deal with problems of common interest. Last for example, before the revision of production norms, many readers wrote about the shortcomings in fixing quotas and about the confusion in the sphere of wages. Many readers wrote about waste of materials at certain enterprises. When “Szabad Nép” criticised these questions the work in the enterprises, in most cases, radically improved.

The facts enumerated by the worker correspondents are carefully verified by the staff of “Szabad Nép”, and by Party and State organs. The letters are utilised by various departments of the newspaper.

“Szabad Nép” has a large number of permanent worker correspondents who regularly supply it with materials. It maintains special staff correspondents at most enterprises. The number of peasant correspondents, most of whom are members of the producer co-operatives and individual working peasants, is also increasing.

Periodically, the newspaper holds conferences of its worker and peasant correspondents who describe their work, criticise the work of the paper and draw attention to problems which interest readers. Some of the best of these correspondents have been brought onto the editorial board of “Szabad Nép” while others are studying in the central school for journalists. Special courses are being opened for worker and peasant correspondents.

PLENUM, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, MEXICAN COMMUNIST PARTY

A Plenum of the Central Committee of the Mexican Communist Party, held in April, heard the political report by Dionisio Encina, General Secretary of the Party. Comrade Encina dwelt in detail on the need to mobilise the Party for the basic task of the day: organising the signature campaign for a Pact of Peace and extending the peace movement. Comrade Encina denounced the aggressive decisions of the Washington conference of Foreign Ministers of the Latin American countries and the servile role of the Mexican Government before the American imperialists. Comrade Encina counterposed to this criminal, treacherous policy of the Aleman Government the “genuine and sovereign will” of the peoples of Mexico and the countries of Latin America: “Never to give way or to acquiesce in the policy of war and oppression pursued by American imperialism”.

The plenum decided to work for the right of the Communist Party to contest the forthcoming elections with its own candidates and programme (the Communist Party was deprived of this right by the Mexican Government on orders from the American imperialists). The plenum also elaborated a number of concrete measures for strengthening its central organ “La Voz de Mexico”.

NEW ORGAN OF LABOUR MOVEMENT 'IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The first issue of the newspaper “Orientación” appeared on April 15. Its subtitle reads: “For peace. For democracy. For national liberation”.

Forced to appear outside the Republic—in Guatemala—“Orientación” is issued as the organ of the Dominican Popular Socialist Party. In the section entitled “The Party” the newspaper states that in 1942 the Dominican Democratic Revolutionary Party was formed from among the various Communist groups and people who had become acquainted with Marxism-Leninism and decided to fight to the end for national liberation of the Dominican people from the yoke of the Yankee imperialists. But the Party was weak organisationally and did not have a programme and a clearcut political line.

In August 1946, when an upsurge in the mass working class movement took place it became essential to reorganise the Party. On the basis of the Democratic Revolutionary Party the present Dominican Popular Socialist Party was formed. The Party headed the working class and popular movement. Alarmed, the fascist Government of dictator Trujillo resorted to terror and repressions against the members of the Party. Between September 1946 and June 1947, the Party fought in conditions of semi-legality. However, despite this, it headed the mass movement of the working people for their immediate demands, held meetings and demonstrations, directed the trade union movement, published its newspaper, issued leaflets, appeals, etc. In June 1947, the Party went underground

due to the intensified fascist terror. Many leading functionaries and rank and file members were physically exterminated or thrown into prison. The newspaper carries the photo of Comrade F. Valdez, founder of the Communist movement in the Dominican Republic, who, after brutal torture, executed on January 27, 1950 by Trujillo's butchers.

The appearance of the first issue of the newspaper of the Dominican Popular Socialist Party shows that the Party is at its post, despite the savage terror and persecution. Publishing the text of the Appeal for a Pact of Peace the newspaper calls upon the Dominican people to launch a broad, mass campaign of struggle for peace, a struggle, which, "for the Dominican people also, is the road to safeguarding the homeland freedom and democracy".

DRAFT PROGRAMME OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA*

1. When the British imperialist rulers of India established the Government of the leadership of the National Congress, in Delhi, in August 1947, and the hated British Viceroy and Governors departed from this country, the people of India were led to believe that foreign imperialist rule was at an end, that India had achieved independence and freedom and that now the Government and the people could work out a happy life for the millions of our countrymen, with our resources of land and labour, our factories and workshops, our immense natural wealth and manpower. We could now set to work to gradually overcome our poverty and guarantee food, housing, clothing and the minimum decencies of life to everyone.

2. Four years of the Nehru Government in power has belied the hopes of the masses in every respect. Experience has led them to the conclusion that the Government of the National Congress that rose to power on the basis of the heroic struggles of the masses, was installed there by the consent of the British imperialists because it was a government already pledged to the protection and preservation of foreign British Capital in India, to the protection and preservation of the parasitic landlords and the Wealth of the princes of India, who for centuries had supported the foreign invaders and jointly with them robbed our people and our country. Hence, in every sphere of the life of the

* Draft Programme Communist Party of India published April 29, as Supplement to the newspaper "Swadhinata", Calcutta.— Ed.

masses, the Government has failed to carry out its promises. to the People. Every-day life for the masses has Worsened and life for the landlords and Profiteers has become more and more enriched, at the expense of the people.

3. The five million workers manning our factories, railways, mines, shipyards, plantations, etc., are suffering from a fall in real wages, rising prices, capitalist rationalisation and unemployment. Their struggles for better wages and conditions are drowned in blood by shooting and police terror. Their fighting trade union organisations are disrupted, divided and suppressed by the Government and its henchmen. Demanding increased production in the name of the people, the Government only imposes worsened conditions of labour on the working class, enabling the profiteers to increase their profits alone.

4. The millions of our peasants, constituting eighty per cent of our people, are ground down as before. Those who have land and can cultivate it, their fruits of labour are looted by the landlord and the moneylender, through exorbitant rent and interest, and by the manoeuvres of the capitalist market and taxes of the state. But three-fourths of the peasantry have practically no land of their own. Those who have no land and find no work live in conditions of perpetual pauperism. And those who do find work on the landlord and sowcar (moneylenders) estates, as agricultural labourers or poor tenants, have to work like serfs and slaves, hardly getting even a subsistence wage for the family. As a result, production of food and industrial raw materials is falling, leading to the worst food crisis in the country and starvation and death for millions. While the Government run by the landlords and

profiteers shouts about abolition of landlordism, it only hatches schemes of compensation of millions of rupees to those oppressors of the people, to enable them thus to indirectly realise their rent through the state from the toil of the peasant. The struggles of the peasantry for land, for reduction of rent, interest and taxes are also drowned in blood, along with the struggles of the working class. Whole villages, talukas and districts are handed over to military and police occupation, because the poor peasants and landless labourers have dared to ask for land, for reduction of rent and reduction of interest and for increased wages and the establishment of better conditions.

