

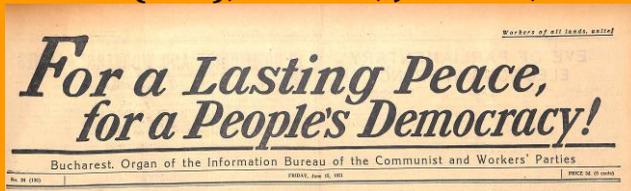
*z\ Workers of all
lands, unite!*

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

**Bucharest. Organ of the Information
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CONTENTS

FOR PEACE, AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM!.....	5
VICTORY OF POPULAR BLOC IN ITALY	11
POWERFUL MOVEMENT OF PEOPLES FOR PEACE GROWS AND STRENGTHENS	12
“PEACE MESSENGERS” IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....	12
VOICE OF JAPANESE PEOPLE.....	13
BRITISH NATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE	14
PEOPLE OF MONGOLIA UNANIMOUSLY SUPPORT THE APPEAL.....	16
TRADE UNION PEACE CONFERENCES IN FINLAND	16
NEW PEACE COMMITTEES FORMED IN ITALY	17
“PEACE WEEK” IN SWEDEN	18
NATIONWIDE SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN IN VIET NAM	18
PEOPLE OF GERMANY DECLARE THEIR WILL FOR PEACE.....	20
REFERENDUM AGAINST REMILITARISATION OF WESTERN GERMANY.....	20
EVE OF PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS IN FRANCE. Georges Cogniot, Member, Central Committee, French Communist Party.....	24
CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF POLISH WORKERS’ PARTY HOLDS CONFERENCE WITH RURAL PROPAGANDISTS	33
IN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS’ PARTIES.....	35
POLITICAL EDUCATION IN COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA: END OF ACADEMIC YEAR.....	35
THIRD CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO	36
IMPORTANT LANDMARK IN LIFE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF GUATEMALA.....	37
POLITICAL DEPARTMENTS IN MACHINE-TRACTOR DEPOTS IN BULGARIA.....	37
FOR ORGANISATIONAL AND ECONOMIC STRENGTHENING OF PRODUCER CO-OPERATIVES.....	40
Decision by Central Committee, Albanian Party of Labour.	40

POLITICAL BUREAU OF HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY ON PARTY EDUCATION.....	41
STATEMENT BY POLITICAL BUREAU OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA.....	43
POLAND. REBUILDING OF WARSAW DEVELOPING ON GROWING SCALE. PHOTO NEW HOUSE IN ONE OF THE STREETS NEARS COMPLETION	46
HALT LEGAL VIOLENCE AGAINST 11 LEADERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF U.S.A.....	47
BRUTAL TERROR BY ARGENTINE POLICE	50
ADVANCE OF SCIENCE IN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC RUMANIA. Traian Săvulescu President, Academy of Sciences of the Rumanian People's Republic	51
CAMPAIGN FOR A PACT OF PEACE IN BRITAIN. George Matthews Assistant Secretary, British Communist Party.....	60
LETTERS TO THE EDITORIAL BOARD	68
DEFEND U.S. PEACE SUPPORTERS FROM PERSECUTION BY REACTION.....	68
“SAVE HUMAN LIVES NOT DESTROY THEM”	70
MORE PROFITS FOR U.S. MONOPOLIES	72
TO INTELLIGENTSIA OF LATIN AMERICA. Pablo Neruda	73
AGAINST U.S. OCCUPATION OF ICELAND.....	79
BOOK REVIEW	80
“WITH THE HEART'S BLOOD”	80
POLITICAL NOTES	87
Montgomery Goes Crusading	87
BULGARIAN-CZECHOSLOVAK CULTURAL CO-OPERATION	89
REST AND LEISURE OF HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE	90

FOR PEACE, AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM!

The more distant the period separating us from the end of World War Two, the clearer it becomes that U.S. imperialism, pursuing a policy of aggression and preparation for another world war, is taking the path of Hitlerism.

The imperialists reckon that, by means of war, they will be able to restore the decrepit forces of capitalism and get rid of the organic defects inherent in capitalism—defects which make themselves particularly felt in the period of the sharpening of the general crisis of capitalism. But it is not so easy nowadays for the imperialists to unloose a new world slaughter: the extending and deepening struggle of the people for peace, constantly reinforces the camp of democracy and Socialism, weakens the camp of imperialism and makes it extremely difficult for the imperialist aggressors to unleash war. Hence, the imperialists are seeking, first of all, to crush the resistance of the peoples, to destroy the democratic liberties won by the masses, to smash the peace movement. They want first to kill freedom so that it will be easier to kill peace.

Behind the smoke screen of “defence of American traditions”, and by means of the “two-party system”, fascisation of the State machine in the U.S. has advanced considerably in recent years. This is reflected in the state of emergency declared in the U.S., in the anti-labour Taft-Hartley in the U.S., in the anti-labour Taft-Hartley law, and a whole number of anti-democratic laws (McCarran, Smith and others), in the legal persecution of peace fighters, the shameful legal violence against the eleven leaders of the U.S.

Communist Party, intensified activity by fascist organisations of the Ku-Klux-Klan type and the “Un-American Activities Committee”, in unbridled chauvinism, anti-semitism, Negro lynchings, fascist penetration of the army, navy and diplomatic service, and in the typically Goebbels’ moral corruption of people. The misanthropic ideas of racists, geopoliticians, neo-Malthusians, the abnormal and criminal ravings of “various “theoreticians” seeking to justify extermination of millions of people, are widespread in the United States. With its putrid breath, fascism poisons the minds of the people and turns over culture, civilisation and all the progressive gains of mankind to be rent by the degenerates. The aggressive war in Korea with all its monstrous atrocities show how far the U.S. has been taken along the path of fascist cannibalism.

Following in the footsteps of American imperialism, the bourgeois governments in the Marshallised countries, also inculcate fascism in their countries; they protect fascist thugs from the wrath of the people. In France they are trying to suppress democratic organisations, to pave the way to power for de Gaulle. The governments of Italy, Britain, Austria, Belgium and Finland patronise the fascists in every possible way. Fascist barbarians in Western Germany and Japan—the Krupps, Halders, Guderians, Sigemitsu and other super-killers—have been released and are now helping the American successors to restore German and Japanese militarism. The fascist regimes in Yugoslavia, Greece, Brazil, Argentina, Chile and in a number of other Latin American countries, in Spain and Portugal, enjoy the unstinted support of Washington.

Preparation for war and fascisation of the State regimes in a number of capitalist countries are two organically linked and accompanying processes. The arrogance of the fascists in France, Italy, Western Germany and other countries grows accordingly as the Marshallised Governments subordinate their countries to Wall Street—the hotbed and patroniser of fascism.

Fascisation of the State regimes in a number of capitalist countries testifies to the fact that the so-called “third force”, Right-wing Socialist and other lackeys of imperialism are no longer able to straightjacket the working people, to halt the growing peace movement. The imperialists utilise the Right-wing Socialist and other “American parties” whose top leaders are utterly corrupt, to open the way for fascisation in these countries.

The conspiracy against democratic liberties, the strivings of the more aggressive circles to install fascist regimes in a number of countries, is a conspiracy against peace; it is a new attempt to halt, with rivers of the people’s blood, the inexorable march of history, which has condemned imperialism to inevitable doom. That the imperialists, despite the bitter hatred of fascism by the people and despite the lessons of recent history, seek once again to use the headman’s axe of fascism in some countries, testifies to the fact that the imperialists are stricken with fear in face of the growing forces of democracy and Socialism. The fact that the imperialists, and the American imperialists, in the first instance, frequently abandon the traditional bourgeois-democratic forms of rule is a sign not of strength but of the weakness of the imperialist camp.

In answer to these machinations of the American imperialists, the masses of the people are redoubling

their efforts for peace, strengthening and extending anti-fascist unity.

Struggle against fascism calls, above all, for **working class unity** and, on this basis, for **the unity of all democratic, national and progressive forces**. Hitler, on his way to power in Germany, utilised the treachery of Right-wing Social Democracy, the split in the working class movement, and the anti-popular policy of German bourgeois parties. Then, upon installing the fascist dictatorship, Hitler squared accounts both with the Social Democratic and with many bourgeois parties. No honest Socialist or Democrat in any country can forget this lesson. On the basis of this lesson and the experience of the pre-war struggle against fascism, the war and in the post-war, the Communist Parties of France, Italy and Communist Parties of France, other countries are waging an active struggle to effect broad anti-fascist unity.

The peace movement is indissolubly linked with the struggle against fascism, with the actions of the working people for their daily demands and democratic rights, with the formation and strengthening of a broad anti-fascist front. This movement is linked with resolute and consistent exposure of the anti-national. policy of the "American parties" promoting the growth of fascism, above all, exposure of the Right-wing Socialist leaders.

The heroic people of Spain demonstrated by their latest actions that a mass movement against fascism, be launched despite the terror of the blood-thirsty fascist dictatorship. The struggle against the Titoites in Yugoslavia is becoming more and more organised and is assuming a mass nature; it is developing into national resistance to the American colonisers and their plans to

unloose war in the Balkans. The French Communist Party, rousing the people for struggle against de Gaulle and his patrons, and courageously upholding the national honour and freedom of France, is defending peace. In the United States the peace-loving forces are coming out more and more actively against fascisation, for the preservation of democratic rights and the Constitution, against the war in Korea. Heroic struggle against fascism and militarism is being waged in Western Germany, Japan, and in a number of Latin American countries.

The Communist and Workers' Parties, which have trained hundreds of thousands and millions of selfless and heroic anti-fascists, consider it their sacred duty to be in the vanguard of the struggle for peace, the struggle against fascism and war. The Communists tirelessly explain to the peoples the essence of fascism, its direct connection with the intensified imperialist preparations for another war; they are rousing the wrath of millions against the fascist thugs and their accomplices. Taking cognisance of the deepened consciousness of the masses who have meaning of fascism from their own experience, and activating the potential anti-fascist forces, ceaselessly linking the anti-fascist struggle with the struggle of the peoples for peace, proceeding always from the concrete conditions, from the correlation of forces now taking shape, the Communist Parties raise high the banner of anti-fascist struggle. The Communists know that success in this struggle gives a sound basis for developing a broad patriotic popular movement for peace, against the main enemy of peace and democracy—American imperialism.

The anti-fascist forces are infinitely more powerful now than before the war; the rich experience has endowed them with wisdom; they are operating on the basis of the historic successes of the camp of peace and democracy; they feel daily the powerful moral support of the peoples of the U.S.S.R., China, the People's Democracies and the German Democratic Republic.

Unity, staunchness and selfless struggle and democracy and peace, victory to the camp democracy and peace, victory over the evil forces of imperialist reaction.

VICTORY OF POPULAR BLOC IN ITALY

The results of the third round in the Italian municipal and provincial elections, held on June 10, confirm the great victory won by the popular bloc. The popular bloc won a majority in 13 of the 30 communal councils in the provincial centres, five of which were previously held by Christian Democrats,

According to the Italian Ministry of the Interior, the Christian Democrats polled 2,351,018, or 35.9 per cent of the votes, whereas the popular bloc received 2,530,153 or 38.5 per cent of the votes.

Hence, the Christian Democrats lost 2,497,768 votes in the recently held municipal elections in Italy, compared with the parliamentary elections on April 18, 1948.

POWERFUL MOVEMENT OF PEOPLES FOR PEACE GROWS AND STRENGTHENS

“PEACE MESSENGERS” IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The popular ballot in Czechoslovakia for a Pact of Peace, against rearming Western Germany, has developed into a grand demonstration of the peace efforts of the Czechoslovak people. By June 13, some 7,852,000 people had signed the petition forms.

Thousands of agitators, members of the National Front, are calling on people in their homes in town and countryside and holding peace talks. The people warmly welcome the agitators, whom they call “peace messengers”.

A public demonstration, held under the slogan of struggle for peace, took place in the village of Lidice, destroyed by the fascist invaders during the war. The demonstration was attended by representatives of the Czechoslovak peace movement and by Otto Nuske, Deputy Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic. In a message to the World Peace Council and all peace-loving people, the women of the village of Lidice write: “We know well the value of peace and are devoting all our efforts to the cause of preserving to help it triumph over war. We know that peace must be fought for and we are with all who are fighting for peace”.

