

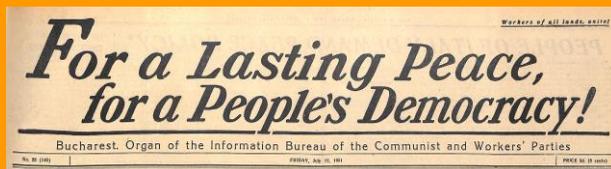
Workers of all lands, unite!

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

**Bucharest. Organ of the Information
Bureau of the Communist and Workers'
Parties**



NO. 28 (140), FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1951



**Source: Journal “For a Lasting Peace, For a People’s Democracy”,
No. 28 (140), Friday, July 13, 1951.**

Origin of language: English

Scanned, transcribed and prepared as an E-Book.

June 2022

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

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

www.directdemocracy4u.uk



CONTENTS

BROADEN STRUGGLE FOR PACT OF PEACE!	5
ANNIVERSARY OF MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REVOLUTION	11
POPULAR WILL FOR PEACE UNBREAKABLE!	12
Vigorous Activities by Signature Collectors	12
Peace Movement in Venezuela.....	13
UNITY —GUARANTEE OF SUCCESS IN STRUGGLE FOR PEACE. Session of Executive Bureau, World Federation of Trade Unions	14
Six Million Signatures in Italy.....	16
Mass Campaign Opened in New Zealand.....	17
Unanimous Demand by German People	17
Success of Signature Campaign in Japan.....	19
FIGHTERS FOR PEACE. Gusta Fucik, Member, Presidium, Czechoslovak Peace Committee	20
PEOPLE OF ITALY DEMAND PEACE POLICY. Palmiro Togliatti, General Secretary, Italian Communist Party.....	25
PREPARATIONS FOR 16th CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF AUSTRALIA.....	36
DECLARATION BY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF URUGUAY	38
PLANNING NATIONAL ECONOMY IN POLAND. Stefan Jendrychowski, Member, Central Committee, Polish United Workers' Party	40
CAMPAIGN FOR PACT OF PEACE IN FRANCE. General Joinville, Member, Central Committee, French Communist Party.....	56
FESTIVAL POSTER ISSUED IN GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	62
BULGARIAN YOUTH PREPARE FOR WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL.....	63
BUDGET OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC ALBANIA—BUDGET OF PEACE.....	64
FOR ACTIVE STRUGGLE AGAINST FASCIST TERROR! Call By Pablo Neruda and Jorge Amado	65

VICTORY OF DEMOCRATIC FORCES IN FINNISH ELECTIONS ...	68
BULGARIA BUILDS LONGEST TUNNEL IN BALKANS	69
“INTERNATIONAL” OF TRAITORS AND ACCOMPLICES OF WARMONGERS.....	70
MASS STRUGGLE IN GREECE	75
AMERICAN SPIES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA RECEIVE DUE PUNISHMENT	76
MILITARISATION OF U.S. ECONOMY. Laszlo Hay	77
RESULTS OF THREE YEARS MARSHALLISATION OF FRANCE ...	87
POLITICAL NOTES	88
Who are the “Tourists” in Yugoslavia?	88
FACTS EXPOSE	91
One Hundred Million Francs an Hour for War	91
Where is London?	91

BROADEN STRUGGLE FOR PACT OF PEACE!

The historic Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Pact of Peace among the five Great Powers is meeting with increasing support and approval by the peoples. By Signing the Appeal, over 330 million people in different countries have already expressed their firm resolve to achieve the signing of a Pact of Peace. In the Chinese People's Republic, more than 260 million men and women, by signing the Appeal, have confirmed their readiness to uphold peace consistently and until the end. In the People's Democracies—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania—the entire adult population has backed the Appeal. The working people in these Countries are consolidating the camp of Peace, democracy and Socialism not only with their signatures to the Appeal but also with their peaceful creative labour. Over seven million signatures for a Pact of Peace Were affixed by heroic Korean patriots who, With arms in hand, are defending the freedom and independence of their homeland.

In the capitalist countries, too, the movement for a Pact of Peace is forging ahead. More than six million signatures have been obtained to date in Italy, several million in France, the first hundreds of thousands in Britain. Collection of signatures is underway in Iran, Austria, India, Viet Nam, Belgium, Holland, the Scandinavian and Latin American countries, and in many Others. In Chicago, the People's Congress for Peace, held in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and attended by five thousand representatives of the

American people, called for immediate negotiations between the Great Powers for the purpose of resolving outstanding differences. The peace congress of 15 countries of the Near East and North Africa, scheduled to take place in Cairo at the end of July, will mark a new stage in the development of the peace movement in this part of the world. All these developments testify to the steady extension of the campaign for a Pact of Peace in all corners of the earth.