5. The middle-classes in the towns are faring no better. High cost of living, falling salaries and unemployment is their lot too. The middle-class wage earners in government service and private offices, banks, insurance companies, in schools and colleges, are faced with the same problem of life, as the working class and the tolling peasantry.

6. Even the industrialists, manufacturers and traders are hit by the policies of this Government which is totally in the grip of monopoly financiers, landlords and princes and their foreign British advisers, working behind the screen. Allocation of capital issues, raw material, transport, import and export licences, etc. is carried out by the bureaucrats in the Government machinery in such a way as to hit the small industrialists and traders and benefit the big monopolists in league with the banks and syndicates of foreign firms.

7. The schemes of “reconstruction”, of building irrigation, hydro-electric stations, factories, etc., whether directly by the state or in partnership with private capital, are all foundering, except such as feed

war purposes. They are turning out to be the means of looting the state budget by foreign firms of experts and suppliers, by high-placed bureaucrats in charge and big speculators on the Stock Exchange. The demand for nationalisation of industries, prompted by the looting of the people by black-marketers, is used to swindle the state budget by making it acquire bankrupt or worn out units or participate in bogus schemes, which invariably fail and are then sold out to the Government henchmen and private capitalists. The result is that industrialisation of the country which is held at the mercy of the British and the Americans and who certainly are not interested in making India an industrial nation, is making no headway in the hands of this Government which is tied to the chariot wheels of British capital.

8. And whatever industries exist are continually finding themselves in a crisis. Because the growing poverty of the masses, especially the peasantry, does not give them an adequate market inside the country. Outside as well as inside the country, they come up against the competition of foreign firms and other imperialist masters of the colonial world and thus find themselves in a deadlock.

9. On top of all this comes the fact that this tottering Government, in order to keep itself in saddle, when faced with the rising discontent of the masses, suppresses all civil liberties of the peoples, outlaws political parties and groups, bans trade unions and other people's organisations, imprisons thousands of workers, peasants, students, men, and women in prisons and concentration camps. The supreme ruler becomes the police official and the bureaucrat, helped by the local congress leader and landlord in the whole countryside.

No wonder that to maintain such a police state, the burden of taxes increases and more than per cent of the state budget is spent on military and police, prisons and the bureaucracy and not for food and clothing, homes and education, health and sanitation for the people.

10. The people of India are gradually realising the meaning of this state of affairs and are coming to realise the necessity to change this Government of landlords and princes, this Government of financial sharks and speculators, this Government hanging on to the will of the British Commonwealth, the British imperialists. The disillusioned masses are slowly rising in struggle, no longer able to withstand this state of slow starvation and death. They are rising in struggles of the working class in the towns and the resistance of the peasantry in the countryside.

11. In order to prevent this growing unity of the people, mainly the unity of the working class and its alliance with the peasantry, the unity of all classes that are interested in ending this Government of landlords and princes and big business, collaborating with the British imperialists, the present Government is utilising other means apart from police repression.

12. Knowing the desire of the people's masses to make our country completely independent of British imperialism, the Government has proclaimed India a Republic. But unwilling really to break away its ties with imperialism, it has shamelessly proclaimed the Republic to be a part of the Empire.

The membership of the British Empire is not only a formal matter, as is declared. While playing on the rivalries between England and America, to its own advantage in certain circumstances, the Government of India essentially carries out the foreign policy of British

imperialism. Though it speaks for peace and against the atom bomb under pressure from the people, who do not want war and want peace, it has not hesitated to send help, even though nominally medical, to the American troops in Korea; it has allowed British imperialists to recruit Gurkhas and Sikhs for the suppression of Malaya's fight, for independence; it has allowed landing bases for the French planes in India on their way to fight against the People's Republic of Viet-Nam. The Indian Navy operates as part of the British Navy and under British Command and the keys to the military technique of the Defence Department of the Government are held and moved by British advisers. If the independence of the armed forces of a country is a sign of its sovereignty and independence, then the key part of our independence is still left in the hands of British imperialism.

13. The British imperialists, before covering their rule with the mantle of the new Congress Government, drowned the country in Hindu-Muslim strife and massacres and then divided the country into the two states of India and Pakistan, The imperialists thereby weakened the economy of India in agriculture and the economy of Pakistan in industry. It thus put both states at loggerheads and undeclared war with each other and dependent on the so-called "neutral Third Party," the imperialists.

The division of the country enabled the Congress Government to drown the just demands of the people in a hysteria of Hindu-Muslim war. It enabled the Government to spend on armaments the money which could have been used to improve the conditions of the people. It enabled them to buy armaments from the British imperialists who desired nothing better than to

sell their second-hand goods and services in exchange for its sterling debts to India and Pakistan, and to deprive our people of supplies of machinery and essential goods.

14. The division of the country and communal religious strife was used to drown the demands of the various nationalities of India for their free development, for the reconstruction of the former mixed British provinces and the Princely States, into autonomous linguistic provinces in a United India. In the name of a united country, the language of one province, namely, Hindi, was declared an obligatory state language for all nationalities and states, to the detriment of their own national language. Vast areas and millions of people of one nationality are compelled to live under the rule of bureaucrats and governments dominated by another nationality. Large tribal areas, with their own economy and culture are put at the mercy of the landlords and financial sharks of this or that alien group, thus utilising the desire of the masses for a united country to actually saw division and discord among its people.

15. In order, finally, to come forward as a Government of the people, after spending millions of the people's money on wrangling in Legislative Houses, the Government produced what it calls a democratic constitution and in terms of that constitution calls upon the people to elect a government of their own choice and realise the fundamental rights given under the Constitution. Thus the people are told that they can end the present rule of autocracy if they so desire and work their freedom through this "democratic" Constitution of the free Republic of India.