VOICE OF JAPANESE PEOPLE

Together with a broad national movement against a separate peace treaty, the campaign for signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace is making headway in Japan.

Along with tens of thousands of working people, the Appeal has been signed by outstanding representatives of the intelligentsia, including Dr. Tomitaro Makino, world-famous scientist and member of the Japanese Academy of sciences. The peace committees are forming special groups to collect signatures. More than two thousand signatures have already been collected by such groups in the Tokyo College and Kyoto University. Over ten thousand signatures were obtained in the Wakayama prefecture. Peace committees in the Saitama prefecture and Tokyo Engineers' College organised exhibitions devoted to the World Peace Council's Appeal.

The Japanese Peace Committee is preparing for a national peace congress to be held in Tokyo on August 15. The Committee has set itself a target of ten million signatures to the Appeal and to form 10,000 local peace committees by the opening of the congress.

Attempts by the American occupationists and the docile Japanese Government to frustrate the movement of the Japanese people for peace by means of police repressions encounter growing resistance on the part of public opinion. Recently, the American occupation authorities were forced to release thirteen of the sixteen students arrested in Tokyo on April 5 for collecting signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council during the municipal election campaign.

BRITISH NATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE

“Negotiation, not war!”—such was the slogan of the British National Peace Conference held in London on June 9-10. The conference brought together representatives from the trade union and co-operative movements, from the factories, youth, and women’s organisations, rank-and-file Labour Party members, Communists, clergymen and housewives; in all, more than 400 delegates.

The conference elected four commissions which discussed various aspects of the struggle for peace: “Germany and Japan”, “Rearmament”, “War propaganda”, “International friendship”.

Speaking for the British Peace Committee, John Wood, Vice-President of the Scottish Area; National Union of Mineworkers, said that in the current year Britain is spending £1,490 million for rearmament compared with £380 million in 1939. This preparation for “mass slaughter”, said Wood, costs a family of five £3.3s. a week. Wood urged the British people to create the broadest unity in the struggle for peace.

In their speeches the delegates stressed the enormous importance of collecting signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace. “Our greatest duty lies in getting signatures for the five-Power Peace Pact, said 65 years old Mrs. Nancy Ferrie, active collector of signatures and mother of a son killed in World War Two.

The delegates, in addition to noting positive results, drew attention to the weak sides of the struggle for peace in Britain, and, in particular, to the insufficient work of peace committees among industrial workers. Stressing the need to develop the peace movement in

the industrial enterprises, V. E. Finlayson, delegate from the South London District Committee of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, said: "If the engineers say there will be no war, no matter who wants it, there won't be a war".

Greeting the delegates, the well-known peace champion, the Rev. Dr. Bryn Thomas representing the Society of "Socialist Clergy and Ministers, said that the struggle for peace is proceeding also among clergymen although bishops disapprove of the peace movement.

The conference warmly greeted E. Collins, an old-age pensioner, Secretary of the Plymouth Peace Committee, who, single-handed, has already collected over 1,000 signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace.

The manifesto addressed to the people of Britain by the conference says in part: "Only a supreme effort can avert disaster to mankind. We demand negotiation and agreement. We demand the conclusion of a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers—the U.S., the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, Great Britain and France.

"It is not enough to desire peace. Let millions in Britain sign. We appeal to men and women throughout the country, in town and village, in factory and office, to come forward and help collect millions of signatures for the Pact of Peace. "We appeal to all peace-loving organisations to strive now, immediately, for negotiations in whatever way seems right to them, and we pledge ourselves to cooperate in their efforts".

The conference elected a new British Peace Committee of more than 80 members representing trade unions, local peace committees, and other organisations. Gordon Schaffer, progressive journalist, was elected Chairman of the British Peace Committee.

A 15,000-strong peace rally held in Trafalgar-Square, London, on the evening of June 10, brought the conference to a close.

PEOPLE OF MONGOLIA UNANIMOUSLY SUPPORT THE APPEAL

The signature campaign for a Pact of Peace has just ended in the Mongolian People's Republic. The campaign was carried out in an atmosphere of a great upsurge in political life, in an atmosphere of labour enthusiasm on the part of workers, cattle-breeders and intelligentsia directed towards fulfilling and overfulfilling the national economic plans. Latest returns show that a total of 602,891 people signed the Appeal of the World Peace Council.

TRADE UNION PEACE CONFERENCES IN FINLAND

The trade union conferences, devoted to the struggle for peace, held recently in Finland, show that the desire for peace in the trade union movement is growing and extending.

A peace conference held in Lahti on June 10, was attended by representatives of different trade unions and many local trade union organisations.

The resolution adopted at this-conference refers to the great responsibility which rests on the trade union movement in the struggle for peace. The conference resolutely denounced the irresponsible attitude of the

Right-wing leadership of the Finnish Trade Union Council, which is waging a struggle against the peace movement. The resolution calls on all trade unionists to join the ranks of the peace fighters and do everything possible to consolidate peace.

So far, 306,183 signatures have been collected in Finland to the Appeal of the World Peace Council.

NEW PEACE COMMITTEES FORMED IN ITALY

The peace committee of Rome and Rome Province set itself the goal of collecting, in the course of the campaign for a Pact of Peace, one million signatures, of holding 5,000 meetings and establishing 3,000 new peace committees. For the purpose of achieving these results, peace supporters developed vigorous activity. Peace committees have already been set up at Scalera. Film, the Gondrand Transport Company and other big enterprises in Rome, where 100 per cent of the personnel signed the Appeal. In Primavale, Rome district, 7,000 of the 10,000 population signed. Fourteen football teams and a large section of the population signed the Appeal in the Quadraro district during a popular sports rally.

In Naples, 362,000 people signed; in Cagliari, 90,000; in Cosenza, 45,000. Seventy more peace committees have been set up in the Avellino Province which has 100 communes. The Appeal has received the support of the communal councils in Eboli (Lucaniu) and Di Castro (Bergano).

“PEACE WEEK” IN SWEDEN

A “Peace Week” was held in Sweden during May 27-June 2 for the purpose of stepping up the campaign for signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council: Preliminary returns show that, in the course of the “Peace Week”, 27 thousand signatures were collected in Göteborg and 30 thousand in Norbotten Province. Young people collected neatly 25 thousand signatures throughout the country,

Good work was done by individual canvassers. In Göteborg, the active peace fighters G. Ekbratt and E. Svenson collected 2,125 signatures.

Special meetings and rallies in connection with the “Peace Week” were held jointly by local peace committees and trade union bodies in a number of cities and towns.

NATIONWIDE SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN IN VIET NAM

The heroic people of Viet Nam, who with arms in hand are upholding their freedom and independence, wholeheartedly endorsed the Appeal of the World Peace Council.

At mass rallies, held throughout the country, peasants, workers, youth, intellectuals and men of the People’s Army, unanimously signed the Appeal. Among the first to sign were Vo Nguyen Giap, Commander-in-Chief of the Viet Nam People’s Army, and high ranking officers.

The Central Executive Committee of the Association of Viet Nam Art and Literary Workers has called upon all workers in art and literature in Viet Nam to do everything to popularise the decisions of the World Peace Council among the masses, and, by their activity, to inculcate in the people the need to wage a daily struggle for peace.

PEOPLE OF GERMANY DECLARE THEIR WILL FOR PEACE

REFERENDUM AGAINST REMILITARISATION OF WESTERN GERMANY

A special role in the feverish war preparations of the U.S.-British imperialists is assigned to Western Germany. The imperialist incendiaries of war seek to convert it into the main base of the aggressive North-Atlantic bloc, and its population into cannon fodder for another war against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. With this aim in view they are going out of their way to remilitarise Western Germany.

The peoples of Europe who endured countless sacrifices during World War Two and who have no desire to see a repetition of war, are opposing, more and more vigorously, the remilitarisation of Western Germany.

The protest of the peoples of Europe found expression in the decisions of the European Workers' Conference against the remilitarisation of Germany, held last March in Berlin, and the International Conference for a peaceful solution of the German problem, held in Paris on May 12-14 and attended by representatives from thirteen European countries. In their resolutions these conferences unanimously stressed that the struggle for a peace treaty with a united, demilitarised and peace-loving Germany is an integral part of the world-wide campaign for a Pact of Peace.

The German people are increasingly realising that the remilitarisation of Western Germany and revival of the Nazi army means immeasurable disaster for them. Advanced people in Germany, fighting for peace and democratic unity of their homeland, are becoming more and more conscious of their responsibility in the matter of preserving peace in Europe and throughout the world. The will of the German people for peace was strikingly demonstrated in the demand of the congress against remilitarisation held in Essen last January, for a popular referendum against remilitarisation, for a peace treaty with Germany in 1951.

Both the Bonn puppet “government” and the puppet West-Berlin “magistrat”, acting on orders from their U.S.-British masters, banned this referendum. They did so because they realised that the results of a popular referendum would show, as indeed they do, that the German people side not with the Adenauers, Schumachers and their Wall Street and City masters, but with the peace camp. This explains why the Adenauers are subjecting peace supporters to ruthless persecution.

Nevertheless, German patriots organised the popular referendum and are conducting it successfully. The preliminary results in Western Germany show that increasingly broader sections of the population realise the urgency of resisting remilitarisation. ‘ According to incomplete data, 5,873 people of the 6,388 approached in Western Germany on- June 12 expressed themselves against remilitarisation. In the small town of Bad Reichenhall (Bayern) alone, 1,856 people of the 2,250 addressed, i.e. a quarter of the adult population, were against remilitarisation, In Aachen, Dortmund, Bielefeld, Bochum and many other towns in Western Germany over 90 per cent of those approached

answered in the affirmative to the question: "Are you against remilitarisation, for a peace treaty with Germany in 1951?" Of the 109,131 people approached in West Berlin, 95.7 per cent resolutely expressed themselves against remilitarisation, for a peace treaty.

The referendum in the German Democratic Republic and in the democratic sector of Berlin was held on June 3-5.

The Government of the German Democratic Republic called on the population of the Republic to take an active part in the referendum, proving thereby that it is the only government in Germany expressing the genuine interests of the German nation, which really wants peace and democratic unity in Germany.

The population of the German Democratic Republic enthusiastically participated in the ballot. On the first day of the referendum, 100 per cent voted in many towns and settlements. Many working people in the Republic backed their resolve to fight for peace by working peace-shifts in honour of the popular plebiscite and pledged themselves to exceed production assignments, improve quality, economise materials, etc. In doing so, the working people of the German Democratic Republic are making a valuable contribution to the cause of peace: they are transforming their Republic into a solid base in the struggle for a united, democratic and peace-loving Germany.

In the German Democratic Republic and the democratic sector of Berlin more than 13,000,000 people, or 95.9 per cent of those who took part in the referendum voted against remilitarisation and for a peace treaty. "This genuinely democratic vote", declared Wilhelm Pieck, President of the German Democratic Republic, in a recent speech, "marks a new

turning point in the struggle of our people for peace and national unity... For the first time in history, our people received the right to express, by voting, their views on war and peace. Utilising this' democratic right, the population of the German Democratic Republic unanimously declared their will for peace”.

The remarkable enthusiasm which the population of the German Democratic Republic displayed during the popular ballot and the fact that voting is proceeding successfully in Western Germany and Western Berlin, testify, first of all, that the struggle of the German people against remilitarisation, for peace, for a united, democratic and peace-loving Germany, has entered a new and higher phase. The results show that more and more sections of the German people, irrespective of political or religious beliefs, are joining the struggle against remilitarisation, for preserving and ensuring peace. They testify, finally, that increasingly greater masses of the German people are becoming aware of the need to take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands.

The popular referendum, successfully held in Germany, is another blow to the U.S.-British warmongers and their German lackeys—the Adenauers, Schumachers, Reuters and other quislings; it is a big contribution of the German people to the great cause of the struggle for preserving and ensuring world peace. This victory of the German people is hailed by all peace-loving people in Europe and all over the world.

EVE OF PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS IN FRANCE. Georges Cogniot, Member, Central Committee, French Communist Party

The growing danger of another world war is of exceptional significance for the general election in France. The matter is not simply that in a few days the French people will elect 600 deputies to the National Assembly, but rather that their votes should influence the solution of the cardinal problem: either, the working people and all democratic and anti-imperialist forces in the country will, by their votes on June 17 and their day-to-day struggle, declare for breaking with the entire present foreign policy of France and support the policy of peace and national independence, aimed at signing a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers, or the drive to war will proceed with ever greater rapidity, bringing with it ever increasing poverty and, in the near future, fearful suffering to the French people.

