

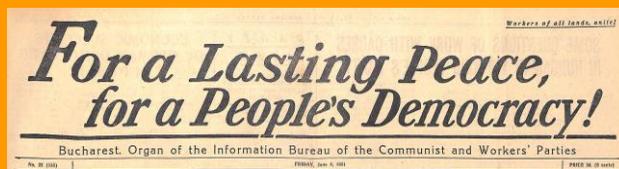
Workers of all lands, unite!

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

**Bucharest. Organ of the Information
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WORK IN TRADE UNIONS— OBLIGATION AND DUTY OF COMMUNISTS

The trade unions constitute the vital mass organisations of the working class; they are called upon to create and consolidate unity in its ranks, to wage the struggle for peace, for the daily interests of the working people, for the interests of the working class as a whole.

The role of the trade unions, the ways and means of their struggle for the vital interests of the working people, in defence of peace, are quite different in the countries where the working class is in power, and in those countries where power is in the hands of the exploiters of the working masses, the imperialist robbers.

In the capitalist countries, the trade unions that are led by loyal sons of the working class are extending, on an increasingly greater scale, the struggle for the immediate demands of the working people, against the policy of hunger poverty, suppression of democratic liberties, against the growing fascist danger—the concomitant of the imperialist preparations for aggressive war. They are fighting to defend the national independence of their countries from encroachments by American imperialism.

In present conditions the role of trade unions in the struggle for peace is steadily growing. Trade unions actively participated in collecting signatures to the Stockholm Appeal. They are displaying even greater activity in the nationwide campaign for a Pact of Peace now under way in all countries.

The trade union organisations are, more and more frequently, holding impressive demonstrations and strikes aimed at defending the interests and demands of the working class; this is seen in the strikes in Italy and France in which millions of working people took part. The strike movement of British and American workers and the recent manifestations of Iranian oil workers, the Brazilian workers, as well as the numerous strikes in other countries—all testify to the intensified struggle of the working class.

The influence of the World Federation of Trade Unions (W.F.T.U.), despite all the efforts of the Right-wing Socialist and other splitters, who, acting on American orders, attempt to divide its ranks, is steadily growing. It now unites 78 million factory and office workers rallied in the trade union organisations in the overwhelming majority of countries. Discontent with the imperialist policy of poverty, hunger and war, with the policy of disrupters of working class unity, is growing more and more among the members of those trade unions whose leaders are opposed to the W.F.T.U.

The working class and the masses of toilers are becoming increasingly aware from their own experience that their strength lies in unity. Only by common effort can the working people bar the way to war, abolish hunger, poverty and unemployment, ensure better working conditions and a better life for the peoples. But this unity can be established and strengthened only in daily struggle, in the course of which the masses, on the basis of the experience gained in class struggle, become convinced of the correctness of the slogans and policy of the Communist Parties, of the fatal consequences of the policy of the Right-wing Socialist Parties and their leaders.

There can be no question of leading the masses, of achieving unity of the working people unless the Communists go to the masses, unless they organise their daily struggle skilfully and selflessly. In all capitalist countries the Communists strive to ensure that the unions affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions develop their activity in the correct direction, that they constantly improve their work and strengthen and extend their ranks. Unfortunately, in the trade unions in a number of countries there are as yet few Communists and far from all of these are active trade unionists. It is necessary to end the underestimation of trade union work by Communists and the sectarianism in relation to trade union work, which is still noticeable in some Communist Parties.

Work by Communists in the trade unions and active participation in all matters affecting the daily life and struggle of the working masses is one of the most vital tasks of the Communist and Workers' Parties.

While working to strengthen working class unity, the Communists always bear in mind the need for the most resolute struggle against the enemies of unity. Constant and consistent exposure of the foul actions of the Right-wing Socialist leaders, of their lackey-like subservience to capitalism is a most important duty of the Communists. But in doing this, care must be taken not to confuse the rank-and-file and lower level officials in the American, British and other trade unions with Green and Murray, Deakin and Jouhaux. The task of the Communists is to establish permanent contact with the members of these unions, help them to see through the treacherous policy of the Right-wing leaders and to defend in every way the interests of the trade union masses. Constantly advancing concrete proposals for

united action in the struggle of the working people and exposing the Right-wing leaders, the Communists must be able to make the splitters answer to the masses for their treacherous activity. This can be done only if sufficient pressure is exerted on these leaders from below, and if the Communists succeed in realising unity from below. The heroic strikes of the Spanish workers show that united rank-and-file action can be secured even under fascist terror, where there are fascist, falangist trade unions. Wherever there are masses of workers, there the Communists must always work and always be active.

Altogether different is the status of the trade unions and their role in all social and state life in conditions of victorious Socialism, in conditions of people's power.

In the Soviet Union, which is victoriously building Communism, and in the People's Democracies now laying down the foundations of Socialism, the function of the trade unions is to train the workers, while showing daily solicitude for the working people, to manage Socialist industry, to become conscious builders of the new society.

Comrade Stalin teaches that the trade unions "are not Party organisations. The trade unions may be termed the all-embracing organisations of the working class which is in power in our country. They are a school of Communism. They promote from their midst the best people to carry on leading work in all branches of administration. They form the link between the advanced and the backward elements in the ranks of the working class. They connect the masses of the workers with the vanguard of the working class".

The rapid growth of industrial output in the People's Democracies, the successful fulfilment of economic

plans, the powerful socialist emulation movement, the introduction of new social-cultural legislation including social security for the working people, paid holidays, labour protection and many other gains—all these are effected by the people's democratic governments with the active help of trade unions.

However, even in the People's Democracies, the Communists must greatly intensify their trade union work and eliminate the existing shortcomings in this respect. Some Communist Party branches in the factories frequently take upon themselves the work of the factory trade union committees and trade union organisations, with, the result that considerable numbers of trade unionists are not drawn fully into the production life of the enterprises. It happens also that vital trade union matters in the factory are relegated to a few trade union leaders, often in complete isolation from the trade union membership. This is a gross violation of the principles of trade union democracy; it isolates workers from the trade union organisations, from active participation in solving vital problems of social life in the enterprise. There are still quite a few Communists who believe that it is enough for them to be members of the Party and that there is no need to work in the trade unions. Such people do not realise that, in the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the trade unions are the vital transmission belt between the Communist Party and the masses, and that systematic active work by Communists in trade unions ensures drawing the broad masses into the work of socialist construction.

Intensification of the work of the Communists in the trade unions is an important task of the Communist Parties. Fulfilment of this task will, in considerable

measure, help to effect and consolidate working class unity, will contribute to the further growth of the might of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism.

DRAFTING CONSTITUTION FOR PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC POLAND

On May 26, the Polish Sejm enacted a law for the drafting and adoption of a Constitution for People's Poland. The law states that the Constitution will play a significant role in consolidating and extending the achievements of the Polish people now building Socialism; for its continued consolidation and for strengthening the independence and sovereignty of the State.

For the purpose of preparing the draft, the Sejm appointed a Constitution Commission from representatives of political, public and cultural organisations. The commission consists of 103 persons and is headed by President Bierut.

The draft of the Constitution will be published for nationwide discussion. On the basis of amendments and proposals submitted by the population, the Constitution Commission will prepare the final draft which will be submitted to the Sejm for approval before the end of 1951.

BROADEN POPULAR STRUGGLE TO PRESERVE AND CONSOLIDATE PEACE!

THOUSANDS OF POPULAR MEETINGS IN FRANCE

The campaign for collecting signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council is gaining momentum in France. The Appeal was approved at two thousand public meetings held in the Seine Department. Five thousand delegates were elected at these meetings to attend the Paris Peace Rally. According to preliminary data for the Seine Department, 10,000 signatures were collected in Maisons-Alfort, 9,000 in Ivry, and 6,000 in Saint-Ouen. In the Maritime Alps Department one thousand delegates were elected to the Rally.

The 28th Congress of the General Confederation of Labour held in Paris over May 28-June 1, discussed in detail the issues of the struggle for peace.

An excellent example of organisational work was displayed by the personnel of the Acieries du Nord plant in La Boeca (Maritime Alps Department). The factory peace committee divided the plant into sections according to shops, work-teams, etc. One worker responsible for collecting the signature forms was appointed for each section. In some places all the members of the work-teams have already signed.

Numerous examples show that the holding of small meetings in houses, in streets and work-shops gives good results. The peace committees are extending this form of work. In one of the districts in Lille, ten

activists held such short meetings during house to house canvassing. Thus, in the course of a single morning they talked with 277 people of whom 271 signed the Appeal.

“COMMUNIST PARTY PERFORMING NOBLE WORK”

Nearly 130,000 signatures have been obtained for the Appeal of the World Peace Council in Holland. Many scientists, writers, and clergymen signed during the past few days. In a letter sent to the editor of the newspaper “De Waarheid”, after signing the Appeal, Pastor Hugo van Dalena wrote:

«Some gentlemen say and write: ‘The Dutch Peace Council is a camouflaged Communist organisation’. My reply to these gentlemen is: The Dutch Peace Council is an organisation of peace fighting for peace. At the present moment, the peace movement abolishes all the border lines between political parties and groups. The issue is to save peace. Even if it is assumed that the peace movement is led by the Communists, then it should be said that the Communist Party is performing noble work in the interests of safeguarding our people and all mankind. You, gentlemen, evidently want the kind of ‘peace’ that, with the help of the atom bomb, would take us back to the stone age. I congratulate the Communists who want to save our towns and villages, to save our diligent and industrious people. When it is a matter of saving a human life would you, gentlemen, query the ingredients of the medicine that will save this life? I would not query it and neither would you. Consequently, in the struggle for peace, all co-

operation is permissible provided, it really aims at preventing another war”.

ALL-MEXICO PEACE CONGRESS

An All-Mexico Peace Congress was held in Mexico City on May 16-20. The opening of the Congress was preceded by a meeting attended by two thousand people, at which speeches were delivered by General Heriberto Jara, former Minister of the Navy and Stalin Peace Prize winner, who dwelt on the decisions of the Second World Peace Congress and the Berlin session of the World Peace Council, and by Enrique Gonzalez Martinez, Mexican poet.