16. While it is a fact that universal adult franchise now exists in the Constitution of India and it can and

will be used by the people, it is a deception of the people to say that elections alone under this Constitution can end the landlord-capitalist rule in the country and the imperialist hold over its life. Adult franchise serves to gauge the maturity of the working class and the people and is formally an element of democracy but it cannot express the true will and the true interests of the exploited masses as long as the land is not the property of peasants but that of the landlords, as long as the power of the landlords and capitalists holds the people in subjugation in the fields and factories, as long as the power of capital over the Press and means of propaganda drugs the people with lies, as long as the power of money utilises religious and caste frictions and rivalries to divide and to weaken the people, as long as the bureaucrats and police ban political parties, suppress civil liberties and imprison without trial even the elected representatives of the Legislatures for their political opinions and for their honest work.

17. It is also a deception of the people to say that under the new Constitution the masses or the Government elected by them can work their way to freedom and happiness, The Constitution guarantees no rights to the people which are enforceable in any way or which are not subject to violation by the emergency autocratic decrees of the bureaucracy which is irremovable and inviolate. The right to strike, to a living wage, to work and rest for the working class and salaried employees is not guaranteed and made enforceable. The land of the landlords and the properties and incomes of the dethroned or enthroned princes are made inviolable. The landless peasant can have land it appears only if he can buy it or compensate

the landlord for it. But to buy land and to pay compensation capital is needed and tens of millions of poor peasants who live from hand to mouth have no capital. Therefore the poor peasants have to stay without land and continue their existence in poverty. It is characteristic that by several treaties with Britain and America, the Government has made the property of foreign holders in our country sacred and inviolable having provided them with such guarantees that even their profits cannot be touched and have to be let out of the country in the way they like. And this at a time when the Government refuses to guarantee the citizens from the club-law of police officers and from plunder on the part of the moneylenders and profiteers.

Thus, while the stranglehold of landlords, princes and imperialists on our economy, land and capital is guaranteed by this Constitution, not a single item of the life and liberty of our masses is guaranteed, beyond stating them as pious illusory wishes. The Constitution is not and cannot be called a true democratic Constitution but is a Constitution of a landlord-capitalist state, tied to foreign imperialist interests—mainly British.

18. It is quite natural that in view of the described terrible conditions dooming the people to poverty and lawlessness, the people's masses have lost their faith in the present Government, they are becoming deeply distrustful of it and begin to consider it their enemy who is protecting the landlords, moneylenders and other exploiters against the people. Moreover, the people's masses openly voice their discontent and revolt in several provinces against the inhuman regime of the present Government and are seeking ways to substitute this Government by a new people's Government capable of expressing the will and interests of the people,

capable of protecting it against the oppression of the landlords, capitalists, profiteers, moneylenders and foreign imperialists.

19. Faced with these facts the Communist Party of India feels it its duty to come to the aid of the people and to outline the practical tasks, the practical programme which the Communist Party of India upholds and which should be put into effect by the working classes of India if they wish to come out of the deadlock into which they have been forced by the present Government, if they wish to attain their freedom and happiness.

In the present stage of our development the Communist Party is not demanding the establishment of socialism in our country, In view of the backwardness of the economic development of India and of the weakness of the mass organisations of workers, peasants and toiling intelligentsia our Party does not find it possible at present to carry out socialist transformations in our country. But our Party regards as guile mature the task of replacing the present anti-democratic and anti-popular Government by a new Government of People's Democracy, created on the basis of a coalition of all democratic anti-feudal capable of effectively guaranteeing the rights of the people, of giving land to the peasants gratis, of protecting our national industries against the competition of foreign goods and of ensuring the industrialisation of the country, of securing a higher standard of living for the working class, of ridding the people of unemployment thus place the country on the wide road of progress, cultural advancement and independence.

What are the practical tasks which in the opinion of the Communist Party of India should be carried out by

the new People's Democratic Government? These tasks are as follows:

In the Field of the State Structure

20. The sovereignty of the people, i.e., the concentration of all power in the country in the hands of the people. The supreme power in the state must be vested entirely in the people's representatives who will be elected by the people and be subject to recall at any time upon a demand by the majority of the electors and who shall constitute a single popular assembly, a single legislative chamber. 21. The restriction of the rights of the President of the Republic, in virtue of which the President and persons authorised by him will be deprived of the right to promulgate laws, which have not been passed by the Legislature. The President shall be elected by the Legislature.

22. Universal, equal and direct suffrage for all male and female citizens of India who have attained the age of eighteen years in all elections to the Legislative Assembly and to the various local government bodies; secret ballot, the right of every voter to be elected to any representative institution, payment to people's representatives, proportional representation of political parties in all elections.

23. Local government on a wide scale and with wide powers through people's committees. The abolition of all local and provincial authorities appointed from above (e. g. governors, magistrates, commissioners, etc.)

24. Inviolability of person and domicile; unhampered freedom of conscience, speech, press, assembly, strike and combination; freedom of movement and occupation.

25. Equal rights for all citizens irrespective of religion, caste, sex, race or nationality; equal pay for equal work, irrespective of sex.

26. The right of all nationalities to self-determination. The Republic of India will unite the peoples of the various nationalities of India not by force but by their voluntary consent to the creation of a common State.

27. Reconstitution of the present artificial provinces or states with the dissolution of princely states into the national states according to the principle of common language. The tribal areas or areas where the population is specific in composition and is distinguished by specific social conditions or constitutes a national minority will have complete regional autonomy and regional governments.

28. Introduction of progressive income tax in industry, agriculture and trade and maximum relief in taxation for workers, peasants and artisans.

29. Right of the people to receive instruction in their own national language in schools; the use of the national language in all public and state institutions. The use of Hindi as an all-India state language will not be obligatory.

30. The right of all persons to sue any official before a People's Court.

31. Separation of the state religious institutions. The state to be a secular state.

32. Free and compulsory primary education for the children of both sexes up to the age of fourteen.

33. Replacement of the police by militia. Elimination of the mercenary army and other punitive forces and the establishment of a national army, navy and air force for the defence of India, closely linked with the people.

34. The establishment of a people's health service with a wide network of medical centres and hospitals all over the country designed to liquidate the centres of cholera, malaria and other epidemic diseases in the country.

In the Field of Agriculture and the Peasant Problem

The agriculture and peasant problem are of primary importance to the life of our country.

We cannot develop agriculture to any considerable extent and provide the country with food and raw materials because the impoverished peasantry, deprived of land, is unable to purchase the most elementary agricultural implements and thus to improve its farming.

We cannot develop our national industries and industrialise our country to any considerable extent because the impoverished peasantry constituting 80 per cent of the population is unable to buy even a minimum quantity of manufactured goods.