The French Communist Party has made the election struggle a mighty mass battle against war, and, consequently, against the growing poverty intensified by switching the economy to a war footing, against fascism whose object is—secure the rear-lines for aggressive war, fetter the people, and force on them, at all costs, the policy of adventure which they do not want.

The proceedings at the Paris meeting of the four deputy Foreign Ministers testify to the strivings of the imperialists to undermine the basis for agreement with the Soviet Union. The clearest evidence of the

aggressive intentions of the imperialists is their protracted opposition to including on the agenda of the Foreign Ministers' Council the question of demilitarisation of Germany. At the same time, they seek to prevent discussion of the Atlantic Pact of war and the question of American bases in Europe, admitting thereby that they have no arguments with which to justify this Pact—which is a real weapon of aggression. The Soviet Union, on the contrary, raises no objections to considering any aspect of its international relations for the simple reason that it has nothing to conceal. French public opinion is becoming increasingly aware that it is only the Soviet Union that really desires a conference of the four Ministers, with the inclusion of all essential points on the agenda. French public opinion now sees more clearly on whose side the refusal to negotiate and the spirit of war and violence prevail, and on whose side the spirit to negotiate and desire for agreement.

At the beginning of the last week General Bradley, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, announced in Paris, in the most crude manner, American demands concerning super-armaments for France, General Bradley came to remind the French War Minister, Right-wing Socialist Jules Moch, of his promise to prepare twenty new divisions—ten of them by the end of the year—and to build another fifteen air bases in France. The French Minister, being a zealous lackey, submitted to this demand. Obviously such an increase in the army implies not only an unbearable strain on the country's economy but also a longer term of military service and the recall from Indo-China of the cadre personnel for the purpose of staffing the new divisions with officers, and hence, their replacement in the Indo-China theatre

of operations by divisions made up of men newly called to the colours. The election programme of the French Communist Party calls for the immediate withdrawal of the French expeditionary corps from Indo-China and Korea.

The French public ask: how is it that such unpopular demands as those made by General Bradley were published just on the eve of the election? The sole explanation is the feverish haste with which the American warmongers are preparing a third world war. The French people understand that war is the object of the Washington rulers and their Paris lackeys, and that they will inevitably unleash it if the working people and all partisans of peace do not prevent them, General Bradley's French Communist Party has told the people. In these conditions it is perfectly obvious that the votes cast for the Communists on June 17 will, unmistakably, say "No" to war. This is admitted by the dollar magnates themselves. Indeed, the Washington correspondent of the newspaper "Paris Match" reported in the issue of June 2, No. 115, that American headquarters would regard a success for the French Communist Party, i.e., "simply the maintenance of the red vote polled in 1945" as a defeat for the U.S. war plans, because "after this it would be impossible to support the Atlantic Pact policy even before the present Congress".

This journalist even gives the following figure: should the Communists poll more than five million votes this would be a real catastrophe for the Americans. Thus, as admitted also by the warmongers, those who wish to vote for peace will vote for the Communists.

Another big problem is that of combating fascism. The events that took place on June 5-6 stress the

urgency of this struggle. On the night of June 5, de Gaulle gangs made three attacks on the premises of the Paris Federation of the General Confederation of Labour. The police, who observed the de Gaulle actions, refused to interfere. However, this night attack crashed against the resistance of the workers, The next day, the so-called Republican police sought to take revenge for the defeat suffered by the de Gaulle storm-troopers. Acting on orders issued by the Right-wing Socialist Baylot, Paris police prefect, and the Right-wing Socialist Eugène Thomas, deputy Minister of the Interior, the police seized, by force of arms, the premises of the Trade Union Federation, beat up and arrested the functionaries who happened to be there. The police withdrew from the shattered trade union premises towards the close of June 7 only as a result of the strike movement and other protest actions which began immediately in the Paris engineering factories, on the metro, gas works, etc.

The working class forced the police to retreat. However, the Government's outrage in relation to the trade unions demonstrated to all working people that fascism in France is represented not only by de Gaulle but also by the present Government and all parties supporting it. "To wage war", said Comrade Stalin in 1927, "growing armaments and organisation of new coalitions are not sufficient. To do this it is also necessary to strengthen the rear in the countries of capitalism. Not a single capitalist country can wage a serious war without having strengthened beforehand its own rear, without having curbed its workers, without having curbed its colonies. Hence, the gradual fascisation of the policy of the bourgeois governments".

In a speech delivered in the National Assembly on May 7 and which was the subject of considerable comment, Jacques Duclos, Secretary of the French Communist Party, exposed the machinations of the agents of capital, designed to bring to power de Gaulle, the candidate for dictator. "It is true", said Duclos, "that knowing their policy has been denounced by the peoples, these warmongers seek to bring about the domination of fascism. They seek to kill freedom in order to make it easier to kill peace".

Fighting against war, and against fascism which is preparing war, against the poverty of the masses, aggravated by switching the economy to a war footing, the French Communist Party is rallying around its programme increasingly broader sections of the population. **The Party election programme is a genuine programme for national salvation and regeneration; it proposes wholesale reduction of military expenditure in favour of peace economy and answers all the concrete questions which interest the workers, employees in State and private offices, peasants, artisans, small traders and intellectuals.**

In the thousands of election committees formed everywhere at the call of the Party and, above all, in the enterprises, non-party people and members of other parties are cooperating with Communists in elaborating a programme of immediate demands and instructions, which are then submitted to the Communist Party candidates who pledge to fight for their implementation. The work of the hundreds of thousands of agitators electioneering on behalf of the lists of peace candidates, and made up of Communists, non-party people, Socialists, Catholics and others, working in unison, attracts the attention of all commentators.

Prominent non-party personalities have addressed calls to support the candidates of the Communist Party—candidates of peace. Such calls were made by Jacques Hadamard, famous mathematician; Irene Joliot-Curie, former Socialist Minister of Scientific Research; Professor Bourguignon of the Medical Academy, and many others. Recently, 600 Paris scientists, who gathered at the Scientists' House for a meeting presided over by Frédéric Joliot-Curie, were addressed by André Marty, Secretary of the Communist Party, and unanimously endorsed the Party programme.

Broad sections of the population are becoming convinced that any war against the Soviet Union would, inevitably, be a war of aggression. They repeat the solemn vow voiced by Maurice Thorez: "The French people will never, never go to war against the Soviet Union!". They welcome the grand development of civilian economy in the Soviet Union, the gigantic peaceful construction now in progress in the land of Stalin.

Unable to advance any argument against the Communist Party's programme for national salvation, the various cliques of the "American party" resort to three types of weapons: falsehood, election manipulations, and naked violence.

Falsehood and demagogy are the favourite weapons of the fascists. De Gaulle poses as a patriot who will only accept the American multi-millionaires as "allies" but not as masters. The hitch is that de Gaulle himself told the French people that they must be ready to die, en masse, "on the Seine and Loire" for the interests of U.S. imperialists. The American press warns its readers without the slightest prick of conscience that the idle "patriotic" talk of the French fascist leader is designed

merely for home consumption during the election campaign. For four years, Gaullist deputies have voted for all measures designed to subjugate France to the U.S. multi-millionaires, and de Gaulle endorsed all these measures.

Perfection in electoral manipulation was achieved due to the action of the authors of the new election law—Guy Mollet, General Secretary of the Socialist Party, and the late Gaullist Minister Giaccobi. One election law operates in the Paris area and another in the remainder of the country. In the first case the swindle means that a Party with a larger following needs considerably more votes to get a candidate elected than is needed by parties which do not enjoy popularity among the electorate. This situation militates, first of all, against the French Communist Party. In the second instance, all the parties of the American bloc, outwardly wrangling with each other for the purpose of deceiving the electorate, combine their lists of candidates in each electoral area, thus enabling them during the count to appear as a single party and obtain all the seats, although polling but 50 per cent of the votes, plus one extra vote. This, in the view of the framers of the law, should enable them to steal from the French Communist Party all the seats, even if the Party polls 49 per cent of the votes, and hand them over to the Gaullists.

Rarely indeed has the lie of bourgeois democracy been so strikingly demonstrated. “Fascism—the naked form of bourgeois dictatorship—” wrote Maurice Thorez, “arises on the basis of bourgeois democracy which is a disguised form of this dictatorship”. The Government bodies, with the Right-wing Socialist Ministers at their head, resort daily to reactionary measures of violence

against the French Communist Party. The main occupation of the police is destroying the election posters of the Communist Party the moment they appear, during the day or night, and arresting those who put them up. On several occasions, factory activists (in the Marseilles district and in Paris suburbs, for example) were subjected to revolver fire. The foul police provocations against the French Communist Party are perpetrated by Socialist leaders in the Ministry of the Interior who get all possible assistance from the U.S.-British espionage centres in France.

But all these machinations are bound to fail as a result of the mighty movement for unity of the working class, as a result of the united action of the democratic and anti-imperialist forces. The people of our country are rallying round the programme of the French Communist Party, since this programme is based on the fight for peace, for a Five-Power Peace Pact, against settling international problems by force of arms.

This noble and great aim is the core of the campaign conducted by the French Communist Party for the June 17 election, a campaign, which in turn, is an integral part of the contribution of Communists to the preparations for the powerful nation-wide rally which all peace champions are holding in Paris on July 15 under the slogan of struggle for a Pact of Peace.

The French Communist Party, in the person of Jacques Duclos, has declared its readiness to support or participate in any government which will halt the march towards the abyss, i.e. will pursue a genuine foreign policy of peace, allocate the money thus saved for economic and social needs, and protect democratic liberties against the encroachments of the rebels.

The working people—Socialist and Catholic—will unite with Communists in order to bar the way to lovers of foreign gambles. Fascism will not pass! The successes of the peace forces in the recent elections in Italy will, in France, act as a stimulus, and, at the same time, as precursor. On June 17, and every day, by its entire struggle under the banner of unity, the French working class together with its allies—enemies of war, irrespective of political convictions and social status—will succeed in upholding freedom and peace.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF POLISH WORKERS' PARTY HOLDS CONFERENCE WITH RURAL PROPAGANDISTS

A conference of leading rural propagandists—tutors of the Party study groups—was held on June 9-10 under the auspices of the Central Education Department of the Polish Workers' Party.

The Conference was convened for the purpose of discussing the content of the material, the methods of presenting material earmarked for Party study in the forthcoming academic year and also for the purpose of exchanging experience gained in the course of Party study in the countryside. The conference was preceded by a series of conferences held by the voivode Party Committees. The Conference was attended by 37 people—peasants, chairmen and members of the producer co-operatives, State farm workers and village teachers and also by the compiler of syllabuses for Party classes in the countryside.

The twenty-seven people who took part in the discussion critically analysed the people who analysed subject matter and advanced a number of valuable suggestions relating to the content of the material and methods to be used in group talks; they told the gathering of their organisational methods and of the difficulties encountered in the course of their work.

Questions of carrying out Party policy in the countryside, of class struggle, of rebuilding the countryside, the nature of the State and also the question of the role of the Party in the countryside, were subjected to keen discussion.

The discussion revealed that most of the propagandists were engaged in systematic self-study, that they are able to link study material with the everyday work of Party organisations. Examples were cited showing how Party work contributed to improving the work of the producer co-operatives, how it helped to open the eyes of people to kulak machinations.

In addition, the propagandists exchanged experiences in utilising Polish and Soviet literature and films during classes.

The Conference suggested that a “Party Education Bulletin”, Marxist textbooks and textbooks devoted to general literature should be published in accordance with the study themes and containing instructions on methodology.

The Conference showed that the work of the propagandists contributes to improving the quality of Party study, to raising the political level of the lower Party organisations and- rank-and-file members in the countryside. It also provided an opportunity to see how the material used in Party study is linked with the life and work of the Party organisations, and the changes that must be made in the programme and methods of study with a view to making them more effective.

IN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

POLITICAL EDUCATION IN COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA: END OF ACADEMIC YEAR

The second year of mass political education of members and probationer members of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia ended in May. Nearly 90 per cent of the membership were engaged in study. More than 82,000 classes studied the basic course; there were almost 27,000 Marxist-Leninist circles and 1,716 evening schools of Marxism-Leninism. Independent study was also organised.