Another speaker at the Congress was Lombardo Toledano, Chairman of the Confederation of Working People of Latin America and Vice-Chairman of the World Federation of Trade Unions. He exposed the war preparations of the U.S. imperialists and their consequences for the Mexican people. Luis Torres, Secretary of the Mexico Peace Committee, proposed collecting at least two million signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace. Comrade Torres' speech opened the discussion on the last point of the agenda: organisation and extension of the All-Mexico peace movement. Speakers in the discussion sharply criticised shortcomings in the work of local peace committees. It was pointed out that the number of committees at the mills and factories, in the countryside and residential quarters in towns could be greatly increased. A proposal was submitted, designed to draw Catholics and the clergy into the peace movement.

Jose Chavez Morado, famed Mexican art worker, in his report “The People of Mexico and International Peace Problems” suggested that the question be placed before the Mexican Government of supporting the Appeal for a Pact of Peace.

Delegates participating in the discussion pledged themselves to intensify the signature campaign for a Pact of Peace. The Congress resolved to name the peace movement in Mexico the “All-Mexico Peace Movement”, and elected an executive committee of 43 members.

PEOPLE OF BRAZIL ARDENTLY SUPPORT DEMAND FOR PEACE PACT

The campaign for a Pact of Peace is developing on a wide scale in Brazil. It has extended to all the States and is being joined by broad sections of the population, by different organisations, numerous municipal councils, deputies and municipal councillors belonging to various parties, clergymen, and others.

The municipal councils in Rio de Janeiro, Fortaleza, Porto Alegre, Feira de Santa Anna, Itabuna and many others, expressed unanimous support for a Pact of Peace. In Porto Alegre, the municipal council has urged the Federal Government “to take all essential measures to see that the representatives of Brazil in Uno give their support to the signing of a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers”.

Support for a Pact of Peace has been expressed by members of the Brazilian Congress—Cavalcanti and Bottino (National Workers’ Party); Arturo Anda

(Brazilian Workers' Party); Anisio Moreira (Socialist Party) ; Senator Abel Chermont; Plinio Coelho, member for Amazonas State; and many others, Also supporting the Appeal are the Rev. Arnaldo Morais Arruda, San Paulo; Osvaldo Viana, playwright; members of the State Legislative Assemblies; municipal councillors, journalists and war veterans.

In San Salvador (Bahia), two thousand peace supporters signed the Appeal during the first few days of the campaign.

PEACE FIGHTERS IN ITALY INTENSIFY SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN

Collection of signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace is in full swing in a number of Italian provinces. Ninety-five per cent of the factory and office workers in Picmbino have signed. In the Mulazzano and Santa Maria villages (Rimini Province) one hundred per cent of the inhabitants signed. In the Reggio Calabria Province, 41,564 signatures were collected during June 2-3, In the Marconi and Cusumano districts (town of Reggio Calabrita), canvassers visited the homes of 90 per cent of the population explaining to them the significance of the campaign for peace. Thirteen new peace committees have been set up in the town of Crotona.

Mafalda Vencia, a girl from Cosenza, collected 348 signatures in three hours; a group of girls staged a peace performance after which they collected signatures among the audience.

NATIONWIDE VOTE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA FOR A PACT OF PEACE. Josef Kolsky Secretary, Central Trade Union Council of Czechoslovakia

Nationwide voting for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers is now in progress in Czechoslovakia. By June 4, some 3,595,887 persons had signed the ballot paper which begins with the words: "In the name of peace, freedom and happiness of our people..." The people are displaying unprecedented enthusiasm.

The voters express hatred for the gang of warmongers who are waging a barbarous aggressive war against the peace-loving Korean people and arming Western Germany.

Signing the ballot papers, the working people express their firm confidence that together with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, together with peace-loving people all over the world, headed by Comrade Stalin, they will be able to safeguard peace.

Many volunteers are helping the canvassers circulating the forms. At lively meetings the working people announce and take production pledges. Slogans on the walls of factories and workshops proclaim that every new success in building Socialism in our People's Democratic Republic is a blow against the war incendiaries, that it adds to the strength of the world camp of peace and democracy. The best workers, State prize winners, scientists, and writers address, at meetings and through the press, moving words to the people, calling upon them to back their signatures for a

Pact of Peace with even more diligent labour for the well-being of the people.

All the labour of our people is aimed solely at strengthening the cause of peace. This was demonstrated with particular force after the First World Peace Congress, part of the sessions of which were held in Prague, and even more powerfully after the February 1950 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party which set the task of accelerating reconstruction, along Socialist lines, of our industry and our economy as a whole. Clement Gottwald, Chairman of the Party and President of the Republic, said: "We further the cause of the struggle for peace, in the main, by the fact that we are building Socialism in our country, that we are exposing all those who, on our territory, help to instigate war or facilitate preparations for another war and also by continuing, in the future as well, to expose internal reaction. Build Socialism, smash and eliminate reaction, isolate it and disclose its foul countenance to the people—this is our contribution to the cause of preserving peace."

A mighty wave of protest swept Czechoslovakia when the American aggressors attacked the peace-loving Korean People's Democratic Republic. In solidarity with fighting Korea, many shock-shifts were worked in factories and mills and considerable aid accorded the civil population of this heroic country.

The people of Czechoslovakia enthusiastically welcomed the convening of the Second World Peace Congress. Many factories became shock-work enterprises. Hundreds of enterprises fulfilled the programme for the second year of the Gottwald Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

The peace movement which spread throughout the Republic, helped in bringing forward shock-workers and innovators such as Jaroslav Miska, Karel Douthnac, Karel Kyzling, Vaclav Svoboda, and others.

The First Congress of Czechoslovak peace partisans held in Prague last January, was a significant landmark in the development of the peace movement in Czechoslovakia. The Congress was an impressive militant manifestation, which demonstrated once again that the toilers of people's democratic Czechoslovakia had joined wholeheartedly in the united front of peace with the fraternal Soviet Union, the People's Democracies, People's China, the German Democratic Republic and the progressive forces of other countries.

By that time, the working people had developed socialist emulation on an unprecedented scale. The personnel of the CKD-Stalingrad plant, for example, decided to raise by another 43 per cent, the 1951 targets which had been increased 24 per cent compared with 1950. In the factories in the Prague region alone, more than 75,000 individual and many collective pledges were taken. The Skoda personnel undertook to save 34,470,090 crowns.

In this manner the people of Czechoslovakia show with what enthusiasm they are carrying out the slogan: "In building the homeland you are strengthening peace!" and the resolution with which they are upholding the cause of peace.

Our people are conscious of the entire danger of the criminal remilitarisation of Western Germany carried out by the American imperialists. The people of Czechoslovakia regard this as an immediate danger. They fully appreciated the words spoken by Comrade Clement Gottwald at the February Plenum of the

Central Committee of the Party: “All who are preparing war are, at the same time, engaged in machinations against the existence of the Czechoslovak Republic”. And guided by the Communist Party, the working people of our country are resolutely nipping in the bud all the machinations of the internal agents of American imperialism.

The recent exposure and elimination of the Sling-Svermova-Clementis group of enemy agents enhanced our security and was a heavy blow to the rabid aggressors who see that their hopes of undermining the people’s democratic Czechoslovakia are doomed to failure. Our people, on the basis of the Peace Law adopted by the National Assembly in response to the call of the Second World Peace Congress, will severely punish all war instigators, all agents of ‘the warmongers.

The extremely successful voting now taking place for a Pact of Peace, was prepared by the entire previous struggle of our people in defence of peace. It was also well prepared organisationally. More than three million working people took part in the April! “Peace Crusades”. The thousands of agitators, the agitation centres each of which mustered a thousand people, the voluntary assistance rendered the agitators by the population, the numerous meetings and discussions, systematic reporting of the struggle for peace in the press, and, the main thing, the **resolute and united will of our people for peace**—all guarantee the success of the plebiscite.

Together with hundreds of millions of people throughout the world, our people are voting for a Pact of Peace, against the rearmament of Western Germany. They recall the words of the great Stalin that if the

peoples take the cause of defending peace into their own hands, peace can be saved. Our people realise that the inveterate enemies of mankind—the instigators of another war—must be combated with all vigour in order that their criminal plans may be frustrated. Thus, in the voting now taking place, the people express the cherished aspirations of their hearts and minds.

Steadily consolidating their fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and guided by the wise counsel of the great champion of peace—Comrade Stalin—the Czechoslovak people, headed by the Communist Party, will fight daily for peace until peace triumphs all over the world.

SOME QUESTIONS OF WORK WITH CADRES IN HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY*. Istvan Kovacs Member, Political Bureau, Hungarian Working People's Party

I.

Consolidation of our Party is the decisive condition for the fulfilment of the tasks posed by the Second Congress of the Hungarian Working People's Party, for carrying out the increased programme of the Five-Year Plan and for the Socialist reorganisation of the countryside.

Our Party has strengthened considerably in the past few years; the majority of its cadres are developing splendidly, proving their worth more and more in the struggle for the cause of the working people, the cause of our Hungary, the great cause of peace. Thousands of Party functionaries, by their selfless, conscientious work, are contributing to outstanding successes. They are coping splendidly with their tasks, becoming real leaders of the masses. Hence, our work with cadres has yielded fruitful results, but it does not as yet correspond to the rapid growth of the Party and to all the tasks of socialist construction.

Both the Resolution of the Second Party Congress and the report by Comrade Rakosi stress the importance of strengthening Party organisations and Party organs.

* Extracts from the Report made at the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party.

“New and greater tasks confront our Party”, said Comrade Rakosi, “which can only be solved by consolidating our Party organisations. Therefore, the grand aims before us demand that we devote greater attention to strengthening Party organisations, to educating and promoting Party cadres”.

The composition of the leading Party bodies improved considerably after the elections held for these posts last year. The Party succeeded, in the main, in replacing the doubtful, unfit committee members, and in replenishing the leadership with new, able cadres who had proved their worth in industry and in social work. But it should be pointed out that both during and after the election of the leading bodies, very serious mistakes were committed in the sphere of selecting Party and other cadres.

Many Party committees, leaders of organisations and responsible workers in the sphere of cadres, underrate the significance of the political reliability of cadres, their fidelity to the Party and their class. The record of cadres is ignored with criminal carelessness. Lack of due vigilance facilitated penetration by hostile elements to Party and State posts, to posts in the economy and public organisations. This penetration was more serious and profound than we believed. This caused serious harm to some Party committees in the big enterprises and also to the branch committees. Investigation conducted in a number of big factories in Budapest revealed that some branch secretaries were dubious elements and had to be replaced.