We cannot make our State stable to any extent because the peasantry living in conditions of semi-starvation receives no support from the Government, hate it and refuse to support it.

We cannot improve the conditions of the working class to any considerable extent because hundreds of thousands of hungry people forced by poverty to leave the countryside for the towns swarm the “labour market”, lower “prices on labour”, increase the army of unemployed and thus make the improvement of the living standards of the working people impossible. We cannot work our way out of cultural backwardness because the peasants, living in the conditions of semi-starvation, and constituting the overwhelming majority of the population, are deprived of any material means to give education to their children. In order to get rid of all those evils and get our country out of cultural backwardness it is necessary to create human conditions of existence for the peasants, it is necessary to take the land from the landlords and to hand it over to the peasants. To achieve this it is necessary:

35. To hand over landlords’ land without payment to the peasants and to legalise this reform in the form of a special land law.

36. To ensure a long-term and cheap credit for the peasants to enable them to purchase agricultural implements and the necessary seeds. To ensure long-term and cheap credit to small artisans to enable them to purchase raw materials, etc. and carry on their manufacture and trade.

37. To ensure Government assistance to the peasants in the improvement of the old and the building of new irrigation systems.

38. To cancel debts of peasants and small artisans to moneylenders. 39. To ensure adequate wages and living conditions to agricultural labourers.

In the Field of Industry and the Labour Problem

Our national industry suffers not only from an extremely low purchasing power of the peasants but also from the fact that it is exposed to competition on the part of foreign goods in the country. Foreign countries pursuing dumping policies flood the country with cheap goods whereas our manufacturers, having no support on the part of the Government, try to make good their losses which arise from foreign competition by increasing pressure on the working class, by worsening its conditions. But the industries cannot develop if the living conditions of the workers deteriorate, for a hungry and moneyless worker cannot be an adequate factor for the development of modern industry. This circumstance is another reason for the insufficient development of our national industry. To break through this vicious circle it is necessary to guard our national industry against the competition of foreign goods, to launch an all-out industrialisation of the country and to improve the conditions of the working class. The Communist Party of India considers that to achieve this it is necessary:

40. To provide for the protection of the national industry against the competition of foreign goods in the country by promulgating appropriate laws.

41. To develop the national industry and to prepare conditions for the industrialisation of the country without sparing any efforts and resources of the State to achieve this end.

42. To improve radically the living and working conditions of workers by fixing a living wage, application of the eight-hour day and forty-four-hour

week in all industries and trades, introduction of a six-hour day in underground mines and other trades injurious to the health, social insurance at the expense of the state and capitalist against every kind of disability and unemployment, by the establishment of labour exchanges working in association with the trade unions, by the establishment of industrial courts, by recognition of the trade unions and the right to collective bargaining.

43. To introduce effective control of prices on goods of mass consumption.

44. The problem of the refugee population, mainly of the millions of uprooted workers, peasants, artisans, middle-class employees, etc., must be resolved by their speedy rehabilitation by the State and especially by providing them with land, instruments of labour, employment and facilities for developing their life in their own national way.

National Independence of India

In spite of the much-advertised statement that the British have left our country, it is a fact that a large number of factories and workshops, mines and plantations, shipping and banking of India are owned by the British capitalists who annually draw hundreds of millions of profit from them. With this power over our economic life and their ties and partnership with big capitalists in our country who are collaborating with them, the British imperialists from behind the scene and their collaborators hamper the development of our industries and this perpetuate our poverty.

We cannot be a strong and prosperous country until we are industrialised on a wide scale; but industrialised to such an extent we shall never be as long as British capital exits in India, for the profits of British enterprises are taken out of the country and we are unable to use them to expand our industries, as long as the big national capitalists—their collaborators keep us fled to the Empire.

Moreover, one has to take into account numerous British advisers with whom our navy, our army, police and other punitive organs team.

To become a truly independent State, India has to break off with the Empire, to put an end to the domination of the British capital in the country's economy and to get rid of the British advisers.

Therefore the Communist Party of India considers necessary:

45. The withdrawal of India from the British Commonwealth of Nations and the British Empire.

46. The confiscation and nationalisation of all factories, banks, plantations, shipping and mining owned by the British in India, whether in their own name or under the signboard of Indian companies.

47. Removal of British advisers in India from the posts held by them.

Foundations of the Foreign Policy of India

India needs peace and peaceful development. She is interested in peace and economic cooperation with all States. In this respect Britain is not an exception if she only proves capable of carrying on economic co-

operation with India on the basis of full equality. India is not interested in the spurious play between peace and war, between partisans of peace and advocates of aggressive war, carried on by the present Indian Government.

The chief enemy of peace and advocate of an aggressive war is now the United States of America which has rallied round herself all aggressive countries. This camp of war is facing the camp of peace which includes such States as the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and other countries of the People's Democracy. Instead of joining hands with the partisans of peace against the aggressors and branding the United States of America as chief aggressor, the Indian Government is carrying on a suspicious play between these two camps, and is flirting with the USA, thus facilitating the struggle of the aggressors against the peace-loving countries. What India needs is not a play between peace and war, but a united front with the peace-loving countries and friendship with them.

Still less is India interested in the wrangling in which the Indian Union and Pakistan are engaged and which is not counter-acted on the part of the present Indian Government. The unbalancing of the integral economy of India caused by the division of the country, the strife between Pakistan and India, which enabled the reactionary ruling circles to divide the people, will be overcome by a firm alliance of friendship and mutual assistance between India and the state of Pakistan. Such a friendly alliance must include the state of Ceylon also. The economy of Ceylon is dependent on and complementary to that of India. Quite a large section of its people are formed from Indian (mainly Tamilian) plantation and other workers who have migrated to

Ceylon. The Ceylonese and Indian landlords and traders incite the Indian and Ceylonese workers against each other to gain their selfish ends. The absence of an alliance is utilised by the imperialists and their henchmen to sow discord among all these states and to sow hatred among their peoples, leading to the eviction of millions of people from their homelands. Only a firm alliance and friendship can defeat this game of the imperialists and the reactionary ruling circles of these countries.

Therefore, the Communist Party of India considers it necessary to guarantee the following:

48. Honest and consistent policy of peace with all peace-loving states and a united front with them against aggressors.

49. The policy of economic co-operation with all States, capable of carrying on economic co-operation without any discrimination whatsoever on the basis of full equality.

“50. A policy of alliance and friendship with Pakistan and Ceylon.

