

Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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INTENSIFY THE WORK OF COMMUNISTS IN MASS ORGANISATIONS

A feature characteristic of our time is the amazing growth of conscious participation by the masses of the people in political and public life. Both on a national and international plane, there has been an immeasurable growth in working class organisation and of the entire working population.

The mass organisations in the USSR, in the Chinese People's Republic, in the People's Democracies and in the German Democratic Republic unite the overwhelming majority of the people, carry out important social functions, and actively participate in building the new life.

The role of the mass organisations of working people in the capitalist countries has also grown in the struggle for the vital interests of the peoples, for peace, bread and freedom. In France, Italy and other capitalist countries, mass organisations constitute a powerful organised force. The might of these organisations of the working people and their influence increase immeasurably due to the creation of international amalgamations. The World federation of Trade Unions, the International Federation of Democratic Women, the International Federation of Democratic Youth, the International Students' Union, the International Co-operative Alliance, and many other international bodies, unite millions of working people of all countries of the world. For the first time in history, an international movement of peace supporters has been created—a movement unprecedented in its mass nature and which is becoming ever more strongly organised.

The Communist and Workers' Parties—the most consistent fighters for national independence and freedom for the peoples, for peace, democracy and Socialism—are working tirelessly to consolidate and extend the democratic mass organisations, seeking to achieve their all-round activation, to enhance their fighting qualities and to give correct orientation to their activity. Simultaneously, the Communist and Workers' Parties take as their starting point that the struggle for peace, for the vital interests of the working people, will meet with success precisely to the degree that Communists are closely linked with the masses, to the extent that they are able **“to link themselves with, to keep in close touch with, and to a certain extent, if you like, to merge with the broadest masses of the toilers—primary with the proletariat, but also with non-proletarian masses.”** (Lenin).

Great work in the peace movement is being carried out, for example, by the French and Italian Communist Parties. The active and selfless participation of tens of thousands of French and Italian Communists in the work of the local peace committees helps to rally broad sections of the population—irrespective of political convictions, religious views or social status—for the struggle for peace, for an all-out extension of the campaign for a Pact of Peace. In France, the participation of Communists in the metal workers', miners', transport, dockers' and other trade unions facilitated the success of the recent strike struggle for the immediate demands of the workers as well as the development of the organised movement of the working people against the production and transportation of war materials. In Italy, 113,000 Communist Party members play a leading role in the trade unions and in factory

commissions, over 60,000 in co-operatives; thousands of Communists are leaders of other mass organisations.

In the countries of rampant fascist terror (Spain, Yugoslavia, Greece, etc.), Communists are working selflessly in all the working people's organisations, everywhere, wherever there are masses, rallying them for the fight against fascist terror, for democracy, for peace. The heroic struggle of the Spanish patriots resulted in the mighty strike wave which swept Spain, embracing over a million working people.

The Right-wing leaders of the Socialist and Catholic Parties, the reactionary trade union bureaucrats and Tito spies—zealous accomplices and agents of the imperialists—seek by all means to split and disorganise the mass democratic organisations, to sow enmity among individual sections of the working people in order to hamper the struggle of the masses against the new war which the imperialists are preparing. The Right-wing socialist traitors and other imperialist agents spare no effort in trying to deflect the democratic organisations from the correct path in their activities and turn them into docile instruments of the Marshallised governments and the warmongers.

Resolute struggle against the imperialist agents who have wormed their way into the leadership of some mass organisations, against the Right-wing socialist disrupters, against the Tito spies; relentless exposure of their foul manoeuvres; work among the unorganised workers and those workers still under the influence of the splitters—such is the vital task facing the Communists. Unity from below—said the Resolution adopted at the November 1949 meeting of the Information Bureau of Communist and Workers' Parties—is the most effective means of rallying the working class

for defence of peace and the national independence of their countries, for defence of the economic interests and democratic rights of the working people. Experience shows that victory in all the big mass actions fought in France, Italy, Western Germany, in Spain and in other countries was due solely to the unity in the ranks of the working class, to the fact that the Social Democratic and Catholic workers and the working people and their organisations were drawn into the struggle. With unity of the working class as the basis, it is possible to effect national unity of all democratic forces for the purpose of mobilising the broad masses in the struggle against the U.S.-British war incendiaries and against internal reaction.

The Communist Parties, however, still display a number of weaknesses and shortcomings in their activity in the mass organisations of the working people. These shortcomings were severely criticised at the recent Congress of the Italian Communist Party, at meetings of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party. At their last conventions, the Communist Party of the U.S. and the Mexican Communist Party, and also the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain at its plenums, recorded that elements of sectarianism were still observed among members of these Parties, tendencies to isolate themselves in their own ranks still persisted, and there were instances of inadequate understanding of the vital tasks of the work among the masses.

The Communist Parties of Germany and Great Britain, and also the French and Italian Communist Parties, are persistently combating the tendency to bracket rank-and-file members of the Right-wing Socialist and Catholic Parties and organisations with the

leaders of these Parties, combating the tendency to refuse to work in the mass organisations on the pretext that their leaders are reactionary. There can still be observed an underestimation of work in the mass organisations of the working people:—in the trade unions and in women's, youth, sports, peasant, co-operative and cultural organisations.

As one of the vital tasks in their organisational, political and ideological work, the Communist Parties advance participation by their members in the mass organisations as activists, organisers, agitators and propagandists. The Communists should not isolate themselves from mass organisations but should boldly go to these organisations to work there. It is incumbent upon the Communists engaged in mass organisations to take into account the specific tasks of these bodies and to work to ensure their active participation in the all-people's struggle for democracy and peace. In the People's Democracies, in the Chinese People's Republic and in the German Democratic Republic, the Communist and Workers' Parties extend and cement the already achieved unity of the working class, consolidate People's councils and committees, the united trade unions, co-operative, wo. men's, youth and other organisations; treasure as the apple of their eye, the alliance between the workers' and peasant masses; enhance the vigilance of the mass organisations; educate them in the spirit of criticism and self-criticism; draw ever broader masses into the work of building the new life, utilising the splendid experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks).

The principal method in the work of Communists among the masses is the method of conviction. To be able to talk to the masses in a language understandable

to them; not to isolate themselves from the masses; to convince the masses by personal example of selfless struggle in defence of their interests; patiently and soundly to criticise mistakes and shortcomings in the work of the mass organisations; to help to overcome these mistakes and shortcomings—such is the only possible and, indeed, essential style in the work of Communists in these organisations. Communists should know that “unless it has wide connection, with the masses, unless it constantly strengthens these connections, unless it knows how to hearken to the voice of the masses and understand their urgent needs, unless it is prepared not only to teach the masses, but to learn from the masses, a party of the working class cannot be a real mass party capable of leading the working class millions and all the labouring people”. (Stalin).

Fulfilment by Communists of their obligations, of their duty, will make the mass democratic organisations of the working people an even greater force in the struggle of the peoples for peace, against the criminal, plans of the U.S.-British imperialists.

FIRM RESOLVE OF BULGARIAN PEOPLE

By May 21, 5,457,000 people had signed the Appeal for a Pact of Peace in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. In the Stara Zagora region, the number of signatures obtained exceeded by 173,000 the number collected for the Stockholm Appeal.

In connection with the signature campaign in support of a Pact of Peace, Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Weeks are being held in the Western border regions of Bulgaria, At the mass rallies rounding-off these Weeks, the working people express their indomitable will to defend peace from encroachments by the U.S.-British imperialists and their Titoite accomplices, and their deep gratitude to the Soviet Union—the mainstay of peace throughout the world. Simultaneously, an enthusiastic nationwide movement for funds and gifts to aid the heroic “Korean people is underway in Bulgaria.

PEOPLES UNANIMOUSLY DEMAND SIGNING OF PACT OF PEACE BETWEEN GREAT POWERS

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE FOR PEACE RALLY

Intensified preparations for the peace rally to be held in Paris on July 15 are continuing throughout France. Twenty-four of the ninety Departments will send a total of 310,000 people to the rally. In the Seine-et-Oise Department where, so far, 22,000 signatures have been collected to the Appeal of the World Peace Council, more than 400 public meetings were held and 870 delegates elected. Dockers working in the “Maritime and Trade Enterprise” in Marseilles decided to send one delegate from-each of the forty squads; each delegate will bring to the rally at least 30 signatures in support of the Appeal.

At the same time the people of France are continuing the struggle against the “dirty war” in Viet Nam. Due to the efforts of a large number of committees to secure the release of Henri Martin, the young seaman sentenced to 5 years rigid imprisonment for circulating leaflets against the war in Viet Nam the first victory was achieved: the Court of Appeal annulled the sentence passed by the Toulon military tribunal.

NATIONAL PEACE PLEBISCITE IN POLAND

The national peace plebiscite in Poland is proceeding most successfully.

In four days—May 17-20—the All-Poland Peace Committee received over 15 million signed forms. More than a million people signed in each of the Warsaw, Poznan, Bydgoszcz, Wroclaw and Katowice Provinces.

Workers in thousands of enterprises are working peace-shifts in honour of the plebiscite. In Lower Silesia, 12,000 are working peace-shifts.

“PEACE WEEK” IN SWEDEN

Peace partisans in Sweden are successfully collecting signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council. Over 4,000 signatures were obtained in the central districts of Kiruna. In other places in the Norrbotten Province the signature campaign is being actively prosecuted.

Good results were achieved in G teborg where young peace partisans collected more than 7,000 signatures. In Boras, 2,100 signatures were collected. Young people in Stockholm collected 3,230 signatures.

The progressive press in Sweden carries statements by Swedish citizens giving their reasons for signing the Appeal. With a view to furthering the signature campaign, the Swedish National Peace Committee will hold a “peace week” between May 27 and June 2.

UNDER SIGN OF STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

In Milan, Pescara, Bologna and in many other towns and villages throughout Italy, local peace committees have requested all candidates contesting the municipal elections to express themselves on the question of a Pact of Peace. Peace supporters have pledged themselves to vote for those candidates who, by their actions, defend the cause of peace. The call addressed by the Milan peace committee to the people of the city says: "The duty of all citizens, irrespective of political and religious convictions, is to serve the cause of peace. Every vote is a signature for peace".

At dozens of enterprises in the Ferrara and Milan Provinces, 100 per cent of the personnel have signed the Appeal. Peace partisans in Bari were the first in Italy to reach the scheduled figure for signatures. They collected 102,000 signatures—a figure far in excess of the number collected for the Stockholm Appeal. In Reggio Emilia 73,000 signatures were collected; in Pescara, 18,000; Modena, 46,000; in Forli, 10,000 signatures were collected in 24 hours. All citizens in the villages of Cantone di Comugnano and Cavello (Emilia) have affixed their signatures to the Appeal. Sixty communal councils in the Bologna Province and a number of councils in the Benevento Provinces, Matera, Cagliari and others, have approved the Appeal for a Pact of Peace.

FOR PEACE AND UNITY, AGAINST FRANCOISM

“Let us help the struggle of our people by boldly collecting signatures for a Pact of Peace!”—such is the slogan in the campaign for signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council among the Spaniards residing in Latin-American countries.