Lack of vigilance, irresponsible and careless selection add to the unhealthy fluctuation of cadres. In the Borsod region, 40-45 per cent of the secretaries of the lower Party organisations were recently replaced.

The situation is almost as bad in other committees. Those who were removed included former gendarmes, people who had fled to the West after the liberation, former fascists concealing their past, and other hostile, unreliable elements.

The views of some Party members on the question of vigilance are absolutely incorrect and one-sided. They understand vigilance to mean nothing more than locking drawers and seeing that this is done, but forget to verify whether the keys are in safe hands and thus distort the essence of Bolshevik vigilance. To be vigilant means always to carry out the line of the Party, to preserve the purity of its ranks and combat all kinds of opportunist deviations and anti-Party views.

Our Party is a ruling Party. Hostile and careerist elements seek to penetrate its ranks, and, under cover of the high calling of Party member, to engage in undermining activity. That is why it is **necessary daily to enhance the vigilance of all Party bodies and of all members of the Party.**

During recent years, tens of thousands of workers have entered the Party, the State and economic apparatus, the people's army and security organs. They represent our class-conscious, steeled cadres. At the same time, more and more new workers are entering industry. The number of industrial workers increased by 50 per cent in the past three and a half years. Industry will require 650,000 more factory and office workers to fulfil the Five-Year Plan. The ranks of the working class are being steadily reinforced by non-proletarian elements. We are bringing into industry large numbers of working peasants with petty bourgeois tendencies still rife among them. We must gradually educate them into conscious industrial workers.

But along with the healthy and natural reinforcement in the factories, we got and are still getting a large number of declassed elements, former capitalists, landlords, kulaks, petty bourgeois, reactionary elements, former Horthy officers, gendarmes and others. For the time being, this adulterates the composition of our working class. Our Party, State and economic functionaries paid no heed to this phenomenon, which, in many cases, facilitated penetration by the class enemy of vital enterprises and organisations, and thence of the Party and even Party posts.

The defeat of the class enemy and our growing successes give rise to conceit, complacency and unconcern among part of our functionaries. These functionaries underrate the enemy and do not see his wrecking and saboteur activities. They forget the words of Comrade Rakosi: "We, Communists, are responsible for everything taking place in our country".

The class struggle in our country is sharpening and will become sharper. This makes greater demands on the Party and its cadres. It is necessary further to strengthen the ideological and organisational unity of the Party, to enhance vigilance and guard, like the apple of the eye, the purity of the Party's ranks and its cadres.

The struggle for the purity of our cadres must begin from below, because the class enemy, ousted from the higher organs, is again seeking to penetrate our ranks due to lack of vigilance in the lower organisations. Rotten liberalism, often displayed in admitting probationer members to the Party and particularly in selecting cadres, must be eliminated. There is no place in the Party for class-alien, unreliable and careerist

elements; the Party doors must be shut to them completely and for all time.

One question should be raised in this connection. Of late, we have established that some Party members conceal things from their past. Not infrequently, some comrades simply “omit” unpleasant events and dates in their biographies, conceal the facts from the Party or from leaders of enterprises. Party cadres and Party members can have no secrets from the Party. There is a danger that those who hide things from the Party may become enemy agents. Hundreds of examples show that it is impossible to conceal negative sides of the past for any length of time. It may happen that the enemy will get to know the facts and begin blackmailing such a person. Not a few weak-willed people, fearing exposure, have fallen into the enemy trap.

Purging the Party and its cadres of alien, unsuitable elements is a very serious and complicated political task which cannot be solved in a day, spasmodically, without due consideration. **It is a matter which cannot be resolved at a moment's notice or by means of a campaign.** Cleansing the Party is a continuous process. What we need now is planned work which must proceed on the basis of individual approach in the course of our daily struggle.

Work with cadres must have far greater weight and play a much greater role in building the Party. In many places, Party life is restricted to admitting new members and candidate members into the organisation, although this is but one aspect of the matter. Another and very important aspect is: thorough knowledge of the cadres, activation, selection, allocation and systematic education of the cadres essential for leadership in the Party and in the State. It is necessary

to stabilize the leading Party organs, improve the social composition and constantly raise the theoretical, political and professional level of our functionaries.

The decisive task confronting the Party—the great task of socialist reorganising of agriculture—calls for all-round consolidation of the rural Party organisations. The secretary of a rural Party organisation must, by personal example, be a model in the countryside. Secretaries of rural Party organisations must show personal examples in developing the producer-co-operatives movement. They must direct the activities of the local councils and other public organisations in the countryside.

However, in many instances, the leading role of the secretaries of Party organisations is diminished by the fact that shortly after election they become officials of a council or co-operative. Last year, Comrade Rakosi sharply criticised bureaucratism in the Party apparatus and the hunt after paid jobs. But these tendencies have not yet been rooted out. For example, of 208 secretaries of rural Party organisations in the Vas region, 110 fulfil other functions. Twenty secretaries are simultaneously chairmen of rural councils.

One year has passed since the election of the Party organs. Despite the mistakes made, these elections improved the work of Party organisations, activated the Party membership. In order to correct the mistakes committed since, and in order to strengthen the Party organs and to further strengthen inner-Party democracy, we shall, in the winter of 1951-52, hold new elections for the Party organs—beginning with the lower organisations and ending with regional committees and the Budapest City committee of the Party. In the course of the election campaign we must ensure election to the Party organs, and particularly to the posts of

secretaries, of comrades who will not only successfully cope with their tasks but who will also prove to be an important reserve of cadres for the higher Party organs.

II.

To make the Party cadres correspond to the requirements, it is essential to raise their political level. Since the liberation of our country, and particularly during recent years, we have achieved distinct success in Party education. Eighty thousand members have been trained in the various permanent Party schools since 1945. In addition, hundreds of thousands are studying at institutes, in evening Party schools and independently.

We must strive for further success in raising the theoretical level of the cadres during 1951-52. According to the Party education plan and the plan for training cadres, in 1951-52, 580 members will graduate one-year and two-year Party schools; 3,600 members will complete the five-month Party schools; 10,000—the three-month Party schools.

Thus, by means of planned work we will secure that, within two, years, members occupying important posts in the Party and State apparatus, in the people's councils and in the mass organisations will have received the essential theoretical grounding.

Work with cadres can be radically improved only if the leaders, secretaries of Party organisations, display daily concern for this matter. Lenin and Stalin stressed time and again that selection and allocation of cadres, control of their work, assistance to them and education of them, constitute the main part of leadership.

Individual approach to people and work with them—this is the decisive link in educating cadres—the link which will enable us to get to know the able, talented forces capable of justifying themselves, enable us to create a reserve of cadres, expose the enemy elements, and replace unsuitable functionaries with those who have proved themselves in practical work. Party leaders and those responsible for cadres must put an end to the hasty, spasmodic, unplanned work with cadres. Just as Ministries and enterprises have their production plans so, too, **the Party and the mass organisations, State, economic and other organs must have their plans for training cadres. Planned work with cadres—work with a perspective—will help all these bodies to provide themselves with their own cadres, enable them to solve a vital problem—that of building a reserve of cadres.**

The training by each leader of two or three or at least of one comrade who would be able to replace him, is one of the most important methods of creating such a reserve. He is a bad leader who wants to do everything himself while all around him cadres are waiting. A leader should be able to distribute the work and inculcate a sense of responsibility, independence and initiative among his colleagues: The real leader sees to it that the people surrounding him, capable of carrying out independent work, are given the chance to grow and develop.

III.

From the point of view of future replenishment of cadres it is important to devote attention to new phenomena and new possibilities in working with people. A new phenomenon, for example, is the youth now being educated in the new spirit. This youth has become accustomed to the leading role of the Communist Party; it is part of people's democracy, part of the building of Socialism. This young force should be drawn into work more boldly, and promoted to leadership.

A similar situation prevails with regard to women a considerable section of whom can be also regarded as having grown up politically. We must draw working women much more boldly and in greater numbers into the leadership of Party, State and economic life.

The non-Party active constitutes an extremely important and vast reserve of cadres. Together with the Party members, non-Party activists have, in recent years, taken part in ever greater numbers in public life. They distinguished themselves particularly during the elections for the local councils and in the subscriptions for the State peace loan. They, too, should be drawn more boldly into the leadership of councils, and into State, economic and cultural life.

The task of leaders and those responsible for cadres is to steel and equip the cadres against reactionary influence and against vacillations; to instil courage, self-control, vigilance and a sense of responsibility among them. We must educate a devoted and selfless Party worker for whom the Party is the main thing, who loves our Party and who follows it and our beloved leader—Comrade Rakosi.

Now that the American imperialists have passed from preparations for war to the path of outright

aggression in Korea; that the danger of another war, due to the unprecedented armaments drive in the imperialist countries, has grown; that Tito, the watchdog of the imperialists, commits one provocation after another on our Southern border;— at such a time we must prepare our cadres to defend our homeland and freedom.

The Party and the people's democratic State, as the State of the dictatorship of the proletariat, need cadres who hate the internal and external enemies encroaching on the independence of our homeland, on the well-being and freedom of our people.

We must educate our cadres so that they should be real patriots, that is, internationalists, cadres who closely follow the struggle of the world peace front and support it. The attitude to internationalism, to the Soviet Union, is the touchstone for all cadres, for every Communist. It is essential to train cadres who will constantly cement friendship and solidarity of our people with the working people of the world, who will inculcate among the people loyalty, friendship and love for our liberator and pillar—the mighty Soviet Union and its great leader, the genuine friend of the Hungarian people, Comrade Stalin.

To train these cadres—this is the decisive task of our Party, of all Party bodies, of the State and mass organisations.

PARTY LIFE

PUBLICATION IN GERMANY OF J. V. STALIN'S WORKS ON GERMAN WORKING CLASS MOVEMENT

“Einheit”, the theoretical organ of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, has commenced publication of letters, talks and Statements by Comrade Stalin concerning the working class movement in Germany.

