

Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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LESSONS OF HISTORY

To-day, June 22, marks the 10th anniversary of the perfidious attack launched against the Soviet Union by Hitler Germany.

Having undertaken this foul assault against the U.S.S.R., incited and directly supported by the U.S., British and French imperialists. German fascism hurled its monstrous war machine against the Soviet country, relying on the economic resources and industrial output of practically the whole of Europe—from Norway to North Africa, from the Atlantic coast to the borders of the U.S.S.R. A serious danger threatened the Soviet Union. The issue was “one of life and death for the Soviet State, of life and death for the peoples of the U.S.S.R., of whether the peoples of the Soviet Union shall be free or fall into slavery” (J. Stalin).

The Soviet people, led by the battle-steeped Bolshevik Party, by Comrade Stalin, brilliant strategist and military leader, having entered into mortal combat with their inveterate enemy, German fascism which embodied the most predatory, the most sanguinary features of contemporary imperialism and which exposed itself completely as a blood-thirsty aggressor, united into a single militant camp, subordinating all their efforts to the needs of the front and to the task of organising the defeat of the enemy.

In his historic broadcast on July 3, 1941, J. V. Stalin defined the character of the war which had just broken out as aggressive and predatory—on the part of the German fascists,—as a patriotic, just war on the part of the Soviet Union. “Our war for the freedom of our Motherland”, said Comrade Stalin, “will merge with the

struggle of the peoples of Europe and America for their independence, for democratic liberties. It will be a united front of the peoples who stand for freedom and against enslavement and threats of enslavement by Hitler's fascist armies”.

Life confirmed the wisdom and foresight of Stalin's words. All ordinary people the world over, the working people of the United States, Britain, France and all other countries, sided with the U.S.S.R. and prevented the reactionary ruling circles in these countries from entering into an open alliance with Hitlerism against the U.S.S.R. The Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union, as Comrade Stalin had forecast, merged with struggle of the peoples of other countries against fascist tyranny, for liberation from the Hitlerite yoke, for independence and democratic liberties.

But by no-means did the reactionary imperialist circles in the US. and Britain pursue these noble aims in the war against Germany. The aims of the US.-British imperialists had nothing in common with the tasks of the liberation struggle against German fascism. None other than U.S. President Truman, then a senator, cynically declared the day after Germany attacked the U.S.S.R. that if the U.S. saw that Germany was winning, she should help Russia, and if Russia should show signs of winning, the U.S. should help Germany and thus let them kill as many as possible.

The plans of Truman, Churchill and other warriors of imperialism did not provide for the complete destruction of German fascism. Proceeding from the narrow and selfish interests of the imperialist circles of their countries, they sought only to undermine the might of Germany, to eliminate Germany as a dangerous rival to their imperialist strivings. Throughout the war,

they treacherously broke their solemn pledges to open the second front and gave the Hitlerites a free hand for predatory action in the East. Actually, they shirked any active part in the armed struggle against Hitler Germany on the European Continent until the outcome of the war was already decided by the historic victories of the Soviet Army. They reckoned on weakening, bleeding the U.S.S.R.; that as a result of an exhausting war, the U.S.S.R. would for long be deprived of its significance as a great power, and that, after the war, it would be easy for U.S. and British imperialists to lay their hands on the U.S.S.R.

These perfidious designs were not destined to be realised. The Socialist system, born in the October Revolution, imparted to the Soviet people and the Soviet Army great and indomitable strength. The Communist Party of the U.S.S.R.—inspirer and organiser of the popular struggle against the fascist invaders—fused and directed all the efforts of the Soviet people to the single aim of smashing the enemy. Under the leadership of J. V. Stalin, the Soviet people smashed Hitlerite fascism, upheld the freedom and independence of their Soviet homeland and raised the banner of victory over Berlin. They brought freedom to the peoples of Europe from fascist slavery and saved European civilisation. They raised high over the world the banner of peace and security, independence and friendship of the peoples.

The Soviet Union withstood with honour all the trials of the war, and emerged from the war stronger, more powerful and more stable. The Soviet **social** system proved itself to be a genuine people's system, more viable and stable than any non-Soviet social system. The Soviet **State** system proved itself as a system of State

organisation in which the national question and the problem of co-operation of nations have been solved better than in any other multinational State. The Hitlerite ideology of bestial nationalism and race hatred found itself defeated by the Soviet ideology of y of all races and nations, by the ideology of friendship among nations. The Soviet Army proved to be not a “colossus with feet of clay” as the bourgeois propagandists proclaimed before the war, but a first class modern army, which, singlehanded, smashed the Hitler war machine which only yesterday struck fear into the armies of the European States, and fulfilled with honour its noble liberation mission.

The war led to radical historical changes in the fate of peoples and States. After the world-historic victory of the U.S.S.R. over Hitlerite Germany and militarist Japan, the correlation of forces on the world arena changed radically in favour of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism. In a number of countries in Central and South-East Europe—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania—the system of People’s was established, power passed into e hands of the working class; these countries are now marching successfully ae the pathway of socialist construction. The birth of the German Democratic Republic, inflicting a severe blow to the plans of the warmongers, marked a turning, point in the development of Europe. The grand victory of the 475 million Chinese people over the imperialist exploiters and the reactionary Chiang Kai-shek clique, armed by American imperialism, showed the peoples in Asia the road to independence and freedom.

But the reactionary ruling circles in the USA, Britain, and other capitalist countries, filled with animal fury

and hatred for the peace camp, have not learnt, and do not want to learn, from the historic lessons of the previous war which ended in the crushing defeat of the aggressors both in the West and the East. The American-British imperialists and their Right-wing Socialist and Tito servants, having taken over from the Hitlerites their unbridled anti-Communism, act today as the direct successors of Hitlerism and as inciters of another world war. To the noisy accompaniment of an “anti-Communist crusade”, the American imperialists have unleashed a struggle to realise their lunatic plans for world domination. They have shackled, economically and politically, dozens of states; they trample on their sovereignty, plunder their national resources and doom the popular masses to monstrous privation, poverty and hunger. The Washington Government has torn up all the international agreements reached after the victory over Germany and Japan—agreements that were sealed with the blood shed by the peoples in the battles against fascism and aggression in Europe and Asia.

The Soviet Union, adhering to the Cairo and Potsdam declarations and to the Yalta agreement, is striving to achieve a speedy and peaceful solution of the German problem. Germany must become a united, peace-loving and democratic State that will never again be a threat to peace in Europe. To achieve this, the roots of militarism and revanchism must be eradicated in Germany. But the imperialists do not want a demilitarised Germany. More than that, they are making Western Germany the centre of the military-aggressive preparations of the North Atlantic bloc, feverishly reviving war industry and recruiting a mercenary German army. The remilitarisation of Western Germany

is a direct threat to the peace and security of the peoples.

The Soviet Union is striving to achieve the speedy conclusion of a peace treaty with Japan with the participation of all interested States. But the American imperialists do not want this. In solving the Japanese problem they intend to act without the sanction of the peoples. They have concocted their own draft "peace treaty" with Japan. The imperialist nature of this "draft" is clear. It contains a serious danger to the peace and security of the peoples in the Pacific area, including the Japanese people. This is evident, for example, from the fact that the American occupation troops on Japanese territory are now utilising the territory of Japan, its material and manpower resources for armed intervention in Korea.

The Soviet Union, true to the principles of the Stalin foreign policy of peace, seeks to achieve a peaceful settlement of all outstanding differences. But the American imperialists do not want this. Their reluctance to put on the agenda of the Council of Foreign Ministers the issues of the Atlantic Pact and American military bases, aimed against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, completely betrays them, lays bare their striving to resist any attempt designed to improve relations and to eliminate the cause of the tension between the Great Powers.

The American-British imperialists are engaged in a frantic armaments drive. It was not fortuitous that in the course of the Paris meetings of the Foreign Ministers deputies, President Truman made an official statement to the effect that the United States would in the future, too, go ahead with the armaments drive. In his message to Congress, Truman proposed increasing the

appropriations for war purposes to a level nearly sixty times that of the pre-war military expenditure of the United States and more than twice the military expenditure of the U.S. for the 1941-42 fiscal year.

The war in Korea unleashed by the American imperialist aggressors one year ago—on June 25, 1950—is proof of the switch by the warmongers to open acts of aggression, of the growing danger of a new world war.

The American invaders, covering themselves with the Uno flag disgraced by them, threw against the Korean People's Democratic Republic all modern means of destruction and annihilation of people, hoping, by means of a "blitzkrieg", to turn Korea into a colony and base for war against the U.S.S.R. and China. They seized the Chinese island of Taiwan and endeavoured to invade Manchuria, and only the courageous resistance of the Korean people, led by the glorious Korean Party of Labour, and supported by the heroic Chinese volunteers, frustrated these sanguinary predatory plans.

For a whole year the freedom-loving Korean people, shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese volunteers, have been defending their country for freedom and independence, defending world peace against the foul invaders.

The sanguinary crimes of the American interventionists who have reduced the prosperous towns and villages of People's democratic Korea to ashes and have annihilated hundreds of thousands of civilians—women, children and aged folk—surpass the bloody deeds of the Hitler war criminals. But the people of Korea are fighting for a just cause and will be victorious!

The heroic Korean people enjoy the deep sympathies and support of all freedom loving peoples,

of the powerful international organised front of peace. The more than 500 million signatures collected to the Stockholm Appeal prevented the imperialists from using the atom bomb in Korea. They did not dare use this weapon of mass annihilation.

The criminal schemes of the imperialist aggressors are counterposed by the powerful movement of the peoples for peace, a movement which is growing and gaining in strength every day. Hundreds of millions of signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers, expressing the indomitable will of the peoples for peace, can curb the warmongers and frustrate their criminal plans to hurl the world into the abyss of another world war. **“Peace will be preserved and consolidated if the peoples take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and defend it to the end”**. (J. Stalin). The powerful camp of peace, democracy and Socialism is headed by the great Soviet Union—the bulwark of peace, independence and freedom of the peoples. The eyes of all progressive mankind are turned towards the standard-bearer of peace—Comrade Stalin. Through the medium of the Communist Parties, expressing the cherished thoughts and aspirations of the peoples, progressive mankind declares: the working people of all countries will never, never go to war against the Soviet Union, against the camp of democracy and peace! And should the imperialist aggressors, forgetful of the lessons of history, attempt to unleash, another world war, then they will inevitably suffer the inglorious fate of the Hitler invaders. The cause of peace, democracy and Socialism—the righteous cause of the peace-loving peoples—will triumph!

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH OF MAXIM GORKY

Working people in all countries widely commemorated the 15th anniversary of the death of the great Russian Soviet writer, Maxim Gorky, ardent fighter for peace and the liberation of mankind.

Soviet newspapers featured a number of Gorky's articles, hitherto unpublished, in which he mercilessly scourges the enemies of mankind who profit from war, and ardently calls on all honest people to defend peace and uphold civilisation. A monument to the great fighter for peace and democracy was unveiled in Moscow.

The Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society organised numerous lectures, talks and discussions on the works of Gorky who is affectionately known, in "China, as the "friend of the Chinese people". A special meeting of the Union of Polish Writers, devoted to the plays of Maxim Gorky, was held in Warsaw. In Czechoslovakia, "Gorky Days" are being held to mark the occasion. In Hungary, a "Gorky Week" began on June 16, during which a number of exhibitions and many lectures are devoted to the works of Gorky. Newspapers and journals in Rumania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Albania and the German Democratic Republic feature numerous articles and materials dedicated to Gorky's works; theatres are staging Gorky's plays.