The curriculum for the academic year aimed at explaining to Party members vital political and theoretical problems dealing with socialist construction and the struggle for peace. Introductory lectures were read, talks and seminars were held on different sections of the curriculum. However, the tutors, as yet, have given but little help to members in the matter of independent study.

Party committees organised regular discussions on various aspects of Party education but have devoted little attention to the ideological content and methods of study. The Party education year helped to improve Party work, to raise the political consciousness of the membership and the activity of the organisations. The summarising of results of the academic year for political education in branch Party organisations, district and regional Party committees, on the basis of profound criticism and self-criticism, will help to reveal

shortcomings and further to improve political education of the Communists.

THIRD CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO

The Communist Party of Puerto Rico held its Third Congress in San Juan on May 19-20.

Congress resolved that the Communist Party should more vigorously head the struggle of the people of Puerto Rico for peace, for national liberation from the U.S. colonial yoke. Reflecting the will of the people, Congress expressed itself for a peaceful settlement of the Korean conflict caused by American aggression, and for the immediate withdrawal of Puerto Rican troops from Korea.

The mass opposition movement headed by all democratic parties, and above all, the Communist Party, against the so-called "Constitution" which the Americans are forcing on the country, testifies to the growing popular discontent with the government of U.S. puppets, headed by Munoz Marin. The Congress called on the people of Puerto Rico to develop a mass campaign for the release of the Communist Party leaders, Juan de Jesus Medina and Deusdedit Marrero, and also for the release of the nationalist leader, Pedro Albizu Campos, and other fighters for national independence.

Congress elected a new Central Committee which now consists of Cesar Andreu Iglesias (Chairman), Juan Santos Rivera (General Secretary), Juan Saez Corales,

Juan Emmanuelli, Gonsuelo Burgos, Pascual Otero, Pablo M. Garcia, Jorge Maysonet and Ramon Mirabal.

The Congress was attended by representatives of the Communist Party of the United States and received messages of greeting from many fraternal Communist Parties.

IMPORTANT LANDMARK IN LIFE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF GUATEMALA

The newspaper “Octubre”, central organ of the Communist Party of Guatemala, celebrates its first anniversary on June 21. On the occasion of the anniversary the Political Commission of the Communist Party has decided to hold readers’ conferences which will subject the shortcomings of the newspaper to profound criticism and self-criticism in order to bring it closer to the masses and to make it really authoritative and dear to them. Jointly with all Party members—says the decision of the Political Commission—the newspaper must wage a vigorous struggle for peace, for the mass collection of signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace, for trade union unity of all working people in Guatemala, for higher wages, for the daily demands of the masses of the people.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENTS IN MACHINE- TRACTOR DEPOTS IN BULGARIA

The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party has adopted a decision to establish a Political

Board in the Ministry of Agriculture, Political Departments in the machine-tractor depots, and the post of deputy director for political work on State farms.

The Central Committee of the Party, says the decision, while noting that co-operation in the main grain regions of the country has embraced the bulk of the poor and middle peasants and that producer cooperatives and State farms now predominate in agriculture and hold first place for grain culture, considers that the main task now confronting the Party and the State is all-round organisational, economic and political strengthening of producer co-operatives, State farms and machine-tractor depots.

With the aim of decisively strengthening and improving the Party-organisational and social-political work of the Party organisations in the producer co-operatives, State farms and machine-tractor depots, of getting the machine-tractor depots and State farms to give State and Party backing to the producer co-operatives, for the purpose of ensuring the steady development of agriculture and the application of advanced Soviet agrotechnical science, the Central Committee has decided to establish a Political Board in the Ministry of Agriculture, This board will direct the work of the Party, trade union and youth organisations in machine-tractor depots and State farms through the medium of political departments in machine-tractor depots, and deputy directors for political work on State farms.

According to the decision, a political department will be formed in every machine-tractor depot to direct the Party, trade union and youth organisations and to have sole responsibility for Party-political work.

On the larger State farms, the post of a deputy director for political work with the same rights and same responsibility as the political department in machine-tractor depots, is instituted.

The decision enumerates and explains the tasks of the political departments in the machine-tractor depots, and of deputy directors for political work on State farms.

All assignments must be carried out through the medium of the Party branches by the tried Party method of conviction, relying on trade, union and youth organisations, on the organisations of the Fatherland Front and the Agricultural Workers' Union.

Ensuring vigilance and control in all spheres of work in the machine-tractor depots, State farms and producer co-operatives served by machine-tractor depots, the political departments must also see that the ideological-political level of tractor-drivers, combine-drivers, agricultural workers and co-operators is enhanced, and that they are closely rallied around the people's democratic power; they should train them in the spirit of love for their people, for the peoples of the Soviet Union and the great Stalin. Together with strengthening State labour discipline in machine-tractor depots on State farms and in producer co-operative and inculcating socialist consciousness among their workers, the political departments must also see that the machine tractor depots and producer co-operatives is strengthened and developed. Soviet technique and Michurin agrobiological science introduced and the experience of Soviet tractor-drivers, collective farmers and agronomists mastered.

FOR ORGANISATIONAL AND ECONOMIC STRENGTHENING OF PRODUCER CO- OPERATIVES

Decision by Central Committee, Albanian Party of Labour

The extraordinary plenum of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, held on May 14, considered the question of socialist reorganisation of agriculture and pointed out that, at present, the main task in this sphere lies not in increasing the number of agricultural co-operatives but in securing the organisational and economic strengthening of the existing co-operatives.

Major successes have been achieved in agriculture in Albania due to the establishment of people's power and the subsequent agrarian reform. The area under crops was 49.5 per cent greater in 1950 compared with 1948, and the harvest of grain, rice and potatoes was, correspondingly 33.8 per cent greater.

However, the development of agriculture lags behind the development of economy as a whole and industry in particular.

The resolution of the Plenum Central Committee critically analysed the work of the State farms, machine-tract depots, and producer co-operatives. The producer co-operatives have not yet reached the stage of winning, by means of practical example and middle peasants for co-operative farming.

There are many serious shortcomings in the work of the co-operatives, arising from insufficient experience,

the low level of the cadres and shortage of technical equipment. “Therefore”, the resolution of the Central Committee Plenum says, “our main task in this sphere is to strengthen the existing agricultural co-operatives so that they actually serve as a practical example for taking the masses of the poor and middle peasantry onto the path of co-operation—the sole way of building Socialism in the countryside... Any rashness and haste in organising co-operative farms at present would result in serious mistakes and greatly harm the socialist reorganisation of agriculture”. State assistance to the co-operatives must be extended, and the work of restricting the kulaks economically and isolating them politically, improved.

Pointing to the importance of the Party work in the countryside in conditions of sharpening class struggle, of creating a certain number of producer co-operatives, and noting the weakness in this work both in the organisational and ideological-political spheres, the resolution stresses the need to strengthen the district Party committees, to improve the social composition of the bureaux of the rural Party organisations and to form a broad non-Party peasant Active around the Party organisations.

POLITICAL BUREAU OF HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE’S PARTY ON PARTY EDUCATION

The Political Bureau of the Hungarian Working People’s Party summed up the results of Party education during the 1950-51 term and outlined the aims of the 1951-52 academic year. The Political

pointed out that the ideological and political level of propaganda work had improved in the academic year now drawing to an end. The number of students had increased and the network of Party education been extended.

Despite these successes, says the decision of the Political Bureau, Party education is lagging behind Party work as a whole and does not correspond to the requirements of the present political situation. The decision states that Marxist-Leninist education must occupy a more significant place in Party work. One of the basic tasks of the 1951-52 academic year will be to acquaint, within the framework of the academic programme, the broad mass of Party members with the decisions of the Second Party Congress, to further strengthen the links between theory and practice. Greater care will be taken to acquaint Party members with decisions adopted by the Party and Government and also in selection of propagandists with practical experience. Next year, Party education will embrace 40-45 per cent of the membership, while as many members as possible will be embraced in other forms of Party education (lectures, radio circles, etc.)

The following forms of political education have been established for 1951-52: elementary Party education—nine month courses on basic political subjects. Party members with an adequate knowledge of basic political problems will attend a two-year political school where they will study Party policy, the basic questions of principle and practice connected with socialist construction. Courses for training cadres will consist of three groups: courses on the history of the C.P.S.U.(B); study of Comrade Stalin's biography and political

economy. Comrades with adequate training will study the classics of Marxism-Leninism independently.

Popular Marxist-Leninist propaganda will also be promoted by means of radio circles and public lectures. The Higher Party School will conduct five month courses for training propagandists. The study term in regional Party schools will be extended from two to three months. Special one month courses are being opened for Party cadres working in the various branches of industry and agriculture. A twelve months' evening school will be opened for local Party functionaries and the best activists.

The decision also defines the measures to be adopted for the elimination of undue centralisation of leadership in Party education and for instituting special days for education in towns and regions.

STATEMENT BY POLITICAL BUREAU OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

A statement issued by the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of India says:

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India was held in the month of May. This meeting unanimously adopted the Draft Programme prepared by the Politburo. It also reached unanimous conclusions on the policies and methods to be adopted by the Party on all issues, facing our country and our people.

Taking note of the present situation in the country, when opposition to the present Government has grown among all sections of our people, the Central

Committee stresses anew that the replacement of the present anti-democratic Government by a People's Democratic Government is the main political task of our movement. The Party will strive to build the broadest unity of all popular forces to achieve this task.

The Central Committee has resolved to direct Party units and members in all parts of the country to concentrate on the work of forging unity of the working class and peasantry, of rebuilding the trade union, peasant and other mass organisations and to help the struggles of the workers, peasants and other classes and sections with a view to winning their immediate demands and developing a powerful mass movement for freedom, democracy and peace.

The Central Committee has resolved to participate in the coming general elections on the basis of its Programme and to unify the popular forces in the course of the election struggle. To ensure that the elections are really free and fair, it is necessary to restore full civil liberties, release all political prisoners and remove all bans and restrictions on units of the Communist and other parties and progressive organisations. Our Party will, therefore, in co-operation with others, launch a vigorous campaign for demands.

The Central Committee has appointed a Central Election Committee to make the necessary preparation for the elections.

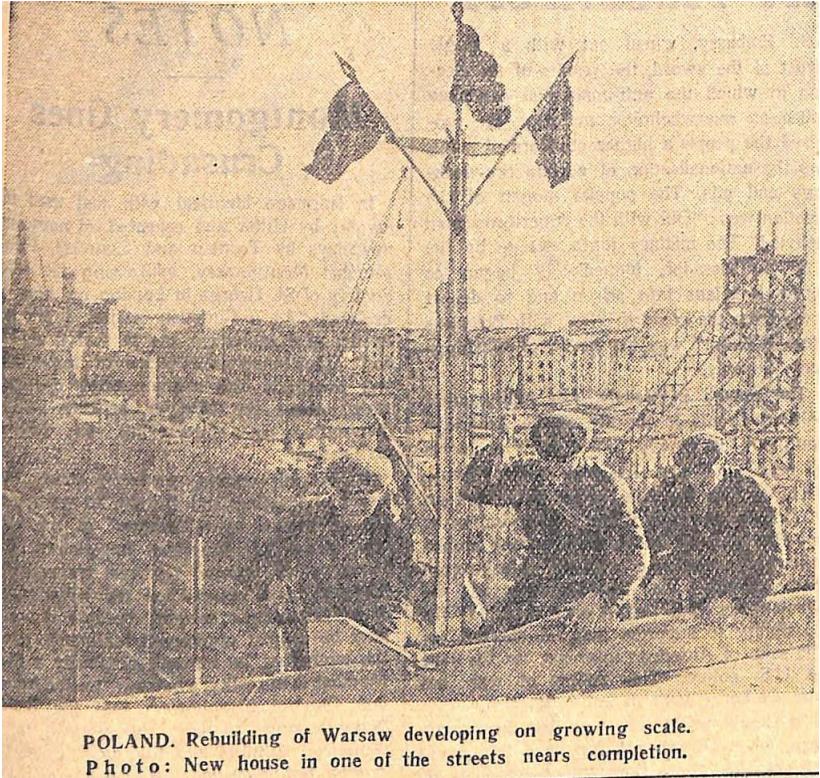
The Central Committee repudiates the allegations made by the Government that Communists are responsible for violence and bloodshed in various parts of the country. The Central Committee holds that it is the Government that is resorting to terrorist measures in order to suppress the struggles of the people in defence of their just rights and demands. Unable to

justify its arbitrary actions before the country, the Government is now amending the Constitution with a view to destroying the last vestiges of civil liberties.