“Among J. V. Stalin’s writings,” states the announcement, “many relate to the German working class movement, particularly to the struggle waged by Ernst Thaelmann for a party of a new type in Germany; these works are of exceptional importance for the ideological development of our Party”.

Consequently, the editorial board of the journal has decided to publish these works by Comrade Stalin prior to publication of the corresponding volumes of his Works in the German language. In issue No. 6, “Einheit” published J. V. Stalin’s work “The perspectives of the Communist Party of Germany and Bolshevisation” (interview with Herzog, member of German Communist Party). In subsequent issues, the journal will publish other works, translated by the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

DISCUSSING DRAFT PROGRAMME OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

The newspaper “Naya Sabera” has published a call by S.A. Ahmed, Secretary of the Communist Party Committee in Uttar Pradesh Province, addressed to the district and town committees and also to the rank and file members in the Province. Published under the slogan, “The draft programme of the Communist Party of India must serve as a political basis for a Party conference”, the call reads:

“You are in possession of the draft programme of the Communist Party of India drawn up by the Political Bureau. This document should provide the basis for unity in the Party. To secure this broad discussion of the draft programme must be organised inside the Party. All of us must exert the utmost effort to see that the questions raised during this discussion reach the minds of the broad masses of the people. By the date of the district Party conferences the issues under discussion should be absolutely clear.

“Discussion of the draft programme at these conferences should be conducted in organised fashion, in a healthy atmosphere, and should be aimed at effecting unity in the Party.

LECTURE WORK IN COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The February plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, which exposed

the hostile gang of Sling-Svermova-Clementis, advanced the task of seriously improving the ideological and political work of the Party. Party organisations were instructed to acquaint all members with the experience of the C.P.S.U.(B) and the Communist Party of the Czechoslovakia in combatting penetration of the Party by enemy agents, with the methods of enemy saboteur activities and with the experience of exposing and smashing enemy groups.

Basing themselves on the experience of the C.P.S.U.(B), the regional and district organisations of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia are planning large-scale development of lecture work. The education centre of the Prague regional committee has prepared and is now holding two lecture cycles, attended by a large number of Party members. The first cycle consists of four lectures: "The struggle of Lenin and Stalin against the betrayers of the working class, for the creation of the Bolshevik Party"; "How the C.P.S.U.(B) smashed the Trotsky-Bukharin attempts to disrupt socialist industrialisation and collectivisation of agriculture"; "The significance of the Moscow trials of the enemies of the people"; "How the C.P.S.U.(B) and the Communist Information Bureau expose the treachery of the Tito clique".

The second cycle of six lectures is devoted to different phases of the history of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

MANIFESTO OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF DENMARK TO DANISH PEOPLE

A plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark took place in Copenhagen on May 19-20. Svend Nilsen, Secretary of the Party, made a report on the Party's activities, and Axel Larsen, Chairman of the Party, delivered a speech on the political situation and the tasks of the Communist Party of Denmark in the fight for peace. The plenum adopted a Manifesto to the people of Denmark which reads:

“The Danish people, like all other peoples, want peace. And yet, official Denmark want pursues a political line leading to economic chaos, and, in the final analysis, to war. The Danish people are already groaning under the yoke of militarisation, and a new burden is daily placed on their shoulders—a burden from which the working population of our country mainly suffer...

“The Communist Party of Denmark calls on all Danes, before it is too late, to work for lessening world tension and to fight for world peace.

“We call upon all actively to facilitate the collection of signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council. Mass support for this demand of all common people can save world peace. We call upon all to support this demand and to fight actively for the great cause of peace. We address ourselves to all social, cultural and religious organisations actively to fight for peace and the independence of Denmark, for its right to pursue a policy of peace. The struggle for peace has entered a decisive phase. No time can be lost. The peoples,

resolutely defending the cause of peace, can force the warmongers to retreat and win the battle for peace. This fight must be won in order to ensure freedom, independence and peace for our country”.

ECONOMIC SUCCESSES OF GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC. Bruno Leuschner Member, Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party of Germany

The working people of the German Democratic Republic, by diligent, successful work and with the aid of the great Soviet Union, restored the war-damaged national economy and laid the foundations for the peaceful development of Germany as a whole. The economic successes of the German Democratic Republic are striking proof of the wide possibilities and perspectives opened up before the people by the anti-fascist democratic system.

On June 30, 1948, the Central Board of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany decided on a Two-Year Plan (1949-50) for the development of the national economy.

One and a half years later—by the time of the Third Congress of the Socialist Unity Party in the summer of 1950—the targets of the Two-Year Plan were reached in all branches of economy. The plan for gross industrial output was fulfilled 106.8 per cent. In the first six months of 1950 industrial output amounted to 151 per cent compared with 1948. As a result of the rapid development of the people's industry the share of all the enterprises of this industry, and of the enterprises enjoying a similar status, amounted to 73.9 per cent of the total 1950 output.

The process of the fulfilment of the Two-Year Plan revealed that, in drawing up the Plan, not all the creative forces of our people had been taken into account. The rapid industrial development of these two

years was ensured in the first fact that already by June 1850 labour productivity had risen not by the envisaged 30 per cent but by 67 per cent compared with 1947. In the machine-building industry—one of the vital industries—labour productivity rose not by the 50 per cent planned but two-fold compared with 1947. Output of lignite rose considerably, in 1950 it was 134.5 per cent compared with 1936. However, despite the extremely favourable general index, the goals of the operative plan for 1950 (second year of the Two-Year Plan) were not reached in a number of branches, particularly in coal mining, production of sulphuric acid, phosphate fertilizers, Diesel engines, rolling-mills, and others. A certain unevenness was observed in carrying out the Plan. Raw materials and other supplies were not always concentrated in the vital industries and waste was not reduced to minimum.

Allocations from budget funds for capital investments during the Two-Year Plan were exceeded by 98 per cent in the space of eighteen months. These investments facilitate reconstruction of industry and extension of its capacity. Big investments were made in the coal, metallurgical and machine-building industries, in the manufacture of artificial fabric and also in agriculture. A new fishing fleet was built and transport improved. Over 200,000 houses were built for the new peasants alone (that is, peasants who received land under the 1945 land reform—Ed.).

The democratic land reform put an end to junkers and landlord domination in the countryside. 3,147,000 hectares of land were handed over to the peasants. New peasant homesteads number 514,730; of these, 204,530 are re-settled families and former landless peasants. The 1960 crop reached the yields obtained in 1934-38

and in part surpassed them. The crop yield per hectare on the people's estates is far higher than the average yield. These good results were ensured by improved supplies of seeds and fertilisers and also by the work of the machine-hire stations which accord great assistance to the peasant farms. By the end of 1950, there were in the Republic 513 machine-hire stations with 11,668 tractors. This year the number of machine-hire stations is scheduled to reach 540, while the tractor park will be increased by 44 per cent. Big successes were achieved also in cattle breeding.

A number of serious shortcomings made themselves felt in the process of fulfilling the plan for agricultural development. Not infrequently, targets for the regions, communes, villages and peasant households were drawn up schematically, without taking into account actual possibilities. At the suggestion of our Party, the mistakes that occurred in the differential obligatory quotas were, eliminated in August 1950. The Council of Ministers decided to reduce grain deliveries for farms ranging from 10 to 15 hectares. This measure was of decisive significance in strengthening the alliance between the working class and the working peasantry.

Successful fulfilment of the Two-Year Plan, particularly in industry and agriculture, made it possible to improve supplies of food and manufactured goods. The meat ration was doubled and the fat ration trebled compared with 1948. In the course of the Two-Year Plan, the State trade organisations reduced prices seven times. Prices for vital items of food, textiles and footwear were cut considerably in 1950. In February 1951, another price reduction for certain textile goods was effected. As a result of the successful fulfilment of the Two-Year Plan, it became possible in January 1951

to abolish rationing of all vital food products, except meat, fats, eggs, fish and milk. Potato rationing was abolished in the autumn of 1950. Supplies of textile goods were greatly improved last February.

The volume of foreign trade of the German Democratic Republic under the Two-Year Plan increased more than two and a half times compared with 1948. Trade with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies rose, in 1950 alone, by 56 per cent compared with the previous year. The food supplied on credit by the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies made possible a rapid improvement in the life of the working people. Vital raw materials are coming to the German Democratic Republic exclusively from the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

The successful, pre-schedule fulfilment of the Two-Year Plan made it possible to prepare the present Five-Year Plan which envisages an even greater upsurge in all branches of economy.

This year, work began on the fulfilment of the first Five-Year Plan. The Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy, submitted by the Third Congress of the Socialist Unity Party and adopted by the People's Chamber, is a plan of struggle for a united, democratic and peace-loving Germany. It is a plan of struggle against the preparations for an imperialist war by U.S.-British monopoly capital, a plan of struggle for peace.

The report issued recently by the State Planning Commission on the fulfilment of the plan for the first quarter of 1951 shows that the Five-Year Plan is being successfully carried out. It suffices to point out that the volume of industrial output in the first quarter of 1951 rose 22 per cent compared with the corresponding

period last year; steel output, 64 per cent; copper production, 49 per cent; the output of agricultural machines rose 40 per cent, etc.

By fighting indefatigably against the warmongers and enemies of the unity of Germany, and by our work, we are creating conditions for the successful fulfilment of this Plan which calls for strenuous effort. This work is a big contribution to the cause of liberating Western Germany from the barbarity of the U.S.-British imperialists. But the political and economic objectives of our Plan can only be attained by continued consolidation of our friendship with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies; by our struggle to consolidate the great camp of peace led by J. V. Stalin.

The Five-Year Plan of the German Democratic Republic shows that, in conditions of a peaceful democratic system, it is possible, in all Germany, to avoid crises, develop large-scale construction and ensure the well-being of the people of Germany as a whole. It took German capitalism nine years after World War One to attain the 1913 level of industrial production (in value of output). The German Democratic Republic reached the peace-time level within five years. The volume of industrial production will double and the national income will rise more than 60 per cent in 1955. Germany has never known such a tempo.

During the first year of the Five-Year Plan, engineering enterprises will be reorganised for heavy machine building. The Plan provides for the extension of metallurgical works and power stations and for building shipyards. Enterprises in the chemical industry are being extended. The rate of economic development achieved in 1951 permits a greater utilisation of technical means in all spheres. Particular significance is attached to

mechanisation of labour, since it facilitates lower production costs and a higher productivity of labour.