* * * *

The Communist Party of India puts this programme before the people of India, in order that they may have a clear picture of the objective they are fighting for. Our Party calls upon the toiling millions, the working class, the peasantry, the toiling intelligentsia, the middle-classes as well as the national bourgeoisie interested in the freedom of the country and the development of a prosperous life—to unite into a single democratic front in order to attain complete independence of our country, the emancipation of the

peasants from the oppression of the feudals, improvement in the life of all working people, to bring about a major forward stride in our agriculture, a major forward stride in our national industry and secure the cultural advancement of our country.

The people of India led by its working class and its Communist Party, guided by the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, firmly allied with the millions strong peasantry of our land, will achieve this programme. The principles and the philosophy of Marxism and the leadership of the Communist Party have led nearly half of humanity to Socialism, to freedom, to real democracy, at the head of which stands the Soviet Union.

The peoples of Asia, led by the great Chinese People's Democracy, are now battling to free themselves from imperialisms India is the last biggest dependent semi-colonial country in Asia still left for the enslavers to rob and exploit. But the Communist Party believes that India, too, will soon take her place with the great nations of the world as a victorious people's democracy and take the road of peace, prosperity and happiness.

CELEBRATION OF SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF LIBERATION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

On May 6 the people of Czechoslovakia celebrated the sixth anniversary of the liberation of the country by the heroic Soviet Army from Hitler occupation. The people of Prague warmly welcomed the Government delegation from the U.S.S.R. headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union I. S. Konev. Delegations from the People's Democracies and the German Democratic Republic also participated in the celebration of the glorious anniversary.

On May 5 and 6 celebration rallies and meetings were held throughout Czechoslovakia. Speaking at a grand meeting in Prague Marshal I. S. Konev, head of the U.S.S.R. Government delegation, conveyed, on behalf of the Government of the Soviet Union, the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. (B) and personally from Comrade Stalin, warm greetings and congratulations to the working people of the Czechoslovak Republic on the occasion of this great sixth anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the German fascist invaders.

An impressive military parade was held on the new Letenska Square in Prague in which infantry, motorised and airforce units of the Czechoslovak Army, national security detachments and workers' militia participated.

President of the Republic Clement Gottwald, greeted the troops and all present and extended warm greetings and thanks to the glorious Soviet Army, the liberator of Czechoslovakia, to the entire Soviet people and particularly to their leader, the best friend of the people of Czechoslovakia—Generalissimo Stalin.

The text of a telegram of congratulations to Comrade J. V. Stalin was unanimously adopted at the grand meeting in Prague held in honour of the sixth anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army.

LIBERATION DAY IN GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

On May 8, the people of the German Democratic Republic celebrated the anniversary of their liberation from Hitler tyranny.

In Berlin wreaths were placed on the memorial to Soviet soldiers in Treptow Park. The first wreath was laid by Wilhelm Pieck, followed by members of the People's Chamber and Government. Then came representatives of the diplomatic missions of the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies, representatives of the parties and public organisations. The march past the memorial in which hundreds of thousands of people participated, lasted several hours.

On the evening of the same day a celebration meeting of the Government of the German Democratic Republic was held in the State Opera House jointly with representatives of the democratic parties organisations and activists in industry.

A report dedicated to Liberation Day was delivered by Lathar Bolz, Deputy Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic.

The speaker dwelt at length on the significance of the great historic victory of the Soviet Union over fascism and on the great liberation mission of the Soviet Army, of the enormous aid which the Soviet Union has rendered the German people in the past six years.

The German democratic press published the telegram sent by President Wilhelm Pieck to N. M. Shvernik, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., and the telegram of Deputy Prime Minister Ulbricht to J. V. Stalin.

ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY ADDRESSES ELECTORATE

On May 27, municipal elections will be held in 2,745 communes in 28 provinces in Italy. On May 1, the Italian Communist Party addressed a Manifesto to the electorate underlining the political significance of these elections which take place three years after the general election of April 18, 1948. The experience of this period has convinced masses of the electorate that the de Gasperi Government has not only failed to fulfil its election promises, it has pursued a policy of servility to American imperialism which has resulted in hunger for broad masses of the working people.

The Manifesto reads in part: "We call for a policy of peace and independence in the interests of all, a policy which would avert the danger of war; a policy of work and increased production, a policy which would open the factories, reduce unemployment, provide housing for the people, raise wages and pensions, ease the tax burden... The communes for the people! The communes for the forces of labour! Freedom, work and peace for the Italian people!"

Numerous meetings have been held in Milan, Genoa, Venice, Catania and other towns at which Longo, Secchia, Scoccimarro, Nenni and other leaders of the Communist and Socialist Parties spoke.

The National Peace Committee has called upon all peace supporters to take part in the forthcoming elections and to demand from each candidate, irrespective of Party affiliation, a clear statement to the electors of his attitude to the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Pact of Peace.

ONE MILLION CIVIL SERVANTS STRIKE IN ITALY

On May 8, despite Government threats, all grades of Government employees declared a 24 hour strike in which nearly one million people participated. On May 5, the higher civil servants declared a strike for the first time in Italy's history. The strikes were caused by the Government's obstinate refusal to grant the elementary demand for a 5,000 lire wage increase, for a sliding wage scale, medical service, increased pensions, etc.

All trade unions catering for office workers, including those under the influence of break-away unions, participated in the strike.

LETTER BY EUGENE DENNIS, GENERAL SECRETARY, COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.

The “Daily Worker” (New York) in its issue of April 27, contained an open letter by Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the Communist Party of U.S. on the dismissal of MacArthur. The letter says:

The decisive and major reasons for dumping MacArthur were the U.S. military failures and impasse in Korea; the sharpening differences, strains and difficulties faced by the Anglo-American imperialists in their attempts to carry through their aggressive war policy in Europe as well as in Asia; and, especially, the great and growing strength of the world peace movement and the mounting peace sentiments and resistance of the American people both to the Korean war and to the preparations for new military adventures in the Far East and Europe.

In brief, the MacArthur ouster was a reflection of the acute and the continuing crisis in U.S. foreign policy in the entire sphere of its operation, including the sharpening conflicts in the U.S.—dominated war alliance. Far from resolving this crisis, however, l’affaire MacArthur can only further aggravate and deepen it.