The Central Committee declares that the Party will continue to help the people in their struggles against the anti-popular and undemocratic policies and methods of present Government which has violated every pledge it gave to the people. It will help the masses to win their just demands and organise their struggle. At the same time, the Central Committee wishes to stress that only the development of the real mass movement and action of the masses will enable them to win their demands and that Communists cannot have anything to do with the tactics and methods of individual or squad terrorism. The Central Committee accepted the resignation of Comrade Rajeshwar Rao from the General Secretaryship of the Party. For the present there will be no General Secretary of the Party. The Political Bureau will also function as the Secretariat of the Central Committee with Comrade Ajoy Ghosh as Secretary of the Secretariat.

The Central Committee also decided to convene an All-India Party Conference as soon as possible to concretise the political guidance given in the Programme and the Statement of Policy and to make the necessary changes in the central leadership of the Party.

**POLAND. REBUILDING OF WARSAW
DEVELOPING ON GROWING SCALE.
PHOTO NEW HOUSE IN ONE OF THE
STREETS NEARS COMPLETION**



HALT LEGAL VIOLENCE AGAINST 11 LEADERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF U.S.A.

The shameful decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in approving the conviction of the 11 Communist leaders has caused a wave of protests in all progressive circles the U.S.

E Benson, chairman, and B. Baldwin, secretary of the Progressive Party, commenting on the Supreme Court decision, declared that “the majority of the court stand convicted by all people devoted to liberty of ignoring the constitutional guarantees of freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and freedom of assembly in bowing supinely to the bipartisan war hysteria in this mockery of justice”. The Progressive Party, the statement said, will do all in its power to force the Supreme Court grant a rehearing to the 11 leaders of the Communist Party.

William Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, in a statement condemning the Supreme Court decision declared: “The decision upholding the Smith Act has brought the garrison state nearer the doorstep of every American home”.

The executive board of the Fur Workers Union unanimously condemned the Supreme Court decision and urged an immediate rehearing of the case.

In Maryland, twenty-nine public figures addressed an open letter to the State Congress urging repeal of the fascist McCarren Act on which the Supreme Court based its decision.

Marcantonio, Chairman of the American Labour Party, qualified the Supreme Court decision as the

“continuation of the process of nullifying the Bill of Rights”.

An immediate rehearing of the Court’s decision was urged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

The New York Daily Compass and even the New York Post, a newspaper which has contributed in no small way to the anti-Communist hysteria, sharply condemned the Supreme Court’s decision to convict the 11 Communist leaders. The Daily Compass stated that the decision affects every American, and every citizen no matter how orthodox his views be today, may get into trouble for potential deviation from the majority opinions tomorrow. Both newspapers insisted on a rehearing for the 11 Communist leaders and demanded the repeal of the Smith Act.

The frame-up of the U.S. Communist leaders has evoked protests practically in all countries of the world.

In France, the Comité Lafayette, uniting public and political personalities of all shades of political opinion, appealed “... to all men of good will, all men and women devoted to liberty and peace, to stand up against this odious decision which is bound to be a prelude to further attacks against civil liberties.

The Executive Committee of the British Communist Party sent a strong protest to Chief Justice Vinson vigorously assailing the U.S. Supreme Court decision and qualifying the decision as an act aimed at nullifying free speech and all fundamental democratic rights.

This violence on the part of American reaction was denounced in statements issued by the Communist Party of Columbia, the Labour Progressive Party of Canada, the Latin American Confederation of Workers and other

democratic and progressive organisations in many countries.

BRUTAL TERROR BY ARGENTINE POLICE

On the night of April 22, Peron's police arrested Dora T. de Zapirain and Elsa Fernandez, a members of the Spanish Women's Union and active participants in the peace movement among Spaniards in Argentine.

The two women Communists, now in prison in Buenos Aires, sent a letter to the leadership of the Spanish Communist Party in which, referring to the Peron allies of the bloody butcher Franco, they state:

“The foul cowards tried to defame and disgrace us, to make us yield and relinquish the struggle. But the cowardly enemies of the people and the working class, the base lackeys of imperialism, will never achieve this”.

ADVANCE OF SCIENCE IN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC RUMANIA. Traian Săvulescu President, Academy of Sciences of the Rumanian People's Republic

The great revolutionary transformations carried out in the Rumanian People's Republic, the establishment in our country of the system of People's Democracy, created, "for the first time in the history of the Rumanian people, conditions favouring the rapid advance of science and culture. For workers in the realms of science and art, boundless possibilities were opened up for participation in the great work of eliminating the age old economic and cultural backwardness to which our country had been condemned By the regime of landlords and capitalists, for active participation in building a socialist society.

In bourgeois-landlord Rumania there were an Academy of Sciences, a university and outstanding scientists, but the reactionary ruling classes did not move a finger to make science and culture the property of the people, to render due respect to scientists, writers and actors and support them in their work. On the contrary, they did their utmost to isolate science from the people, to keep the people in ignorance.

The old Academy advocated "pure science" isolated from practice and from the life of the people. This was in the interests of the exploiting classes and the foreign imperialists who sought to preserve the "exclusively agricultural nature of the economy which supplied raw materials and provided a market for the Western imperialist countries.

The Academy engaged in scholastic, abstract research that did not promote the development of culture. The members of the Academy mainly included representatives of financial and industrial circles, big landlords, etc. And such scientists as Babeş, Racovită, and Parhon, the popular poets Eminescu and Coşbuc, the writer Creangă and playwright Caragiale, and other outstanding representatives of progressive science and culture were persecuted and barred from the Academy.

The old Academy adhered to idealism, mysticism and cosmopolitanism. From its Chairs, chauvinism, racism and hatred for some neighbouring peoples, particularly in relation to the Soviet Union, were preached.

The desire of Rumanian pseudo-scientists to receive the diplomas “Bon pour l’Orient” (Valid for the East), given in French and Belgian universities to representatives of the countries subjugated to the foreign imperialists, testifies to the humiliating worship of the West, to lack of national pride, to disregard for the great creations of popular art and its glorious traditions, Lack of patriotism expressed itself also in the contempt shown by members of the old Academy for the native Rumanian language in which it was impossible, in their view, to express scientific truth, lofty thoughts and feelings. Most of the academic works were published in foreign languages. Even the journal for study of the Rumanian language—“Bulletin Linguistic”—was issued in the French language.

After the working class won power, the work of the Academy was placed on a new footing; science gradually became the property of the people. New relations took shape between the working people and

scientific workers serving the homeland and the people. In the process of exploring Rumania's vast mineral wealth and in developing new branches of industry, and also on the big construction sites for heat and power stations, a new consciousness is coming into being among the intelligentsia. Workers in science and art are responding to the solicitude and confidence of the Party and Government by devoting all their efforts to the cause of building Socialism.

The new Academy of Sciences was established in 1948 on the initiative of the Rumanian Workers' Party, The Academy became the rallying point for the most eminent Rumanian scientists who realised that their interests were indissolubly linked with the interests of the people and the people's State.

The Academy based its work on the experience of the Academy of Sciences in the U.S.S.R., and Comrade Stalin's words that "Science which has severed contact with practice, with experience—what sort of science is that? If science were the thing it is represented to be by certain of our conservative comrades, it would have perished for humanity long ago. Science is called science just because it does not recognize fetishes, just because it does not fear to raise its hand against the obsolete and antiquated, and because it lends an attentive ear to the voice of experience, of practice".

We know that creative assimilation of Marxism-Leninism constitutes the essential condition for the progress of science and for its contact with practical problems. Development of scientific-research on the basis of dialectical and historical materialism is proceeding in struggle against the remnants of the old idealistic and cosmopolitan conceptions.

For the first time, the Academy of Sciences is devoting attention to the development of natural science, physics, mathematics, technical and social sciences.

Members of the Academy and its scientific workers who now number nearly one thousand, are carrying out their work in a number of institutes recently opened in our country. These include physics, energetics, chemistry, biochemistry, mathematics, endocrinology, history, philosophy and others. A considerable group of scientists is working in the Academy itself.

The old Academy was concentrated solely in Bucharest. Nowadays two branches of the Academy have been opened—in Jassy and Cluj. Chemistry and history institutes are functioning under the Cluj branch; the Jassy branch has mathematics, chemistry, history and other institutes. For the purpose of developing the scientific work of the Academy, the State allocated 500 million lei in 1949, and in 1950 the allocation exceeded 1,000 million lei.

The research carried out by the Academy during the past two years has been most successful. A number of vital problems were solved in connection with the development of various branches of the national economy, above all, with the development of our national industry. Our scientists elaborated new methods for industrial utilisation of methane, for producing new higher-grade cement, labour protection equipment, etc. Medicines, formerly imported, are now being produced in the country.

The Agronomic Scientific-Research Institute is working on problems designed to raise the level of agriculture and to reorganise agriculture along Socialist lines. During this period much was done in studying the

possibility of adapting the complex method of Kostylev-Dokuchayev-Williams to the conditions prevailing in the different parts of Rumania and also for developing agriculture in the Danube-Black Sea canal zone.

The Medical Institutes are working on problems of labour protection, on cures for such widespread diseases as malaria, rheumatism, etc. Developing the achievements of the Rumanian scientists Babes, Marinescu and Parhon, workers in the medical sciences are, simultaneously, giving close attention to assimilating and introducing, in all medical institutes, the progressive teachings of the Soviet scientist Pavlov.

During 1949-50, the Institute of History and Philosophy organised archaeological excavations which yielded significant results. Documents published by this Institute relating to the history of Rumania—documents concealed by bourgeois scientists—occupy an important place in the work of historians. Serious study is being made of the legacy left by progressive scientists in the sphere of law, the history of art, literature, political economy, etc.

Big help is being given: by the Rumanian-Soviet Scientific Institute which publishes eleven journals in 750,000 copies and is translating a large number of works by Soviet scientists.

Considerable publishing work is done by the Academy of Sciences. It issues 23 journals in 148,000 copies. During the bourgeois-landlord regime the Academy published only four journals in 16,000 copies. A number of scientific works by Rumanian, Russian and Soviet scientists has been published, Preparations are being made to publish the works of the Rumanian scientists E. Theodorescu and Bagdasar. Volume I of the

twelve-volume work, "Flora of the Rumanian People's Republic", will be published shortly.

A number of academicians, workers in science and art, engineers, technicians and factory workers were recently awarded State prizes for outstanding achievements in the sphere of science and culture. The State prize winners included veteran scientists and young scientific personnel whom they trained with solicitude and attention.

Comrade Stalin's work "Concerning Marxism in Linguistics" was the most important scientific event for the intelligentsia of our country during the past year. The Session of the Rumanian Academy of Sciences, held on March 21-25, took place in the spirit of this brilliant Marxist-Leninist work. The reports delivered at the Session stressed the importance of studying this work of Comrade Stalin for the development of science in the Republic.

The brilliant works of Comrade Stalin enabled our scientists to get a better understanding of the decisive significance of Marxist-Leninist ideology, science and art, conscious activity by people, popular culture and its traditions, and of the progressive scientific heritage of the past centuries for strengthening and extending the socialist sector of the national economy, for developing the system of people's democracy and building Socialism, Taking Stalin's theses on the basis and superstructure as a starting point, creative endeavour in the sphere of the social sciences is being extended, and the contribution of scientific workers to the construction of Socialism in our country is growing.

The Session of the Academy approved the plan for joint work by the Academy and the Ministries, and adopted a decision concerning the application, in

scientific practice, of J. V. Stalin's brilliant teachings in regard to science. Special-sessions of the departments of mathematics and physics, technique, chemistry, and medical sciences will be devoted to this subject.

Our best workers in the sphere of science and technique are taking part in carrying out the extensive plan of scientific work. But the steady extension of scientific research calls for care in training new cadres.