The fulfilment of the Two-Year Plan was a great stride forward. But it is not only a matter of building new factories, rehabilitating the old plants and improving the well-being of the population. A specific feature of the results accomplished is the conscious attitude toward labour on the part of workers and technical personnel. We would not have fulfilled the Two-Year Plan without the aid of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, without the movement of activists in production, without the increased labour productivity and the indefatigable creative activity of our technicians and scientists.

The enterprises of the people's industry, and those enterprises enjoying the same status, make wide use of the experience of the Soviet Union, as for example, the speed of method of turner Pavel Bykov. At a number of enterprises, engineers and technicians, in close co-operation with active workers, are successfully applying the methods of the Soviet engineer, Kovalyev. The achievements of the active workers in the factories point to the enormous reserves which we are not yet utilising. The struggle for economy, for economic utilisation of raw materials, fuel, and energy is widespread. The big shortcoming is that rational rates of utilisation of materials have not yet been introduced at enterprises. Serious work has still to be done in this sphere.

In agriculture we rely on the working peasantry. We must greatly improve relations between town and countryside, secure planned marketing of agricultural produce, provide more manufactured goods for peasants and put an end to the profiteering of capitalist elements

in the countryside.

The vital task of the German working class and the German people is to create a united, peace-loving and democratic Germany. The successful fulfilment of our Plan will enable the German Democratic Republic to become a firm base in the struggle for a united Germany, for a stable and lasting peace.

WORKING CLASS HEADS STRUGGLE OF SPANISH PEOPLE AGAINST FASCISM. Antonio Mije, Member, Political Bureau, Communist Party of Spain

Beginning with March, a big strike Movement developed in Spain; mass demonstrations are taking place against the Franco policy of hunger, poverty and preparation for war. Approximately 1,500,000 working people participated in the great protest movement in Barcelona, Vitoria, Pamplona, Madrid and in a number of towns in the Vizcaya and Guipuzcoa Provinces. Our country has not witnessed a struggle of such enormous dimensions, such a popular upheaval, since the “establishment of the fascist terror regime of the dictator Franco who seized power with all-out aid on the part of Hitlerite and Italian fascism and also with the aid of the Right-wing Socialist leaders—the initiators of the accursed Policy of “non-intervention”.

On March 12, 1951, the day of magnificent militant struggle, the working people of Barcelona, voicing the popular resolve to struggle, quite correctly inscribed on their banners: “This is but the beginning”. Indeed, the general strike in Barcelona and in the surrounding industrial area was but the prelude to a mighty wave of strikes and protest movements, headed by the working class. The struggle of the working people undermines the foundations of the savage, sanguinary rule of the big Capitalists and landlords, clears the way for new and great popular battles for bread and peace, for a higher phase of the Struggle against the fascist regime, for a democratic republic in Spain. These events are a serious

warning to the American imperialists that the Spanish rear-lines are, for them, not as dependable as the Franco barterers of the country. affirmed, that the Spanish people will not serve as Cannon fodder in the war which they are Preparing against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

It is necessary to recall the recent past, particularly the post-war period, in order to appreciate the origin and significance of the general strikes in Barcelona, in the Basque country, in Navarra and the grand protest demonstration in Madrid on May 22. It will then become clear why the working class, the peasantry, office employees, youth and the women fighting for better conditions express hatred for the Franco regime, and why this movement is developing on an increasingly greater scale. Hundreds of strikes took place in the mills and factories during this period; the May Day (1947) strike in Vizcaya which lasted eight days, and the general strikes of textile workers in such vital industrial centres of Catalonia as Mataro, Manresa and others; the resistance movement which embraced tens of thousands of peasants in Levante, Galicia and Aragon; the practice of workers reducing labour productivity when their demands are not met with.

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The Communist Party of Spain developed intense political activity during recent years to prepare the working class and deepen its political consciousness in order that it could play its vanguard role in the popular struggle for democracy and against fascism. We, Communists, tirelessly combatted, and are combatting now, social democratism and petty bourgeois anarchism

which seek to deflect the working class and the people from genuinely democratic and revolutionary aims. Both the Right-wing Socialist leaders and anarchists have now become the bellmen of war propaganda and world domination by the American imperialists. We, Communists, inspired the struggle for unity of the working class, for alliance of the working class with the other democratic and anti-fascist forces in Spain for the creation of a mighty bloc of millions dissatisfied with the Franco regime and ready to overthrow it. The indestructible faith of the Communist Party in the victory of the people, and its faith in the masses, are reviving the militant traditions of the working class and of all have working people. These militant traditions have been enriched with renewed heroism and resolve to struggle on the part of hundreds of thousands of proletarians in the main industrial centres.

The leaders of the Right-wing Social Democrats made great efforts to widen the rift in the working class and working people, provoking internecine strife in the ranks of the proletariat. They carried out their foul activities in order to hamper, paralyse and undermine the struggle of the workers and the working people against Francoism; they sought to prove to the people that their forces are insufficient for liberation from fascism, that they cannot combat the fascist terror, that they should wait until the imperialist governments of Washington, London and Paris put an end to Francoism.

In reply to this propaganda, which has its source in British and U.S. Intelligence, the Communist Party conducted a stubborn struggle, resolutely denounced these political designs of the Right-wing Social Democratic leaders, exposed the criminal policy of the

imperialist governments in Washington and London, the policy of aiding Franco and of maintaining him in power. Our efforts have not been in vain. Millions of Spaniards realise that the so-called “Western democrats” bear quite a measure of blame for the maintenance of the **fascist regime in Spain.**

Together with this, there is a growing sympathy and love for the Soviet Union. Our people are convinced, and this conviction daily becomes deeper, that the Soviet Union is their most loyal and selfless friend which has always acted on their behalf, that the Soviet Union defended the rights of the Spanish people at all the sessions of the General Assembly and at other international congresses and conferences. The people of Spain know that the Soviet Union prevented the admission of Franco Spain. to Uno when this was sought by the U.S. multi-millionaires, that the U.S.S.R. consistently fought for sanctions against Franco in accordance with the Potsdam decisions. As a result, even enemies have had to admit that the Soviet Union and the great Stalin reflect the cherished aspirations of our people.

The growth and development of political consciousness among the working class, the intensification of the popular resistance to fascism, the conviction of the broad masses of working people that only unity in struggle will put an end to the steady worsening of the already wretched conditions of the people—these were the decisive factors which gave rise to the large-scale general strikes, mass street demonstrations and other forms of protest of the Spanish people. At the same time, the great, world historic victories of the Soviet Union on the pathway of gradual transition from Socialism to Communism, the

consolidation of the powerful world peace camp, the laying of the foundations of Socialism in the People's Democracies, the heroic struggle of the Korean people, aided by the Chinese volunteers, against the savage American imperialist aggressors—all have strengthened the confidence of the Spanish people in their victory, have helped to unfold the mass struggle and have opened wider perspectives for victory over the enemies—the Francoites and their foreign patrons—the U.S.-British imperialists. This great mass struggle of the working class and the people embodies enormous experience of profound political significance, namely: development of militancy, valour and mass initiative, Widespread agitation and propaganda were conducted during the preparation of the protest strikes, Thousands of workers and representatives of other sections of the population took part in discussing—strike action in the factories and offices, in distributing appeals and leaflets in tens of thousands of copies, in multiplying on typewriters or simply by hand—the leaflets urging the working people to strike and to express their protest. Slogans and demands which rallied the masses appeared on the walls in many localities. Clerical workers employed in private and State offices, owners of small industrial and trading enterprises, artisans and intelligentsia were urged, as a rule through telephone calls, to join the protest strikes, Oral and written propaganda was conducted on an extensive scale, on a scale unsurpassed during the twelve years of the fascist dictatorship.

Although Francoism smothered in blood the political rights won in their day by the working people, the workers found ways and 'means of organising meetings, of deciding on strike action and defining their demands.

On March 12, for example, workers in Barcelona organised meetings right in the factories and unanimously decided to call a general strike. Afterwards, tens of thousands of workers marched directly from the factories and called upon other sections of the population: office workers, artisans, small manufacturers. Two hours later, the city was completely paralysed.

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This experience of general strikes and demonstrations was particularly valuable from the point of view of drawing into struggle the young people who, for the first time in their lives, participated in an important political struggle, and who, for the first time, were attacked: by police forces. The youth received a tempering; it had practical experience of a trial of which it had known hitherto only from hearsay—from fathers and elder brothers. The young people saw for themselves that it is possible to fight successfully; they witnessed the retreat of the Franco enemies before the united action of the working class and all working people; they saw the fascist satraps trembling before the wrath of the people. Thousands of young people

now realise that, despite its ferocity and bloodthirstiness, fascism is not as strong as the falangists make it out to be, or as depicted in the propaganda of the American imperialists.

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Thousands of young workers—men and women—distinguished themselves as fearless organisers and agitators. In the fires of the great anti-Franco battles, in the struggle of the popular masses for bread and peace, new cadres of militant and daring workers, filled with enthusiasm and inextinguishable hatred for fascism, revealed themselves.

The battles revealed with all clarity that the base of resistance to Francoism had widened considerably. The working class expressed, firmly and resolutely, the will of the great majority of the Spanish people who are anxious to do away with poverty, the terrible

starvation, and the tragedy of economic ruin; expressed the will of people alarmed by the war preparations of Francoism, by the growing economic and military penetration of the American imperialists in Spain, by the transformation of the country into a U.S. colony. Moreover, the working class headed and directed the struggle, and succeeded in drawing considerable sections of the small and middle bourgeoisie into the protest movement.

The Francoites are perturbed by all this, They seek to smash the unity effected between the working masses and other sections of the population. With this aim in view, they resorted to foul manoeuvres, accusing the working peasants and small traders of profiteering and of forcing up prices. But these manoeuvres failed. The peoples know full well that it is the Francoites and the entire regime of financiers and big landlords who are actually responsible for the high prices and hunger.

The strike movement and demonstrations showed also that the working class and the entire working people are not afraid of the fascist terror. The Francoites replied to the mass demonstrations with shootings; they arrested thousands of people, and even a number of manufacturers and priests, and unloosed even more brutal terror. But the growing militancy of the masses shows that they do not flinch at torture and prison. This was proved by the events in Barcelona, San-Sebastian, Vitoria and Pamplona.