Spanish emigrants in Uruguay have pledged themselves to collect 30,000 signatures by June 1; more than 13,000 had been collected by the end of April. Anti-Franco emigrants in Chile have undertaken to collect 15,000 signatures, in Mexico—50,000. In Argentina, notwithstanding persecution by the Peron Government, over 12,000 signatures have been collected among Spaniards.

In addition to the signature collection, Spanish emigrants in Latin America conducted a widespread campaign of solidarity with the strikers in Barcelona, in the Basque country and other provinces of Spain and in protest against the Franco terror.

A signature campaign is also underway in support of the call of prominent Spanish personalities of all political and trade union trends, headed by Jose Giral and Delores Ibaruri, urging all Spaniards, inside and outside the country, to form a common front of struggle against Francoism, for democracy and the Republic.

CANADIANS SIGN WORLD PEACE COUNCIL'S APPEAL

The Canadian Congress for Peace reports that 20,009 urban citizens in Canada have signed the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers.

Vancouver, with 11,405 signatures, heads the list. In Toronto, the number of signatures to date amounts to 3,495. Nearly five thousand signatures were collected by members of the Canadian Federation of Working Youth. In Montreal, where forty members of the Federation of Working Youth collected some 700 signatures in the space of half an hour, police forced the collectors to stop their work and arrested nine of them.

GERMAN PEOPLE VOTE AGAINST REMILITARISATION

Despite the ban by Adenauer's puppet government and the police terror, the people of Western Germany and Western Berlin are actively taking part in the nationwide referendum against remilitarisation, and for a peace treaty with Germany in 1951. The overwhelming majority is replying in the affirmative to the question: "Are you against remilitarisation and for a peace treaty with Germany in 1951?" Thus, of 1,682 miners who filled in the questionnaire in the "Nordstern" (Gelsenkirchen) Pit, 1,645 replied in the affirmative. All delegates attending the district conference of the miners' union in Bochum also replied

in the affirmative. Similar reports are coming in from all parts of Western Germany.

The people in the German Democratic Republic enthusiastically hailed the decision of the People's Chamber to conduct the referendum in the Republic on June 3-5.

In many factories, workers have decided to engage in peace-shifts on June 3 in honour of the referendum. Leading workers are taking pledges to exceed production assignments. Meetings and rallies are taking place, and everywhere, workers pledge to express themselves unanimously against remilitarisation on June 3.

CAMPAIGN FOR SIGNATURES UNDERWAY IN HOLLAND

The campaign for signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council is well underway in town and countryside in Holland. Over 85,000 people have already signed the Appeal.

Numerous peace rallies and meetings are being held in the course of the signature campaign. More than 1,500 people attended a peace meeting in Rotterdam on May 18. Among them were representatives of factory and office workers, science and art. The meeting was held under the slogan: "The signing of a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers is an urgent necessity for all peoples of the world". Archbishop Dionisi, Dean of the Orthodox Church in Holland, who was to have delivered a speech in defence of peace, was prevented by the police from taking his place on the platform.

Despite the action of the Government, the meeting of the Rotterdam peace fighters was a big success.

DEMANDS OF INDONESIAN PEOPLE

The peace movement in Indonesia has assumed big dimensions. In the main cities—Jakarta, Surabaya, Medan, Bandung and others—rallies attended by thousands of people of different professions are being held, Speakers are demanding a Pact of Peace, cessation of the war in Korea and genuine democratic liberties in Indonesia.

In connection with the movement of the people for peace, the Communist Party of Indonesia has issued an appeal to the population calling upon the people to defend their freedom, to combat American penetration of the country and to insist that the Great Powers sign a Pact of Peace.

PEACE MEETING IN-HELSINKI

A meeting in honour of the All-Finland Women's Peace Conference attended by neatly 2,000 people was held in Helsinki on May 20.

The meeting was opened by Miriam-Viri Tuominen, General Secretary of the Peace Organisation in Finland, who dwelt on the great significance of the Women's Peace Conference for extending and strengthening the struggle for peace. Tuominen stated that more than 200,000 signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council had been collected to date in Finland.

PEOPLE OF INDIA STAND FOR PEACE

The unanimous striving of the people of India for world peace found striking expression in the Second All-India Peace Convention which ended on May 14. The Convention took place in Bombay, since the Nehru Government, alarmed at the scale of the movement, did not allow the Convention to be held in Delhi.

More than a thousand delegates and guests declared full support for the decisions adopted at the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw and at the session of the World, Peace Council in Berlin. The resolutions adopted at the Convention voice wholehearted support for the signature campaign to the Appeal of the World Peace Council as a new and decisive stage in the fight for peace. The Convention delegates declared: "As our modest contribution to this powerful campaign, we call on the Prime Minister and the Government of India to endorse the Appeal and to take the necessary steps to invite to Delhi representatives of the five Great Powers to sign a Pact of Peace, which is the demand of all mankind."

The Convention unanimously expressed itself against the remilitarisation of Germany and Japan, and also resolutely condemned the repressions by the Government of India and the Governments of the different Provinces against the peace fighters, and urged these Governments "to end the campaign of repressions and to ensure absolute freedom for peace propaganda and the organisation of the peace movement."

The Convention also approved an Appeal to Parliament which, pointing to the necessity for India to

pursue a policy aimed against war and the warmongers, for preserving peace in Asia, called on Parliament to declare that “not a single Indian soldier will be used for aggressive purposes; that no foreign power on India’s territory will recruit Indian citizens or citizens of any other country for its armed forces; that India will not provide any Power with permanent or provisional transit bases or transport facilities for transportation of troops or war materials; that no raw materials used for production of weapons of mass India to any country.”

“That it will do all, in its power for the peaceful settlement of differences between India and Pakistan; that it is ready now to begin negotiations with the Pakistan Government for a Pact of Peace which would guarantee the borders of the two States and would contain an obligation to settle all differences by peaceful means.”

That it would address itself “to the Government of India, urging immediate steps for the convening of a conference of all interested countries to ensure a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.”

That Parliament will work tirelessly for the right of all dependent and colonial countries to freedom and independence and table a concrete demand in Uno for the peaceful settlement of all colonial wars on the basis. of the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Asia.

Simultaneously, the Convention urged Parliament to work for the repeal of the Uno decision branding China as an aggressor, for the peaceful settlement of the Japanese problem; establishment of mutually beneficial economic co-operation between India and all countries without discrimination; to seek the adoption by Uno of unconditional prohibition of all types of arms of mass annihilation and consistent and simultaneous

reduction of the armed forces of the Great Powers by one-third or by one-half their present size; to adopt in India a law "For Defence of Peace" which would provide for punishment of all war propaganda as a crime.

*

Despite persecution and terror by the Government against peace champions, the multi-million people of India ever more resolutely declare that, together with all peace-loving peoples, they are for peace and against the new world war which the U.S.- British imperialists are preparing.

Responding to the call of the World Peace Council, peace champions in India are unfolding a mass campaign for signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers. The campaign is rallying broad sections of the Indian people: workers, peasants, students, writers, artists, handicraftsmen, leading figures from different political parties, public and cultural organisations.

In Bombay, the campaign began with mass rallies at which the working people voiced wholehearted support for the Appeal, denounced the frantic attempts of the U.S.-British imperialists to unleash a new world war and protested against rearming Japan and Germany.

The campaign for signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers opened in the Gurdaspur district with mass meetings in all towns. In Batala, 10,000 people were present at the meeting; in Qadian, 4,000; in Dera Baba Nanak, 2,000, and so on. All present urged the convening of a conference of the five Great Powers.

Five thousand peasants in the village of Jalal Di Wal met for a one-day conference and endorsed the Appeal for a Pact of Peace. New rural peace committees are being set up. The first peace conferences will be held in Jamshedpur, Saran and Muzaffarpur districts at the end of May.

Popularising the Appeal of the World Peace Council, the Bihar peace committee is arranging discussions, talks and exhibitions, reflecting the fight for peace in other countries.

The Appeal for a Pact of Peace is receiving ever greater support among public figures in India. In Sunam (Pepsu), signatories to the Appeal include Bokshi Ram, member, provincial Congress Committee; Gurdial Singh, President, Sunam City Congress Committee; Satya Pal, Principal, Commercial College; and others. In Proddatur (Cuddapah, Andhra), 3,000 pamphlets containing the text of the Peace Appeal have been distributed with the signatures of leading local officials of the Indian National Congress, Party, including P. Yerramuni Reddy, Chairman of the Municipal Council (Congress), doctors, shopkeepers and others. A peace committee has been formed in Vallappilli, Cranganore, which includes representatives of various parties, of public and cultural organisations in the town.

Indian students are taking an active part in the campaign. Students in Bhatinda (Pepsu) collected 700 signatures in five days. The Barahangar Democratic Students' Federation collected 2,922 signatures in the first fortnight, One student collected 1,740 signatures.

PLANNED ECONOMY IN RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. Chivu Stoica, Candidate Member, Political Bureau, Central Committee, Rumanian Workers' Party

At the end of World War Two, the national economy of Rumania was on the verge of ruin. Part of the industrial equipment had been destroyed and the remainder was in an extremely worn-out state. Transport was in chaos. Agriculture, which under bourgeois-landlord rule had been kept in a state of backwardness, deteriorated further as a result of the wartime destruction and plunder practised by the imperialists.

As a result of the favourable conditions created in our country after liberation by the heroic Soviet Army, the working class, in alliance with the peasantry, seized State power and established the system of People's Democracy—a form of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Comrade Stalin teaches us that “in the proletarian revolution the seizure of power is only the beginning, and power is used as al ever for transforming the old economy and organising the new one”.

The labour effort of the working class in alliance with the working masses of town and countryside, and the fraternal all-round aid of the great Soviet Union, led to the elimination of the aftermath of war and rehabilitation of the economy, despite the difficult situation arising from capitalist sabotage, imperialist plots and two years of drought.

By the end of 1948, industrial output reached and surpassed the level of 1938— the peak year of the capitalist pre-war economy in Rumania.

Of great significance for the rehabilitation of ‘the economy and in preparing the base on which to build the new economy was the revolutionary act of nationalisation on June 11, 1948. More than 80 per cent of the basic means of production became State property. Anarchy in production was ended for ever, and an end was also put to the direct capitalist sabotage which, at that time, had assumed the character of organised class actions.

Transition to Planned Economy

On January 1, 1949, our country set out on planned national economy on the basis of Comrade Stalin’s brilliant teachings and the vast experience of the victorious construction of Socialism in the Soviet Union.

The path of development of planned economy was outlined as early as 1945 at the national conference of the Rumanian Communist Party where Comrade Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej, General Secretary of the Party, said “rehabilitation and development of heavy industry must be the basis for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country”.

Prior to beginning long-term economic planning—a five-year plan—the Party considered it essential to carry out two one-year plans—1949 and 1950. This, was necessitated by the fact that planning for a longer term called for much experience in managing the economy on

the part of the new leading economic cadres who had come from the ranks of the workers; for organisational strengthening of the socialist sector which emerged from the nationalisation of the basic means of production, and for the acquisition of planning experience. These tasks were successfully accomplished in the process of carrying out the two one-year State plans—the plans for the rehabilitation of our economy and its development along the pathway to Socialism.

During the first two years of planned Economy, the People's Democratic State invested over 260,000 million lei from its Own reserves. Industrial output doubled and considerably exceeded the highest pre-war level. This achievement stands out particularly in view of the fact that the Rumanian bourgeoisie, during the eleven years between 1927 and 1938, increased industrial output by only 55 per cent.