But the successes of the peace movement must not give rise to complacency in the ranks of the peace partisans. On the contrary, these successes should be regarded as a basis for an even more intensified struggle for peace, for a Pact of Peace. The international situation demands that peace supporters quickly overcome the tardiness still observed in some countries in developing the Peace Pact campaign, that they strengthen their organisation, cast aside the under-estimation, still prevalent in places, of the significance of the struggle of the popular masses for peace.

The incendiaries of war, the henchmen of American imperialism, are resorting to new and different manoeuvres in an endeavour to conceal their real designs from the masses of the people. By means of hypocritical declarations about peace they seek to deceive the masses, painting their aggressive policy as a peace-loving one, and the really peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union, and the peace camp headed by it, as aggressive. This false propaganda is clearly refuted by the numerous facts of open preparations for another war conducted by the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists are constantly building new war bases directed against the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies. Over 30,000 American soldiers

and officers are acting the master in the British Isles; 59 Departments in France are actually occupied: by U.S. troops; in Italy, the ports of Augusta, Livorno and Naples are being turned into U.S. military bases; Adenauer, henchman of the U.S. imperialists in Western Germany, simultaneously intensifying repressions against peace champions, has openly declared for the formation of a 350,000-strong army; the American invaders are rapidly arming Japan, seeking to convert it into a base for aggression in the Far East.

Face to face with these aggressive preparations of the U.S. and its satellites, millions of people in all countries, who only yesterday kept aloof from the peace movement, are today filled with alarm for the destinies of peace, burning with wrath and indignation at the brazen claims of the U.S. for world domination.

A Pact of Peace is the demand of hundreds of millions who long for a peaceful life, who dream of creative, constructive labour. The demand for a Pact of Peace unites people of the most varied social strata, political views and religious convictions but who are as one in their desire for a life of peace. And if all the people become fully conscious that only their will, and only their struggle, can ensure the signing of a Pact of Peace and break the resistance of the warmongers, then peace will be preserved.

All that has been created on earth, all that is noble in history, are the fruits of centuries of labour by the peoples. The peoples will not allow imperialist barbarians to destroy civilisation and culture, A Pact of Peace between the Great Powers can secure lasting peaceful co-operation between peoples, peaceful competition between the two systems. A Pact of Peace between the Great Powers will lead to the elimination

of the present international tension. That is why there is nothing more vital at the present moment than struggle for a Pact of Peace.

Millions of people in all countries are beginning to see more and more clearly two lines of international policy: that of the warmakers' camp seeking to aggravate the international situation, to create new hotbeds of aggression, to unleash world war; and the line of the peace camp, seeking to settle differences by peaceful means, to remove the danger of war, to preserve and consolidate the peace and security of the peoples.

In complete accord with the consistent peace policy of the Soviet State, with Comrade Stalin's declaration, that the Soviet Union "will continue in the future, as well, unswervingly to pursue a policy of averting war and preserving peace", J. Malik, U.S.S.R. representative in Uno, suggested on June 23, negotiations for a cease-fire in Korea and a truce, with both parties withdrawing their troops from the 38th Parallel. This proposal was enthusiastically acclaimed by progressive forces in all countries as further eloquent testimony of the wise peace policy of the Soviet Union. The significance of this proposal was brilliantly expressed by Jacques Duclos, Secretary of the French Communist Party, who said: "If the guns in Korea are silenced, we shall be indebted for this to the Soviet Union. The Soviet proposal corresponds to the will of the peoples, and the U.S. was forced to accept it. This is a blow to the war incendiaries. This is a victory for the peace forces".

The popular struggle against the American intervention in Korea, the increasing pressure of world public opinion, forced the US. Government to agree to negotiate a cease-fire in Korea. This development

further strengthens the confidence that general peace can be safeguarded and consolidated, provided the peoples take the cause of preserving peace into their hands and defend it to the end.

The session of the Executive Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions, acting on behalf of its 78,000,000 members, unanimously adopted an Appeal to all working people which reads in part: "Let your millions of signatures accelerate the signing of a Peace Pact between the five Great Powers. This will be a valuable contribution to the cause of preserving and consolidating peace desired by all toiling mankind, by the common folk in all countries and in all parts of the world".