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On the basis of the rich experience of general strikes, mass street demonstrations and other forms of protest, our Party, taking into account the more

favourable situation, poses the question of the need to raise the struggle onto a higher level in order to support and organise new and more significant actions by the working class and the entire people against the fascist regime and its war policy. The Communist Party—for which support is growing among the masses who have seen for themselves the correctness of its policy—is consolidating its bonds with the masses and extending its work to cement working class unity, since experience has shown that unity is the weapon for victory. Strengthening unity in the factories is an essential part of our work.

The Communist Party of Spain is endeavouring to secure the formation of a **National Republican and Democratic Front** as the basis for an even wider **National Front of the entire people**, with a democratic and patriotic programme, the basis of which is radical improvement in the wellbeing of the working people, liberation of the people from the yoke of fascism and salvation of Spain from the real danger of war.

The idea of the National Republican and Democratic Front is now being realised, increasingly, is winning the broad masses of the people. This is evident from the events in Barcelona, San-Sebastian, Vitoria, Pamplona, Madrid and a number of towns in the Vizcaya Province where this Front actually took part in the street struggles.

The new phase in the struggle of the Spanish people against fascism has opened up wide perspectives and has created more favourable conditions for the struggle for peace, for the participation of the Spanish people, on a greater scale, in the campaign for signatures to the Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers. Today, the Spanish people see more clearly the danger of war.

The savage aggression by the American imperialists in Korea evoked concern for their own country among many Spanish people. In these conditions we, Communists, taking into consideration the desire of millions of Spaniards for peace, are working to form a powerful, organised peace movement.

The struggle waged by our people, headed by the working class, is a hard and difficult struggle. The fascist enemy does not yield an inch without fierce resistance. But the iron will of the people for freedom transcends everything in this great struggle. Rallied in a united front, our people, with the support of the powerful camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, will win liberation, overthrow the Franco fascist tyranny and restore the Democratic Republic in a free and independent Spain.

HALT LEGAL VIOLENCE AGAINST LEADERS OF U.S. COMMUNIST PARTY

On June 4, the U.S. Supreme Court confirmed the sentence imposed on the eleven members of the National Committee of the U.S. Communist Party by Judge Medina on October 21, 1949.

As is known, early in 1949, the U.S. rulers, copying the methods of the Hitler gang, began an ignominious provocative trial of the leaders of the Communist Party of the U.S. Right from the very first moment of the trial in Foley Square, democratic public opinion throughout the world justly estimated it as an American version of the notorious Leipzig trial staged by the German fascists.

Despite intimidation, threats and outrage, Judge Medina and the public prosecutor failed to break the high morale of the leaders of the Communist Party. Defending themselves, they courageously and fearlessly upheld the honour of their Party and the noble cause for which it is fighting. Their defence, wrote William Foster, was “basically an attack upon capitalism”, defence of the cause of peace, of the interests of the working people of the U.S., defence of democracy and social progress,

The trial lasted for more than nine months. Finally, on October 21, 1949, Medina announced the sentence, dictated by the warmongers, whereby ten members of the National Committee of the Party—Eugene Dennis, Gus Hall, John Williamson, John Gates, Henry Winston, Irving Potash, Gilbert Green, Benjamin Davis, Jack Stachel and Carl Winter—were each sentenced to five years imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 dollars. Robert

Thomson, the eleventh Party leader, was given a three years sentence and fined 10,000 dollars.

“The whole trial”, wrote Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., in his ‘Letters from an American Prison’, “was conceived and engineered by atomaniacs, and the review and judgement rendered by the Circuit Court took place in the midst of, and was influenced and shaped by, the needs of imperialist aggression and the criminal war against Korea”. The court decision was based on lies, and falsifications; it upheld the interests of the warmongers and was dictated by the war hysteria and criminal aims of the Wall Street businessmen, seeking by all means to stifle the voice of truth of the Communists.

However, a year and a half ago, the U.S. ruling circles, under pressure of protests by the popular masses in the U.S. and throughout the world, did not dare to execute the sentence. By means of vile provocation they sentenced at the time in jailing Eugene. Dennis for “contempt” of the fascist un-American Committee.

Now, one and a half years the U.S. Supreme Court has, confirmed the sentence imposed by Judge Medina, the sentence which means that the leaders of the Communist Party shall be thrown into prison, Disgraceful, savage act of terror! In a statement, issued on June 4 to the press concerning the decision of the Supreme Court, Eugene Dennis said:

“The nation is confronted with a clear and present danger—the danger of Wall Streets advanced drive towards war and fascism. The prolongation of American intervention in Korea and the warmakers efforts to spread it into a world atomic holocaust are a clear and

present danger; the establishment of the American police state in the image of the Smith and MacCarran Act is a clear and present danger, the mad armaments drive and its crushing economic burden upon the working people are a clear and present danger.

“The sole ‘guilt’ of the Communist leaders is their advocacy of peace and social progress, their opposition to-war and fascism.

“It is solely because of this advocacy and activity that the Communist Party is being persecuted. We warn the American people that reaction here, as in Nazi Germany, will not stop with the Communists. Reaction will try to exploit this decision not only to seek to suppress the Communist Party but to smash the trade unions, sharpen the terror against the Negro people and stifle the growing peace movement. But the American imitators of Hitler and Tojo can be thwarted even at this late date if the American people see in this decision a blow not at the Communists alone, but at peace and democratic rights and the living standards of all.”

Progressive democratic public opinion throughout the world cannot but regard this shameful decision of the U.S. Supreme Court as evidence of the further fascisation of the State system of the U.S.A., as a sign of the serious danger threatening the democratic organisations of the American people. This decision is also evidence of the growing danger of world war, since fascisation of the State system-and war preparations go hand in hand.

If, at present, the broad masses of the American people are becoming increasingly aware of the real danger of world war, of the reactionary foreign and home policy of the Truman administration, they are indebted for this above all to the Communist Party of

the U.S.A., to its leaders, who, day after day, expose in the U.S. the anti-popular designs of the U.S.-British warmakers, and uphold the cause of peace and social progress.

Sustaining defeat after defeat in their foreign policy gambles, encountering the ever-growing discontent of broad sections of working people in the country, Truman and his gang are resorting to fascist terror and in the first place against the Communists.

But, as is known, fascist terror helped neither Hitler, Mussolini, nor Tojo. Nor will it help Mr. Truman.

Democratic public opinion throughout the world, Communists in all countries and all to whom democratic liberties are dear, all who cherish the sacred cause of peace, will indignantly protest against this disgraceful terrorist act of the American court and raise their powerful voices in defence of the eleven leaders of the Communist Party of the U.S. The working class, and the world democratic forces headed by it, will counterpose to the fascist acts of U.S. reaction, unity of their ranks, vigilance and firm resolve to wage their struggle against the criminal plans of the imperialist aggressors to the end, and to uphold world peace.

FIVE YEARS OF CENTRAL PARTY SCHOOL OF KOREAN PARTY OF LABOUR

On June 1, the newspaper “Nodon Sinmun” published extensive material devoted to the five years of the Central Party School of the Central Committee of the Korean Party of Labour. This School has trained more than 4,000 Party workers in this period,

The newspaper points out that the Central Party School has developed into a splendid centre, training cadres for the Party of Labour. It has Chairs of Marxism-Leninism, political economy, world history; the history of Korea and other chairs. Refresher courses for Party functionaries are another feature of its work.

STRUGGLE OF YUGOSLAV WORKING PEASANTRY AGAINST FASCIST TITO-RANKOVIC CLIQUE. R. Golubovic

The liberation struggle of the peoples of Yugoslavia against the fascist regime of the Tito-Rankovic clique is developing on an ever wider scale, and, increasingly, is assuming a mass, organised character.

The broad masses see that the Tito regime is a predatory weapon in the hands of U.S.-British imperialists for enslaving the peoples of Yugoslavia, for drawing them into the war now being hatched against the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies. The peoples of Yugoslavia are becoming increasingly conscious of the fact that only the destruction of the fascist Tito regime can save the country from catastrophe, regain freedom and independence from the imperialist plunderers and save millions of working people and their families from starvation. Consequently, the struggle of the broad masses of working people against fascist terror and for peace is closely and indissolubly linked with the struggle for the destruction of Tito's fascist regime and the liberation of the country from colonial imperialist slavery, for the establishment of People's Democracy and the return of Yugoslavia to the camp of Socialism and democracy headed by the Soviet Union. The broad masses of poor and middle peasants are taking part in the struggle against the Tito regime alongside the working class, and under its leadership. They are employing various forms of struggle ranging from passive resistance to armed clashes with Rankovic's police and military forces. The broad participation of

the working peasantry in the liberation struggle of our peoples imparts to it a nationwide character.

I.

Comrade Stalin teaches that in the stage of imperialism “the imperialist group of the ruling nationality is exploiting and oppressing the greater mass, and above all the peasant mass, of the colonies and dependent nationalities, and that by oppressing and exploiting them it is drawing them into the struggle against imperialism and making them allies of the proletarian revolution.”

Comrade Stalin’s thesis is fully borne out by the present situation in Yugoslavia. In a brief space of time, American imperialism disclosed its entire predatory essence in relation to the peoples of Yugoslavia. With the aid of the Titoite fascist regime, it has transformed millions of the working population, including the working peasantry, from free people into toiling slaves deprived of all rights and dying en masse from hunger and poverty; scores of thousands of the best sons of the peoples of Yugoslavia languish in Rankovic’s jails.

Ruthless plunder of the poor and middle peasants has reduced these sections of the Yugoslav countryside to terrible poverty. The Tito clique exports hundreds of thousands of tons of grain and other agricultural produce to the capitalist countries annually, while the working masses, including the working peasantry, deprived of these products, are dying from hunger. In 1950, the Tito clique undertook to export, and actually exported, to Western Germany alone, 100,000 tons of wheat, 300,000 tons of maize, etc. Moreover, it had to export to Austria, also in 1950, 28,000,000 dollars’

worth of agricultural products. The Tito clique undertook similar obligations in relation to several other capitalist countries in Europe. And this, despite the fact that hunger was rife in the country. At the end of the year the Tito clique received U.S. "aid" in the form of part of the wheat which they themselves had shipped from Yugoslavia.