The biggest successes were achieved in the main sectors of mining and in the iron and steel industry: output of iron ore rose 74 per cent; coal, 40 per cent; oil, 45 per cent; pig iron, 66 per cent; steel, 51 per cent.

Taking into account the predominance of small commodity agriculture in our economy, the increased share of industry in the national economy signified a decisive Consolidation of the socialist sector in the economy.

During the first two years of planned economy, considerable successes were also achieved in creating and developing the Socialist sector in other branches.

In agriculture, the creation of a material-technical basis and the political work conducted by the Party among the working peasants paved the way for

organising the first collective farms. At present, there are over 1000 collective farms. One hundred and thirty-eight machine-tractor depots, equipped with 6,100 tractors, were opened, and a number of State farms, embracing an area of 782,000 hectares, were formed.

The socialist-sector in trade, both State and co-operative, covers all wholesale trade and is developing a broad retail network.

Even the first years of planned economy have fully demonstrated the enormous superiority of the State plan over the spontaneity of capitalism.

“Crises, unemployment, waste, poverty among the masses—such are the incurable diseases of capitalism,” said Comrade Stalin twenty years ago. “Our system does not suffer from these diseases because power is in our hands, in the hands of the working class; because we are conducting a planned economy, systematically accumulating resources and properly distributing them among the different branches of national economy”.

These words of our great teacher fully apply to Rumania, to the state of People's Democracy. The superiority of People's Democracy over capitalism is also seen in the rule of the working class, in conducting economy along planned lines.

In order to make full use of this superiority, we must develop our planned economy on the basis of Soviet experience, consolidate the entire system of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and give free rein to the creative initiative of the masses. The entire policy of the Rumanian Workers' Party is determined by the Lenin-Stalin principles that have triumphed in the Soviet Union. And in this lies the guarantee of the success of our plans.

On January 1, 1951, the working people of the Rumanian People's Republic enthusiastically launched, under the leadership of the Rumanian Workers' Party, the first Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy, and also the Electrification Plan.

First Five-Year Plan

The 1951-55 Five-Year Plan is a magnificent programme for laying the economic foundations of Socialism in our country. It is a plan in which the forces of Socialism are on the offensive against capitalism. Socialist industrialisation is the main link in the Five-Year Plan. By the end of the Five-Year Plan, the Rumanian People's Republic will be a country possessing an advanced, large-scale socialist industry and the greater part of its, agriculture will be mechanised, The standard of living of the working people will steadily rise. By 1955, it will be 80 per cent above the 1950 level.

In the last year of the Five-Year Plan, the total value of industrial output, in comparable prices, will be 244 per cent against 1950, while annual production in the various branches of industry will be as follows; 4.7 million kilowatt-hours of electricity ; 8,533,000 tons of coal; 10,000,000 tons of oil; 800,000 tons of pig iron; 1,252,000 tons of steel; 828,000 tons of rolled metal; 5,000 tractors; 5,200 freight cars and petroleum cisterns, etc.

In carrying out this programme of socialist construction, the working class of our country will take into account the lessons of the first two years of

planned economy, particularly the experience of the 1950 plan, and will resolutely eliminate all shortcomings.

The close attention of the leadership and personnel of our enterprises will be concentrated on **disciplined adherence to plan**. Some of the leaders and personnel in the enterprises do not appreciate sufficiently that fulfilling the plan means not only quantitative fulfilment of schedules but also strict adherence to standards of quality. The Party will wage a determined struggle for the purpose of ensuring strict adherence to plan.

An important task is the strengthening of labour discipline. The abolition of capitalist production relations led to a radical change in the attitude towards labour in the ranks of the working class. Labour, for an ever-increasing number of workers, is becoming a matter of honour, valour and heroism. Socialist emulation is becoming a permanent method of work. The emulation conducted in honour of May 1 and the 30th anniversary of the Communist Party of Rumania embraced millions of working people in town and countryside. In the process of emulation they are mastering the remarkable experience of the Stakhanovite movement in the Soviet Union. But there are still cases of violation of labour discipline, especially by unskilled workers who only recently entered industry. The Party and the trade union organisations, persistently combating this, are inculcating conscious socialist labour discipline among people.

On the basis of the experience of the first two years of planned economy, the Party intensified the work of organisationally strengthening the enterprises—the main links in the people's socialist economy. Particular

attention in this respect is devoted to strengthening one-man management in the enterprises. We must do away with the collegiate system of management which still exists in some places, and we must nip in the bud the tendency displayed by some Party and trade union organisations to substitute the directors in operational management of production, At the same time we must fight to ensure. that the new cadres promoted to leading posts from among the workers thoroughly master 'the technical, economic and financial problems of the national economy. It is essential to increase, from top to bottom, the personal responsibility of leaders for the work entrusted to them; to do away with tendencies towards exaggerated centralism in the management of the enterprises; to define exactly the functions of the liaison links of the leading apparatus in the national economy. At the same time, extensive work must be carried out to strengthen and effect on a large scale the principle of business accounting as a genuine socialist method of running the enterprises. People forget sometimes that the vast construction programme relies on the socialist accumulations of our enterprises and that the volume of these accumulations depends on the application of the principle of business accounting, on lowering production costs, on more rational utilisation of equipment and the speeding up of the circulation of capital. We have the possibilities for fulfilling the accumulation plan envisaged by the Five-Year Plan because our industry possesses enormous inner reserves, both in respect to utilisation of machinery and consumption of raw materials, fuel, etc.

The widespread movement of innovators and rationalisers, initiated at the point of production, is another important reserve for effecting economy in

excess of plan and in introducing business accounting. Leaders of enterprises, Party and trade union organisations will continue to do everything to foster this movement.

Extended reproduction of the means of production, which is rapidly developing in our country, requires the training of skilled man-power on a mass scale. We must devote every-day attention to developing new technical cadres from the ranks of the working class and the working peasantry, and to correct utilisation of the old technical cadres. Some enterprises, which due to their rapid development are short of cadres, take the line of least resistance, insisting that the leading organs should supply them with skilled workers and failing to make use of their own possibilities for training technical cadres.

In Sphere of Agriculture

In relation to agriculture the Five-Year Plan envisages the creation of conditions for the development of the countryside along the road to Socialism, for further strengthening the alliance between the working class and the working peasantry in the struggle against the capitalist elements in the countryside, above all, against the kulaks.

By eliminating the age-old backwardness of agriculture, by taking it along the pathway of flowering development, we are following the example of Soviet agriculture and seeking to apply the methods of Soviet agriculture—the most advanced in the world. The Five-Year Plan provides for extensive mechanisation of

agricultural work, for the application of modern agro-technical achievements, introduction of crop rotation and utilisation of chemical and mineral fertilizers.

A feature of the planned development of our agriculture is the creation of a powerful grain base and cultivation of technical crops, among which cotton holds an important place. In the course of carrying out the Five-Year Plan, the Party and Government will help the working peasantry to develop all forms of co-operation, will acquaint them with the superiority of the higher form of agricultural co-operation—collective farming. It is necessary to give great importance to educational and explanatory work among the working peasantry—work that ensures a voluntary taking to the path of socialist reorganisation of the countryside by the peasants. The collective farms must be strengthened politically and organisationally, The principle of distribution of income on the basis of work-day units must become an important lever in strengthening the first collective farms—the young sprouts of our socialist agriculture.

Of great significance in carrying out the tasks of the Five-Year Plan and in raising the standard of living of the working people will be the further development of State trade and co-operative trade.

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Calmly and confidently, our people are building their bright and happy future, whereas the American and British imperialists and their servants—the Right-wing Socialist traitors and the Tito gang—are engaged in a frantic armaments drive.

In the course of the next five years we shall invest 1,330,000 million lei in civilian construction. This testifies to our peace policy, for, as Comrade Stalin

pointed out, not a single State can invest hundreds of billions in rehabilitating the economy and at the same time extend its armed forces and develop war industry.

Assimilation of the brilliant teachings of Lenin and Stalin, of the victorious experience of building Socialism in the U.S.S.R., as well as the broad, all-round aid of the great Soviet Union,—these are the sound conditions for the development of planned economy in our country under the wise leadership of our Party.

The planned economy of the Rumanian People's Republic adds to the strength of our country which is fighting in the ranks of the great world-wide camp of peace and Socialism headed by the Soviet Union, by the brilliant teacher of the peoples—J. V. Stalin.

BRITISH MONOPOLIES WAX RICH ON ARMAMENTS DRIVE

The armaments drive, the rising cost of living and the accompanying impoverishment of the British people mean simultaneously an enormous increase in profits for the capitalist monopolies.

Recently, a number of big companies announced super-profits for 1950, Thus, according to the “Financial Times” for May 8, the profits of “London Asiatic Rubber and Produce Company” in 1950 amounted to £1,288,914 which is five times the profits of 1949 (in 1949, the company’s profits totalled £260,289). Dividends paid by this company increased more than four-fold.

The profits of the “de Havilland Aircraft Company Ltd.” increased 26 per cent in 1950 compared with 1949.

“Dunlop Rubber Company” also announced super-profits. In 1950, this company announced a total profit of £17,620,116 compared with £9,480,850 in 1949.

According to official returns published on May 10 by “Financial Times”, the profits of “Morris Motors” for 1950 rose almost threefold compared with 1949.

The above data clearly show how. the armaments drive pursued by the Labour Government benefits the British monopolists.

IN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

30th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

All working people in Czechoslovakia, together with the members of the Communist Party, celebrated the 30th anniversary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia as their own joyous festival. Anniversary meetings of the Party Active jointly with public representatives were held in towns and villages.

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia received greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) and from the other fraternal Communist Parties. The telegram of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U, (B) reads as follows:

“To the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

“We warmly greet and congratulate the fraternal Communist Party of Czechoslovakia on the occasion of its thirtieth anniversary.

“We wish the Communists of Czechoslovakia further successes in the struggle to consolidate the People’s Democratic system, in the cause of peace, democracy and Socialism.

Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union”.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia received numerous greetings from factory groups and meetings of the working people who expressed their boundless love and devotion to the Party and its leader, Comrade Gottwald.

The anniversary meeting of the Central Committee of the Party held in the Hradtchany, Prague, was attended also by the oldest members of the Party. The meeting honoured the memory of the heroic fighters—members of the Party—who gave their lives in the struggle for the wellbeing of the people.

Comrade R. Slansky, General Secretary of the Party, delivered a detailed report on the glorious historical path traversed by the Party. He showed how the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, born under the direct influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution which called forth an upsurge in the revolutionary movement among the masses in Czechoslovakia combated the survivals of Social Democratism in its ranks; how it rallied and consolidated itself on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, on revolutionary tactics and strategy under the leadership of Comrade Gottwald and the Gottwald Central Committee which triumphed over the liquidators.

Slansky dwelt on the selflessness and fearlessness of the Communists during the heroic struggle waged by the Party for national liberation of Czechoslovakia occupied by the Hitlerites, a liberation effected by the glorious Soviet Army. He dwelt on the great leading and creative role of the Communist Party in people's democratic Czechoslovakia, pointed to the great significance of the victory of the working people and the Party over reaction in February 1948 and recorded the outstanding successes in building Socialism. Slansky stressed that

the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is indebted for its gains to the invaluable assistance of the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) and to the wise counsel given personally by Lenin and Stalin.