The memory of M. Gorky was widely commemorated in Italy, France and other countries.

FOR A PACT OF PEACE!

SUCCESS OF SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN FOR PACT OF PEACE IN RUMANIA

The campaign in the Rumanian People's Republic for signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace aroused great political enthusiasm. The Appeal was signed by 11,060,141 citizens. This figure exceeds by 1,011,471 the number of signatures to the Stockholm Appeal.

The extension of the peace movement in Rumania finds expression in active participation in it by all sections of the population. The number of peace committees rose from 17,000 to 20,000. Of the 200,000 canvassers, 100,000 were women, including many housewives. Some 7,000 clergymen took part in collecting signatures throughout the country.

Peace committees accumulated valuable experience in mass explanatory work during the campaign. Utilising the experience gained, peace committees are setting themselves the task of continuing mass explanatory work, of ceaselessly exposing the intrigues of the warmongers, of instilling among the population a feeling of fraternal solidarity for the peoples fighting for peace.

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE UNANIMOUSLY ENDORSE PEACE PACT APPEAL

The Hungarian National Peace Council announced the final results of the signature Campaign to the

Appeal of the World Peace Council at a special meeting, held on June 16, in Parliament House in Budapest, in the presence of members of the Government, representatives of literature, art and the clergy and a large number of guests.

The peace movement in Hungary became much stronger in the course of the campaign which lasted 10 weeks. Practically the entire adult population of the country, 7,148,000 men and women, in fraternal alliance with hundreds of millions of peace champions, demand a five-Power Peace Pact in the interests of peace and international security.

The National Peace Council has called upon Hungarian peace committees to continue their noble explanatory work, to organise peace shifts in the factories, to take upon themselves peace obligations, to undertake peace assignments in the emulation in honour of Constitution Day, to work for the fulfilment ahead of schedule of production targets and for a bumper peace harvest.

In addition, the Peace Council addressed a protest telegram to the U.S. Government in which it demanded an end to the persecution of Dr. Dubois, a Negro scientist.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO CAUSE OF PEACE

The campaign for a five-Power Peace Pact, which met with a great response, ended in Czechoslovakia on June 17. Altogether 9,081,421 citizens took part in the

voting. 9,020,522 citizens, i.e. 99.33 per cent, unanimously affixed their signatures.

“Our people backed their resolute voice”, wrote “Rude Pravo”, “with their labour, producing thousands of tons of steel, coal, machinery, etc. in excess of assignments”.

An outstanding role in the wide-scale development of the peace movement in Czechoslovakia was played by agitators. Sixteen thousand agitational centres, where thousands of talks, lectures and film shows took place, were opened during the voting campaign.

A grand festival—“Day of peace and friendship”—organised by the Union of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship, was held in Prague after the popular ballot.

PLEDGES BY PEACE SUPPORTERS IN CANADA

Peace supporters in various towns of Canada are assuming new obligations to extend the Peace Pact campaign. The Peace Council in Toronto, where over 30,000 signatures have been collected, has pledged to collect an additional 50,000 signatures by July 8. The Montreal Peace Council, which has collected five thousand signatures, has undertaken to bring the figure up to 25,000 by July 2.

One hundred and twenty-five Canadian clergymen have sent a letter to the Canadian Government calling upon it immediately to recognise the Chinese People’s Republic and to support the demand for its admittance to Uno.

Having subjected the work of the Communists in the struggle for peace to a critical of the discussion, Labour

Progressive the National Party Committee adopted a decision which stresses the possibilities for considerably extending and deepening the nation-wide movement for peace in Canada, particularly among workers. The Committee decided to start a three-month campaign of intensified collection of signatures for a Pact of Peace and called upon every Party member to collect no less than 100 signatures in the streets and houses.

The National Committee decided to hold, throughout Canada, a campaign for peace in Korea. During the campaign, which will be conducted between June 18 and 25, leaflets will be circulated all over the country, meetings held and letters and telegrams sent to the Government, demanding an end to the war in Korea, withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea and recognition of the Chinese People's Republic.

FOR 60,000 SIGNATURES IN GUATEMALA

The meeting of the All-Guatemala Peace Committee; presided over by the writer Luis Cardoza y Aragon, resolved to collect at least 60,000 signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace. 33,770 signatures were collected by June 5, i.e. twice as many as to the Stockholm Appeal.

Signatories to the Appeal include 15 deputies of the Congress of the Republic (Parliament); Oscar Jimenez de Leon, Deputy chairman of Congress and General Secretary of the Party of National Renovation; Foreign Minister Manuel Galich; Minister of Public Health Carlos B. Tejeda; Deputy Foreign Minister Alfonso Marroquin; Deputy Minister of Public Health Jesus Guerra Morales;

Emilio Zea Gonzales, Member of Parliament and General Secretary of the People's Party; the President's press secretary Humberto Gonzales Juarez, and others.

Trade union, women's and youth organisations, the Party of Revolutionary Action, the Party of National Renovation and the People's Liberation Front have joined the campaign for signatures.

GERMAN YOUTH AGAINST REMILITARISATION

On Sunday, June 17, a rally of the youth of Western Germany was held in the vicinity of the premises of the Western occupation authorities in Petersberg (near Bonn). Several thousand members of the Union of Free German youth travelled from Hamburg, Lübeck, Bremen, the Ruhr, Bavaria and other places in Western Germany. The youth demanded, on behalf of all German young people, that a peace treaty be signed with a united, democratic Germany in 1951, and the occupation troops withdrawn. The popular referendum is proceeding successfully in Western Germany. According to preliminary data, in fifty towns of Western Germany 98.9 per cent of all those approached expressed themselves against remilitarisation, for a peace treaty in 1951.

FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY— FIRST PARTY OF FRANCE

(Results of the Elections to the National Assembly)

The general election held in France on June 17 proved once again that the French Communist Party remains, as before, the decisive political force in the country. According to latest figures, the Republican and Anti-fascist Resistance Union—the lists advanced by the Communist Party—polled 5,038,587 votes, winning first place in the election. The poll of the other parties was as follows: the French Socialist Party 2,764,210; the MRP 2,353,544; the Left-wing Alliance and the Socialist Radicals 2,194,213; the Independents 2,496,570; the RPF (de Gaullists) 4,134,885.

The more than five million votes received by the French Communist Party constitute an outstanding victory, as is admitted even by Washington observers who foretold complete defeat for the Communists. “More than five million votes for the Communists would spell complete failure for the American policy”—they said, The advocates of the American policy in France spared no effort trying to weaken the influence of the Communist Party, to isolate it from the majority of the people. The Government radio and all bourgeois newspapers—from Socialist to de Gaullist—conducted an unbridled anti-Communist and anti-Soviet campaign. Police: provocations were frequent occurrences on the eve of the election. The police attacked Communists,

arrested them and every night tore down the Party's election posters.

By means of an electoral law which even the bourgeois newspaper "Le Monde" was impelled to describe as the "most dishonest law in French history", the Marshallised parties hoped to reduce Communist representation in Parliament to a few deputies. The people of France upset these plans by electing 103 Communist deputies. Nevertheless, the electoral swindle deprived the Communist Party of 72 seats in the National Assembly. As a result of the bloc formed by Socialists with the Gaullists (cloaked in the guise of independents), not a single Communist deputy was elected in 27 departments although 1,100,000 votes were cast for the Communist Party.

The election results revealed quite clearly that, despite all their efforts, the bourgeois rulers failed to weaken the enormous influence wielded by the Communist Party. In the Seine Department and in all industrial centres, the Communist Party emerged with increased strength. In an atmosphere of the greatest enthusiasm, the outstanding leaders of the Party were re-elected: Maurice Thorez, Jacques Duclos, André Marty, Auguste Lecoœur, Marcel Cachin, F. Billoux, Ch. Tillon, R. Guyot, E. Fajon, W. Rochet, L. Casanova, V. Michaut, J. Vermeersch, F. Bonté, G. Cogniot. In a coal mining constituency in the Pas-de-Calais, the list of Auguste Lecoœur, Secretary of the Party, polled an extra 7,000 votes and won another seat—the fourth—whereas, Guy Mollet, General Secretary of the Socialist Party, who had boasted that he would win all the seats from the Communists, lost votes.

The Government parties have not the slightest reason to be pleased with the million election results.

The MRP lost over two million votes, and in the Seine Department, the Gaullists lost 400,000 votes compared with the 1947 municipal elections.

The victory of the French Communist Party—the victory of the peace camp—is a most formidable obstacle in the way of the warmongers. Even the venal imperialist press cannot conceal this. The American “Daily News” commented that the actual sufferers in this struggle were Truman and Eisenhower.

The Belgrade fascists, anxious to please their transatlantic masters, missed no opportunity to express solidarity with the French Right-wing Socialists. Their foul rag, “Borba”, vilifies the French Communist Party. But the Titoite swindlers will not deceive the peoples for the whole world sees that the victory of the Communist Party was the result of its correct policy of united action, the outcome of its indefatigable struggle for national independence, for freedom and peace. And if many Communists were excluded from the National Assembly, an exclusion which in no way expresses the will of the people, this is due solely to the electoral swindle. In this respect, grave responsibility rests with the Right-wing Socialists who contributed to the formation of the Parliamentary majority now seeking to install an utterly reactionary and pro-fascist government which is scheduled to pave the way for the RPF and the fascist de Gaulle. That is why the statement issued by the French Communist Party immediately after the election stressed that the “French Communist Party urges its deputies to spare no effort to frustrate these designs. It calls upon all working people and all French men and women who want neither war nor fascism to thwart these designs by their effective unity, irrespective of whether they voted for the Communist

candidates or for other candidates. The unity of action achieved in the struggle for the demands of the working people, the widest unity on the part of all French people of good will, can and must ensure freedom and peace. They can and must, contrary to the swindle, create the conditions that will prepare for the advent to power of a government of democratic and national progress, a government of peace”.

INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE. OF J. V. STALIN'S WORKS ON QUESTIONS OF LINGUISTICS. M. MITIN

In all countries of the world, progressive people, representatives of the advanced scientific intelligentsia, Communist and Workers' Parties and democratic press are prominently featuring the anniversary of the publication of J. V. Stalin's works on questions of linguistics. There is not a single country in which the works of J. V. Stalin, included in his book "Marxism and Questions of Linguistics", were not published, in which articles, brochures, books, lectures, scientific sessions were not devoted to these works. Wherein lies the strength of these works by J. V. Stalin which evoked such a response and which exercise such enormous international influence?

Their immense social-political and scientific significance and the strength of their powerful ideological influence are contained in the fact that, with the light of Marxist-Leninist theory, they brilliantly illumined questions of great significance and which profoundly interest all advanced representatives of all nations and all peoples—questions concerning common language. The strength of their ideological influence is due to the fact that they marked a radical turning point in the science of language. The strength of their influence is all the greater since these works by J. V. Stalin signify a new advance in the development of Marxist-Leninist science as a whole, since they underline, with renewed force, the militant, creative character of Marxist theory and its international significance.

J. V. Stalin's works furnished a Marxist solution to questions connected with the social nature of language, its structure and its composite elements. They clearly defined the correlation between the national, common language, local dialects and class jargons. These works subject to devastating criticism the false concepts of the so-called Marr School which regards language as a superstructure and of the "class character" of language. J. V. Stalin's works give a characterisation of the inner laws governing the development of language, the changes which occur in it in the course of historical development as a result of inter-relations between peoples, examine questions concerning the correlation between language and thought, language and production, etc. All this theoretical wealth provides a scientific basis for the further all-round elaboration of questions concerning linguistics, for fruitful creative work by philologists in all countries.