Comrade Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej, General Secretary of the Rumanian Workers' Party, pointed out that the Academy of the Rumanian People's Republic must "combine the creative work and experience of the older scientists with the enthusiasm of the young scientists, and ensure, on the one hand, continuity in the development of science, and, on the other, formation of the new scientific forces more and more urgently needed by our country".

Carrying out this instruction, the Academy has allocated funds for financing 300 new stipends. The Government decision to inaugurate post-graduate study also opens up further possibilities for training young capable cadres, who, after finishing the university, intend to devote themselves to scientific-research.

The close bonds between science and practical problems connected with socialist construction are likewise expressed in the direct assistance given by scientists and the scientific personnel in disseminating scientific knowledge and technique among the masses.

The recent conference of the "Scientific Union of Engineers and Technicians", which has a membership of 37,000, can be taken as an example. The Conference revealed the results of the fruitful work of the factory circles of this organisation. During the current year these circles discussed a total of 404 problems linked

with improving and developing technique in production. The Bucharest branch alone, solved 155 such problems which substantially improved the work of a number of enterprises.

The Five-Year Plan for laying the foundations of Socialism in Rumania and the Electrification Plan open new and broad possibilities for developing the creative endeavour of Rumanian scientists. The Academy of Sciences has included in its plan of work the study of a number of problems indissolubly linked with the carrying out of the Five-Year Plan.

The overwhelming majority of Rumanian scientists are fully resolved to devote all their efforts to the task of building a socialist society, to the cause of defending peace, They regard as their noble duty the rendering of every possible assistance to the working class and its Party, which, fulfilling its historical task, is leading the Rumanian people along the path to a bright future.

The decision of the Academy, "For a correct trend in science in the Rumanian People's Republic", adopted as early as 1948, states that the assimilation and practical application of the great world outlook of the working class—dialectical materialism —is a vital condition for the forward march of science. Stalin's thesis "that no science can develop and flourish without a battle of opinions, without freedom of criticism" is being taken up more and more by our scientists. Study of the theory of Marxism-Leninism is indissolubly linked with the struggle to eradicate the idealist world outlook, with the struggle against idolising the alleged authority of bourgeois scientists in the West, against lack of confidence in the creative forces of our people. The discussion of the Electrification Plan at the end of 1950 and the elaboration of the 1951 plans of the Institutes in

close co-operation with the Ministries, on the basis of a broad and open discussion, testify to the successful work of the Academy in this direction.

Creative assimilation of the brilliant achievements of Soviet science is a valuable weapon in the struggle against cosmopolitanism. The great constructions of Communism, the immense successes of peaceful economic and cultural development in China and the People's Democracies, on the one hand, and, on the other, the decay and decline of so-called Western culture, the criminal designs and aggression on the part of the warmongers, are increasingly mobilising Rumanian scientists for defence of life and peace. Rumanian scientists are following this path, the only correct path, with creative enthusiasm and confidence.

CAMPAIGN FOR A PACT OF PEACE IN BRITAIN. George Matthews Assistant Secretary, British Communist Party

Every recent development has confirmed the correctness of the historic decision of the World Peace Council to launch a great world campaign for a Pact of Peace between the Five Great Powers.

Before the Senate Committee in Washington enquiring into MacArthur's dismissal, the Administration and Republican statesmen and the war lords of American imperialism have openly revealed their criminal plans for aggressive war.

MacArthur himself cynically justified his call for a blockade of China by saying: "A blockade threatens destruction by the million. That is why it is so effective".

Admiral Sherman, Chief of the U.S. Naval Staff, also called for a blockade of China, declaring, "Since the Chinese are very susceptible to plague and diseases, the stoppage (of medicine) would curtail the mobility of Chinese armies."

General Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, objected only to MacArthur's strategy because it "would involve us in the wrong war, at the wrong place, at the wrong time, with the wrong enemy".

These maniacs are bent on war. They are preparing for it day and night. The one thought that dominates their minds and actions is how to lay waste those countries where the working people rule, and to massacre millions of human beings. This also explains their determination to prevent if possible a meeting of

the Foreign Ministers Council at which the Atlantic War Pact would be discussed.

In contrast to these mad ravings, the call of the World Peace Council for a Pact of Peace stands out for the simplicity, sanity and humanity with which it expresses the deepest desires of hundreds of millions of peace-loving people throughout the world. This Appeal is based also on the conviction and confidence that the action of the people can call a halt to the plans of the warmongers and prevent a Third World War.

The immense world-wide response to the Appeal proves that the Bureau of the World Peace Council was completely correct when it stated on May 7th: "The peoples see that the frantic propaganda aimed at preventing any serious negotiations and at securing a resolution of problems by force of arms, the growing war budgets and the armaments drive, may make war inevitable.

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

But when we see the colossal numbers of signatures to the Appeal obtained in so many countries in the world, and when we think of the important position occupied by Britain in the fight for peace, **it is necessary to say frankly that here in Britain we are lagging behind in a manner which cannot be tolerated any longer.**

This is not because the people of Britain do not want peace or are not prepared to sign the Appeal. On the contrary, numerous examples since the campaign was launched in Britain on May 16th prove that the **Appeal corresponds to the most deeply-felt wishes of the**

British people and that if approached, millions of them will sign it.

Let us take just a few examples. In Plymouth, an old age pensioner has already obtained by himself over 1,000 signatures to the Appeal. In one street in Sheffield, of 60 people approached, 55 signed. In Oxford, the "Young Communist League members took Appeal forms to a local fair. A queue formed to sign the forms, everyone asked gave a donation to the funds of the British Peace Committee, and a motorcyclist had to be sent to fetch more forms. In Glasgow 19 collectors obtained 1,042 signatures one Saturday. In a small village in Scotland, of 300 houses, every house was visited, and 297 signatures collected in one evening. In a steel works in Scotland, of 66 workers approached, 65 signed. Branches of the National Union of Mineworkers in Scotland have agreed Appeal. In a Gateshead Rail Depot, 187 workers have signed.

These are only a few examples. But they prove four things:

First, that the response to this Appeal is far greater than to the Stockholm Appeal of last year.

Second, they show how timely was the launching of the Appeal by the World Peace Council and how in Britain it can unite all the various sections which want peace in a mighty demonstration of the will of the people.

Third, they prove that we have underestimated both the desire of the people for peace, and their readiness to fight for it.

Fourth, they show that the only limit to the number of signatures which are put to the Appeal in Britain, is the number of people who are approached to sign it.

The result of the campaign in Britain so far also reveals a very great unevenness in the extent to which it has been developed in various parts of the country.

Incomplete reports show that in the first fortnight of the campaign, about 100,000 signatures were collected. But of these, nearly half were collected in two areas—Scotland and Yorkshire. In the remainder of the country there is still a serious lag, no real sense of urgency, and inadequate concentration on the campaign as the main task of the peace forces.

We must issue a call to every member and organisation of our Party to surpass everything they have ever done before, and play their full part in assisting the peace movement to end the present position without a moment's further delay.

We must again and again drive home and ensure a full understanding of Comrade Stalin's statement in his interview with "Pravda": "Peace will be preserved and consolidated if the peoples will take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and defend it to the end. War may become inevitable if the warmongers succeed in entangling the masses of the people in lies, in deceiving them and drawing them into a new world war."

To obtain the 1,300,000 signatures to the Stockholm Appeal in Britain, many thousands of peace-supporters spent evening after evening going from door to door in the streets, to the market squares where signatures were collected, or faced victimisation and difficulties in the factories, pits and depots in collecting signatures. But it was all a hundred times worthwhile, as were the far greater efforts and sacrifices made by workers in other lands in comparison with whose difficulties our task was easy.

Some questions are being asked about the Appeal which it is important should be answered. Some people say, “What is the relation of this Appeal for a Pact of Peace to the urgent immediate issue?” “What has it to do with the meeting of the Foreign Ministers Council, whose agenda is being discussed in Paris?” “What is its relation to the war in Korea?”, “What has it to do with the rearmament programme and its effects on the lives of the working people?”

It has everything to do with all these questions.

What an effect the speedy collection of one or two million signatures to the Appeal in Britain would have on the attitude of the Western Powers to the question of the Foreign Ministers Council! They have only been prevented so far from breaking up the Deputies’ meeting in Paris by their fear that world public opinion would hold them responsible. A great volume of signatures to the Appeal would contribute enormously to forcing them to agree to the calling of a meeting of the Foreign Ministers Council at which the major issues causing international tension could be discussed, It would force them to reconsider their plans for extending the war in Korea and the Far East. It would be a blow to their plans for colossal rearmament at the expense of the people. It would facilitate the fight against the effects of the war drive—against high prices, low wages and cuts in housing and the social services.

Thus the campaign for a Pact of Peace is not divorced from, but inseparably bound up with, all the individual questions with which the people are concerned.

The World Peace Council says to. all—irrespective of their views as to the reasons giving rise to the danger of world war—sign the Appeal! If you are concerned with

the war in Korea, sign the Appeal! If you are concerned with the rearming of Germany, sign the Appeal! If you are concerned with high prices and worsened conditions, sign the Appeal!

As the campaign for the Pact of Peace develops, it will more and more expose to the whole world who is for peace and who is for war, and thus contribute enormously to the understanding of the mass of the people of what must be done to save peace.

In developing the campaign, particular attention must be devoted in Britain to the participation of the industrial workers. One of the weaknesses of the campaign for the Stockholm Appeal in Britain was the failure to secure large numbers of signatures in the factories and places of work. Experience is already showing that the Appeal for a Pact of Peace meets with a great response in the factories, pits and depots, as well as on the doorsteps. But it has as yet been taken into far too few places of work, and has been discussed if only a small number of trade union and other organisations.

It is also essential that in spite of all the bans and prohibitions of the Right-wing Labour leaders, the members and the local leaders of the Labour Party have the opportunity of signing the Appeal. Again many examples show their readiness to do so when they are approached.

While our Party and its members are proud to be in the vanguard of the fight for a Pact of Peace and will strive to set an example in the collection of signatures, thousands of people of widely differing opinions will also go into action as collectors of signatures. This is essential to the winning of signatures on the scale that is possible and necessary.

Under the leadership of the British Peace Committee and the local Peace Committees, every effort should be made to enable those who feel deeply that they want to do something for peace to participate actively in this campaign.

The campaign also demands from the peace forces in Britain that the organisation of the movement shall be greatly strengthened. We will give every assistance possible in strengthening the local Peace Committees, in “helping to establish far more, in assisting in the formation of Peace Groups in the factories and in the streets and in helping to raise money for the campaign.

Our Party is now carrying through a campaign to win thousands of new members to its ranks and to the Young Communist League, and thousands of new readers of the “Daily, Worker”. All conceptions which pose this campaign against the campaign for the Pact of Peace are wrong and must be vigorously combated. The stronger are our Party, our Young Communist League and our “Daily Worker”, the stronger will be the fight for peace and the more signatures will be obtained to the Appeal. The more assistance we give in the campaign for the Pact of Peace, the more it will contribute to making a reality of the aim set in’ the second section of our Party Programme. “The British Road to Socialism”—the noble aim of a lasting peace.

Let us grasp the full significance of what has been said before, but not yet fully understood, not yet brought sufficiently to the knowledge of the mass of British people—that **without Britain, the American war plans cannot be carried through.**

If we ourselves realise that a Pact of Peace would lift the shadow of war for Britain and the whole world, end the disastrous effects which the war drive is having

on the standard of living of the British people, and release great constructive forces for improving the lives of the people throughout the world—we shall be able to fulfil our responsibilities with honour.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORIAL BOARD

DEFEND U.S. PEACE SUPPORTERS FROM PERSECUTION BY REACTION

I am writing to enlist your sympathies in a struggle against one of the gravest and most dangerous injustices of our time. I refer to the indictments presented against the officers of the American Peace Information Center by the Justice Department of the United States. You may know that Dr. W.E.B. DuBois was chairman of the American Peace Information Center. With him, as officers of this organisation, were Mrs. Elizabeth Moos, Kyrle Elkin and Abbott Simon. These people were indicted with Dr. DuBois, and in addition to them, there was indicted Miss Sylvia Soloff, a clerical worker in the office of this organisation.

The indictment charged these people with being “agents of a foreign power”. Actually the indictment was directed against them because they were the first to call to the attention of the American people the Stockholm pledge against the use of the atom bomb, and because they played a part in making this pledge available to the American people. They denied that work in defence of peace and for the survival of the human race could be construed as employment by a foreign power. Nevertheless, they are being brought to trial and they face five years imprisonment if found guilty. As you may have heard, any political prisoner who comes to trial in an American court today is presumed guilty from the outset.