Concluding his report, Comrade Slansky called upon the Communists not to rest content with their successes, not to give themselves up to smugness and conceit indefatigably to raise the ideological level of their ranks, and consistently to apply the method of criticism and self-criticism.

The speaker lauded the great role of Comrade Gottwald in educating and moulding the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. With prolonged and tumultuous applause the audience cheered the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), Comrade Stalin, the great leader of all progressive mankind; and Comrade Gottwald.

FOURTH CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF TUNISIA

The Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Tunisia, held in Tunis on May 11-13, was attended by over 200 delegates. In a detailed report on the political situation in Tunisia, Mohamed Ennafaa, Secretary of the Party, pointed to the catastrophic results of the ten-month collaboration by a number of leaders of the Neo-Destour (Nationalist Party) with the French imperialists.

The Congress adopted a resolution calling upon “all Tunisians opposed to the policy of collaboration with the imperialist enemy” to form a Tunisian National Front in order to win real national independence and, above all, abolition of the protectorate regime and of the entire administrative apparatus of the colonisers to ensure the election of a sovereign Constituent National Assembly, and the formation of a government in Tunisia responsible to the people’s representatives.

The Congress stressed the need for struggle against the war preparations on the territory of Tunisia and against the recruitment of Tunisian soldiers for the war in Viet Nam or for any other imperialist war. Congress expressed itself in favour of handing over to agricultural labourers, tenants and small peasants the land seized by the colonisers as well as the land held by the imperialist lackeys— the landlords.

Mohamed Ennafaa, Maurice Nizard, Mohamed Djerad, Georges Poropane and Mohamed S'Habou were elected Secretaries of the Party. Messages of greeting were received from many fraternal Communist Parties.

Amid great enthusiasm the Congress adopted the great text of telegrams of greetings to J. V. Stalin and Maurice Thorez.

MEASURES BY CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF BULGARIA TO INTENSIFY POLITICAL EDUCATION OF LEADING CADRES

Taking into account that raising the theoretical level of the leading Party cadres is of utmost significance in correctly carrying out the line of the Party, particularly in the countryside, and for strengthening the Party's bonds with the masses of the working people, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria has adopted a special decision.

Regional Party committees are obliged, in keeping with the plan approved by the Central Committee, to organise systematic study by secretaries of the rural Party organisations, Party organisations in the agricultural co-operatives and Party members functioning as chairman of rural People's Councils. Secretaries of Party branches in the towns must also undergo a course of political study. Responsibility for organising study is placed by the Central Committee personally on the first secretaries of regional and town Party committees.

Secretaries of regional, area, town and district Party committees are obliged to hold, not less than once a month, seminars for raising the theoretical level of the members of these committees, the committee functionaries and also those members who are leading workers in the mass organisations.

Central Committee members in the ministries and departments must organise the political education of their leading personnel. Heads of departments in the

Central Committee are responsible for organising Marxist-Leninist education of Central Committee inspectors and instructors. The editorial boards of “Rabotnichesko Delo” the Party organ, and of “Novo Vreme”, theoretical journal, are commissioned to publish, systematically, lectures and consultations to assist the self-education of Party cadres.

The decision of the Central Committee obliges the members and candidate members of the Central Committee, member of the regional, area, town and district committees to deliver, as a rule, not less than once a month, public lectures on subjects relating to the international situation and the internal situation. The members and candidate members of the Central Committee are obliged to spend not less than 3-4 weeks each year working in lower Party organisations.

MEETING IN PARIS

STATEMENT BY JACQUES DUCLOS IN CONNECTION WITH ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE

Fifty thousand people attended a Communist Party meeting in the Winter Velodrome in Paris on May 17. The meeting was held in connection with the programme which the French Ce Party is submitting to the population for the election scheduled for June 17. The meeting, at which Marcel Cachin presided, was attended by all members of the Central Committee, the secretaries of the 90 Party Federations and the Party candidates standing for election to the National Assembly in the Seine, Seine-et-Oise and Seine-et-Marne Departments. The speech delivered by Raymond Guyot, member of the Political Bureau, was punctuated by applause for Maurice Thorez, General Secretary of the Party and first candidate of the French people, who heads the Communist Party's list in the 4th electoral area of the Seine Department, and also for other Party leaders—candidates in three Departments of the Paris region: Jacques Duclos, André Marty, Marcel Cachin, Charles Tillon, Raymond Guyot, Etienne Fajon, Laurent Casanova, Jeannette Vermeersch, Florimond Bonte and Georges Cogniot.

Jacques Duclos, reminding the audience that the Communist Party calls on the French people to wage a ceaseless stubborn fight for national independence, freedom, bread and peace, made the following statement;

“The dilemma which confronts our country, as a result of de Gaulle’s policy and the government parties supporting him, is very simple: democracy or fascism? War or peace? That is the choice.

“We, Communists, choose democracy, choose peace. For every Frenchman who seriously and honestly considers this problem, the truth, in the final analysis, becomes clear: it is impossible to save democracy and peace without the Communists, just as the liberation of the country from Nazi occupation would have been impossible without them.

“We, Communists, will not spurn any manifestation of good will, we have a intention of ignoring any action that will help to rid France of the fascist shame and the horrors of war. The development of events, should they continue in the same direction, would bring us to fascism and war.

It is necessary to prevent this, on the one hand, by voting for the candidates of peace, which is what the candidates the Communist Party are. It is necessary to prevent this, on the other hand, by uniting all French men and women of good will, who may not approve of all the points contained in the programme of the Communist Party, but who want neither fascism nor war.

“To all these French men and women we solemnly declare:

‘The Communist Party is willing to work jointly with French men and women of all convictions and beliefs in order to lay the foundation for a policy which would create the conditions for the formation of a government fully resolved to halt the march towards the abyss.

‘The Communist Party is ready to participate in such a government or to support it on the sole condition that

it will regard as its basic task the bending of all its efforts for a policy based on the following principles:

1. Signing of a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers, open to all countries.

2. Annulment of agreements which trample on national independence, and removal of the American occupationists from French territory.

3. Signing a peace treaty with a demilitarised, united, democratic and peace-loving Germany.

4. Peace with Viet Nam, the withdrawal of the expeditionary corps from Viet Nam and the return of French troops from Korea.

5. Adoption of a law banning war propaganda.

6. Prohibition of the atom bomb and all other weapons of mass annihilation.

7. Gradual and controlled reduction of armed forces and armaments.

8. Utilisation of the means derived from reducing the armed forces and armaments for economic development of the country, satisfying the social needs of the people, for improving the living conditions of working people in town and countryside.

9 Defence of democratic liberties against any encroachments on the part of the rebels.'

“Such are the simple, honest and concrete proposals submitted by the French Communist Party—the Party of Maurice Thorez—to all our compatriots who want to change the situation in France and who are prepared to unite and work for this purpose throughout the country.

“This is the path of salvation, the path ensuring peace and freedom.”

EVE OF MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN ITALY.

Mauro Scoccimarro, Member of the Board, Italian Communist Party

The election campaign for the communal and provincial councils in Italy, scheduled for May 27 and June 10, is now in a full swing. The different political parties, groups and trends, having defined their attitudes, have launched the struggle to win the votes of the electorate.

The present struggle helps to give the broad masses of the electorate a more profound understanding of the situation in the country, of the attitude and the aims of the various parties; it compels all parties and their candidates to express themselves on such basic issues as the struggle for peace and for a Pact of Peace, the question of a better standard of living for all working people in Italy and the question of participation by the broad masses in the political life of the country.

The growing consciousness and political activity of the masses defines more and more the disposition of the forces taking part in the election campaign. Here is an example: the leaders of Romito's Right-wing Socialist Party decided to contest the elections in a joint list with the Christian Democrats. But many of the local organisations of the Romito party rejected this alliance with the Christian Democrats; they are putting up their own candidates, and, in some places, are even forming a bloc with the Left-wing parties. Thus, a situation is taking shape—an unusual one—in which inside the same Party there are three different lines of action, two of which are quite contradictory: a bloc with Christian Democrats and a bloc with the Left-wing parties. At first

glance this situation seems paradoxical. Actually, it gives a realistic picture of the repent contradictions in the camp of Italian reaction, and, consequently, is of particular political significance.

A few weeks ago, the Right-wing Saragat Socialist Party resigned from the Government with the object of uniting with Romito and contesting the municipal elections as a new united party in alliance with the Christian Democratic Party, thus paving the way for collaboration in a Government of combined Right-wing Socialist forces, But what happened? The unification was effected only in words; in reality, differences remained between the Right-wing Socialist trends and only a small minority of the Romito Party entered into alliance with the Christian Democrats. This means that, in the main, the political manoeuvre which Saragat sought to execute in alliance with de Gasperi failed.

Only in seven of the twenty-seven provinces, where elections for the provincial organs of government will be held, did the Christian Democrats succeed in knocking together a bloc and securing joint lists with the other reactionary parties.

Another factor of special political significance in these elections is the numerous Independent lists, that is, lists put forward by those who are not members of any part and who, in most cases, are linked with the Left-wing parties.

Conscious that the municipal elections will result in a loss of the votes polled by the Christian Democrats in the general election of April 18, 1948 and banking on seizing the communes at present held by representatives of the democratic parties, the Christian Democratic Government and the Parliamentary majority adopted an electoral swindle which enables the

combined lists of a bloc of parties obtaining a majority in those communes with a population of over 10,000, to get two-thirds of the seats for these parties in the commune council.

This electoral law contributed to the large number of Independent lists. However, this development has assumed such a scale that it is outgrowing the framework of the pre-election struggle and is an indication of the general discontent with the Christian Democratic policy. In those communes with a population less than 10,000, and which are not affected by the law concerning combined lists, many Independents are putting up candidates in the lists of the bloc of Communists and Socialists.

The Christian Democratic Party and the Government authorities are going out of their way to hinder the drawing up of Independent lists connected with the workers' parties. Blackmail, intimidation, slander and interference by prefects and bishops were resorted to, but almost everywhere, this unlawful pressure produced negative results for reaction. The anti-Communist campaign, waged by de Gasperi and the Vatican "Catholic Action", no longer enjoys the influence it had in the past. Many honest-minded citizens, who are not members of the Communist or Socialist Parties, find it possible and essential to co-operate with the workers' parties, the more so since for the Italian people this is the only way out of the present catastrophic situation. Therein lies the great political significance of the Independent lists, which, on the one hand, reflect the disintegration of the reactionary bloc formed during the Parliamentary election of April 18, 1948, and, on the other, testify to the new political situation now maturing in the country.

A third feature of the present situation is the disorder among the allies of the Christian Democratic Party, In some places they still come forward in alliance with the ruling party and have even formed joint lists with it, while in many other places they intend to contest the elections with their own candidates against the lists of the Christian Democratic Party.

The popular bloc has extended its influence precisely among the middle sections which formed its weak point in the 1948 Parliamentary elections. It can be said today that the situation which existed three years ago has changed not only because of the change in the correlation of political forces in the country but also because the signs indicate that the situation is developing not in the direction of a return to April 18 but, on the contrary, towards completely overcoming it. This means that the April 18 policy has suffered complete failure.