As is known, J. V. Stalin, who elaborated the Bolshevik theory and programme on the national question, gave a classical definition of the nation. This definition served as a theoretical basis for the correct illumination of all sides of the national question, as a creative elaboration of the policy of the Bolshevik Party on the national question. In the definition of the nation given by Comrade Stalin, common language constitutes an essential and characteristic feature of a nation. Marr's erroneous and harmful concept in the matter of language, namely, treating language as a superstructure, and also his "teaching" about the "class character" of language were, in fact, directed against the Lenin-Stalin theory of the nation, against one of the basic characteristics of the nation. Denying the national, common character of language, the Marr

school, in fact, ignored the question of the need to study the peculiarities and national features of the different languages, the need to study the language kinship between nations. Marr's teaching, in effect, represented a peculiar kind of cosmopolitan concept in linguistics.

The great historical service rendered by J. V. Stalin is that he took linguistics onto the correct, Marxist-Leninist pathway. This shows to what ideological heights Stalin's genius has raised science in the Soviet Union, what favourable conditions Socialism creates for fruitful scientific research, what immense prospects for science are opened by a social system in which there is no place for exploitation of people, where science is not the handmaid of the rich, of the vampires who batten on the blood of the peoples, where scientists can completely and wholly devote themselves to the cause of truth, to the cause of the struggle for the interests of the mass of the people.

Confirmation of the contrast, of the radical difference between the development of science in the USSR. and the Status of science in the capitalist countries is provided by recent "works" on linguistics in the U.S.A. In 1949, for instance, a book was published in New York by a group of American philosophers semanticists, headed by G. Laswell, N. Leytes and others, under the title "Political Language". The authors of this so-called book bored the reader to death seeking to prove that, in general, language, and particularly the "language of power", is endowed with "magic" force. These philosophers announced that they had set themselves the task of elaborating a "general theory of language" as an "instrument of power".

To what barbaric torpidity and degeneration do they descend in order seriously, in scientific form “to elaborate” the question of the “magic force” of language, as an “instrument of power”. One cannot help recalling the savage and senseless chatter of the Hitlerites, Goebbels, and Rosenbergs about the myths, the role of intuition and magic in history, about the significance of the “strong authority” and so forth.

It should be pointed out that some of the more zealous hangers-on of the bourgeoisie from among the Right-wing Socialists defended Marr’s vulgarisms. Shortly after the publication of J. V. Stalin’s works on linguistics, one such “theoretician”, Fernand Caussy, made an unintelligent attempt to defend Marr’s theory about the “class character” of language in the mercenary organ of the Right-wing Socialists, “Populaire”. It is worth noting that these betrayers of Socialism, who completely—divorced themselves from the Marxist theory of class struggle, all of a sudden plunged for the theory of the “class character” of language. Caussy’s effort is further proof that the teaching concerning the “class character” of language is utterly devoid of Marxism, that it can only serve, and indeed does. serve, the enemies of Marxism-Leninism. It is also characteristic that, together with reaction, Browder, the renegade and mouthpiece of the U. S. imperialists, also entered the field and published a slanderous booklet against J. V. Stalin’s works on linguistics. Thus, there stretches a single chain from the openly imperialist press to the utterly rotten “Socialist” press, such as “Populaire”, to the loathsome press of the Tito-Rankovic gang and the renegade Browder, a chain which Jinks, in one, both open and disguised

enemies of Leninism, the enemies of peace and security of the peoples.

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One of the major theses of historical materialism relates, as is known, to the basis and superstructure, introduced for the first time “into social science by Marx in his famous “Preface to the Critique of Political Economy”, published in 1859.

Social Democrat distorters of Marxism, particularly those who made it their specialty to distort the Marxist conception of history, brought great confusion into these concepts. Kautsky, Otto Bauer, Max Adler, Bogdanov and others “laboured” hard to distort the theory of basis and superstructure, the materialist conception of history as a whole, and to rob this teaching of its militant revolutionary spirit.

Lenin and Stalin not only upheld the purity of Marxism on these questions, they further developed the ideas of Marx and Engels on the question of basis and superstructure. The theoretical wealth contributed to the theory of Marxism-Leninism by J. V. Stalin in his works on linguistics is of outstanding significance.

J. V. Stalin’s theses on the basis and superstructure, his historicism in defining these concepts and his emphasis of the great active role of the superstructures are theoretical generalisations on the broadest plane of the experience of the history of society and, in particular, the experience of the Great October Socialist Revolution, In the U.S.S.R., as a result of the proletarian revolution and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the capitalist basis was destroyed and a new Socialist basis created. Under the

leadership of the Bolshevik Party, the old capitalist superstructures were destroyed and new, socialist superstructures created. This process of revolutionary transformation of society, sharp class battles, the process of installing and consolidating the new system, in relation to both basis and superstructures, found theoretical expression and generalisation in J. V. Stalin's works. In this connection, historical materialism as a whole was enriched with new conclusions and new formulas.

J. V. Stalin's theses about basis and superstructures, developed in his works on linguistics, are of immense significance not only for the U.S.S.R. They are, likewise, vitally important for the People's Democracies where a rapid process of building a new society is now underway; where, in other words, the process of creating a new socialist basis and new socialist superstructures is taking place, where the process of destroying the elements of the old basis and old superstructures has begun.

These same theoretical conclusions are also very important for the Communist and Workers' Parties in the capitalist countries, calling their attention to the need to fight most actively and vigorously against all the elements and organisations making up the capitalist superstructure, against the bourgeois State, against the bourgeois State machine, bourgeois ideology, philosophy, ethics; that is to say, against everything that serves as a political, social or spiritual weapon for enslaving the masses, which serves imperialism and its rapacious aggressive designs.

J. V. Stalin showed that language radically differs from the superstructure, that language cannot be regarded as the superstructure on the basis. Language

does not serve any single class in society, but the whole of society; it fulfils its role as a means of intercourse between people only as a common language. In complete consonance with history, J. V. Stalin showed that modern languages are not the product of any given epoch but of a whole number of epochs, that a language exists far longer than superstructures, that it is not eliminated with the elimination of the given basis and its superstructure but continues to live and develop, preserving its grammatical system, the basic word stock, that it is constantly enriched in the course of historical development with a new stock of words, discarding, gradually, some of the obsolete words and forms.

J. V. Stalin gave an exhaustive dialectical-materialist interpretation of language as a social phenomenon. This interpretation strikes at the roots of each and every idealist theory about “inspired”, “divine” origin of language. It is directed against all the so-called “psychological”, “semantic”, “structural”, and “sociological” theories of language widespread in bourgeois linguistics. It smashed completely the incorrect, vulgarised conception of the question of the language represented by the so-called Marr school.

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J. V. Stalin’s works on linguistics play a great role in the matter of further developing all branches of social science in the U.S.S.R.—philosophy, literature, history, economy, law, etc., to say nothing of linguistics.

These works greatly influenced also the development of scientific thought in the Chinese People’s Republic, the People’s Democracies and the

German Democratic Republic. Stalin's theses on the nation, common language, its peculiarities, its grammatical structure, the basic word fund, etc., have been deeply comprehended.

In the People's Democracies, new socialist nations are now in the making. Consequently, the study of the nature and peculiarities of the national languages in these countries is extremely important. J. V. Stalin's works exert a great influence also on the formation of the new socialist nations, J. V. Stalin's works are of particular significance for establishing the kinship between the Slav languages. While the Marr school diverted linguistics from this important—social-political scientific task, J. V. Stalin's works focus the attention of linguists precisely in this direction. As was the case in the Soviet Union, J. V. Stalin's works on linguistics helped to improve the organisation of study of the native language in the schools and higher educational establishments in the People's Democracies.

In the **Chinese People's Republic**, J. V. Stalin's works on linguistics evoked considerable interest. They were widely circulated throughout China and are being profoundly studied in Chinese universities. Referring to the significance of J. V. Stalin's works on the problems of linguistics, Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers of China, and President of the Linguistics Department of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, pointed out that in China, too, there were people who shared the views of Marr on the so-called "superstructure" character of a nation's language, on the "class" nature of language. Yet, the history of the development of the Chinese language, said Kuo Mo-jo, categorically refutes this thesis. The Chinese people, he said, have spoken the same language for the last three

or four thousand years despite all the changes which occurred during this period in the history of the Chinese people.

Since the liberation of the Chinese people, said Kuo Mo-jo, radical changes have taken place in China, but the Chinese People's Republic does not intend to reform the language. "Our Chinese language will not change", he said, "and this again confirms the teachings of Stalin."

In **Czechoslovakia**, many articles elucidating the ideological wealth of J. V. Stalin's works on linguistics, were published. Stalin's works were included in the curricula of the Central and regional Party schools, Stalin's works met with a great response also along the Czechoslovak intelligentsia. They helped to abolish the influence exercised by the vulgar theories of Marr on some Czechoslovak scientists and provided the Basis for criticism of the idealistic theory of "structuralism" in linguistics. In all higher schools these works and their significance for the development of the different branches of science were discussed. The philosophical department of Prague University discussed these works, and their significance for the development of philosophy, historiography, archaeology, esthetics and literature. Stalin's works on linguistics helped to eliminate shortcomings in the teaching of the Czech and Russian languages in elementary and secondary schools. The decision of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia concerning text-books for elementary and secondary schools (June 17, 1951) points out that, in the light of Stalin's works on linguistics, the new text-books contain a number of shortcomings, and show how these shortcomings should

be overcome in the process of education on the basis of J. V. Stalin's principles.

In Rumania, J. V. Stalin's works aroused immense interest among scientific workers. Influenced to a certain extent by the Marr vulgarisation concerning the class nature of language, many Rumanian linguists and even the special linguistics journal "Cum vorbim" ('How we speak') wasted efforts for some time after the liberation of Rumania in fruitless research which, allegedly, "proved" the class nature of language. At the same time the journal did not devote sufficient attention to problems of grammar, to research into the real nature of the Rumanian language, the role of Slav elements in its vocabulary.

Now, under the direct influence of J. V. Stalin's works on linguistics, largescale, systematic work has been undertaken to study the vocabulary of the Rumanian language, its basic word fund, its grammatical structure and history. A considerable influence of Slav elements in the development of the Rumanian language has been revealed. It has been established, for example, that Slav words constitute, relatively, a majority in the vocabulary of the Rumanian language. In a paper read at the session of the Rumanian Academy of Sciences, Professor E. Petrovici, Director of the Cluj Linguistics Institute of the Academy, pointed out that "of all problems of linguistics raised by linguists during the century and a half since linguistics became a science, there is not a single one that was not spotlighted in the above-mentioned works of J. V. Stalin who cleared up many hitherto debatable points in linguistics and who indicated the sure road for further research in this field".

In **Poland**, J. V. Stalin's works on linguistics were published immediately after their appearance in the Russian language, in the daily newspapers, in all theoretical and scientific journals, and were issued in separate editions.

Polish scientists began their study of the Stalin theory of language and its significance for the different branches of science as early as autumn 1950, by holding an enlarged session of the Institute for training scientific cadres under the auspices of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. All social-political and linguistic magazines, carried articles on J. V. Stalin's works as applied to various spheres of knowledge. The significance of J. V. Stalin's works for the history of science, esthetics and literature was profoundly discussed.