Dennis further says that despite the ouster MacArthur and the whole wolfpack around him are now trying to take the offensive. They are openly and brazenly pressing for a speedy extension of the war in Korea to the mainland of China. They are for a third world war at any price, and at the earliest possible date; they are eager to prevent accord at the Paris meeting of the Deputy Foreign Ministers.

Stressing that the dumping of MacArthur was not accompanied by any change in the aggressive policy of the Government and that U.S. monopoly capital is basically united in its imperialist drive for war and world domination, Dennis says that the Truman Government seeks to make use of the MacArthur hullabaloo and to make it appear as a conflict of principle, that he (Truman) desires to avert world war, though, in fact, he continues his aggressive policy.

Dennis further points out that the Truman Government ignored the peace proposals of the Korean People's Republic, while Democratic bigwigs join with Republicans in paying lavish tribute to war criminal MacArthur; that the Truman Administration is sending more arms to Chiang Kai-shek; that it sent Dulles to Tokyo to complete arrangements for a separate treaty with Japan; that it is rushing to implement the Schuman Plan and has pursued a studied policy of sabotage of the meeting of the Deputy Foreign Ministers.

“Thus, under the guise of opposing a third world war, of waging ‘limited ‘war’, the Truman Administration continues to pursue Wall Street’s aggressive war policy, a criminal policy which, under MacArthur, has already cost more than 60,000 American casualties in Korea and which, if unchecked, can only lead to new catastrophes in the Far East, and in Europe—to a third world war.”

As to the reaction of the Americans to the ouster of MacArthur, Dennis declares:

“Tens of millions of people heaved a great sigh of relief when the news broke... But they do not yet understand the limited nature of the differences between Truman and MacArthur... and still have

illusions that the President's action portends a basic change in U.S. foreign policy.”

Analysing the reaction of the more advanced sections of the population, Dennis Says that among them there is a far greater clarity in appraising the situation and that they have no illusions as to the demagogic acrobatics of Truman and MacArthur. This is true not only of the Communists but of many non-Communist organisations of the peace supporters, progressive trade unions and of all individual peace supporters. However, says Dennis, it must be noted that even some progressive sections of the population are deceived by the hullabaloo over MacArthur's removal, do not clearly see the import of the MacArthur demonstrations, the hoopla, and uncritically view Truman's action. There is also a serious underestimation of the gravity of the new dangers of war arising from the MacArthur-Truman fracas. These new dangers arise in the first place because the Trumans and MacArthurs are desperate and may become even more adventurous. These dangers exist also because tens of millions of Americans who had been set in motion by recent events are confused and divided, or are relatively passive.

The Communists, said Dennis, must help the tens of millions to understand that the biggest danger now facing our nation and the peoples is that both MacArthur and Truman are warmongers and may adventurously move to spread the Korean war.

“We must help the American people recognise that MacArthur's talk of ‘swift victory’ is only a translation of Hitler's ‘blitzkrieg’ programme for national dishonour and suicide... The Trumans and MacArthurs rush to complete separate ‘peace treaties’ with the former Axis enemies and woo Franco and other fascist forces.”

Dennis declares that the Communists must “help imbue the organised peace forces and the broad masses With confidence in their ability to influence events in a big way, to find a real, a peaceful alternative to both the Truman and the MacArthur war policies, and unitedly to compel a basic change in American foreign policy.”

STRIKE MOVEMENT IN SPAIN DEVELOPING

The victorious struggle of the working people in Barcelona, Vizcaya, Guipúzcoa and Madrid, as well as the May Day strikes in Catalonia, Sevilla, Malaga and other areas in Spain are being followed up by two other strikes.

A 48 hour strike against rising prices and the policy of war pursued by the fascist regime took place in Vittoria and other towns in Alava province. The authorities arrested many of the strikers and ordered the employers not pay wages for the time lost by the strike. Under pressure of the workers, the authorities had to release twenty of the strikers and the employers were forced to satisfy their demands.

On May 8, a general strike against the high cost of living took place at the factories in the outskirts of Pamplona. The strike quickly spread throughout the town and to various areas in Navarra province.

Commenting on the mounting struggle of the Spanish workers, the underground radio station "Independent Spain" stated that the strike movement of the past two months embraced approximately one million working people. The strikes were distinguished by their organised character, the unity and solidarity of the working people and the sympathy and support they received from different sections of the population.

POLITICAL NOTES

AMERICAN FILM TRASH ON YUGOSLAV SCREENS

The fascist Tito clique which long ago sold itself to the U.S. imperialists is resorting to utterly foul measures in poisoning the minds of the Yugoslav people with the venom of war hysteria, militarism and gangsterism.

Pursuing this aim, last summer the Belgrade puppets invited Eric Johnston, one of the American film magnates, to Yugoslavia and signed an “agreement” with him, whereby Hollywood was given the right to supply annually at its own choice, twenty full-length films. Later, the Titoites signed another “agreement” with the U.S. Government—for “free bilateral exchange” of printed material. And the other day Bebler, who represents the Belgrade fascist gang in Uno, officially recognised the so-called international agreement which provides for removal of all customs barriers for U-S. “scientific” and “educational” materials, i.e. for ideological poison of the worst kind. The imperialist press notes with particular satisfaction that Yugoslavia is the first State that has officially recognised the agreement.

Hollywood “spiritual produce” floods the cinemas in all Yugoslav towns, while book-shops and news-stands are filled with transatlantic trivial novels, magazines and newspapers spreading misanthropic ideas and preaching the inevitability of another war.

The “blessings” brought by the U.S. “culture” to the Yugoslav people can be judged by the following item culled from the Belgrade youth newspaper “Omladina”:
“Due to the influence of U.S. crime stories and films adventurism is spreading among our youth...”.

The film poison imported from the U.S. particularly affects children. This is pointed out by the Zagreb newspaper “Vestnik” which refers to increased crime among juveniles. “Influenced by foreign films (the newspaper is not bold enough to mention Hollywood—J.M.) children run away from home to ‘see the world’. Every day the police detain from 10 to 20 vagabond children”. The same newspaper reported the trial of 8 youth charged with theft. Asked by the judge: “Who taught you to steal?” the sixteen year old delinquent answered: “American films”.

“Politika” reported the following story: Influenced by the film “Kid from Oklahoma” Raiko Kostic, eleven year old schoolboy, stole a revolver from a neighbour’s apartment and killed his schoolfellow Mirosljub Petrovic.