In a speech delivered in Florence on May 13, before an audience of 20,000 Tuscany electors, Togliatti said: "He who wishes to express in any way his will for peace should show that he does not approve the policy of those who are driving towards war, He should vote against Christian Democracy, against all who support it and enter into alliance with it... We suggest that the pre-election meetings should adopt decisions that will ensure the isolation of the Christian Democratic Party and obviously will demonstrate most widely and obviously the will of the Italian people for peace, their desire for a new foreign policy which would take the

Italian people away from the war being prepared by the American imperialists.”

If, in the forthcoming elections, the Italian people will be able to express, by their votes, disapproval for the policy of the Italian ruling groups heading the country towards war, this will be the first step along the road of changing the political leadership which is urgently essential for the salvation of our country.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN CHINA

In China, co-operatives which supply peasants with goods and purchase their agricultural produce, are the link between the millions of small producers and the State and are thus a vital element in the country's economy. The co-operative movement in rural areas of China is rapidly developing.

At present, there are over 46,000 co-operatives with 30 million members. The majority are agricultural consumer and producer co-operatives. During the past year the number of co-operatives increased by 77 per cent and the membership more than doubled. The peasants sell their products to the co-operatives which either resell them to the State or exchange them for textiles, matches, soap, cigarettes, bicycles, fertilizer and agricultural implements.

In North-East China, where the co-operatives now embrace eleven million peasants, or about one-third of the rural population of the region, more than 80 per cent of all the goods sold to peasants—co-operators—are sold through State trade organisations. Approximately three-quarters of the cereals, technical crops and other produce purchased by co-operatives from the peasants, are resold to the State trade organisations. All trade operations are carried out on the basis of contracts concluded between the co-operatives and State enterprises.

The co-operatives also conduct large-scale exchange operations between each other. In East China, exchange transactions between co-operatives in the period from January to March this year exceeded the sum of 740 billion yuans.

STATE PRIZE AWARDS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

State prizes were awarded for the first time to a large number of outstanding workers in the sphere of science, engineering and culture, on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the Hitlerite yoke by the glorious Soviet Army. The prizes and the honour of State Prize Laureate were bestowed, at the suggestion of the Government, by Clement Gottwald, President of the Republic.

Prizes were awarded, among others, to Professor Z. Nejedly, Minister of Schools, Science and Art, for the first volume of his work, "History of the Czech People"; to Professor Y. Cech for outstanding work in the sphere of topology and differential geometry; to Professor F. Studnicka for and general biology; to the coalminer, Y. Miska, for his improved method of coal and ore mining; to V. Nezval, poet, for his poems "Stalin" and "From My Homeland"; to Y. Taufer, for translations of Mayakovski's poems; to a number of cinema workers for the film "New Fighters Will Rise" etc.

The State Prize awards are another manifestation of the peace policy of People's Democratic Czechoslovakia, an evidence of the rapid flowering of science and culture in the country.

MILITARY DISTRICTS CREATED IN WESTERN GERMANY

According to reports from Western Germany, Lehr, Minister of Interior in the Bonn puppet Government, has announced the division of Western Germany into twelve military districts, the establishment of five centres for calling up reservists and 29 military registration districts. Officially, this measure is rated as “stations for recruiting frontier guards.” These “frontier guards” are posted on the zonal border with the German Democratic Republic.

TITO CLIQUE FOMENTS NATIONALIST HATRED. Andor Berei, Member, Central Committee, Hungarian Working People's Party

The despotic fascist regime of the Tito clique has revealed itself as successor to Hitlerism, not only in its licentious terror against the people, but also in the fact that it combines its brutal domination with unbridled chauvinistic demagogy, with fomenting nationalist hatred.

The Titoites need this chauvinistic incitement for the purpose of deceiving the peoples of Yugoslavia, to compel their submission to the poverty and privations accompanying the capitalist restoration and to weaken the national resistance of the peoples of Yugoslavia to the foreign imperialists to whom Tito is bartering the country. Finally, the inculcating of hatred for the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies and the Chinese People's Republic is an expression of their criminal policy of provocation against the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, a policy pursued by them on direct orders from the American and British intelligence services.

Cultivating chauvinism and seeking artificially to sharpen national contradictions, Tito and his accomplices could not, and did not, ignore the fact that the peoples of Yugoslavia, on the basis of the bitter experience of past decades, are highly suspicious of chauvinistic incitement and sincerely strive for fraternal, mutual understanding. That was why, in the period immediately following the liberation, the Titoites

were forced, hypocritically, to promise equality and self-government for the peoples of Yugoslavia which was proclaimed a Federative Republic. Precisely for the same reason, concealing their real hostile designs, they signed treaties of friendship with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. Even now, the Belgrade Judases, with characteristic Trotskyite hypocrisy, often refer to the "Federative" constitution of Yugoslavia, to "equality of the peoples" and "friendship" for neighbouring peoples, although it has been proved that, by proclaiming a "Federative Republic", they wished merely to deceive the peoples of Yugoslavia, just as the "treaties of friendship" signed with the People's Democracies were, for them, simply a screen for their espionage activity, plotting murder and State coups.

Acting on the old fascist recipe, the Tito clique seeks to foster feelings of national superiority, inculcates nationalistic arrogance and scorn for other peoples among backward sections of the Yugoslav people.

Typical of the chauvinism, fanned on the basis of falsified history, was a recent speech in London by Djilas, one of the chiefs of the Titoite espionage gang. "Yugoslavia was the only country in Europe," said Djilas (see 'International Affairs', April, 1951), "which, during the war, created a new. army and a new State".

This "only" Yugoslavia, this new "select" nation, Djilas counterposes to the People's Democracies, in which, according to Djilas, "the struggle against the occupation forces and their agents was so weak that it did not play any serious role either in the national liberation struggle or in carrying through internal reforms". Thus, Djilas seeks to portray the present anti-peoples Yugoslav police State—the docile tool in the

hands of the imperialist powers—as the creation of “national originality” and, simultaneously, he slanders in the most foul and dirty manner the People’s Democracies—countries whose peoples waged a fierce struggle against fascism, and having rid themselves of all dependence on the imperialists, with the ‘ great and heroic aid of the Soviet Union, and for the purpose of building Socialism, are successfully applying the teaching of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of the Soviet Union.

These lies and slander on the part of the Tito gang are designed, in no small degree, to resurrect among, the peoples of Yugoslavia mistrust and hatred for neighbouring peoples. The Tito gang spares no effort to conceal from the peoples of Yugoslavia the profound social and economic changes which have taken place in the adjoining People’s Democracies; they seek to portray these countries as if they were continuing the anti-people’s policy of the former fascist governments, and were, therefore, responsible for all the crimes committed by Horthy and the Coburgs, The Titoite fascists, in the interests of their aggressive aims, seek to utilise the justified hatred aroused in the peoples of Yugoslavia by the policy of territorial plunder and oppression of the Hungarian, Bulgarian and Rumanian fascists.

An example of this shameless deception is contained in Tito’s speech in the Skupshtina on December 27, 1950, in which he depicts the policy of the people’s democratic countries as if it did not at all differ from the policy of the former fascist regimes in these countries, “Does not their propaganda resemble, like two drops of water, that of Boris Coburg; Horthy and the others?”, he said. “No, we cannot believe anything

they say, because time and again they have stabbed us in the back”. These few phrases of Tito are filled with bestial chauvinism, shameless falsification of history and black fascist demagogy, complete with the stab in the back phrase borrowed from Hitler.

The Titoite agency of the imperialists seeks, by ceaseless provocations, to kindle the flames of war in South-East Europe. Inculcating hatred for neighbouring peoples, the Titoites simultaneously seek to whip up war hysteria among the Yugoslav people. G. M. Dimitrov’s words to the effect that fascism acts in the interests of the most aggressive imperialism but appears before the masses in the guise of defender of an insulted nation, apply in every respect to the Titoite fascists who resort to the most shameless lies and slander, trying to make the people believe that “East European neighbours” allegedly threaten the peace and independence of Yugoslavia.

Seeking to whip up war hysteria and chauvinistic incitement, the Titoite gang resorts to all manner of provocations against the People’s Democracies—from foul border violations, kidnapping and assassination on the borders, to attacks on the legations and diplomatic representatives of the People’s Democracies by U.D.B. agents. The case of the Yugoslav frontier guard, Milkovic, who in January this year was found dead on Yugoslav territory, is atypical example. Although not a single shot was heard on this sector of the border and no incident had occurred, the Tito clique declared that Milkovic was the victim of an Hungarian attack; the body was taken from Also-Lendva via Zagreb, Belgrade, Krusevac, to the native village of the “martyr” in Serbia so that “funeral processions” and “funeral meetings”,

designed to whip up chauvinist feeling, could be held en route.

The attempt on the life of the Hungarian Chargé d’Affaires in Belgrade on March 31 was also designed to further the aims of war instigation. To give weight to the bellicose character of the provocation, the couple of dozen U.D.B. agents who perpetrated the crime, were depicted as victims of the Hungarian diplomat attacked and wounded by them.

All these methods of fomenting chauvinism and animal instigation are not simply weapons for provoking war; they are designed also to inflame national antagonisms between the peoples of Yugoslavia. This relates particularly to the Albanian, Hungarian, Rumanian, Bulgarian and other national minorities in Yugoslavia and which are now subjected to intensified oppression and persecution. These national minorities are treated with mistrust and regarded as unreliable elements; they are deported in thousands, deprived of their land for failure to meet the impossible quotas, and imprisoned under various pretexts.

Macedonia, Kosovo-Metohia and the areas in the Voevodina inhabited by national minorities are sinking deeper and deeper into the status of colonies. For repressions. against the “native” population deprived of rights, the Tito clique relies mainly on Serb Officials, officers and kulaks resettled from other places and provided with land. For example, nearly one million people of Kosovo-Metohia are “ruled” mainly by Serb officials. Tens of thousands of Albanian peasants are deprived of land and sent to forced labour in forests and mines. At the same time, the systematic transfer of peasants from Herzegovina is taking place ; they are given the best land with the aim of setting them and

Albanian peasants at loggerheads. Attempts are being made to deprive the Macedonian population of their native language and national culture. On Government orders, the Macedonian alphabet was changed three times during the past two years in order gradually to identify it with the Serb alphabet, and, in this way, to impose a foreign language on the Macedonian people.

The fomenting of national antagonisms, national inequality and persecution, intensified all the time by the Tito fascist regime, is not confined to the national minorities ; it exercises a profound influence on the attitude and mutual relations of the SouthSlavic peoples in Yugoslavia, The revival of Great Serbian chauvinism inflames more and more the antagonisms between Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Chauvinism, which finds expression in varied forms, is poisoning mutual relations between the Yugoslav peoples, Although the Tito clique tries to hush up the frequent clashes on this score, it is known that the Belgrade Government forcibly suppressed the strivings of the Slovenes for national culture; that in Bosnia and Herzegovina, local people are increasingly being eliminated from leading posts and replaced by Great Serbian chauvinists.

By fomenting nationalist hatred, the Tito clique seeks to get support for its aggressive provocation plans and to strengthen its rule. However, chauvinist instigation, far from strengthening the Tito gang, is becoming a source of weakness and corruption. In the long run, chauvinist demagogy, far from extending and strengthening the already extremely weak and tottering base which still props the Tito clique, is under mining it. The ideas of friendship among the peoples and of proletarian internationalism will triumph over the

hateful bestial chauvinism and national demagoguery
cultivated by the Tito gang.