An essay by Dr. Grabec on the reform in the teaching of the native language, and in the teaching of grammar in the schools, was published in "Polonistyka", the central journal in Poland devoted to questions of methodology. Conclusions drawn from J. V. Stalin's works on linguistics found expression in papers read at the Congress of young linguists and literary workers in Wroclaw last May, and also in the paper on the national traditions in literature read at the Congress of young writers in Neborow. Comrade Stalin's Works also stimulated a more profound study of the Polish language, particularly the language used by the great Polish writers.

In **Bulgaria**, newspapers and scientific journals not only reprinted J. V. Stalin's works the moment they appeared, they devoted many articles to them written by outstanding personalities in the field of culture; many scientific sessions devoted to the works were also

held. The Archaeological Institute of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences is now preparing, in the light of J. V. Stalin's works "Concerning Marxism in Linguistics", for a special scientific session on the subject of the links between the Bulgarian and Russian people throughout their history. Just now, a scientific conference organised by the Academy of Sciences, devoted to questions of the orthography of the Bulgarian language, is taking place. In all spheres of scientific and cultural life in Bulgaria the line, plans and programmes are being reconsidered on the basis of J. V. Stalin's works.

Hungarian linguists followed with great attention the discussion on linguistics that took place last year in the columns of "Pravda" and enthusiastically welcomed the works by J. V. Stalin. The session of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, attended by scientists from different countries, specially noted the great significance of J. V. Stalin's works for all branches of science. In an article headed "Hungarian linguistics on the threshold of a new epoch", Isigmond Telegdi, Director of the Hungarian Institute of Linguistics, wrote: "Comrade Stalin revealed with brilliant simplicity and profound wisdom the mistakes hindering the development of linguistics. He showed how these mistakes should be eliminated, and laid down a firm foundation on which the science of linguistics can confidently rely in the future. In doing so he enabled us Hungarian linguists, to rectify our mistakes and to begin work for the development in Hungary of a really Marxist science of linguistics". Under the influence of J. V. Stalin's works, a more profound and serious study of the grammar of the Hungarian language was begun. Big changes were also made in the teaching of the

Hungarian language in the schools and higher educational establishments.

Not only in the People's Democracies but also in the capitalist countries the advanced representatives of science widely responded to J. V. Stalin's works.

For example, George Thomson, Professor of Birmingham University, known in **Britain** for his works on the history of ancient Greece, in an article "Stalin on Linguistics" published in the June, 1951 issue of the "Labour Monthly" wrote: "Stalin's work on this subject is a momentous development of Marxist theory... It is no accident that Stalin took this opportunity of enunciating the principles for the study of such problems; for, at the present time, with the Soviet Union advancing to Communism, with the new democracies, including China, on the road to Socialism, with millions of people in all countries united, for the first time in history, in a single movement for the preservation of world peace, the ideological struggle has assumed a new significance which will prove decisive for the future of mankind".

In the **U.S.A.** in his report to the Fifteenth Convention of the Communist Party held at the end of December, 1950, John Gates, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., said: "While Truman and other capitalist rulers pass from war preparation to actual wars of aggression, Stalin advances science, builds the foundations of world peace, leads the Soviet Union in its magnificent plans for the conquest of nature".

This data, although far from complete, testify to the world-wide influence of J. V. Stalin's works on questions of linguistics.

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These works on linguistics stress, with new force, the victorious, creative nature of Marxist science.

Comrade Stalin has shown how irreconcilably hostile is Marxist science towards dogmatism, routine and dead doctrinarianism. Comrade Stalin has shown that Marxism as a science does not stand still, that it develops and is improved.

“Marxism”, J. V. Stalin said, “is the enemy of all dogmatism”. J. V. Stalin’s works on linguistics are a striking example of the creative approach to Marxism, of its further effective development.

In these works, J. V. Stalin once more and with special force stressed the international nature of Marxism. “Marxism is the science of the laws governing the development of nature and society”, he wrote, “the science of the revolution of the oppressed and exploited masses, the science of the victory of Socialism in all countries, the science of building a Communist society”.

While the Trumans, Churchills and other warmongers are feverishly mobilising all forces for war preparations, for new aggressive actions, the leader of genius of the working people of the world—J. V. Stalin—while leading the struggle of the peoples for peace, works calmly and confidently on scientific questions, equipping the cadres of the Communist Parties throughout the world, the advanced intelligentsia, men of science, with new ideological riches.

This is a profoundly symbolic fact. It testifies clearly to the decline in the camp of oppression, exploitation and poverty of the popular masses—the camp of

imperialism—testifies to the steady growth of the forces of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism.

IN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

REGIONAL CONFERENCES OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Regional conferences of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia have been held in all regions of the Republic.

The agenda for each conference included a report by a representative of the Central Committee of the Party, a report by the first secretary of the regional Party committee, election of the regional Party committee and other questions.

The keynote of the conferences was further mobilisation of Communists for the fulfilment of the tasks raised by the February Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party. The conferences revealed that after exposing and smashing the espionage and saboteur gang of Sling, Svermova, Clementis and their accomplices, the Party had further consolidated its ranks and was tackling more boldly the problems of peaceful socialist construction. The conferences demonstrated the solidarity of the Party round the leadership of the Central Committee, headed by Clement Gottwald and expressed the warm affection and boundless loyalty of Czechoslovak Communists and all working people in Czechoslovakia to the Soviet Union and J. V. Stalin, the great leader and teacher of all mankind.

The delegates—shock-workers, innovators, co-operative farmers, technicians, teachers, workers in science and art—referred to the example of the Soviet

Union and highly appraised the great aid rendered by it to socialist construction in Czechoslovakia.

The reports by secretaries of regional Party committees and the discussion testified to the gratifying results of socialist construction. Simultaneously, shortcomings encountered in certain branches of economy and culture were subjected to severe criticism.

The conferences revealed that a big improvement and advance had been made in Party-political and Party-organisational work since the February plenum of the Central Committee.

Methods of Party work were discussed and the need for further improvement in training Party members in the spirit of the Marxist-Leninist teaching was stressed. Many delegates exchanged experiences gained in agitational activity, pointing out the need to strengthen daily the links between the higher Party bodies and the local organisations, constantly to consolidate the bonds between the Party and the broad masses of working people.

The regional conferences advanced, as leaders of the regional committees, members devoted to the cause of the Party and the working class.

PLENUM, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY

The Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, with Wilhelm Pieck in the chair, was held in Berlin on June 13-15.

Walter Ulbricht, General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party, delivered a report, "The present political situation and the lessons of the popular referendum", Ulbricht highly appraised the results of the popular referendum in the German Democratic Republic and the democratic sector of Berlin, and pointed out that the task now is to multiply the efforts to ensure the success of the referendum in Western Germany and Western Berlin.

German militarism, said Ulbricht, comes forward today as the main ally of American monopoly capital in Europe. Dwelling in detail on the remilitarisation of Germany, Ulbricht described the reactionary role played by the leaders of the bourgeois parties in Western Germany and by the Schumacher leadership of the Social Democratic Party.

He stressed that, faced with the offensive of the reactionary forces in Western Germany, the following are the decisive tasks: to realise unity in action of the working class in Western Germany and Berlin, to secure the strongest consolidation of peace-loving, patriotic forces of the German people. Ulbricht devoted special attention to the role of the German youth in the struggle for peace, and to the preparations for the Third International Youth and Student Festival.

In this report Ulbricht dwelt also on a number of questions of Party work: the academic year in the Party educational system, verification of members and candidate members of the Party, improvement in methods of Party leadership, etc. The Plenum approved the report.

The Plenum also heard a report by Heinrich Rau on the experience of carrying out the plan for the first quarter of the first year of the Five-Year Plan for the

development of the national economy of the German Democratic Republic. The speaker criticised the work of a number of State bodies and organs that are lagging behind the initiative of the masses, and outlined the tasks of Party organisations in the enterprises and in the economic administration organs.

In his report “On new methods of raising productivity of labour” Gerhard Ziller criticised the dangerous tendencies to fix low norms of labour productivity, and spoke in detail on the significance of mastering the methods of the work of Soviet stakhanovites. The Plenum also heard a report by Comrade Franz Ulbreig, “Principles and methods of our financial policy”.

The Plenum adopted decisions on the reports.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF AUSTRIA MEETS

The newspaper, “Österreichische Volksstimme”, reports that the Eighth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria was held recently. Johann Kopenig, Chairman of the Party, submitted a report on the political situation and the tasks of the Party. Kopenig summarised the results of the recent Presidential election and stressed that the defeat suffered by reactionary People’s Party and the neo-fascist “Independent Union” was, at the same time, a “defeat for the American imperialists who, through the medium of the election, sought to extend and consolidate the anti-Communist front in Austria... The

election results showed that the working class of Austria is stronger than the combined forces of reaction, and that all the pre-requisites exist for solid working class unity”.

Koplenig exposed the demagoguery of the reactionary leaders of the Socialist Party of Austria who were scared by the consequences of victory over the People’s Party. On the eve of the election, they made all kinds of demagogic promises. After the election, they, far from honouring their promises, are collaborating even more closely with the People’s Party, the party of the reactionary bourgeoisie; they are pursuing a policy of splitting the working class.

Koplenig pointed out that united action between the Communist and Socialist workers had been effected in the course of the election campaign. This unity yielded positive results. Koplenig stressed that the struggle for working class unity was, and remains, the vital task of the Party.

Koplenig dwelt in detail on the war preparations of the American imperialists in the Western zone of Austria and stressed that “more than ever before, the struggle for peace is a permanent task for the entire Party and calls for renewed straining of the Party’s efforts”.

After the discussion on Koplenig’s report, the Plenum heard a report by Fűrberg, General Secretary of the Party, on the work among the youth, and adopted a corresponding decision.

The Plenum decided to convene the Fifteenth Congress of the Communist Party of Austria for November 1-4 this year.

POPULAR “EDUCATIONAL LECTURES” FOR ACTIVISTS OF FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY

The Central Committee of the French Communist Party has conducted a series of ten “educational lectures” for leading functionaries in the lower Party organisations: members of section committees, secretaries of territorial and factory branches.

The first lectures devoted to vital problems of the present ideological and political struggle were delivered by secretaries of the Party and members of the Political Bureau. Jacques Duclos lectured on the subject, “Unity of the working class and the struggle against Social Democratism”; André Marty “Why prices soar in France and are lowered in the U.S.S.R.”; Auguste Lecoer, “Party work in the enterprises”; Charles Tillon, “The Soviet Union—mainstay of democracy and peace”; Waldeck Rochet, “The Communist Party and the peasant question”.

The “educational lectures” were a great success. Some 4,000 activists attended the lectures in Paris. Lectures were also conducted in a number of other cities—Marseilles, Lyons, Douai, Angoulême. The texts of the lectures have been printed in booklet form and enjoy a wide circulation in the lower organisations. Some of the lectures were printed in over 50,000 copies.

The booklets provide a basis for lectures organised at all Party levels.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDONESIA

The Dutch newspaper “De Waarheid” reports the celebration by the Communist Party of Indonesia of its 31st anniversary. Leaders of the Party spoke at big rallies in Jogjakarta, Bandung, Medan and other towns. The halls in which the meetings took place were decorated with slogans and placards, calling for peace, for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers.

The meeting in Jogjakarta was attended by Tambunan, Arudji Kartazinat and Tandjuddin Noor, Vice-Chairmen of Parliament, as well as by leaders of a number of Indonesian parties.