The Titoites themselves admit that, in 1950, the head of horned cattle in Yugoslavia had shrunk by 600,000 compared with 1949 when the herd numbered 5,435,550. Taking into account the annual increase of this kind of stock for 1950, which could hardly have been less than 10 per cent, it follows that during 1950 alone, more than a million head of horned cattle were lost. The number of hogs dropped by 500,000 in 1950 compared with the 1949 figure of nearly 4,700,000. Taking into consideration the annual increase which, for this stock, usually exceeds 100 per cent, it will be seen that over 5,000,000 hogs were slaughtered in the course of a single year.

This enormous amount of livestock was filched by the Tito gang from the working peasantry and exported.

During the current year, the Titoites intend to take from the working peasantry, by means of compulsory deliveries, some 50,000 tons of meat by July 1.

The Tito clique drives hundreds of thousands of working people from the countryside to forced labour where they are made to work without pay, producing the ore, timber and other raw materials which the imperialists need. This non-paid labour takes about half the work-season each year.

Because of this and due to the fact that the working peasantry is called up for military service, adult male labour in agriculture has declined considerably: there

are now one and a half times more women in agriculture than men. Tens of thousands of hectares of fertile land remain uncultivated in every Republic, due to arrests, army mobilisation and pressganging working peasants for forced labour. The plight of the working peasantry is evident from the fact that, as admitted by the Titoites themselves, agricultural production in 1949 dropped by 35 per cent. Actually it declined by nearly 50 per cent. In Dalmatia, for example, the area under vineyards shrank by 23 per cent compared with 1939, and the crop yield per hectare declined almost half, compared with pre-war years. The olive crop dropped by 50 per cent compared with 1939, etc.

The catastrophic position of the working people of Yugoslavia is clearly evident in the fact that, according to official Titoite statistics, 100 thousand people die annually from tuberculosis, or one person every five minutes.

Such are the consequences of the colonial oppression of Yugoslavia by U.S.-British imperialism and brutal domination by the Belgrade lackeys of American imperialism. The plight of Yugoslavia is further proof of the truth of Lenin's words that American imperialism is the most savage imperialism and that every dollar is stained with the blood of the oppressed peoples.

These crimes in relation to our peoples do not satisfy the U.S.-British imperialist plunderers, To-day, with the help of the Tito gang, they seek to drag our peoples into war against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. The American warmongers and Allen, the direct leader of the Tito gang, behave in Yugoslavia as at home, and openly incite our peoples to go to war against the Soviet Union—the liberator and saviour of Yugoslavia. Fulfilling the orders of their

American masters, the espionage Tito-Rankovic fascist gang is accelerating war preparations and organising endless provocations on the borders of the People's Democracies, striving to foment war in this part of Europe.

II.

It is perfectly understandable, in this position of enslavement in which the peoples of Yugoslavia find themselves, why the working peasantry is increasingly rising, jointly with the working class and under its leadership, for decisive struggle against the fascist Tito regime, for the destruction of this regime and the liberation of Yugoslavia from the imperialist yoke.

Resistance on the part of the working peasants was expressed at first only in their refusal to sow crops. For example, in the autumn of 1949 and in the spring of 1950, they failed to sow nearly 2.5 million hectares envisaged in the sowing plan.

During 1950, they waged a determined struggle against the requisitioning of agricultural produce by the Titoites. Grain deliveries were less than half the planned figure. The Titoites had to reduce the original plan for maize deliveries by 41 per cent. "But fulfilment of this considerably reduced plan was less than even 50 per cent of the revised figure. Last year, when the Titoites decided to requisition draught animals for military needs, peasants in many regions began to slaughter their cattle. Many quotas, for example, those for wool, milk and others were not fulfilled at all.

Under the false pretext that it gives the working peasants the possibility to sell more products on the market, the Tito clique announced, as from July 1,

abolition of compulsory deliveries of potatoes, beans, milk and fodder to the State. Actually these measures are aimed at a more extensive development of private capital in Yugoslavia and at facilitating the complete seizure of Yugoslav economy by foreign capitalists. Many Titoite kulak co-operatives, many capitalists and all kinds of speculators have already entered into "business" relations with foreign firms for the export of agricultural produce from Yugoslavia. The poor and middle peasants are subjected to an intensified two-fold exploitation—by foreign and Yugoslav exploiters.

The growing resistance of the working peasantry compelled the Titoites to abandon the grain quotas during the first six months of 1951. Last autumn, the sowing plan was fulfilled -by only 58 per cent; this year's spring sowing plan in Serbia by approximately 25 per cent; Croatia, 20 per cent ; Bosnia and Herzegovina, 20 per cent; Voevodina—the main granary of Yugoslavia approximately 35 per cent. In Slavonia—another granary—the figure is even less: of 309,713 hectares of cultivable and in the Osijek region, for example, only 34,825 hectares were sown. In the Kosovo and Metohia regions, the plan of spring sowing was fulfilled by about 15 per cent. A similar situation prevails in Montenegro. These facts indicate that, during the current year, Yugoslavia will find itself in the grip of an even more severe famine than that of last year. Whereas, last year, from 60,000 to 100,000 yutras were sown daily in Voevodina during the spring sowing, this year only 2,400. yutras were sown daily, Things are the same in all regions of Yugoslavia. In Bosnia, for instance, only 70 per cent of the draft animals are being used for sowing. In Slavonia, the sowing target for spring wheat was fulfilled by only 168 per cent.

(Continued on page 4)

In most cases the peasants lack sufficient seeds with which to sow even the minimum plot of land essential to maintain a family. They are, therefore, demanding that the Tito clique return the plundered grain. Such joint demands peasants in a number of regions. Wherever the Titoites refused to return the grain necessary for sowing, the peasants set fire to the grain depots. Instances of this nature occurred in the “Borina”, “Blagoe Neskovic” and other co-operatives.

The working people of the countryside are frustrating the Tito plans for forced labour, unpaid, in the mines, lumber industry, building and other undertakings. In Dalmatia, for example, manpower targets for forced labour were fulfilled by merely 1 per cent; in Croatia, 10 per cent; in Serbia, 17 per cent, etc. And wherever the Titoites succeeded in driving peasants to this forced labour, the latter resorted to strike action jointly with workers.

Poor and middle peasants are leaving the kulak “co-operatives” formed by the Titoites with the object of strengthening the kulaks and subjecting the working peasantry to ruthless exploitation.

The working peasantry boycotts the Titoite organisations: the “People’s Front”, the “League of Fighters”, and others, which are used by the Titoites to conduct war preparations and intensify exploitation of the working people. According to the admissions of the Titoites themselves, working people are leaving these organisations in thousands. **In the Vinkovaci region, for instance, 40 per cent of the voters do not belong to the “People’s Front”, and over 1,500 participants in the people’s liberation war refused to join the Titoite “League of Fighters”.** In the same region, only 33 per cent of the young people are in the youth organisations.

The working people of town and countryside are more and more openly and resolutely protesting against the Titoite anti-popular criminal policy. In Croatia, the Titoites, under the pretext of “reorganising” the people’s committees, are trying to abolish all the committees to which the working people elected genuine representatives. Aware of these camouflaged fascist plans, the masses of the people, at meetings of electors, adopt resolutions designed to prevent committees upholding the interests of the people. Wherever the Titoites have imposed their agents, as members of the committees, the masses urge their removal. This occurred, for example, in Drâskovac and in other places in Croatia.

The Tito clique, striving to suppress the struggle of the working peasantry, employs bloody terror and violence against it. Tito’s fascist courts impose sentences of years of penal servitude on those peasants who refuse to deliver the quotas, pay taxes or take part in the unpaid forced labour. Quite frequently the death

sentence is imposed. Similar measures are taken by the Tito courts against peasants leaving the kulak “co-operatives”. In Macedonia, for example, 50 peasants were sentenced to death, with confiscation of their property, merely because they refused to tolerate kulak exploitation in “co-operatives”. Similar sentences were also imposed in other regions.

But, terror and brutality notwithstanding, the working peasantry continues its struggle against the Tito fascist regime. Last year, in a number of regions, this struggle flared up into armed clashes with the Rankovic military police forces. Industrial workers and working peasantry in the Lika, Kordun, Bania, Zasin and other districts are offering armed resistance to the Tito regime.

The first partisan units, comprising industrial workers, working peasants and people’s intelligentsia, are being formed in many regions. They are destroying the Tito military installations and army stores, frustrating Tito plans for war preparations in the Balkans.

Only with the return of Yugoslavia to the fraternal family of the countries of Socialism and People’s Democracy will it be possible to ensure freedom and independence for the Yugoslav peoples. To achieve this, the Tito fascist regime, which is the bearer of colonial enslavement for Yugoslavia, must be smashed, and the system of People’s Democracy, based on the principles of proletarian internationalism, established.

The peoples of Yugoslavia know that truth is on their side, that with them are the fraternal Soviet Union and the entire camp of peace, democracy and Socialism. This knowledge imparts to them inexhaustible strength in their struggle. And there is not the slightest doubt

that, relying on all the forces of peace and democracy throughout the world, their struggle will be crowned with complete victory.

BIG VICTORY FOR POPULAR BLOC IN ELECTIONS TO REGIONAL ASSEMBLY IN SICILY

The results of the elections to the Regional Assembly of Sicily, held on June 3, published in the Italian press, show a catastrophic decline in Christian Democratic influence in the extreme South as well as in North and Central Italy. In the April 18, 1948 general election, the Christian Democratic Party polled 1,063,454 votes in Sicily and on June 3 only 666,128, that is, a loss of 400,000 or 37 per cent of the votes. Heavy losses were also sustained by the Right-wing Socialists and the Republicans—zealous assistants of the Christian Democrats.

The popular bloc which polled 464,083 votes in Sicily on April 18, 1948, increased this number by 180,000 or 38 per cent, receiving a total of 644,852 votes. The popular bloc won 4 majority in five of the nine provinces of Sicily: Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Ragusa, Syracuse and Trapani. The popular bloc and the Christian Democrats will have an equal number of seats in the Regional Assembly.

IRRIGATION WORK IN CHINA

While several million peasants are engaged in construction work on the River Hwaing Ho, another huge peasant army is building a wide network of irrigation canals and reservoirs in Eastern China.