PARTY EDUCATION IN BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY. James Klugmann , Head, Central Education Department, British Communist Party

The position of Party education in Britain was reviewed at the extended meeting of the Executive Committee of the British Communist Party on October 15, 1950. Reviewing the position of Party education, Comrade Pollitt pointed out the need for raising the political level of the Party and the need for radically improving our Party education. The review of the position of Party education, made by the Extended Executive Committee, showed some achievements. Regular short-term (one-week) National Schools were being held and fifteen hundred comrades had passed through them between 1945-1949. Two fortnight's national industrial schools have been held. Summer Schools had been developed and some sixteen hundred comrades had attended them in the 1945-49 period.

But the review showed that, whilst there were some achievements, there were a number of very serious weaknesses: a false and narrow attitude to Party education prevailed widely throughout the Party. The study of Marxist-Leninist theory tended to be confined to a few "specialists", whilst many comrades, including some leading comrades, tended to counterpose political activity to theoretical study. The claims of "immediate" work in the mass organisations were often regarded as a valid excuse for neglect of, or even total disregard for, the study of Marxism-Leninism.

The position of self-study was particularly tweak. In many Districts, Party education was seen as a succession of schools, classes and lectures, when in reality continuous personal reading and study should be the principal means of developing Party education. This low level of self-study was reflected in the low level of sales of Party literature, including the classics of Marxism-Leninism.

Finally, whereas there had been considerable progress in the development of National and District Schools for the leading cadres of the Party, in the basic units of the Party and, above all, in the factory Branches, the level of Party education was extremely low. Education in the Branches was conducted in a haphazard, unplanned way, With the result that some members were dangerously disarmed in face of the reactionary ideological offensive.

It was clear, therefore, that if the Party was to fulfil the tasks put before it by Comrade Pollitt, then it was necessary to overcome these serious weaknesses and to make a radical turn in our work of Party education.

The Extended Executive Committee put our Party Education.” To overcome the weaknesses in our educational work, decisions were made along the following lines:

It was decided that the Central Education Department should publish at-three-monthly intervals a series of Marxist Study Themes in pamphlet form. These themes would deal with urgent problems facing the Party and the people in the light of the principles and teachings of Marxism-Leninism. They would serve as a basis for classes and discussion throughout the Party, help to break down the false and artificial separation of theory and practice prevalent in the Party. They would

also be used to bring forward new cadres of tutors, particularly from the ranks of comrades in industry.

To overcome the weaknesses in self-study, it was decided to initiate a campaign for the widest possible self-study of selected classics of Marxism-Leninism. It was decided also to launch a Six-Months' Reading Programme for leading cadres of the Party based on the "Short History of the C.P.S.U. (B).

It was decided to extend the National one-week schools for leading comrades in industry, to continue with the regular organisation of national two-week residential schools, to consider the organisation of longer-term schools, to extend the organisation of Week's Schools in the Districts of the Party, to prepare for the holding of a National Conference on Party education by a series of District Education Congresses. Decisions were taken on the publication of further educational materials and for the development of the fight for Marxist-Leninist education movement.

The months that have passed since these discussions and decisions have seen a definite improvement in the position of Party education in Britain.

The first Marxist Study Theme on The Communist Party, Unity and the Fight for Peace has been widely studied throughout the Party. The Theme treats Marxist-Leninist teachings on the origin of imperialist wars, and of the different types of wars, the peaceful co-existence of the Socialist and capitalist systems, the fight for working class unity, the role and character of the Communist Party. Lack of clarity on Marxist-Leninist teaching on war, and especially a fatalist belief in the inevitability of war, had seriously weakened Party initiative in developing the broad mass struggle for peace. The discussions and classes on peaceful

coexistence were, therefore, particularly fruitful, in the larger. Districts, from 50 to 75 per cent of the Branches organised a series of classes on this theme. In the London District, over 260 such series of Branch classes were held (from 5-6 times the number in the same period of the previous year) preceded by a tutors' one-day briefing school attended by over 200, of whom many were preparing to act as tutors for the first time. In a number of Branches the regular political discussions organised around the Study Theme led to an improvement of Branch life, an increase of attendance and of mass activity.

The second Marxist Study Theme, *Social Democracy and the Fight for Working Class Unity*, published in mid-January 1951, deals with the historical roots of opportunism and social democracy in Britain, with the false "theories" of the right wing Labour leaders and with the forms and methods of fighting and defeating the influence of social democracy in the British Labour Movement. It draws largely: on writings of Lenin and Stalin and their teachings on the British Labour movement.

The publication and discussion of these Themes gave rise to an immediate extension of personal reading and study. An analysis of the sale of the classics of Marxism-Leninism reveals that between October 1950-January 1951 more than ten times the number of these works were sold than in the same period of the previous year.

A very warm reception has been given to the Six-Months' Reading Programme for leading Party cadres that was published this year, and enrolment of students has been considerably greater than originally planned. Today over 750 comrades, including nearly all full-time comrades, a large part of the District

Committees, and a wide section of leading comrades in have enrolled in this six-months' programme of self-study which is based on the "Short History of the C.P.S.U. (B)" and a number of the main works of Lenin and Stalin. Over 100 Consultants have been appointed to help these comrades in their study.

Two National Schools for leading industrial cadres have been held since October and the results of these reveal the need to extend the organisation of such schools. The number of District Week's Schools has been extended, and such schools are being held in a number of Districts where they have not been held before. Conferences on the question of Party education were held. From these first results it has become clear that the turn in our work of education was overdue, and that the decisions have been warmly welcomed by the Party membership.

There has never been a time when the capitalist class, aided by the Right-wing social democrats, has made so great an effort to capture the minds of the workers, to corrupt and ideologically to disarm the working class, and to divide them. And, yet, at the same time, never has there been so great an opportunity for extending the fight for Marxism-Leninism inside the Labour movement. The workers are beginning to turn against and away from the Right-wing Labour leaders and their war policy. They are beginning to ask fundamental questions—is war inevitable? How can the capitalist system be ended? How can we build Socialism in Britain and what will be the nature of a Socialist Britain? What is the social organisation, the life of the working people in the USSR and the People's Democracies?

That a turn has been made in our work of Party education, that a certain improvement has been achieved, is positive. But it must be seen only as a beginning, as a first step in the right direction. It is necessary, critically and self-critically, to see what are the main weaknesses that remain, and what are the next steps forward. As the mass struggle for peace and particularly the signature campaign for a Pact of Peace, develops, as the fight for independence from the Wall-Street magnates, for living standards, for democracy, intensifies, as unity in action extends, as the discussion inside the Labour movement around the Party's programme deepens, new demands will be made on the Party, a far higher level of political understanding will be called for.

The Political Committee has decided that six Themes should be issued on the "British Road to Socialism". These will be available during April-May and form the basis of branch education.

Particular interest among Party members and non-Party working people was evoked by the publication of the new Party programme—"The British Road to Socialism". So far, the programme has had a sale of 220,000 copies. However, notwithstanding this success in circulating the programme, it must be said that as yet we have not done enough to propagate on a large scale the ideas of the programme among the masses of the British working class, among office workers and the intelligentsia. The path outlined by the Party is the only path that can safeguard our country from the policy of war, from enslavement by U.S. imperialism,—the pathway to building Socialism in Britain. And our job is to multiply our efforts to bring the ideas of the

programme to the broadest sections of the British people.

Before us stand the problems of extending much further the degree of self-study within the Party. The problem of initiating a long-term reading programme for the middle cadres of the Party (above all, for Branch Committee members) is under discussion. Further Marxist Study Themes, closely linked with the long-term programme, are under preparation. New educational material is necessary, above all, material for new members. Materials to be published soon include a handbook on People's Democracy; a Study Guide to the Classics; a handbook on Dialectical Materialism; a book on Titoism; and material on the British Labour Movement. The organisation of longer-term schools for leading cadres is an important task that faces us.

Opportunism and social democracy which deep roots in the British Labour movement have led to a situation in which the theoretical understanding of the movement is at a low level. This must be ended.

The urgent tasks that face the British people, and, in the first place, the working class and the Communist Party, demand a high level of Party education, of political Marxist-Leninist understanding.

A step has been made in this direction, but it, is only the first step on a long road.

ANOTHER SHAMELESS UNO DECISION

The American aggressors are continuing brazenly and unceremoniously to use Uno for intensifying their criminal adventures in the Far East. Proof of this is the General Assembly's shameless decision to place an embargo on exports to the Chinese People's Republic.

The draft of this illegal Uno decision was elaborated under the dictat of American multi-millionaires by the U.S. State Department, and, under pressure of 'the latter, was rubber-stamped by the Assembly's mechanical majority which did not hesitate at the lawlessness of the act nor at undermining the moral authority of this international organisation designed to safeguard peace.

Earlier, when it branded the Chinese People's Republic as an "aggressor," the Americanised Uno majority showed that the interests of the American multi-millionaires are nearer and dearer to it than the interests of peace, justice and law. The Assembly's decision to place an embargo on exports to the Chinese People's Republic is another step along this path of shame.

What gave rise to this "decision"? What aims does it pursue?

It is becoming increasingly obvious that the American invaders in Korea have entered a blind alley and are sustaining defeat. Steeled in battle, the People's Army of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, with the fraternal aid of the Chinese volunteers, is inflicting ever more crushing blows on the U.S.-British invaders. Heroic Korean guerrillas,

operating in the rear of the enemy, are not giving him a moment's respite.

Kan Mei Yuan Chao!—these four Chinese characters which signify: “Resist American aggression and help the Korean people!”—are the battle-cry of all Chinese people, and express their firm determination to uphold their freedom, to defend from the American invaders the home of their neighbour, and consequently, also their own home.

The defeats suffered by the American interventionists, and the clearly defined crisis in U.S. foreign policy found expression in the dismissal of MacArthur as Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. armed forces in the Far East, and in the struggle which developed in the U.S. among the monopoly cliques on the question of ways and means of continuing and extending aggression in the Far East. All these have made the aggressive war in Korea still more unpopular among the American people and particularly among the American troops.

A “New York Times” correspondent reported that on the basis of his talks with 5,000 servicemen in the U.S. he had reached the conclusion that the morale of the troops is not what it should be. Reports coming from Korea are even more alarming for Washington. An Associated Press correspondent stated that, according to certain military specialists, not all U.S. soldiers in Korea use their arms in battle. Approximately one in every four soldiers did not fire while in action.

Even some representatives of U.S. ruling circles are beginning to perceive the hopelessness of Wall Street's gamble in Korea. Very instructive in this respect is the resolution submitted by Johnson to the Senate, calling

for a cease fire and a truce in Korea, beginning with June 25.

In these conditions the U.S. ruling circles decided once more to use Uno for the purpose of intensifying their aggression in the Far East and of trying to browbeat the Chinese people by imposing a blockade. At the same time they hope to “raise the spirits” of the American people, utilising Uno to whip up more war hysteria and to get their satellites entangled even more in the aggressive war unleashed by Wall Street in Korea.

Such are the aims of the latest foul sabotage of the U.S. State Department in Uno.