An impressive speech was delivered at the Jogjakarta rally by Aidit, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Aidit outlined the history of the formation of the Party, stressing particularly the historical significance of the Resolution, “The new path of the Republic of Indonesia”, adopted in August 1948. This Resolution states that there can be no victory without the creation of a single national front, without a national programme of struggle against imperialism. Adhering to this principle, the Communist Party of Indonesia is working for the establishment of a united national front. Aidit pointed out that the imperialists fear this and seek to prevent the Communist Party from carrying out this programme. He recalled that the Government of Indonesia, acting on orders from foreign imperialist powers launched a provocation against the Communist Party in Madiun. Aidit likewise condemned the war preparations of the U.S. and called upon the

people of Indonesia to fight for an independent national policy.

Greetings were voiced at this rally by Tambunan, Vice-Chairman of Parliament, and member of the Christian Party and by representatives of various parties in Indonesia.

SIGNIFICANT VICTORY OF POPULAR FORCES IN ITALIAN ELECTIONS. Pietro Secchia Deputy General Secretary, Italian Communist Party

Once again we have witnessed elections in Italy that have been neither free nor democratic. They were not democratic because violence and oppression were an integral part of the fraudulent electoral system itself. They were not free because the voting took place in an atmosphere of constant and unlawful pressure on the part of the Government, in an atmosphere of moral intimidation; because the entire State machine, with all its means of compulsion and pressure, was put at the service of the clerical party, and finally, because the number of organised reactionary manipulations was countless.

It would be naive to imagine that free and democratic elections are possible in conditions of the bourgeois regime. Lenin taught that bourgeois democracy “always remains, and cannot but remain under capitalism, restricted, truncated, false and, hypocritical, a paradise for the rich and a snare and deception for the exploited, for the poor”. The various bourgeois electoral systems and trickery have always been dictated by fear of the advance of the popular masses and were so framed by the big bourgeoisie to ensure a decisive majority for its parties. However, despite the fraudulent electoral system, framed on the 1924 fascist electoral system, the number of votes polled by the Italian Communist Party, the Italian Socialist Party and the Left independent groups

exceeded by far the number polled by them in the General election of April 1948.

The success of the popular forces in Italy is not questioned even by enemies who, during the first few days, pictured their positions in rosy colours. Now they are forced to admit that the Communists and Socialists not only maintained but improved their positions everywhere.

At the very moment that the Christian Democratic Party, in an attempt to conceal its failure, was ringing all the bells in praise of the election victory, its leader, de Gasperi, in an interview with the foreign press, had to explain his defeat and justify himself in view of the actual gains of the Communists and Socialists.

The success of the popular forces can be regarded as being all the more significant if one takes into account not only the atmosphere in which the elections were held but also the reactionary onslaught waged against the Italian working people throughout the previous three years, an onslaught carried out with the aid of the police violence, arbitrary arrests, persecution and vilification of Communists, Socialists and supporters, and also by means of victimising thousands and thousands of working people and industrial and agricultural enterprises.

During the three years since the general election of April 18, 1948, 63 working people were killed in the towns and villages during clashes with police and hired bandits of the big landlords; 92,000 working people were arrested, and 19,000 sentenced for political or trade union activities.

Despite this, the overwhelming majority of the working class, and the majority of the working

population and the politically active population, voted for the Communists and Socialists.

The leaders of the Christian Democratic Party and the clerical Government sought to conceal their political bankruptcy by reporting to their American masters the number of communes won by them despite the loss of votes. But the infuriated U.S. imperialists were unable to conceal their chagrin. The "New York Times" commented recently that the 1,300 million dollars presented to the Italians by the U.S. for the purpose of halting Communism had been spent in vain, since the Left had not only maintained its forces, it had actually increased them. Other American newspapers could not refrain from reminding the Christian Democratic leaders that the several hundred communes won from the Communists were due solely to the mechanism of the electoral system and not to any drop in the Communist vote.

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What do the results of the municipal elections in Italy show?

The first political conclusion that can be drawn on the basis of the election results is that **the Italian people voted for peace**. The voting on May 27 and on June 3 and 10 has a clear and exact meaning: the Italian people want peace; they insist that Italy break with the Atlantic Pact; they demand a government that will pursue a policy of peace and national independence. The millions of Italians who affixed their signatures for peace realised that something more had to be done: they voted against the Christian Democratic Party and

against the other parties directly responsible for the policy pursued by the Government to this day.

That the overwhelming majority of the politically active population wanted to vote for peace and against the policy of rearmament and war was understood and openly acknowledged by de Gasperi himself. Replying to the question submitted by a Paris newspaper with a big circulation: "What are the main reasons for the vast influence wielded by the Communists in Italy?", de Gasperi said: this is explained, above all, by the policy of rearmament which encounters the resistance of the Italian people.

Second, the election results show that the **Communists and Socialists—the genuine representatives of the forces of labour—have won even greater influence.** In nearly all the places where elections were held, the Left parties polled more votes and gained more confidence than in any previous election, and are much stronger now than they were before.

No swindle and no manipulation can alter this reality. In those provinces where elections were held, the Communists, Socialists and Left independent groups polled a total of 5,602,103 votes, that is 200,000 more votes than on April 18, 1948. The figure will probably be even greater when the final results are announced.

All the Clerical, Right-wing Socialist and Republican newspapers, as well as the big American newspapers, shouted hysterically and declared that the Communists and Socialists would lose at least from 15 to 20 per cent of the votes compared with the 1948 election. In the election campaign, the Clericals, Catholic Action organisations,—“civil committees”—and their associates charged the Communists and Socialists with not being

Italians, that they stood outside the national family of Italian people. In reply to these “forecasts” and slanders, over 40 per cent of the Italians voted for the Left parties, demonstrating thereby that they saw in the Communists and Socialists the best patriots of the homeland. The Italian people know their best sons, these who, especially during the grim years, defended with their blood and lives the interests of the nation, the interests of the Italian people.

He third point that should be taken into consideration is that **the political monopoly of the Christian Democrats has suffered a severe blow.** Wherever voting took place, the Christian Democrats lost votes. Compared with the 1948 election their vote fell by 2,497,768. Their losses are so heavy that the Minister of the Interior has so far refused to announce the complete returns. This is further evidence of their “democracy”.

The Saragat and Republican parties also lost heavily. This fact shows that the Italian people condemned the policy of those parties which have been most virulent in acting against the working people and which are directly responsible for the unpopular home and foreign policy of the clerical Government.

The fourth element, very significant for evaluating the results of the elections, is that once again, in violation of the Constitution and the electoral law, the Catholic Church; as was the case during the general election of April 18, 1948, and in some instances to a far greater degree, directly, openly, brazenly and on a wide scale intervened in the election struggle. But this lime neither anathemas, excommunication nor moral intimidation on the part of the Catholic hierarchy had the effect which Italian reaction anticipated. Although

the “civil committees” and other Catholic Action organisations did everything to drive people to the polls and force them to vote, they failed to achieve this aim. The number of voters fell short of the April 18 figure. The number of blank ballot forms, a feature which did not occur during the previous election, was a notable fact. This was a striking manifestation of resistance and protest, although expressed in elementary and very naive form, on the part of the citizen forced to go to the polls by means of fascist methods.

The hunt conducted by the Christian Democrats for the politically passive, weak-willed, indifferent voters who remain aloof from politics, the hunt for even lunatics and getting them to vote, was an open admission of the fact that a large number of the votes polled by the Christian Democrats were those of the more politically-backward section of the people.

An analysis of the election returns clearly shows that had it not been for the treachery of the Right-wing Socialist leaders, the Christian Democrats would have suffered defeat everywhere. Without the votes of the Social Democrats, even despite the fraudulent electoral system, the Christian Democrats and other reactionary forces would not have succeeded in wresting a single big commune from the people. It was Saragat and Romita that rendered this great service to the Italian monopolists and U.S. imperialism. Now, due to the betrayal by the Social Democratic leaders, a number of important Italian communes are in the hands of reactionary and clerical cliques—representatives of big finance and industrial capital.

Our task is not ended with exposing the Social Democratic leaders, with revealing their responsibility for the harm caused to the working people. The basic

problem forcefully and lucidly posed by the election results is **that of unity of the working class and working people**, the task of wresting considerable sections of working people, office employees, technicians, handicraftsmen, traders, members of the learned professions as well as a certain number of industrial workers, from the influence of the Right-wing Social Democrats.

Did these sections of the working people, by voting for the Saragat party, want to return the free communes to the old reactionary and clerical cliques? There is not the slightest doubt that these working people had no such intention. They were deceived once more. There is not the slightest doubt that they have in common with us, with the bulk of the working population, the same interests, demands and basic aims:—struggle for peace, for social reforms, for agrarian and industrial reforms, for winning a better future for the Italian people. This struggle will end in victory only if all these forces act in solidarity and unison.

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The election results in Italy and the obvious swing to the left on the part of the electorate, which is bound to influence the course of the political struggle in the country, will be discussed at the plenary session of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party on June 28-29. But it is perfectly clear that the prospects of the struggle, the political line and the tasks outlined by Comrade Togliatti and the Seventh Congress of the Party, were fully confirmed.

In his report to the plenum of the Central Committee last October Comrade Togliatti said: "The present situation is characterised by a slow but steady deterioration of the dominant positions of the ruling party and its satellites, accompanied, particularly of late, by confusion and profound uncertainty in their ranks. The reason for this is that the developing situation is forcing an ever increasing section of the population to doubt the correctness of the Government's policy, a policy which, since the election of April 18, the ruling circles sought to represent as a policy guaranteeing Italy peace, social tranquillity, order and restoration". And further: "... Gradually, a situation was created in the country, differing from that which prevailed prior to and immediately after, April 18, and this was the outcome of factors which influenced the consciousness of the Italian population, of factors arising from the development of events on the international arena".

The analysis and evaluation of the situation in Italy made by Comrade Togliatti, and the changes that took place after April 18, found such complete confirmation in the election results that even our enemies were amazed. The basic aim pursued by the Communist Party and the democratic forces in the election campaign was to smash the monopoly of the Christian Democrats. It can be said that this aim was achieved even if the clericals do everything possible to maintain their domination.

The municipal elections proved conclusively that there is a new situation in Italy, a situation different from that of April 18, and that the possibility exists of creating around the demand for peace, work and national independence such a consolidation of forces as

will be capable of bringing about a radical change in the Government's foreign and home policy.

But to achieve this it is essential, as stressed in the recent resolution of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party, that immediately following the elections, all Communists **“should work perseveringly to intensify the activity of the democratic masses, to broaden the unity of the working people fighting for their vital interests, for peace and freedom”**.

IMPORTANT LANDMARK IN DEVELOPMENT OF RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Three years ago this June, the Rumanian working class, with the Rumanian Worker's Party at the head, having won political power, wrested, as a result of the revolutionary act of nationalisation, the basic means of industrial production from the hands of the capitalists, and made them the property of the working people's State.

Nationalisation struck a blow not only at the economic basis of the Rumanian bourgeoisie but also at the foreign imperialist trusts which, for tens of years, had plundered and exploited the Rumanian people. In the course of forty years, the "Româno-Americană" Company—branch of "Standard Oil"—increased its capital 3,520 times. These monopoly trusts dictated internal and foreign policy to the bourgeois-landlord governments in Rumania, driving them onto the path of military adventures and preparations for an anti-Soviet war.

Obeying the orders of the American and British imperialists, the Rumanian capitalists who dominated the economy between 1944 and June 11, 1948, sabotaged production, reduced a number of enterprises to a state of utter unprofitableness, and plotted against the people's democratic power.