Large-scale construction is underway in South Anhwei where work on 36,000 dams, sluices, dikes, canals and other irrigation installations has already been completed.

In one of the districts of Szechwan Province, peasants built 4,000 irrigation installations. They excavated an enormous quantity of earth, considerably exceeding the plan. In South Kiangsu Province, the plan for excavating 70,000 cubic metres of earth was overfulfilled to the total of 130,000 cubic metres.

Several irrigation installations now completed were held up for decades because of the strife between landlords. One of them—the Tzathen Canal—links Lake Taihu in Kiangsu Province with the River Yangtze.

The peasants are helping each other to build irrigation installations. In one of the districts of Kiangsu Province the peasants, upon completing work in their district, rendered their neighbours organised help in building a dam across the Yangtze.

UPSURGE OF CULTURE IN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC RUMANIA

Culture has made enormous strides in the Rumanian People's Republic which is firmly stepping out along the path of building Socialism.

Six thousand workers' clubs and reading rooms, 12,000 Houses of Culture and almost as many libraries have been opened in town and countryside.

During the May Day holidays and celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Communist Party of Rumania, 1,600 theatrical circles, 1,750 song and dance ensembles and 1,794 choirs gave performances and 1,794 choirs gave performances in the factories, offices, schools, in the countryside and in numerous parks.

In the course of 1950 and during the first three months of the current year, seven million people, including some four million peasants, attended lectures and talks organised by the Secondary Disseminating Cultural and Scientific Knowledge.

The newly developed Rumanian cinematography, which has released two full-length films and several documentaries, is making good progress.

Much is being done to abolish illiteracy. To date, 1,200,000 illiterates have learnt to read and write in special courses.

The Five-Year Plan for the development of Rumania's national economy ensures further progress in the matter of raising considerably the cultural level of the working people. 74,000 million lei have been allocated for this purpose. By the end of the Five-Year Plan, illiteracy will be completely abolished in the country. The number of pupils in secondary schools has increased by 28 per cent compared with 1950 and students—by 40 per cent. New theatres, houses of culture, cinemas and many other cultural-educational institutions will be opened.

“EDUCATION, BOOK AND PRESS DAYS” IN POLAND

A widespread campaign “Education, Book and Press Days” has just ended in Poland. The campaign was a review of the cultural achievements of the new Poland and was closely linked to the progressive cultural traditions of the Polish people, to the struggle for peace and the actual political tasks in the country.

Various exhibitions were held in towns. Warsaw housed exhibitions illustrating the achievements of the Polish schools and books as well as an exhibition entitled “We and They”, showing the culture of the two worlds—the world of progress and the world of imperialism and reaction.

Book bazaars were organised in towns and villages and more than 100,000 books were sold.

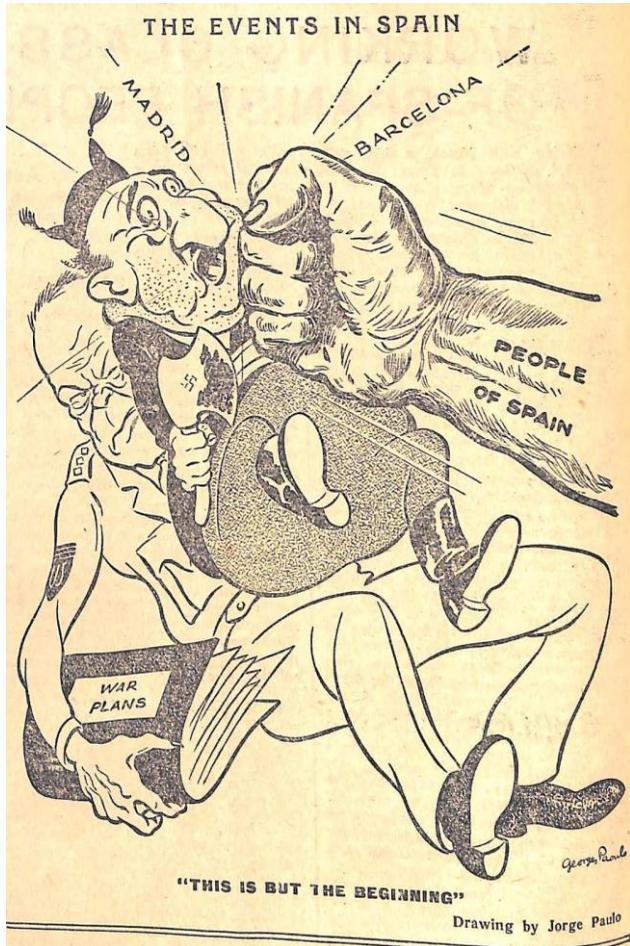
This event coincided with the celebration of the complete abolition of illiteracy in seven provinces.

An important feature of the event was “the reception held by President Bierut for a group of worker-peasant correspondents, nineteen of whom received State decorations. Addressing the gathering, B. Bierut stressed the role and tasks of the 20,000-strong army of worker-peasant correspondents.

A worker-peasant correspondent congress, attended by 1,000 correspondents, of the Regional newspaper, was held in Wroclaw.

THE EVENTS IN SPAIN

"THIS IS BUT THE BEGINNING. Drawing by Jorge Paulo



POLITICAL NOTES

1. TRADERS IN DEATH

President Truman recently addressed a message to the U.S. Congress requesting additional sums for aggression, falsely called by him the mutual security programme.

While Truman seeks to deceive the peoples of Europe and Asia, the American imperialist press takes upon itself a more restricted task: to deceive the American people by telling them that others will readily fight on the money of the American tax-payers and the Americans will simply rake in the profits.

A "Wall Street Journal" commentator wrote, on May 22, that the entire essence and aims of U.S. aid were undergoing a radical change and that the Marshall Plan was becoming a military plan.

For several years in succession Wall Street and its propagandists in Western Europe have sought to deny, contrary to the well-known facts, the military nature of U.S. "aid". Now, a Wall Street organ has provided the most authoritative evidence, exposing the lies of Attlee, Queuille, de Gasperi and others who swear bell, book and candle about the holy charity of Washington.

The "Christian Science Monitor" also noted on May 22 that the U.S. Government had informed the West European Governments that henceforth "aid" would be delivered only to those countries making sufficient efforts in the sphere of national defence. Explaining the aim of this memorandum, Harsch, the "Monitor's" political observer, wrote on May 25 that the essence of

the phrase “an additional soldier”, a phrase used more and more frequently in Washington, is that there are regions in the world, where the excellent “additional soldier” can be found for less dollars than in the United States. We want the Turks to have a larger army, Harsch continued,—a Turkish “additional soldier” would cost us 200 dollars (which means that for an additional 200 dollars, a Turk not now in the colours could be called up for military service, trained, equipped and sent to one of the units in the Turkish army), whereas an American “additional soldier” costs 10,000 dollars.

With the cynicism typical of the Wall Street businessmen, Harsch consults the ledger, and estimates the price of Turk, Frenchmen, Italian, Norwegian, etc.) Human blood, the dignity of the peoples. Their freedom and independence—the U.S. imperialists seek to buy all these for dollars every one of which is stained with blood and evil.

Summing up his discourse about the “additional soldier”, Harsch points out that the ideal solution, from the American point of view, would be the establishment of a military alliance of Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia, because this alliance would provide more and cheaper divisions than all the countries of Western Europe taken together.

Thus, the Harschs are on the hunt throughout searching Western Europe and the Balkans searching for cannon fodder. Entire countries are appraised by them from but one angle—how cheap are their soldiers and how many soldiers can they supply. The entire “Christian activity” of the Harschs is one chain of monstrous crimes.

Every citizen in Western Europe should know that on the other side his head, is already priced in dollars by the Wall Street businessmen.

If every mother was aware of the terrible danger threatening the life of her son who has already been bought for 200 dollars and even less; if every soldier in the Marshallised countries knew that he had been sold alive by the government of national betrayal in his country to the U.S. armament kings, the hearts of the peoples would burn with such sacred hatred and such wrath that the movement of millions of peace fighters would sweep away the foul traders in death.

2. FACT AND FICTION OF LABOUR'S "WELFARE STATE"

The labour leaders vehemently argue that the moneybags of London have become more human and that Britain, due, of course, to the preaching of the Labour leaders, has been converted into a "Welfare State", the first commandment of which is "fare shares for all".

An idea of what life is like in this Labour "paradise" for many of the nearly six million old people of pension age can be had from the following grim words uttered recently by a noble peer in the British House of Lords.

"Seventeen old people have been found dead in the last six months in varying conditions and degrees of horror. In one case, the dead man had been gnawed by rats".

Writing in the same strain, the "Manchester Guardian" reported "shoe-repairers telling of old

people who bring one shoe one week and another the next to spread the cost of repairs". They "certainly can't live on their allowance", concluded the "Manchester Guardian".

Mr. J. C. Birtles, President of the Old Age Pensioner Association, declared recently: "Nearly one million (old people) are on the verge of starvation".

What a difference between these facts of reality and the lying demagogy of the High Priests of the Labour "paradise"

"We have abolished destitution", screams the unabashed Morgan Phillips in his latest tract, "Labour and the New Society 2".

But for the millions of people, Phillips' "New Society" is, as the aforementioned facts show, a reproduction, on an extended scale, of the bestial 19th Century workhouse society. Attlee, Morrison and Phillips, betrayers of Socialism, have replaced Bumble and workhouse masters.

"We want to retire at the age of 65, with a minimum pension of £2 a week", say the old workers, to which the Labour leaders, through Finance Minister Gaitskell) reply: "£2 a week! Impossible! Besides, we need a totally new outlook on the question of age retirement... you must work longer and retire later".

Ruling in a land where capitalist profits are breaking all-time records, where prices, due to the armaments drive, are soaring weekly, the Right-wing Labour leaders, who five years ago promised the working people a "Welfare State" flowing with milk and honey turn a deaf ear to the very modest demand of the old people to raise their miserable pensions to £2 weekly.

Not a penny for life, but millions of pounds squandered on preparing for death, thousands of young

Britons bartered as cannon fodder for the American war of aggression in Korea; while at home aged workers, worn out after a lifetime of toil, end their days as paupers—such, in reality, is the Welfare State “paradise” of the British Labourites.

Jan MAREK

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