It is characteristic that in preparing the shameful Uno embargo decision the U.S. ruling circles resorted to gross blackmail, intimidation and extortion in relation to their satellites. For example, just prior to raising the question of the embargo in Uno, Wilson, U.S. economic dictator, hastened to London to exert direct pressure on the Attlee Government on this question. At the same time the U.S. Senate voted a resolution to the effect that the U.S. would stop economic and financial ‘aid’ to all countries daring to evade the embargo on supplies for China. Things went so far that Marshall spoke openly in the Senate Commission about the all-out pressure exerted on other countries!

This pressure worked and the shameful Uno decision was adopted by equality shameful] means. A semblance of unanimity on the part of the forty-five countries that voted for the U.S. resolution was obtained. This was the “unanimity” of suicides tied hand and foot in the Wall Street dollar chain. It should be noted, however, that among the US. satellites voting for the State Department resolution there were also those who did not need any U.S. pressure. These were, in the first

place, the Tito representatives who seize every opportunity to display their full the war criminals and warmongers.

But even with this majority in Uno, the U.S. aggressors were forced to smuggle their resolution through the backdoor, unlawfully, in violation of the Uno Charter. It is common knowledge that matters such as imposing an embargo come within the jurisdiction not of the General Assembly but of the Security Council. The Security Council alone is competent to discuss and decide questions concerning sanctions. In violation of the Uno Charter, the U.S. compelled the General Assembly to vote for placing an embargo on exports to the Chinese People's Republic. If Uno really adhered to the task of defending and consolidating peace it would be necessary for the Security Council to discuss the question of sanctions first of all against the U.S. which launched, and is waging a criminal, aggressive war against the Korean people and which unlawfully and in brigand fashion occupied the Chinese island of Taiwan and continues to occupy it.

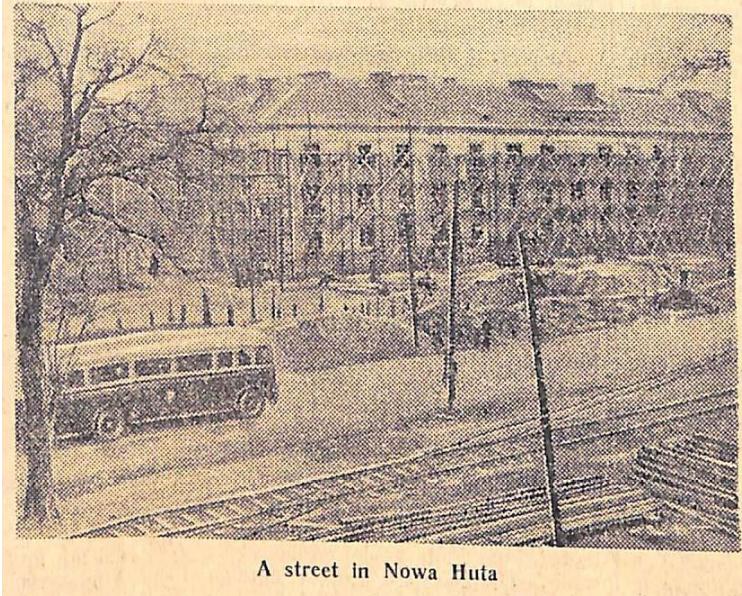
Hence, the latest events in Uno have demonstrated once again that “as a matter of fact, the United Nations Organisation is now not so much a world organisation as an organisation for the Americans, an organisation acting in the interests of the American aggressors”. (Stalin).

The latest unlawful decision of Uno, far from improving the position of the aggressors whose gamble has landed them in Queer Street, will evoke an even more powerful resistance on the part of the peoples, including the American people it will sharpen their vigilance in relation to the machinations of the warmongers.

“The Chinese people,” says the statement of the representative of the Ministry. of Foreign Affairs of the Chinese People’s Republic, “vigorously protest against this unlawful and shameful resolution of the United Nations Organisation, and they are absolutely confident that they will be able to reply to this disgraceful and illegal resolution by inflicting a crushing defeat on the U.S. aggressors”.

The peoples of all countries, including those whose so-called representatives in Uno rubber-stamp U.S. resolutions irrespective of the national interests of the countries they represent, are replying to this shameful Uno decision by extending the struggle for peace. The masses in all countries are becoming more and more convinced that peace can be upheld only by taking the defence of peace into their own hands and actively defending it to the end.

AT THE NOWA HUTA CONSTRUCTION SITE



A street in Nowa Huta

Early in the morning, as the Warsaw train approaches Cracow, crowds of passengers, mainly young people, are waiting for it at the wayside stations. These are the builders of Nowa Huta, hurrying to their work.

At the same time, unusual animation is observed on the platforms at Cracow as crowds stream towards the trains bound for Nowa Huta. Some of the builders travel to Nowa Huta by bus—it takes them no more than 15-20 minutes to get there by the recently built highway.

But the bulk of the builders of Nowa Huta live in the town which they themselves have built, the town which

is growing daily. Several hundred apartment houses totalling 4,009 rooms have been built in the town.

*

In the upper reaches of the Vistula, not far from ancient Cracow, construction of this industrial centre—the biggest undertaking in the history of Poland—is underway. Nowa Huta was chosen because nearby there is a raw material base served with convenient ways of communication; because nearby there are economically backward regions where, even after the land reform, the problem of shortage of cultivable land and overpopulation of the countryside was not completely solved.

Nowa Huta embraces the iron and steel works, river port and town.

The iron and steel works is the biggest undertaking of the Six-Year Plan, accounting for one-tenth of the total capital investments, Four or five years from now, when the huge furnaces: of the works are roaring and blazing, Nowa Huta will produce as much steel as all the steel works of the old Poland put together.

Production of steel calls for coal and iron ore, Silesian coal is 112 miles away from Nowa Huta by railway. Transportation of the coal along the Vistula cuts the distance by more than half and means a big reduction in transport costs. Iron ore can be easily delivered to Nowa Huta via the Vistula from the port of Szezecin or Gdansk. This was how the idea of building the Nowa Huta port on the Vistula came into being. Large-scale work is already underway. Wharises, basins, canals, and a power station which will fully supply the port with electricity, are under construction!

Nowa Huta, a social construction project, is being built by all the people of Poland, with the friendly support and all-round aid of the great Socialist State. The U.S.S.R. provided Poland with credits in the form of machines and equipment for the undertaking. All the main technical documents for the job were also prepared in the Soviet Union.

On May 1, the day of international solidarity of the working people, Soviet machines arrived in Nowa Huta. According to excavate nearly 3,000 cubic metres of earth. A railway line, 28 miles long, has been laid (in all, 168 miles of railway will be laid on the site). More than 30 buildings will be erected in the area of the work-shops alone.

Construction on this scale and at such a rate is something new and complicated for Polish engineers and workers. Difficulties arising on the job are overcome by the joint efforts of the administration-technical leadership, the Party, trade union and youth organisations. The job serves as a school in which the engineers and technicians are learning to plan and organise large-scale work and to handle masses of people. It is a school for the 2,000 Party members engaged in the construction, for the 7,090 members of the Polish Youth Union, for the Nowa Huta district Party committee and the Cracow province committee. It is a rich political, organisational and economic experience for the country as a whole.

Nowa Huta will be a town of a new type—the first socialist town in Poland. This means that those who planned the project, who inspired it and who are realising it, are guided by one thing—wholehearted solicitude and love for man. The life of workers and their families in this socialist town—and there will be

only workers in Nowa Huta—must be bright and cheerful. Everything must contribute to fruitful labour, cultured leisure and all-round physical and intellectual development of grown-ups, youth and children. There will be neither basements nor garrets in Nowa Huta. Each house will be provided with electric light, bath, gas and radio. In each of the fifteen districts of the new town there will be schools, kindergartens, crèches, clubs, various welfare establishments, laundries, garages, etc.

An agricultural base is being created in the vicinity of the town to supply it with milk, vegetables and fruit. Beyond the town there will also be individual allotments for workers.

The highway linking the residential part of the town with the works will be the central and most beautiful street in Nowa Huta. Fast travelling tramcars will run along the street.

Two parallel highways will connect Nowa Huta with Cracow. One of them is already completed while the other is under construction. A big public park will fringe the highway. leading from Nowa Huta to Cracow.

Such, five or six years from now, will be Nowa Huta—a big industrial socialist town with a population of 100,009. But right now—with hundreds of apartment houses boxed up in scaffolding, with heavy lorries racing along the streets, and when at every step one sees all kinds of building machines at work—it is easy to trace the main contours of the future Nowa Huta. It is easy because many buildings have been completed—houses, a number of schools, two cinemas, crèches, a maternity home, flower-gardens, playgrounds for children, and other amenities. And looking at all this it is difficult to

believe that only a year and a half or two years ago there were vast rye-fields here.

In June 1949, when the designs for the first houses and the instruction that they be completed by November were brought to the future construction site, the thing seemed unreal to many people. Lack of skilled building workers was the main difficulty. Young peasants—men and women—came from the villages, but they had to be taught to become bricklayers, plasterers and concrete workers.

In the difficult conditions of beginning the job, instructors and skilled workers taught the young people. Cadres were 'trained in the process of work. As a result, 2,500 people were trained and are now working successfully. Twenty-three year old Ozanski came to Nowa Huta from his village unskilled and with only three years of elementary education. Working in a Polish Youth Union brigade and attached to the veteran worker Prokop, Ozanski soon qualified as a bricklayer. After completing evening courses, he became leader of what is now one of the best brigades in the country. Diligent and modest, Ozanski was recently given the status of candidate member of the Party.

Training women workers proved more difficult. The reason for this was that among many of the men, the old conception of male and female labour was still strong. But this difficulty is now an also ran. Women builders are now proving their mettle. March 8 saw the completion of a building specially for crèches. From beginning to end, the work was done by a women's brigade under the leadership of Zofia Wlodek, a young peasant girl from the Tarnow region.

Nowa Huta is the centre of attention of the people of Poland. The people see in Nowa Huta the first fruits

of their free creative labour, the prototype of the future socialist Poland.

J. K.

Poland, May 1951.

IMPRESSIVE ANTI-FRANCO DEMONSTRATION IN MADRID

The people of Madrid have given another impressive display of the determination of the Spanish people to struggle against the fascist regime. In the course of three weeks, thousands of leaflets were circulated in Madrid calling upon the population to protest on May 22 against the high prices, to boycott city transport, cafes, theatres and cinemas and to refrain from making purchases in the shops.

Fearing the response that the call would evoke among the people of Madrid and other cities, the fascist Government arrested large numbers in Madrid, Catalonia and in the Basque country. Troops were brought to Madrid, martial law proclaimed and draconic orders issued against factory and He water and against shopkeepers and manufacturers lending support to the protest: A campaign of intimidation and slander was launched by the press and radio.

However, despite these precautions, 95 per cent of the people in Madrid responded to the call of the resistance organisation.

On May 22, trams, buses and suburban trains ran empty shops and cafes were without customers and housewives boycotted the markets.

Commenting on the success of this impressive demonstration against the fascist regime, the underground radio station, "independent Spain", stated: "The pulse of Madrid is throbbing again. The peer o Madrid, repeating the slogan of Barcelona during the recent general strike, are saying this is but the beginning".