After nationalisation, a powerful socialist sector embracing 90 per cent of industry came into being. The abolition of exploitation released the creative initiative of the masses and gave rise to a new attitude towards labour and social property.

These developments created the prerequisites for conducting the economy on a planned basis, for the rapid expansion of the productive forces.

Due to the selfless labour of the working class and to the vast capital investments made by the Government (300,000 million lei in the space of two years), and thanks to the all-round fraternal aid of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, Rumania, in a short period, has made big strides in eliminating the economic and technical backwardness inherited from capitalism. In the course of two years of planned economy (1949-1950), output of socialist industry rose 2.4 times compared with 1948, outstripping the industrial progress made during a quarter of a century under capitalism. New branches of industry were started in the country: machine-building, tractor production, ball-bearings, and others. New enterprises were built and many more are under construction.

Working indefatigably to fulfil the Five-Year Plan—the plan for laying the foundations of Socialism—the working people of Rumania are making their contribution to the struggle waged by the peoples for peace.

**TASKS OF ORGANISATIONAL-ECONOMIC
CONSOLIDATION OF PRODUCER CO-
OPERATIVES IN HUNGARY. Andras
Hegedüs Member, Political Bureau,
Central Committee, Hungarian Working
People's Party**

I.

In his report to the Second Congress of the Hungarian Working People's Party, Comrade Rakosi stressed the significance of strengthening the producer co-operatives and said that, at the moment, the interests of the socialist transformation of agriculture did not place directly before the Party the task of increasing the number of producer co-operatives and extending the area farmed by them. The main, immediate task, as Comrade Rakosi pointed out, is to consolidate the existing co-operatives and convert them into model large-scale co-operative farms.

Producer co-operatives began to be formed in Hungary less than three years ago—in the autumn of 1948. Since then, this movement has developed, in the main, correctly, and more and more working peasants, on a purely voluntary basis, are joining it. By the beginning of spring field work this year, there were more than 4,200 co-operatives farming an area of 1,270,000 holds (one hold equals 0.57 hectare), that is, over 13 per cent of the total arable land. The producer co-operatives unite some 200,000 working peasant households.

These figures show that the producer cooperative movement in our country is, relatively, still in its infancy, and that there is the need to strengthen it daily, both organisationally and economically. This point was stressed by the Second Congress of our Party which proceeded from the Stalin thesis that "... the peasants can be convinced of the advantage of collective farming only if it is demonstrated and proved to them in practice, by experience, that the collective farm is better than the individual farm, that it is more advantageous than the individual farm, and that the collective farm offers the peasant—the poor and middle peasant—a way out from poverty and want".

The practical experience of recent years has demonstrated in our country, too, the significance of well conducted collective farms for the development of the producer co-operative movement; that the movement developed at a greater rate in those places where, as early as 1948, co-operatives had been organised in large numbers, and, having been strengthened since then, yielded good results last year. In a number of districts, particularly in the grain producing districts, and even in the big agricultural settlements, for example, in Mezötúr (population 27,000), Karcag (population 26,000) and Turkeve (population 13,000) the overwhelming majority of the working peasants voluntarily joined the producer co-operatives before the spring season began.

Strengthening the producer co-operatives in our country is, at present, a vitally important task, because for more than half of the co-operatives—2,500 out of 4,200—the current year will be the first economic year of collective harvesting. Only four or five months ago, more than half of the peasant families now in the co-

operatives, that is, over 100,000, were individual peasants, Persistent and large scale political and economic work is essential in order to ensure that our rapidly growing co-operatives achieve good results this year; that they work according to the Rules, and in all respects, act as an attractive force for individual working peasants.

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Strengthening our producer co-operatives is of great significance both for the further reorganisation of agriculture and in securing a rapid increase in agricultural production.

Our Five-Year Plan sets before the Party and the working people not only the aim of considerably advancing the cause of Socialism in agriculture by the end of the Five-Year Plan but also the task of securing in 1954 a 50 per cent rise in agricultural production compared with the 1949 level. This can be achieved only if our Party and State organs do not forget for a single moment to strengthen the co-operatives, for only in this way is it possible to ensure that the newly formed co-operatives will, in their first economic year,

improve cultivation and develop at a rapid rate both collective and individual stock breeding.

Strengthening the producer co-operatives is of great significance from the point of view of increasing agricultural production, because good work by the co-operatives influences work on individual peasant farms. Experience shows that many working peasants copy from the co-operatives those methods yielding good results, and later, the individual peasants begin to appreciate that advanced methods and modern machines can be utilised properly only on big farms.

II.

The process of strengthening and developing our producer co-operatives is taking place to the accompaniment of an ever-sharpening class struggle. The kulaks are doing their utmost to foil the co-operative movement.

So long as the co-operatives are weak, the kulaks will try to discredit them, contrasting individual working peasants to the co-operative members. Not infrequently kulaks attack co-operative leaders and rural Party functionaries, or seek to carry out acts of sabotage in the co-operatives. In those places where the majority of the individual working peasants have joined the producer co-operatives, a section of the kulaks adopts a different attitude, seeking to pose as supporters of the co-operative movement. In a considerable number of villages, kulaks succeeded last winter in misleading co-operative members and in penetrating the co-operatives. Naturally, these co-operatives made no progress; they lagged behind in work, equalisation

prevailed there, etc. Only when our Party organisations exposed the subversive work of the kulaks, when they succeeded in getting the kulaks expelled, and prevented them from continuing their undermining work, did these co-operatives begin to develop on a sound basis.

All the basic conditions exist in our country for strengthening the co-operatives, for the further development of producer cooperative movement.

The network of machine-tractor depots, which now number 370, covers the entire country; the depots have a park of 8,500 tractors which enables them, for example, to plough and sow an area twice the area farmed by the co-operatives.

The State farms have also been consolidated and their arable land now exceeds 600,000 holds, that is, nearly 6.5 per cent of the total arable land in the country. The State farms have the best seeds and the best livestock.

Our machine-tractor depots and State farms still experience big difficulties. However, we have no doubt that in the near future we shall overcome these difficulties, and, upon doing so, we shall be able to multiply the aid of the machine-tractor depots and State farms to the cooperatives.

The alliance between the working class and the working peasantry, led by the working class, constitutes the firm basis for the policy of our Party and the people's democratic State, including economic policy. Therefore, in its policy of strengthening and developing the co-operative movement, our Party is guided by the great principle of further cementing the alliance between these two classes of working people. This explains the constant solicitude displayed by the Party and the working class in facilitating the transfer of

hundreds of thousands of poor and middle peasants, in the interests of these peasants, from backward, individual dwarf farming to the path of advanced, cooperative large-scale farming.

Direct aid by industrial workers to the co-operatives is increasing. The patronage movement among industrial workers is gaining momentum, Nearly 400 patronage groups are functioning. The task of these groups is to help in consolidating the newly-formed producer co-operatives. Moreover, our Party has sent several hundred industrial workers to the countryside to help in the socialist reorganisation of agriculture. They are working in regional Party committees, in regional and rural councils, in machine-tractor depots, and on State farms.

The Soviet Union has rendered us selfless and invaluable aid in strengthening our producer co-operatives and in all matters connected with the socialist reorganisation of our agriculture. Party and State functionaries, and co-operative leaders are studying the experience of socialist agriculture in the Soviet Union, and this helps us to overcome our initial difficulties. Our scientists and specialists, with growing enthusiasm, are also acquainting themselves with agriculture in the U.S.S.R., reading with interest articles and books dealing with the latest achievements of Soviet agricultural science and applying it ever more boldly in Hungarian conditions. The peasant delegations and other agricultural delegations which visited the Soviet Union not only convinced themselves of the successes of the collective-farm movement but also acquired great experience which they are using on a wide scale in organising producer co-operatives and in all spheres of agriculture. Great and valuable

experience was transmitted by the Soviet delegations which visited our country, and particularly by the collective farm delegation which visited us last autumn.

Thus, there are great possibilities for strengthening the producer co-operatives, for transforming them rapidly into highly successful undertakings, creating thereby a sound basis for a steady advance by our producer co-operatives, for the socialist transformation of agriculture.

III.

An important directive of the Second Congress of our Party in the sphere of socialist reorganisation of the countryside was that relating to strict observance of the principle of gradual advance in organising co-operatives. We must help the individual working peasants, including the middle peasants, to take voluntarily, on the basis of conviction, to the path of collective farming. Most significant in this respect is the creation of producer co-operatives of the lower type.

Raising the question of developing the producer co-operatives, the Central Committee simultaneously decided to go ahead with the formation of consumer co-operatives, embracing the mass of working peasantry. Thousands of these co-operatives were formed during the past three years and their membership now exceeds 1,400,000.

In organising the co-operative movement, our Party took as its starting point the teaching of Comrade Stalin who in 1928 stressed the significance of this ordinary type of co-operative: there can be no doubt, said Comrade Stalin, that without widely developing our co-operation, we would not have had the change in favour

of the collective-farm movement among the peasants, which we now witness, since the development of supply-trading cooperation in our conditions means preparing for transition to collectivism.

Our supply-trading co-operatives have already rendered valuable aid to the producer co-operatives. Not only have they developed activity in the sphere of supply and trade, they have enhanced their role in agricultural production. Through the medium of the supply-trading co-operatives. State agencies enter into production contracts with individual working peasants, while the machine-tractor depots contract, through them, for cultivation by machinery.

The lower types of co-operatives (the first and second types) are very important for the development of the producer cooperative movement.

The lowest type of producer co-operative is the co-operative of the first type where the members work collectively only when using machines. In the second type, which, in essence, is the same as the first, more work is done collectively. The Rules of the third type of co-operative—although this type of co-operative is the most advanced in our country—provide for distribution among members, depending on the amount of land pooled, of 20 per cent of income in the form of rent for land. In this type of producer co-operative, the members work collectively and the bulk of income is distributed on the basis of work performed.

Some of our Party and State organs, particularly in past years, failed to understand the significance of the first and second types of co-operatives for the development of the co-operative movement, and, consequently, displayed a certain intolerance towards them. This explains why, at the end of last year, most

producer co-operatives functioned along lines of the third type and why there were hardly any co-operatives of the first and second types. This serious mistake made itself felt in the first place in that the percentage of middle peasants in the producer co-operatives increased very slowly; a year ago, middle peasants comprised but 12 per cent of all co-operative households, and the greater part of these were peasants who had received land under the agrarian reform.

Comrade Rakosi called our attention to this danger in his Congress report when he said: "It is important not to propose the creation of a third type in places where the necessary standard has not yet been achieved, but to satisfy ourselves with the simple—the first type, the advantage of which is that it enables the individual, as yet wavering peasants, to test the good sides of co-operation while still afraid of the more developed, for them too collective, higher form of co-operation".

A considerable number of co-operatives of the first and second type have been formed since the time the question was raised by the Central Committee. At present, 1,800 of the 4,200 co-operatives function on the basis of the Rules of co-operatives of the first and second type. Rectification of the mistakes committed in this sphere resulted in a growing number of middle peasants joining the producer cooperatives. In the course of one year, the percentage of middle peasants in the producer co-operatives increased from 12 to 29.

Experience shows that individual working peasants who take to collective work in the co-operatives of the first or second types, soon see, without any compulsion or administrative pressure, that the higher, third type, is more advantageous. Even those co-operatives of the first and second types, formed barely six months ago,

are already thinking of switching to the third type this autumn.