I wish to emphasize that not only are these brave people on trial, but peace itself is on trial in the United

States of America. The intent of the Justice Department, acting under the impetus of the State Department, is very plain. They are placing a severe and hideous penalty upon all those who join the fight for peace. The legal murder of the seven Negroes of Martinsville, Virginia, and of Willie McGee, has already proved that the most severe penalties will be directed against the Negro people simply because these people are basically for peace and against the Korean adventure. The persecution of Dr. DuBois, a Negro, thereby becomes symbolic of the whole struggle of his people.

For Dr. DuBois, the venerable and beloved dean of all American scholarship, a man of 83 years, a trial in one of our courts and a five year prison sentence are tantamount to a death penalty. It is questionable whether any man of his years could survive such an ordeal, and there is no doubt that in bringing the indictment against him, the government must have projected the destruction of this man who is among the greatest of all living Americans.

The other people who are under indictment with him will pay a grievous price if their case is lost—but even more grievous will be the price paid by peace-loving people all over the earth. Therefore I must emphasize that all the hopes of peace-loving humanity are on trial in this case. An obligation is placed upon mankind that this case should not be lost, that the cause of peace in America should not be made a crime under American law.

Sincerely,
Howard FAST

New York, U.S.A.

“SAVE HUMAN LIVES NOT DESTROY THEM”

Dear Comrades,

It was with profound interest that I read an article by Alfred Jenson “People of Denmark for Peace” published in No. 15 of your journal. From now on I shall be a reader of your journal.

For a long time after the end of the First World War I lived in Norway and Denmark and became very well acquainted with both these Northern peoples and their languages. I am a seaman by profession and, during the last war, worked in a lighthouse off the North-West coast of Norway. Despite my solitary life in this desolate place, I, nevertheless, got acquainted with the Hitlerite terror in occupied Denmark. And this made me an associate of the Danish resistance movement. In my lighthouse I concealed a Danish patriot from the persecution of the Gestapo. I hid him till the collapse of the Hitler regime.

The reason why I am writing this letter is as follows:

On the order of McCloy, American High Commissioner in Western Germany, a number of German war criminals have been released. In this connection I wrote to three different Danish newspapers calling upon all Danish women to protest against the release of the direct and indirect assassins of thousands of innocent civilians. I wrote that the Danish women must voice their protest against this mockery of the memory of those near and dear to them who were killed by the fascists. Those released included scoundrels who were gruppenfuhrers in the S.S. or held other high posts in the Danish branch of the Gestapo. They are guilty of mass murder and of driving people from their homes.

Shortly after my letter appeared in the Danish press, I received an arrogant letter from a Danish fascist. This letter shows how, under American influence, fascism is being revived in Norway and Denmark. Both Governments—of Norway and Denmark—and together with them, the entire bourgeoisie of these countries, have bartered themselves to America. The broad masses, workers and peasants, however, are against rearmament. The working people loath the very idea of war.

Along with my answer to the said arrogant letter, I sent a number of original photographs showing thousands of people burned to death with phosphorus in Dresden. Commenting on the pictures I wrote that they testified to the crime of American “culture” in Germany and these villains the author of the letter regards as his friends.

My motto has always been: save human lives, not destroy them, and when I was still a young sailor I was awarded a gold medal for rescuing people. I shall never stop fighting for world peace.

**Respectfully,
Max RINGELMANN
Halle, German Democratic Republic.**

MORE PROFITS FOR U.S. MONOPOLIES

Wall Street magnates are piling up huge profits from the blood and sufferings of the peoples. The May bulletin of the “National Bank of New York” reports colossal profits made by 550 of the biggest U.S. monopolies.

Profits of these monopolies for the first quarter of 1951 amounted to 1,317 million dollars compared with 1,014 million dollars for the first quarter of last year, i.e., an average increase of 25 per cent within the year.

The biggest profits were made by the trusts and concerns engaged on war orders. For example, 23 oil corporations received 377 million dollars in profits as against 251 million in the first quarter of 1950; 40 chemical corporations made 168 million dollars compared with 144 million in the corresponding period of last year.

TO INTELLIGENTSIA OF LATIN AMERICA.

Pablo Neruda

I address myself to the intelligentsia of Latin America.

I made a tour recently of Italy and France. A big struggle for peace is developing in these countries. This struggle is growing in intensity precisely now that the U.S. imperialists are unloading arms and troops in Western Europe, occupying it. The horrors of the two world wars are still fresh in the minds of the peoples. The towns still bear the scars of war.

In Italy and France, intellectuals are supporting the courageous campaign to prevent war. The works of many writers and artists promote the solution of this great problem. Recently, the best Italian artists and sculptors brought together their works and organised an exhibition depicting the horrors of war. The exhibition was banned by the Italian Government but the activity and resistance of the artists have far from ended in failure.

Picasso's dove of peace is prominently displayed throughout Europe on book covers, match boxes and in windows. But nowhere does it create such a powerful walls of Dresden or on bomb-destroyed houses in East Berlin. In Western Germany, the dove of peace cannot, of course, appear openly. But persecution notwithstanding, it manages to appear and flies under the very nose of Adenauer. One fine day, to be sure, we shall see this symbol of the international struggle for peace covering the whole of Germany with its wings.

I also visited the countries of Eastern Europe:— Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the Soviet Union. I

know that many people are already acquainted with the truth about these countries. But it is essential to repeat it once more, to make it known to all people throughout the world.

The Soviet Union not only pursues a peace policy; it is also experiencing a period of creative peace in the broadest and most profound sense of the term. On the international arena, the U.S.S.R. not only shows the way to peace, it is realising it within its borders. There is no war propaganda in the Soviet Union. On the contrary, heroes of peace are given prominence.

I have just returned from Moscow where the International Stalin Peace Prize jury met. And there, between the Kremlin walls, in the hall of the Supreme :Soviet, we, people from different countries, carefully selected the best of the finest fighters for world peace. Simultaneously, the peaceful achievements of the Soviet people—in science, production and art—were rewarded with Stalin prizes. Every morning we saw in the newspapers among the pictures of writers and scientists—Stalin prize winners—also the pictures of rank-and-file workers, Every day brought us news of successful fulfilment of plans on the giant construction sites of canals and hydro-electric stations, of irrigation work, and the struggle to subjugate nature and improve the life of the people. Could this be possible, as Stalin has said, were the Soviet Union preparing for war? Is it possible to engage in war preparations and simultaneously to lower, systematically, prices for goods and raise considerably the standard of living?

I observed the same enthusiastic desire for peace and labour in the People's Democracies. Everywhere in these countries people proudly speak of the amount of grain and the number of books or hospitals produced by

labour. You never hear anything there about acquiring military bases in other countries or about “successes” in exterminating a people in Africa or Asia. The peoples of the New Democracies provide us with unique lessons in rejuvenation. The Western imperialists fear this regeneration of peace, labour and joy, they fear this powerful youthfulness. The American imperialists slander with particular zeal those manifestations of life that are beyond their control. When they fail to market their goods—wares like coca-cola—in Eastern Asia and in the desired quantity, they rush there guns and airplanes to defend “Western civilisation”. They give colour names to the national-liberation movement of the peoples. Formerly they called it the “yellow danger”, now it’s the “red” danger.

The whole world asks: by what right are American invasion troops turning Korean villages into heaps of ruins? By what right are they in Taiwan, in France, covering the globe with naval and air bases. But we, Latin Americans, do not Pose this question, for we have known the answer for a long time. Many years ago, American troops attacked Vera Cruz and Mexico lost a considerable part of its territory which since then has been called “American”, Many years ago, drunken; insolent American sailors received their due from the Chilean people for outraging Chilean girls in Valparaiso.

In reply to this the Americans sent Warships and forced the Chilean fleet to lower the Chilean flag. The main point was, however, that shortly afterwards, the Americans seized the copper mines in Chile, regarded as the largest in the world. I deliberately say nothing about Puerto Rico where U.S. troops also landed with the intention of remaining.

While the U.S. imperialists were engaged in “saving civilisation” there loomed in sight a new black colonial period for the Latin American countries. While American spiders waxed rich on our copper, sugar, oil, nitrates and coffee which they shipped to Europe or resold to us and built skyscrapers in Rockefeller Centre, we attained record figures in tuberculosis and silicosis (form of lung disease—Ed.), illiteracy and poverty. The American “scientist” Vogt, cynically wrote in his latest “scientific” effort that the high mortality rate in Chile is a blessing to the country.

Everybody knows what took place in Bolivia. The military putsch, plotted by the U.S. Embassy, wiped out with a single thrust of the sword, the results of the election in which the anti-imperialist candidate polled an overwhelming majority. He promised the people a higher standard of living and the nationalisation of certain ore-workings and pits. The popular slogan of the election was: “Out with the Americans from Bolivia!” The military junta, set up by the U.S. Ambassador, immediately began to throw Bolivians into prison and to deport them from the country. “Out with Bolivians from Bolivia!” was the motto of Washington’s puppets.

The putsch in Bolivia, like many other political events in the life of the American continent, is closely linked with problems of peace and war. The new military junta declared that the new period of despotism in Bolivia and the military intervention is conditioned... by Bolivian obligations undertaken in accordance with the Washington Pact. Hence, the true essence of the Washington Pact was at once revealed: the possibility to suppress national liberties for the sake of American interests, for the sake of U.S. policy. This policy of war already borne fruit in Latin America.

It should not be forgotten that three years ago, when Gonzalez Videla—the foul agent of the U.S. State Department—resolved on repressive measures against the Chilean people, he declared: “War is beginning, I stand for the U.S. If the need arises I shall shoot down the people in the streets”. This he did. If he exercised his terroristic designs only by half, this was solely due to the fact that he encountered a resolute rebuff from the Chilean people.

We must, in the future too, combat the enemies of peace and their puppets. The U.S. reactionaries, and those of the whole world, are well aware that the peace programme submitted by the World Peace Council is a crushing blow to their schemes. They are alarmed because millions of people are demanding a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers. I consider that we can anticipate a similar lofty call for peace from the intelligentsia of Latin America. Let it become conscious of the positive effect of this proposal in defence of peace. All the trickery and manipulations must break against the clear-cut idea of the Appeal. Would it not be monstrous for angers to oppose the idea of the five Great Powers ensuring world peace? Is it not a monstrous thing that peace propaganda is regarded as a crime by some governments!

The intelligentsia in Latin America must act more resolutely in the struggle for peace. This struggle should unite, together with the cherished hopes of our people all that is best in our cultural values. Our responsibility is great indeed. The warmakers are out to drown human progress in an ocean of blood. They want war to open a period of brutal repressions and colonial rule. The independence as well as the future of Latin America is at stake. The fight for peace opens before us new

creative possibilities for defence of our lofty ideals and the fate of our Continent.

AGAINST U.S. OCCUPATION OF ICELAND

The agreement providing U.S. imperialists with military bases in Iceland and the open occupation of Iceland by U.S. troops, evoke increasing indignation on the part of the peace-loving Icelandic people.

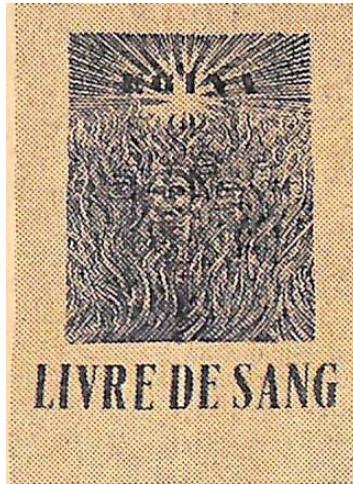
The Dagsprun trade union of unskilled workers passed a resolution protesting against the agreement, and demanding the withdrawal of the occupation troops. The Federation of Socialist Youth of Iceland called upon the youth of the country, irrespective of political convictions, to stand in defence of the nation's independence and culture, threatened by U.S. occupationists. The nonpartisan organisation of Icelandic intellectuals also voiced its protest against the occupation and exposed the deception used by the Americans to obtain the bases.