FRENCH PEOPLE RESIST AMERICAN OCCUPATION (LETTER FROM PARIS)

Ever more feverishly preparing military bases for aggression against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, the U.S. imperialists are, in effect, occupying our territory. They are relying simultaneously on the naval bases of La Pallice, Bordeaux and Cherbourg, which the lackeys from the Government of national betrayal turned over to them.

American occupation is already affecting the interests of the population in many regions of the country. Thus, in Parçay-Meslay (Maine-et Loire Department), land is being expropriated from the owners for extending the airfield there. A runway will be built on this airfield for U.S. atom bombers. The question has now been posed of destroying two nearby farms and dismantling the steeple of the village church.

In Cinq-Mars-la-Pile (Indre-et Loire Department), American arms are being stored in the local caves. The authorities are seizing allotments belonging to railwaymen in order to lay rails for transportation of war materials.

The occupationists are installing V-2 rocket ramps not far from Warlincourt, situated on the border of the Somme and Pas-de-Calais Departments.

The airfield built in their time by the Hitlerites on the territory of Samoussy Athies (Aisne Department), is being restored. Peasants driven from their farms during the Nazi occupation are now being driven from their land by American invaders.

The Queuille-Guy Mollet Government is doing everything to facilitate U.S. occupation. They display

more concern for the interests of their American masters than they do for the French people. In order to ensure the construction of the Havre-Paris oil pipe line, the Government published on May 7, a decree in "Journal Officiel", "permitting expropriation and occupation of land, essential for military construction" in 55 communes of the Seine Inferieure and Eure Departments.

Similar facts testifying to U.S. occupation of France are counted by the dozen.

The following, far from complete, data show the scope of the occupation. The Americans are using six big naval bases in France. They have occupied already, or will do so in the near future, 25 airfields and military air bases. They have equipped, or are equipping, 18 munition and fuel dumps and have grabbed 20,000 hectares of forest lands. American troops are quartered in seven towns, excluding Eisenhower's headquarters in Paris and in the Seine-et-Oise Department, Field Marshal Montgomery's headquarters. in Fontainebleau, and General Young's headquarters in Orleans (Young's staff is in charge of supplies in France, besides controlling the strategic highway from Bordeaux to Western Germany). Several thousand U.S. troops are already in France. The authorities in the Eastern Departments are erecting barracks for 200,000 American troops. Of the 90 Departments in France, 57 are, in one way or another, affected by American occupation.

These facts show the entire baseness of the Right-wing Socialist leaders whose organ, "Le Populaire", recently dared to publish an article headed, "There are no American military bases in France!".

Ever since the beginning of the notorious “Marshall Plan”, the Americans, under the pretext of “aid”, sent a steady stream of “advisers” and “experts”, but with the conclusion of the Atlantic Pact, U.S. penetration in all spheres of life in our country turned into a real occupation.

However, the U.S. warmongers are mistaken if they think that the French people will submit to occupation.

At present, a powerful protest movement is underway throughout France. In many Departments, “Committees for the defence of the expropriated” are being formed, meetings held, signatures collected to petitions, and deputations elected by the population to lodge protests with representatives of the administration.

Frequently, when peasant land is affected, as was the case, for example, in Entzheim (Alsace), the peasants respond with an immediate rebuff. They remove the boundary poles on the land earmarked for expropriation, and, despite the ban of the authorities, continue to till their fields.

A feature of the movement is its broad unity. The French people have acquired rich experience in this respect. All remember that unity of the people contributed, in no small measure, to the defeat of the Hitler occupationists.

The dockers of La Pallice, Bordeaux and other ports have given an example of struggle, refusing to unload arms which the Americans intend to store in France or ship to Western Germany and the Tito clique. The dockers’ example is being followed by other categories of working people.

On May Day in Tavaux (Jura), the workers of the Solvay plants and the expropriated peasants held a joint

protest demonstration on the airfield against the construction, on American orders of landing fields for heavy bombers. Prior to this, the peasants destroyed the boundary marks on the land, which was to be taken from them for the purpose of extending the airfield. Despite the presence of mobile guards and police, a big rally was held on the airfield and placards were posted everywhere: “Bread, not bombs!”, “Out with the Americans!

When the Americans decided to lay an oil pipeline from Havre to Paris with a view to fuelling airfields in Bourget and Orly, the peasants in the Paris area objected to the line running across their fields. In Argenteuil (Seine-et-Oise Department) and Nanterre (Seine Department), all municipal councillors—from Communists to members of the R.P.F.—unanimously opposed construction of the pipe-line. Under pressure of the masses, a similar stand was taken by the Herbaly municipality (Seine-et-Oise Department), consisting entirely of R.P.F. members. In Argenteuil, 800 signatures against taking the pipe-line through the town were collected on the market place in the course of one morning.

Protests against American invasion are heard more and more loudly and resound throughout France. Recently, when the Mayor of Bastia (Corsica), a reactionary, went on board a U.S. warship to greet the occupationists, the captain replied: “Thanks, we have already been greeted!” and pointed to a huge inscription on the dock right opposite the American squadron, which read: “Go home!”

The American occupationists have turned Cherbourg into a military camp surrounded with barbed wire, with soldiers of the “Republican Security detachments”

posted at every street corner. But even here the, struggle for peace, against U.S. occupation, is developing on an ever-wider scale. In this big port, only 340 dockers remain of the 1,250 normally employed. The remainder preferred to quit their jobs rather than unload murder cargo. Cherbourg arsenal workers struck work time and again for their immediate demands and in defence of peace.

Pages, would be needed to enumerate all the facts dealing with the struggle of our people. It is essential, however, to underline this important side of the movement: the struggle has borne fruit. Thus, the joint action of the population in Hervilliers (Alsace) forced the Americans to give up the idea of building an airfield on the territory of the commune.

A more striking example is provided by the population of Brest—one of the biggest naval bases in France, which the Americans want to grab. Patriots in Brest have been waging the struggle to prevent occupation for more than two years. In April last year, the Americans hoped to achieve their aim by means of bloody police terror against demonstrators, as a result of which 80 people were wounded and one killed. But the Americans badly miscalculated. Despite the repressions, unity among the population of the town, and its resolve to prevent U.S. occupation of the port and the unloading of war materials have never been as solid as now.

However, the struggle is only beginning, and, undoubtedly, will rapidly develop. The imperialists and, their lackeys, seeing the reaction of the people, are in a hurry. But the people will outstrip the warmongers. Rallied in a broad united front, French men and women are rising in struggle for the

independence of their country, against the hateful U.S. occupation.

This struggle is headed by the French Communist Party—the Party of the working class—the most consistent champion of the national interests and the national independence of the country. In the van of the struggle of the French people, the Communists are sparing no effort to achieve united action of the working class—the basis for the unity of all the healthy forces of the nation, in order to prevent American occupation of France, to replace the Government of national betrayal by a government of democratic unity, a government of peace, in order to obtain the conclusion of a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers.

“Out with the U.S. occupationists from France!”—such is the demand of all peace-loving French men and women.

René LOUIS

Paris, May 1951.

POLITICAL NOTES

CANDID ADMISSIONS BY SCHUMACHERS

Had there been no Right-wing Social Democrats it would have been worthwhile inventing them, declared Averell Harriman, U.S. multi-millionaire.

The Right-wing Socialist chieftains qualified for this “high praise” of the U.S. imperialists by bartering the national interests of their countries, by voting for war budgets and malignantly opposing the peace movement.

But the Right-wing Social Democrats have respectable colleagues in national treachery—colleagues who not infrequently turn the criminal policy of the Attlees, Schumachers and Mochs to their own advantage, and some of whom receive a no-less substantial recompense from their U.S. masters. Among these are British Tories, leaders of Catholic parties, neo-fascist thugs, and so on. And this state of affairs is a source of worry for the Right-wing Socialist chieftains. Far from having any serious differences with the extreme reactionary parties, but, on the contrary, helping them in every way to carry out their anti-national policy, the leaders of the Right wing Socialists often talk of their independent line and criticise their accomplices in treachery mainly because... they attribute to themselves the merits of Social Democracy.

The “Neuer Vorwaerts”, chief Schumacher rag, found it necessary recently to devote a leading article to this matter. The article displayed unmistakable irritation. Appearing under the loud headline—“Democracy in Danger”—it was dedicated, from

beginning to end, to the “forgotten” services of the Schumachers. “Neuer Vorwaerts” is “indignant” because Adenauer persists in denying public recognition to the “constructive opposition” of the Schumachers in the Bonn Parliament, and describes it as “unfruitful”. Carried away with lauding its own services, “Neuer Vorwaerts” blurted out, in a fit of temper, the entire anti-people’s essence of the Schumacher policy. These reluctant admissions are worthy of attention, for they throw light on the true physiognomy of the Schumacher clique.

“It should be pointed out”, “Neuer Vorwaerts” wrote, “that this decision (banning the popular referendum against the remilitarisation of Western Germany.—J. M.) was adopted only as a result of the vigorous and persistent demands made by the Social Democratic opposition. Two more weeks followed the formation of the central committee for the popular referendum; forthright declarations by Social Democratic members of the Federal Parliament and, finally, Parliamentary action by all the non-Communist parties were needed to make the Federal Government act”.

“We, not Adenauer, got the popular referendum banned”. “We, not Adenauer, saw the grave danger of the referendum to U.S. interests”, “We, not Adenauer, are in the front line of struggle against the unification of Germany”—such was the tone of this leading article in the Schumacher rag which openly boasts that only the Right-wing Social Democrats compelled the Adenauer Government to reject negotiations with the representatives of the German Democratic Republic for an All-German Constituent Council.

The article further enumerated the “merits” of the Schumachers. These include the struggle against the, Communist Party of Germany, the policy in relation to the remilitarisation of Western Germany, prohibition of trade with Eastern Germany, and many other such merits. Referring to the ban on trade with the German Democratic Republic, the rag stated: “Only now, after many futile warnings by the Social Democratic Party, have insistent demands on the part of the Americans impelled the Chancellor to take more strict measures”. So these are the people who constantly urge the “irresolute” Adenauer to resolute action in turning Western Germany into a base for another war. “Long before the Americans”, boasted “Neuer Vorwaerts”, “the Social Democratic Party was the only party” that fought the Soviet Union, the People’s Democracies and the German Democratic Republic. These admissions are valuable, indeed! Like the Judas stamp, they burn on the brows of the Schumachers.

These facts show, over and over again, that the Right-wing Socialist parties have become American parties, parties of War. What the Schumachers say about themselves goes also for their companions in treachery—Attlee, Guy Mollet, Saragat, Spaak, and the leaders of the Finnish, Swedish, Austrian and other Right-wing Socialist parties. These candid admissions by the “Neuer Vorwaerts” will enable honest-minded Socialists to discern the real countenance of their leaders, to appreciate the true essence of their foul deeds.

JAN MAREK

TRAITORS RECEIVE MERITED PUNISHMENT

The trial of Petko Kunin and Manol Sakalarov, former Ministers, by the Supreme Court of Bulgaria, has ended. The proceedings revealed that Kunin and Sakalarov, exposed and arrested in 1949, were members of the Kostov conspiracy group, on whose instructions, using their official position, they engaged in wrecking activities and caused grave damage to the national economy. Moreover, Petko Kunin, on instructions from Kostov, established close contact with representatives of the fascist Tito clique.

Kunin was sentenced to 15 years, and Sakalarov to 10 years imprisonment.

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