There are, of course, tendencies retarding the development of co-operatives of the first and second type. It often happens that kulaks seek to persuade members of these co-operatives not to go over to more advanced forms of co-operation. There is not the slightest doubt, however, that by means of conviction, as a result of experience, it will be possible to ensure development of the lower grade co-operatives in a Socialist direction—the direction of a higher form of co-operation, Our Party is facilitating the development of the producer co-operative movement, facilitating the transfer of individual working peasants to the lines of co-operative economy, utilising, on the basis of the Lenin-Stalin teaching, the simpler forms of unification for the development of the cooperative system of economy—the supply-trading co-operatives and producer cooperatives of the first and second types.

We are now in the initial phase of the socialist transformation of agriculture. The results achieved so far show that marching along the Lenin-Stalin pathway, along the pathway of developing the collective-farm movement, on the basis of the Congress decisions, our working people, under the leadership of the Party and Comrade Rakosi, will build Socialism in the countryside too; together with a socialist industry they will also create a socialist agriculture.

GERMANY-CHINA FRIENDSHIP MONTH

A Germany-China Friendship Month is now being held in the German Democratic Republic. In this connection, a delegation, headed by Sheng Chun-yu, Chairman of the People's Supreme Court of the Chinese People's Republic, arrived in Berlin from China. The delegation visited the machine-hire station in Werneuchen (Brandenburg Laender) named after Mao Tse-tung. An exhibition of Chinese art in Berlin is attracting large crowds. Cinemas in the German Democratic Republic are showing the Chinese film "Daughters of China" which is meeting with great success. The press features articles and other materials dealing with the life and struggle of the Chinese people.

STATEMENT OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A.

The New York Daily Worker, in its issue of June 15, published the statement of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., over the signatures of W. Foster, Chairman, and Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the Party, concerning the Supreme Court decision upholding the conviction of the 11 Communist leaders.

The statement says that the majority decision of the Supreme Court affects every man and woman in the United States and nullifies the 160-year old Bill of Rights.

“For the first time in history,” the statement says, “the Supreme Court has illegally decreed that an American political Party— the Communist Party—shall be deprived of its legal rights and constitutional liberties. By judicial edict, a working-class party has been virtually outlawed and declared a ‘criminal conspiracy’.

“In the last five years there have been many serious attacks on the traditional liberties of the American people. But this decision makes a fundamental change in the ‘American way of life’. The process of creeping fascism, initiated by Big Business after Roosevelt’s death, has gathered new speed.

“Truman’s reactionary and warmongering policy,” the statement continues, “has led to a victory for McCarthy, McCarran and MacArthur, and brought the country to the brink of the precipice. Only a new tempo of united action of popular resistance can save us from full-fledged fascism and a third world war”.

The statement rejects the various unfounded assertions that the Communists allegedly exaggerate the danger threatening the democratic rights of the American people.

It points out that even such newspapers as The Post Dispatch, New York Post, Times and Courier, the Amsterdam News and the Capitol Times have been honest enough to admit that the “six judges who upheld the Smith Act have cut the heart out of the U.S. Constitution”.

“Surely,” the statement continues, “everybody knows now what damage was done to all labour when this same court upheld the anti-Communist section of the Taft-Hartley Act.

“The decision,” the statement says, “was made by six men. Six men who represent the ruling Sixty Families decided that, for the first time in 160 years, the Bill of Rights had become a ‘poor security risk...’” The Sixty Families jail Communists, aid scrap the First Amendment as dangerous, not because they are afraid that revolution will break out in the U.S. immediately, but because they are very much afraid of the American people’s growing peace sentiment. They are afraid that the people will impose this popular will for peace, put an end to the orgy of war profiteering and to Wall Street’s ambition to rule the world..., that the people will show more and more determination to speak out unitedly against all war programmes, whether put forward by MacArthur, Truman or the so-called isolationists.

“... The Sixty Families are afraid that the American people will call them to account for the repeated international crises provoked by the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic War Pact, and the

Anglo-American moves to complete the rearmament of Western Germany and Japan.

“The Sixty Families are afraid the American people will insist that the only way out of the impasse in Korea is to end the war through peaceful negotiations, to recognize the Chinese People’s Republic.

“The Sixty Families are afraid of the American people because they fear peaceful co-existence and peaceful competition with the socialist system. They are afraid that increasing numbers of Americans will learn the truth about the Soviet Union. They are especially afraid that the American workers and the Negro people will wake up to the fact that the countries of Socialism and People’s Democracy are invincible and steadfast defenders of world peace.

“The economic royalists turned to the weapon of the Smith Act because they are weak—not because they are strong. Weakness and desperation drive them now toward open forms of police state rule.”

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The statement points out that the policy of the reactionary trade union leaders, who rejected all proposals for united action against war and fascism, helped this decision which existence of the trade pave the way for threatens the very unions.

“... Americans have been paying the high cost of Wall Street’s anti-Communist crusade in many ways. It has taken a heavy toll in living standards and human life, in individual freedom and human dignity, in national security and honour.

“J. Edgar Hoover spreads an FBI dragnet for ‘450,000 subversives’. But the big-time crime syndicates are not worried.

“Jail for the eleven Communist leaders will put no meat on the table for the common folk, nor will it reduce the armament tax law. The high cost of living is part of the high cost of anti-Communism.

“... We”, the statement continues, “have come to a turning point in the life of our nation. The danger of fascism has been greatly increased, and with it the danger of a third world war.

“But World War III is not inevitable, and even at this late hour the plot to speed and complete the already advanced process of fascisation can still be thwarted. Disaster can even now be averted—but only if the tens of millions throw their weight into the balance, only if the resistance of labour and all democratic forces become far bolder and more united, if only tens of millions of people act quickly and in unison.

“Everything now depends on what is done by each of us and by all of together.

“We Communists are going to stand firm. We are going to fight for our own rights, and for the rights of all the people—Negro and white.

“... We Communists will fight to keep our leaders out of jail, and to free them if they are imprisoned. We will make full use of every opportunity to function as a legal political party, and strive to regain the rights of which we and the people have been deprived.

“We are going to resist the attempt to drive us underground. But we are also going to protect our members and our organisation. We are going to guard the integrity and working class principles of our Party,

and preserve its ability to function under any and all circumstances.

“We will not capitulate to the book-burners. We will continue to study and teach the working class science of social progress, of Marxism-Leninism, and to apply it in the interest of our class, our people, our country.

“We Communists will not yield to the warmakers. We will continue to rally millions of people to effective struggle for world peace. We will continue to join with all who combat both the Truman and the MacArthur war program, and strive to halt the spread of war, whether in Asia or in Europe. We will continue to expose the Hitlerite Big Lie that the Soviet Union threatens the United States. Together with millions, we will continue to advocate and work for a Five Power Pact of Peace, as the only way to end international tensions, lift the crushing burden of armaments, and achieve a lasting peace in the interests of our own and all others peoples.

“We will continue to advocate socialism, the common ownership of the nation’s economy and its management for the benefit of the whole people by a government headed by the working class. We Communists believe that some day, when the majority decides, the American people will bring about the socialist reorganisation of society and thus put an end to the evils that beset our country today.

“But every thinking person knows that socialism is not the immediate issue of our country now. The issue today is peace or war. The issue is democracy or fascism.

“The Communist Party has said many times, especially since 1945, what it says again now: ‘the task which confronts the American people in this and the coming period is the establishment, by democratic

means, of a government of peace, a democratic government, an anti-Wall Street government”.

The statement of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S. ends with an appeal to the American people, to all the working people, Negro and white, all peace supporters and democratic organisations:

“Demand that the high court reconsider its decision, and restore the First Amendment. Keep the 11 Communist leaders out of jail. Oppose any further indictment under the fascist Smith or McCarran Acts!

“Speak out together in defence of the Constitution and its Bill of Rights!

“Americans, working people! Unite to impose your will for democracy and peace!”

PROGRESSIVE MANKIND PROTESTS AGAINST U.S. SUPREME COURT DECISION

Public, labour, religious and political organisations throughout the world are protesting against the shameful U.S. Supreme Court decision upholding the conviction of the 11 Communist leaders and demanding a rehearing.

The protest movement has assumed particularly wide dimensions in the U.S. A few days ago, more than 100 officers of Chicago locals of the United Packing House Workers of America (C.I.O.) addressed the Supreme Court with a petition urging a rehearing of the case of the 11 Communist leaders, because “to deny freedom of speech, press or association to any group or individual”, the petition said, “is to destroy the basis of democracy”.

The National Committee of the American Slav Congress expressing the stand of all Democratic Slavic Americans throughout the country urged President Truman to ensure a rehearing of the case and to restore basic constitutional rights.

The Daily Worker published statements by Thompson of Chicago University, by Judge Harris of Indiana and many other political, religious and public figures who declared their support for the stand taken by the two Supreme Court judges—Black and Douglas—who dissented from the majority decision.

Armand Guerrero, Methodist pastor, said that the conviction of the Communist leaders is part of the present movement against progressives and constitutes a departure from the traditional American policy.

The United Electric News, organ of the Electrical and Machine Workers, in an article, "A Decision Against Freedom", pointed out that the Supreme Court had yielded to "the present political atmosphere of fear and hysteria". Americans, said the paper, must not allow that which took place in Hitler's Germany to happen here.

The Supreme Court decision brought sharp protest from the journal Masses and Mainstream and many other American newspapers.

The People's Daily, organ of the Communist Party of China, denounced the Supreme Court decision condemning the 11 Communist leaders and declared that this act is designed to stifle the movement for peace and against war and fascism in the U.S. and "exposes the Truman Government as the deadly enemy both of the American people and all peace-loving humanity".

According to the Australian press, L. Sharkey, General Secretary of the Australian Communist Party, , sharply denounced the Supreme Court decision, declaring that "it is part of the aggressive war preparations of U.S. imperialists".

The Voix Ouvriere, organ of the Swiss Party of Labour, editorially condemned the Supreme Court decision and demanded a rehearing for the 11 Communist leaders.

L' Humanite, in a leading article "Clear and Present Danger" points out that the decision directly concerns all Frenchmen including anti-Communists, too. "If this decision is upheld, one of the last brakes holding back the American war chariot from its fatal incline will have been released and we Frenchmen will have to pay".

DAY OF VICTORY WILL COME!

A delegation of Rumanian working people returned recently from a visit to the Korean People's Democratic Republic. Among the delegates was Victor Bârlădeanu, journalist, whose impressions of the courageous struggle of the Korean people and Chinese volunteers against the American interventionists are related below.

We walked through the streets of Pyongyang in the glow of a spring twilight. We looked in vain for a single undamaged building. Entire blocks of what were once dwelling houses, schools, libraries, churches and shops are now burnt-out ruins and heaps of rubble. "This used to be a children's creche", the guide told us, pointing to the rubble. A few minutes later, we found ourselves' standing in front of another ruined building. Twisted hospital beds were visible through the gaping holes in the walls. "This was a maternity home", said the guide. At every step the sad words of the guide "This was..." jabbed the heart like a knife.

Monstrous indeed are the crimes committed by the American imperialists against the Korean people, above all, against aged folk, women and children. Wherever we went, whether town or village, people described the brutalities and atrocities perpetrated by the Americans against the civilian population.