The vile Hollywood film products evoke loathing among the working people of Yugoslavia.. The newspaper “Nin” reported recently that in a number of Belgrade cinemas “audiences organised stormy obstruction” when they were shown cynical U.S. cinema trash “arousing most dangerous instincts”.

Even the Titoite newspapers “Omladina”, “Vestnik” and “Politika” cannot ignore the fact that the Hollywood films and gangster literature cripple Yugoslav youth and children morally and induce them to take the path of crime. There is growing indignation among the Yugoslav peoples over the anti-national, treacherous Tito policy of the clique which carefully conceals in

whose interests it is propagating in Yugoslavia the so-called American culture and American “way of life”.

Defining the tasks of Hollywood in carrying out Wall Street’s aggressive policy Eric Johnston declared that as revealed by Goebbel’s successful experiments with the cinema films, if directed towards attaining a desired object, are the perfect medium for serving the aim of strengthening U.S. interests.

To strengthen the “U.S. interests” in Yugoslavia, i.e., to use this country as an agrarian-raw materials appendage and as a war base, and the Yugoslav peoples as cannon-fodder—such is the real aim of the Titoites in spreading “American culture” in Yugoslavia.

Jan MAREK

FACTS EXPOSE...

Workers' Wages and Capitalist Profits

Venezuelan workers employed by the Creole Petroleum” oil company—branch of US. “Standard Oil”—recently put forward a demand for a 30 per cent increase. Although the present miserable wages of the oil workers average less than 2,500 dollars a year and if their demand were granted would amount to a mere 3,250 dollars, the representatives of the company declared their demand “fantastic”.

What is truly fantastic are the profits of the company which, in 1950, reached 166,000,000 dollars. The bosses of “Creole Petroleum” received a net profit of 5,500 dollars from each worker!

* *

Peron Trades Cannon Fodder

The Argentine newspaper “Democracia”, an active support of the Peron Government, recently contained an article dealing with the participation of Argentina in the “defence of the Western hemisphere”. This article, ascribed to Peron himself, asserts that Argentina will not send troops abroad to the U.S. headquarters for “defence, of the Western hemisphere” until such time as the U.S. gives support to the Argentine claims to the Falkands Islands.

In this way Peron is trading the blood of Argentine people. In this way he openly offers to his American masters the lives of Argentine citizens in exchange for satisfaction of the claims of Argentine brass heads.

* *

Fig Leaf of Adenauer and Schumacher

The Government coalition and Social Democratic Party in the Bonn Parliament readily agreed to include occupation expenditure in the West Germany budget, expenditure amounting to the huge sum of 9,700 million marks pumped out of the pockets of tax-payers.

All that the Government coalition and the Social Democratic group loyally requested from the Americans and their satellites was permission to substitute the worlds “occupation expenditure” with “international defence fund”.

In vain do the Adenauers and Schumachers try to cover up with this fig leaf their open service to U.S. imperialism and their foul betrayal of the national interests of the German people.

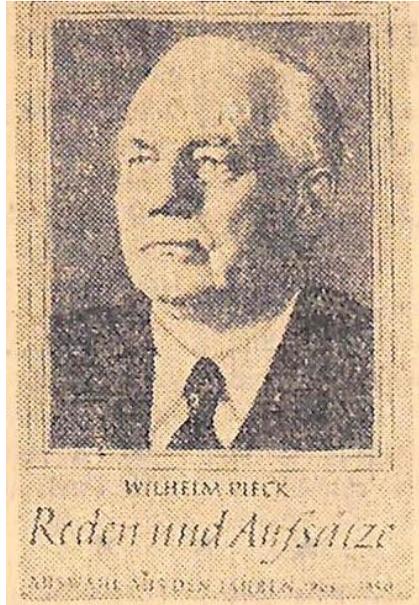
American “Care” of Austrian Forests

The American occupation authorities in Austria are feverishly building different kinds of military installations—airfields, artillery ranges etc. Nor this is all. Recently, American military aircraft began taking aerial photographs of American occupied territory in

Austria. Having begun this work, the American military authorities informed only the Austrian Ministry of Agriculture stating that it was “concerned about the state of the forests” in Austria. So brazenly and unceremoniously behave the American “masters” on American occupied territory in Austria.

BOOK REVIEW

FOR A PEACE-LOVING DEMOCRATIC GERMANY!



Last January the working people of Germany celebrated the 75th birthday of Wilhelm Pieck, Chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and outstanding figure in the German and international working class movement. “Dietz”, the publishing house of the Socialist Unity Party, published two volumes by Pieck in connection with the jubilee.*)

* Wilhelm Pieck. Reden und Aufsätze. Auswahl aus den Jahren 1908-1950. Dietz Verlag. Berlin.

The articles and speeches collected in these volumes cover the period from 1908 to 1950.

The first volume contains the report delivered by W. Pieck at a meeting of the Members of the German Social Democratic Party in Bremen on May 19, 1908, and his speech at the Party Congress in Nuremberg on the 19th of September, 1908. In those speeches, Pieck, who was just beginning his revolutionary career, upheld the great teaching of Marx and Engels and sharply criticised the opportunist theories alleging the end of the era of economic crises. With the same principledness and sharpness he condemned the conciliatory policy of the Right-wing leaders of German Social-Democracy.

An important place in the two volumes is occupied by Pieck's articles and speeches devoted to the Revolution of November 1918 in Germany and the foundation of the Communist Party of Germany. Most interesting are W. Pieck's reminiscences of the 1918 revolution and his work "On the history of the Communist Party of Germany". These writings analyse in detail the events of the 1918 revolution and fully expose the treachery of the leaders of German Social Democracy, their role of stranglers of the working class.

In the period of the Weimar Republic, Pieck, as one of the leaders of the German Communist Party established in 1918, together with the unforgettable leader of the German working class, Ernst Thaelmann, tirelessly German workers. He exposed the demagogic manoeuvres of the reactionary bourgeoisie and its lackeys—the Right-wing Social Democrats. In articles, letters and speeches Pieck constantly warned the German working people of the danger of fascism which was striving to seize power in Germany. The Communists tirelessly explained that fascism meant

war, that Hitler and his associates, if they came to power, would lead Germany along the path of military gambles and bring untold suffering to German working people.

In face of this growing danger the German Communist Party advocated a united front with the Social Democrats and all anti-fascist forces.

“The Communist Party declares to the workers”, wrote Pieck on May 7, 1982, “that it is ready to wage the struggle together with any organisation uniting the workers, and willing to fight against reducing wages and unemployment benefits”.