Expressing the view of the Icelandic people, the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Iceland issued a proclamation in which it condemns the unlawful character of the agreement, calling it "a private treaty between the most corrupt political leaders of the country and a foreign military Power, made on their private responsibility" and, therefore, having neither lawful nor moral binding on the people of Iceland.

The Central Committee called upon the Icelandic people to resist by every means the American occupation; to unite in struggle to prevent American capitalism and its stooges from taxing Icelanders to pay the cost of the invasion and the building of bases in Iceland.

BOOK REVIEW

“WITH THE HEART’S BLOOD”*



The book “Livre de sang” (“With the Heart’s Blood”), a collection of documents, letters and poems written by executed Greek anti-fascists, has been published by the “Free Greece” Publishing House.

The book describes the sanguinary crimes perpetrated in Greece by the Anglo-American interventionists and their monarcho-fascist accomplices. The story of this book is remarkable in itself; the idea of the book originated among the prisoners in the Averoff jail in Athens who had been sentenced to death. “This

* “Livre de sang”, Editions “Grèce Livre”, 112 pages.

document”, says the book, “is a collective effort of the prisoners. The information that we have quoted here is but a drop in the ocean compared with the countless facts unknown to us and which cannot be told under existing conditions”.

Acting treacherously, in the guise of “allies”, at the time the liberation war of the peoples against Hitlerism was still in progress, the Anglo-American imperialists decided to deprive Greece of the freedom won at the cost of 700,000 sons of the Greek people, and to establish a new occupation regime in the country.

On October 12, 1944, British troops entered Athens which had been liberated by units of ELAS (People’s Liberation Army). Barely two months later, on December 3, the military machine of the British Empire was put into operation against the Greek people. In Athens alone, during December, the British brutally killed and wounded ten thousand civilians. After this, the monarcho-fascists treacherously unleashed civil war with the blessing of Churchill, Bevin and Truman.

On March 12, 1947, Truman announced the intention of the U.S. to “aid” Greece, and he was not at all stingy. In the course of four years the Americans (together with the British) spent 1,500 million dollars in bolstering the monarcho-fascists. According to official reports in monarcho-fascist newspapers, in the space of one and a half years, the Greek quislings received from the U.S. for the purpose of waging war against the people, 3,890 guns and mortars, 127,000 rifles and tommy guns, five million shells and mines, 384 million rifle and machine-gun cartridges, 140 planes, 47,000 bombs, etc. Simultaneously, the U.S. “aided” the Athens clique by sending “civilian and military

personnel, administrators, economists, technicians”, etc.

The Anglo-American occupation brought Starvation, humiliation and physical extermination to the Greek people. In Greece, now regarded by the U.S.-British imperialists as a base for war against the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies, fascism is rampant—fascism supplemented, “perfected”, and manufactured on the American model. The democratic movement has been outlawed. Military tribunals function everywhere. General Van Fleet, head of the American military mission,—this butcher who after his “practice” in Greece was sent to Korea—issued a categorical instruction to monarcho-fascism: “Capture and kill!”. And coached by the American experts in bloody deeds, the monarcho-fascists have shed rivers of blood in Greece.

No less than 400,000 Greek patriots have been incarcerated at one time or another monarcho-fascist torture chambers, where they were tortured and put to the rack. Even according to the official data of the authorities, the number of death sentences in 1948 alone exceeded 4,700.

Who are these “criminals” and what are their “crimes”? The book contains astonishing facts testifying that the monarcho-fascist killers are exterminating the finest people of Greece—those who fought selflessly for victory over fascism, for the liberation of their homeland from the Italian-German occupationists; the people who courageously rose in defence of the freedom that they had won, against the new, British and later American occupation.

Among the three hundred resistance fighters languishing in prison in Egina and who are under the

death sentence there are 159 peasants, 99 workers, 35 students and 7 cadre officers; 213 of them had been fighting since 1942 in ELAS units; 84 were members of the EAM (National-Liberation Front) or EPON (Democratic Youth Organisation).

The prisoners of monarcho-fascism include Glezos, national hero of Greece, who, during the Hitler occupation, removed the fascist flag from the Acropolis; General Sarafis, ELAS Commander-in-Chief, and Gavrielidis, Secretary of the Greek Peasant Party and one of the leaders of the resistance movement.

Women and children are also languishing in the prisons and torture chambers. In February, the Averoff prison in Athens held 20 children, including the two year old boy Lefteris Karapanos, whose father perished during the civil war. Left alone with his mother, this boy has known nothing from birth but hunger, illness and prison. Another inmate of Averoff prison is three year old Lefteritsa Stassinopoulou. She and her mother were thrown into prison merely because the monarcho-fascists failed to find her father.

These facts reveal the vile countenance of the Titoite bandits who, refusing to return the children of Greek democrats living in the People's Democracies, hand them over to the monarcho-fascists.

But the freedom-loving Greek patriots have not flinched nor will they flinch before torment, mockery or the foul proposal to sign the 'dilosi'"—relinquishing their political convictions and ideals—and live the life of slave and traitor. The book "Livre de sang" is clear proof of this. Languishing in death chambers, counting the minutes before execution, these patriots continue courageously to struggle for a democratic Greece. The hunger strike of 700 prisoners in the Averoff prison in

May 1948, against the death sentence, lasted seven days. Due to the steadfastness of the hunger strikers, the crimes of the monarcho-fascists leaked out to the world.

“We realised from the very beginning, that the lofty ideals of mankind will require great sacrifice”, write the doomed men of the resistance movement. “We voluntarily accepted this sacrifice and take it as proper. Were we able to return the years of battle, we would again choose the old path—that of struggle and sacrifice... We promise the millions of common people all over the world that our death shall not be sullied. Hundreds of our brothers have already met death with a song on their lips. If need be, we, too, shall die with chins up, proud, erect and determined, just as we marched against the fascists and Hitlerite hordes”.

The book contains the last touching letters of the resistance fighters sentenced to stand before a firing squad. These letters express unswerving faith in the justice of their cause, in final victory over the oppressors of Greece. These messages are indeed written with the heart’s blood. The last thoughts of the patriots are addressed to the people, to their brothers-in-arms to whom they say: continue our cause and triumph.

“... I am proud to have fulfilled to my country and people, my duty as a soldier and officer of the people”, wrote Costas Tsakos, an FLAS officer, before his death. “I leave you, confident that victory is near. One step only separates it from us. The Athens’ traitors will be crushed and the sun of freedom and democracy will dawn over our blood-soaked land”.

“My last wish is that you should courageously continue the struggle, and despite everything, preserve

your faith in victory', wrote Panayotis Kannelopoulos, ELAS guerrilla, to his brothers and sisters. "I leave you with a feeling of pride that I fought like a true patriot, together with all Greek people. Long live the Communist Party of Greece! Long live democracy!"

Yannis Tzitzilonis (leading EPON functionary, condemned to death by the monarcho-fascists for having fought with ELAS), wrote to his mother:

"When the day of freedom comes, when the bells chime joy and victory, you will say, mother: 'That's my son, my Yannis, ringing the bell...' Night is nearing its end. Soon the dawn will break. The wind heralds freedom, the storm becomes increasingly menacing. But whatever storm comes my way, mother, I shall not flinch. And if I am destined to die for liberty, it will be a splendid death.

"In a few minutes, the sun will rise and shed its bright rays upon you all, upon nature and life. The hot sun will warm the cold earth and our fresh grave..."

"He who gives his life in the service of a lofty ideal, never dies. And he who knew how to live knows how to die."

"Let others take our places—the places of fallen fighters—," was the last will of the heroes. Antonis Sigalas, who spent three years in the "death cell", wrote to his relatives before his execution: "... I do not want you to bewail or mourn my death. I want you to say with pride: 'He died for freedom!' and join the army which is marching forward and forward..."

The book "Livre de sang" testifies to the noble spirit, to the indomitable will of the best representatives of the Greek people to fight for the freedom of their country. It is living testimony to the fact that the Anglo-American imperialists have failed to

crush the liberty-loving Greek people. In face of fierce terror launched by the monarcho-fascists and the American invaders, they are continuing the struggle for peace and democracy together with all peoples. The Greek people will triumph in the final battle whither they are being taken by the working class and the glorious Communist Party of Greece.

V. NIKOLAYEV

POLITICAL NOTES

Montgomery Goes Crusading

In language identical with that used in his day by Hitler and repeated ad nauseam nowadays by Truman and Churchill, Field Marshal Montgomery, addressing the elite Society of St. George in London on June 4 declared “As a Christian soldier I am an enemy of Communism and all that it stands for”. True to the fascist recipe of fomenting war psychosis, this warmongering crusader raved about the “dragon seeking world domination and threatening to destroy civilisation”.

It is, of course, perfectly true that world civilisation and Britain, in particular, are threatened by a “dragon” in the very real shape of American imperialism. But Montgomery ignored this real transatlantic “dragon” and resurrected the Hitler myth of a “Communist danger” because it would have been most unpleasant for him to admit the truth that he himself, nominally a Field Marshal, is in reality, a batman to the American General Eisenhower: that the British Navy is now to be subordinated to an American Admiral and that not Communist troops but thousands of American troops now occupy Britain.

It used to be proudly said that an Englishman’s home was his castle: now, the British Press has reported an English worker, John George Brooks, as saying: “I served 31 years in the Royal Air Force protecting homes for Englishmen and now I have to give up mine to an American”. And the British court to which this British

worker appealed for the right to stay in his own home turned down his plea, saying it must go to an American.

Such a reality is the “dragon” now threatening Britain. And Montgomery, who supports the American enslavement and occupation of his own country, simply trotted out the bogey of the “Communist danger” for the sole purpose of covering up stark reality in a Britain which has lost its independence.

Fortunately, ordinary people in Great Britain are beginning to distinguish between friends and those who are simply janissaries in the service of the bloodthirsty Wall Street Sultans. They see that the genuine saviours of civilisation are not batmen of the Americans, such as the insolent instigator of war, the base slanderer Montgomery, but people like Ernest Collins of Plymouth who has already collected 1004 signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers. Millions of people throughout the world are fighting for peace, and their daily work in defence of peace is the sure guarantee that the real “dragon” of imperialist war, now threatening world peace, will have its teeth drawn.

Jan MAREK

BULGARIAN-CZECHOSLOVAK CULTURAL CO-OPERATION

Economic and cultural relations between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia have developed and become closer during the three years which have elapsed since the signing of the treaty of friendship and mutual assistance between the two countries.

Numerous lectures, addresses, concerts, and Bulgarian-Czechoslovak friendships weeks and exhibitions were organised in both countries. Hundreds of Czechoslovak workers spent their holidays in Bulgarian health resorts. A number of leading workers in Bulgaria visited Czechoslovakia's foremost enterprises where they became acquainted with the achievements of Czechoslovak stakhanovites and innovators.

The Government of Czechoslovakia, in accordance with the cultural agreement, provides 150 stipends annually for Bulgarian students studying in higher schools in Prague, Bratislava, Brno and other cities.

Theatres in Czechoslovakia are staging Bulgarian plays such as "King's Clemency" by K. Zidarov and "The Borsanovs" by K. Kyulakov. Bulgarian theatres are performing the plays: "New Fighters Will Rise" adapted from the novel by A. Zapotocky and "Botostroi" by T. Svatopluca.

Fifty works by Bulgarian writers were published in Czechoslovakia during 1950. The works of Georgi Dimitrov and Vylko Tchervenkov were published in large editions. Many Czechoslovak books have been translated into the Bulgarian language.

REST AND LEISURE OF HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE

In Hungary, hundreds of thousands of working people spend their annual vacation in rest homes and sanatoria located in the best health resorts in the country—on the banks of Lake Balaton and the Danube, and in the picturesque foothills. They receive trade-union vouchers free of charge or at very favourable terms. The castles of the former aristocrats and Manors owned by capitalists have been turned into rest homes and sanatoria. Many new buildings have been built also for this purpose. In organising rest and leisure for working people, Hungary makes use the experience of the Soviet Union.

This year, a sum of more than 50 million forints will be spent in ensuring rest for the working people. Eighty per cent of the expenditure will be borne by the State. Stakhanovites receive vouchers for rest homes and sanatoria free of charge. Hungarian Trade Union Council is spending six million forints on restoring, extending and equipping rest homes.

The Union of Working Youth has organised summer rest for tens of thousands of young workers. Twelve tourist camps will be at the disposal of the youth this year.

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