In the village of Pam Na Mo, the invaders seized 70 children and their mothers. The mothers were locked in a shed and the children thrown into a cellar devoid of light and air and kept there several days without food or water. Threatening to kill the children, the American

butchers demanded that the mothers betray the whereabouts of the partisans. When the mothers, despite this monstrous torture, refused to tell, the bandits set fire to the shed and burned them alive. The children died in the cellar from hunger and thirst. Later, when the village was liberated by the Korean People's Army, the soldiers found the bodies of the children, their fingers mutilated and stained with blood, caused by trying to dig their way out of the dungeon.

The people that we met—peasants and workers—described hundreds of such crimes perpetrated by the Americans and Syngman Rhee forces. Their eyes were dry as they spoke, but they were burning with a fierce hatred. Pak Den Ai, a woman prominent in public life in Korea, Stalin International Peace Prize Winner, said to us: “This will never be forgotten, never forgiven. At first the people mourned their sufferings, but now their eyes are dry. Only one thing remains—an implacable hatred demanding vengeance for the ruined towns, for the hundreds of thousands of butchered mothers and children. Now, we are fighting to the death”.

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We met men and women who, in few words, told us of the great and glorious deeds of their people. Chon Chin Hion, a fragile little woman with a soft voice, had lived in Seoul ever since she could remember. She witnessed the atrocities of the Japanese imperialists and American enslavers. “Americans are ten times worse than the Japanese beasts”, she said. For two years this woman languished in the terrible Syngman Rhee jails, then she escaped and joined a partisan unit.

As a guerrilla, Chon Chin Hion was given the assignment of setting fire to a plant of particular significance to the enemy. Penetrating the factory, she 'set fire to one of the shops. When the guards observed the smoke, they rushed towards the shop, but when Chon Chin Hion shouted that she had thrown a bomb into it which would explode any minute, the cowardly Syngman Rhee guards took to flight. However, they succeeded in seizing the heroine. For days and nights she was subjected to ghastly torture, but she never uttered a word. On the eve of her execution, she was liberated by the People's Army.

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We spoke to many soldiers of the People's Army; soldiers whose lives are a chain of heroic exploits.

Take, for example, Captain Chong Ki Chiola—hero of the Korean People's Democratic Republic. A man of average height, with energetic face and bright eyes, he speaks in short, clear phrases.

Last autumn, the Guards division of which Chong Ki Chiola's unit is part, received orders to force the Nakhtong River.

Chong Ki Chiola formed an assault group of nine picked men, Under enemy fire, they were the first to force the river on rafts. Upon gaining the other side, the heroes liberated a village. Towards morning, another thirteen men came to their help.

Throughout the day the aircraft of the American invaders bombed their positions. The men dug in, determined to hold their bridgehead. For days on end, U.S. and Syngman Rhee units launched fierce attacks against them. The 22 Koreans valiantly withstood the

assault. They went without food but staunchly held the position. Four days later they received instructions to recross to their own bank. Reluctantly, they complied. Under cover of darkness, with bombs falling and subjected to machine gun fire, they withdrew taking their wounded with them. The heroic men were delighted to learn that their courageous stand had not been in vain. While they drew upon themselves the -fire of several American and Syngman Rhee units, the entire division forced the river at another point.

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In the train I exchanged a few words with Chang Chao, one of the Chinese volunteers. He used a simple but convincing symbol to show us, visually, the strength of the friendship of peoples who love peace. Taking a reel of cotton from his pocket, he said with a broad, beaming smile: "This is a present from the people of Czechoslovakia".

Chang Chao's life has been one of ceaseless struggle with rifle in hand. He fought against the Japanese, against the Kuomintang, and is now fighting the American oppressors.

"As long as there are butchers and oppressed peoples I cannot sleep in peace" said Chang Chao. His wife, Hsu Hsin, sat beside him. For the past 14 years she and her husband have fought side by side. They have a five-year old child. When the American invaders approached the Chinese border, Chang Chao and Hsu Hsin left him in the care of relatives, and, along with other volunteers, left for Korea to defend peace.

*

The sun was rising on the horizon. We could distinguish the contours of houses and people. Our car raced along the highway at terrific speed. We saw peasants at work in freshly ploughed fields. They had toiled all night by the light of the moon so as not to leave a single inch of soil uncultivated. Day was breaking and still they went on with their work. The moment an enemy plane appeared on the horizon the peasants took shelter in slit trenches they had dug at the edge of the field.

We were deeply impressed by the following scene: a soldier was walking behind a plough helping an aged peasant bent with years of toil and misery. In his brief free moments, this soldier was helping the peasants to finish the sowing. This picture was the living embodiment of the indissoluble bond between front and rear, the embodiment of the fighting unity of the Korean patriots, trained by the heroic Korean Party of Labour.

*

We attended a performance given by the song and dance ensemble of the People's Army. This ensemble includes talented artists from all parts of Korea. As a rule the ensemble breaks up into small groups which tour the front, and, with their songs, entertain the men and inspire them in battle.

The final scene in the performance was called "Victory celebration in the Korean countryside". The audience beholds a joyful scene, Peasants wearing colourful national costumes, broad slacks and brown silken vests troop onto the stage, followed by village musicians with folk instruments, dancers in conical hats

adorned with multi-coloured ribbons, and finally a worker—the fighting friend and honoured guest of the peasant on this great occasion. In the centre, surrounded by the love of the people, a Korean soldier and Chinese volunteer perform a brilliant victory dance.

Not only did we see the performance on the stage, we saw the equally impressive scene in the hall. The audience, people of all ages, were not simply spectators but inspired participants in the act. Their eyes shone with confidence and firm resolve: confidence that the hour of victory would certainly strike and determination to do all in their power to hasten it.

Victor BÂRLĂDEANU

**HITLER:—LET'S DRINK, MY COLLEAGUE.
IN THREE DAYS TIME YOU, TOO, WILL
HOLD THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE
BEGINNING OF YOUR "BLITZKRIEG".
Drawing by J. Novak**



HITLER: — Let's drink, my colleague. In three days time you, too, will hold the anniversary of the beginning of your "blitzkrieg"
Drawing by J. Novak

POLITICAL NOTES

1. Butcher Rankovic in Role of “Keeper of Order”

Rankovic, the butcher of Yugoslavia, fills quite a number of jobs; he is Minister of the Interior, Tito’s first deputy and secretary of the central committee of the Titoite fascist party. In addition to using the headman’s axe against all who oppose the enslavement of Yugoslavia by American imperialism, Rankovic, in traitor Tito’s kingdom, has taken upon himself also the functions of fascist “lawmaker”. A few days ago he publicly declared that the terror in Yugoslavia was due to “mistakes” by the local juridical bodies and not to a deliberate policy on the part of the fascist Tito clique.

By means of this foul and vile manoeuvre, the ringleaders of the murder gang which usurped power in Yugoslavia seek to evade responsibility before the people and to put all the blame for the shooting and torturing of tens of thousands of Yugoslav patriots on the direct executors, the “small fry”, the rabble whom the Belgrade rulers planted in the local government bodies. Meanwhile, Rankovic—this arch-killer, on whose direct orders hundreds of the most loyal sons of Yugoslavia were sent to death, this killer who opened scores of death camps and who embodies everything foul, brutal, mercenary and base, for which the Tito clique is notorious, allegedly, has nothing to do with this, he is simply the “keeper of order”, the “guardian of the people’s interests.

The reason for this miserable comedy, this disgusting farce is quite clear. The mass terror is giving rise to increasingly greater indignation and resistance among the people. The valiant and noble sons of Yugoslavia cannot look on passively while the people are being tormented. Thousands of peasants fled recently from forced labour jobs, hundreds of vanguard fighters are going over to armed resistance. This is the source of considerable alarm among the Tito-Rankovic clique which, with the sniff of a trained police dog, is beginning to sense how much inflammable material for an inner explosion it has prepared in Yugoslavia by its actions. The fascist regime, which in the two or three years of its domination has revealed all its inner rottenness, this terror regime of blood-thirsty maniacs, is doomed to inevitable extinction. In order to sidetrack the wrath and indignation of the masses, and, at the same time, to deceive them; in order to cling to power a little longer, to plunge Yugoslavia into war, shed more of the people's blood and make more dollars, Rankovic plays the role of "keeper of order", "champion of democracy".

Rankovic tells his subordinates to function within the "framework of legality". By what laws has he in mind? Not the "laws" by which in 1950, as admitted by Rankovic himself, the courts in Yugoslavia convicted some 300,000 people? Not the laws which sanction the ruthless rule of the professional killers, against which the crimes of the offscourings of humanity—Himmler and his henchmen—seem trifles. The peoples of Yugoslavia are well aware that the "laws" of Rankovic are those of a fascist State where any display of conscious thinking is stifled, where the sacred feelings

of freedom. Fraternity of peoples, peace among nations, are relentlessly persecuted.

In vain does buffoon Rankovic don the toga of “keeper of order” and pretend to be an incorrect angel.

All know this bestial countenance, the evil-doings of this professional assassin. The peoples of Yugoslavia will not be deceived! They are filled with burning wrath for this hangman cloaked in the garb of defender of the national interests. Tito and Rankovic cannot wash the blood of the people from their hands, nor will they evade the punishment they merit.

2. Truth is “Treason” in the Britain of Attlee and Morrison

Last week, the working people of Britain read with disgust the news that Monica Felton, a member of the Labour Party, had been dismissed by the Attlee Government from her post as Chairman of the Stevenage Development Corporation, and that she is being victimised and persecuted.

What was Monica Felton’s “crime”? Why did the Attlee Government which boasts of the virtues of British “democracy”; suddenly act in Gestapo style with a vicious reprisal against a prominent member of their own country?

The explanation is quite simple. Monica Felton was one of a group of 20 women from 18 countries who, at the invitation of the Korean women’s democratic organisation, visited war ravaged Korea, and, horrified by what she had seen with her own eyes, returned home determined to tell the British people the truth about

the monstrous atrocities perpetrated by the American invaders.

Mrs. Felton told the British people about the hundreds of Korean men and women who had been burned alive by the Americans and their Syngman Rhee puppets; she related her conversation with the 28-year old woman Yanyen-dek whose husband had been burned alive and whose two-year old baby had been trampled to death by American soldiers, and described the American machine-gunning of peasants working in the fields, etc.

“Every town I saw had been destroyed... I never saw a hospital or school that had not received a direct bomb hit... It is like the end of civilisation... I intend to make the truth known”, said Mrs. Felton, “the war in Korea must be stopped”.

This devastating exposure of the crimes committed by the Americans in Korea enraged the U.S. Embassy in London. The stooges of Gifford, U.S. gauleiter in Britain—Conservatives, Right-wing Labourites and the yellow press—howled hysterically for Mrs. Felton’s blood. “Treason!”, they screamed. “Send Felton to the dock, she is liable to the death sentence!”.

And the Labour Minister Dalton, self-styled “Socialist” and “democrat”, grovelling before the American Embassy, sacked Mrs. Felton.

Such is the: vaunted British democracy!

Such is the “respect for human rights” so glibly spoken of by hypocritical Labour and Conservative politicians, by the Hector McNeils and Gladwin Jebbs at Uno meetings, by the B.B.C. and the Voice of America.

In present-day Britain, dominated by Wall Street, democracy, too, has fallen victim to the American

gangsters, And truth, as now defined by the Americanised British gentlemen, becomes treason.

But the millions of peace-loving in Britain and beyond its borders applaud the fearless stand taken by Mrs. Felton; they speak with pride of her declaration that “come what may, she will tell her people the truth about the American atrocities in Korea”. In the eyes of the British people, Monica Felton is regarded as a “staunch champion of peace, and true patriot for whom truth comes first.

Jan MAREK

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