The Communist Party of Germany time and again proposed united action with the Social Democrats in the struggle against fascism. But the reactionary leaders of the German Social Democratic Party, rejecting all the proposals of the Communist Party aimed at co-operation and joint struggle against fascism, pursued the fatal policy of splitting the working class. The split in the German working class movement was one of the main reasons why fascism succeeded in coming to power in Germany. Exposing this treachery on the part of the Right-wing Social Democrats who, in effect, paved the way for fascist rule, Pieck drew attention to the danger of the Social Democratic “theories” about fascism being the “dictatorship of the petty bourgeoisie”; he also drew attention to the danger of the Trotskyite “theories” about fascism being a “petty bourgeois counter-revolution”. Pieck underlined that these pseudo “theories” signified:

“First, an attempt to support fascist demagogy which tries to represent the dictatorship of the Krupps and Thyssens as domination of all the people under the leadership of the ‘fuhrer’ chosen by Providence’.

“Second, a belated justification of the Social Democratic policy of co-operation with the bourgeoisie, since, if the fascist dictatorship counterposes the bourgeoisie as an independent force, then, Wels, (one of the leaders of the German Right-wing Social Democrats—Ed.) and his henchmen, say that in principle, it was correct to enter into a coalition with Brüning and a section of the bourgeoisie.

“Third, an attempt to hold back Social Democratic workers from any struggle against the entire bourgeoisie, against any form of bourgeois domination”.

Exposing the “theories” of the Social Democratic traitors, Pieck emphasised that the advent of fascism to power in Germany was the logical culmination of the policy pursued by the reactionary leaders of Social Democracy.

In conditions of fierce Hitlerite terror, suffering heavy losses, German Communists continued the struggle against fascism—the bitterest enemy of the German people.

When Hitler came to power Pieck was forced to leave Germany. But while in emigration he tirelessly denounced fascism. In articles and speeches Pieck explained the real essence of the demagogy of Hitler, Goebbels and the other “fuhrers” who sought to deceive the German people in the long run imposing upon them the criminal war against the Soviet Union.

Pieck exposed the fascist “theory of struggle for “lebensraum”.

“The fascists are trying to convince the working masses that their interests (the interests of the masses—Ed.), are linked with the aims of finance capital, with the aggressive designs of the imperialists”, wrote Pieck in 1935. ‘A people without space’, shout the

warmongers and hint at the ‘seizure of space in the East’. But in Germany itself there are huge landlord estates. The appropriation of this land without any imperialist war would provide huge expanses for the people...”

Pieck debunked the absurdity and falseness of another “theory” which the fascist demagogues propounded—the “theory” that “war means work”.

Pieck’s speeches, exposing the demagoguery and false arguments of the Hitlerites are appropriate and very significant in present day conditions when the U.S.-British imperialist plunderers, striving to force the popular masses to fight for alien interests, are advancing “arguments” and “theories” borrowed from the Hitlerites.

When Hitler Germany attacked the Soviet Union, Pieck, in his radio broadcasts, articles and letters, tirelessly denounced the real essence of the Hitlerite war and warned of the inevitable defeat of Hitler’s army. He underlined time and again that the salvation of the German people lay in the victory of the Soviet Army.

Returning to Berlin after the defeat of fascist Germany, Pieck, in his first article in the press in June 1945, again reminded the working people of Germany that they must learn a lesson from the past. He repeated that Hitler was able to come to power and unleash World War Two only because the working people were divided, because unity of the democratic forces had not been established in the struggle against fascism, for peace and freedom.

On the proposal of the Central Committee of the German Communist Party a bloc of anti-fascist democratic parties was formed in the Soviet occupation

zone of Germany. Due to this unity of the anti-fascist progressive forces of the German people, Eastern Germany successfully carried out profound democratic reforms—agrarian reform which put an end to land ownership by the landlords; liquidation of the concerns and trusts—the economic support of fascism—and placed them in the hands of the people; educational reform and many others. Pieck explained the essence of these reforms and their historic significance for the destiny of the German people.

The motive force of the democratic construction which unfolded in Eastern Germany was successful co-operation and united action on the part of Communist and Social Democratic workers. Their irresistible striving to achieve unity, the striving to end once and for all the destructive split, found clear expression in organisational fusion of the Communist and Social Democratic Parties into the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. Within a short time this Party grew considerably, gained strength and became the most numerous and the strongest political Party in Germany.

As one of the leaders of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Wilhelm Pieck devotes close attention to strengthening it ideologically and organisationally. In his articles in the Party press and in speeches at congresses, conferences and plenums of the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, he focuses attention on the most important and essential questions of the policy and work of the Party, on shortcomings and how to surmount them. Pieck's writings and speeches on questions of inner-Party life, contained in the second volume, depict the path traversed by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and show how the

united party of the German working class grew and gained strength.

The central question, that permeates all Pieck's articles and speeches collected in volume two, is that of the struggle of the German people for peace, for a united, democratic and peace-loving Germany.

Pieck summons the entire German people to struggle for democratic unity of Germany.

"We call on all honest and decent Germans to unite in a great militant union for the creation of a new democratic and peace-loving Germany", writes Pieck. "The Fatherland, unity of Germany—this must prevail over all local, social and Party interests".

Denunciation of the U.S.-British warmongers and their lackeys of the Adenauer and Schumacher type, occupies a special place in Pieck's works. Expressing the thoughts and feelings of all progressive Germany he resolutely and from the standpoint of principle opposes remilitarisation of Western Germany. He calls on all honest Germans in Western Germany to take an active part in the movement of national resistance against remilitarisation, to unfold struggle against the occupation and Ruhr statutes, against the Schuman plan and other "benefactions" on the part of the Western Powers.

Most interesting are W. Pieck's articles on the Soviet union. A number of these articles were illegally circulated in Germany during the years of fascist rule.

Wilhelm Pieck is also the author of a number of brilliant articles on Comrade Stalin ("Stalin and the German Working Class Movement" and others). In these articles Comrade Pieck gives a clear and vivid picture of the outstanding achievements of the Soviet people, of their great future W. Pieck not only gives a picture of

the life and work of the leader and teacher of the working people of the world, he shows in concrete form the great significance of Comrade Stalin's work for the German working class movement and for the historic destiny of the German people.

The two volumes of articles and speeches, by Wilhelm Pieck constitute a valuable contribution to the cause of the struggle of the people's for peace and democracy.

G. K.

EDITORIAL BOARD

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.