The recent session of the Women's International Democratic Federation called upon its 91,000,000 members to intensify their activity for signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace and to help develop the campaign on a mass scale and in a more organised manner.

The big success won by the democratic forces in the recent elections in France, Italy and Finland, the success of the popular plebiscite in Germany, are additional testimony that the broad masses of the people vote for a policy of peace. These successes express the demand of the peoples for a Pact of Peace.

Experience shows that the Communist and Workers' Parties, regarding the fight for peace as their basic task, voice the cherished aspirations of the broad masses of the people. The selfless participation and effective help which Communists are rendering the peace movement have further linked them to the masses, have consolidated the unity of the working

class—the basis of national, popular unity in the struggle for peace.

The great task set by the World Peace Council—to secure the signing of a five Power Peace Pact—imposes on all active fighters for peace, and on Communists above all, the obligation to fulfil historical duty to the peoples—to extend still more, the struggle for a Pact of Peace, for curbing the gang of warmongers, for lasting world peace.

ANNIVERSARY OF MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REVOLUTION

On July 11, the Mongolian people celebrated the 30th anniversary of their revolution which took place under the direct influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The face of Mongolia—in the past, one of the most backward colonial, countries in Asia—has radically changed in these thirty years. With the fraternal aid of the Soviet Union, the Mongolian people are going ahead building Socialism, by-passing the capitalist phase of development. The country has built up an industry and the first railway lines have been laid. Agriculture and other branches of the national economy are developing along new, socialist lines. Illiteracy is disappearing and national culture is developing.

The struggle of the Mongolian people for the development of their country is directed by the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia, built on the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

POPULAR WILL FOR PEACE UNBREAKABLE!

Vigorous Activities by Signature Collectors

The campaign in Britain for a Pact of Peace is being conducted jointly with the wide demand that the cease-fire in Korea should prepare the way for a genuine and general settlement of the question of lasting peace throughout the world.

Percy Riley, active collector of signatures in South Yorkshire, who personally obtained 2,200 signatures, declared that at least 60 per cent of the houses canvassed responded eagerly to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace.

In one evening's door-to-door canvassing, the Rev. Alan Ecclestone, Chairman of the Sheffield Area Peace Council, obtained 223 signatures, bringing his total to 1,200.

In Leeds, two women collectors obtained over 100 signatures from members of the police force.

Total signatures to date in Britain number over 250,000, of which 100,000 were collected in London.

In some places, local leaflets have been issued and circulated in factories giving information about local support for a Pact of Peace. Miners in Wales and Yorkshire are signing at the coalface.

A growing number of national trade unions are expressing the will of the organised workers for peace: For example, on June 28, representatives of the 800,000 members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union unanimously instructed the Executive Council of the

Union to urge Government support for a peace conference between the five Great Powers.

Peace Movement in Venezuela

The peace movement in Venezuela which is headed by General Jose Rafael Gabaldon, Carlos Augusto Leon, poet, Prof. Octavio Andrade Delgado, well-known lawyer, and Miguel Otero Silva, writer, has considerably strengthened. It rallies in its ranks eminent workers in literature, art and science as well as leaders of trade-union and peasant organisations.

A large number of peace committees has been formed throughout the country: in the oil fields and in universities, on farms and among doctors, in factories and streets, among the youth and women. As announced, the initial phase will be the campaign for 100,000 signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace. But the fight for peace is not restricted to signature collection. During the recent oil workers' campaign for a new labour agreement, the slogan: "Not a single drop of Venezuelan oil for war!" enjoyed great popularity. When a labour agreement was being signed for the crews of oil tankers, the slogan was advanced not to send these crews to the theatre of military operations.

UNITY — GUARANTEE OF SUCCESS IN STRUGGLE FOR PEACE. Session of Executive Bureau, World Federation of Trade Unions

A session of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) was held in Vienna over July 3-6. Louis Saillant, General Secretary of the WFTU, reported on the first item on the agenda, “Strengthening united action in the struggle of the working people for their social and economic demands”.

Both the speakers and those who took part in the discussion stressed that in the present situation the cardinal task of national and international working class organisations is to consolidate united action by all working people in the struggle for their vital interests, for world peace. The WFTU must invigorate international activities for strengthening and extending the trade union movement, ruthlessly expose the betrayers of the interests of the working class—the leaders of the breakaway trade unions and of the yellow International.

Discussing the question, “the World Federation of Trade Unions in the struggle for peace, against rearming of Germany and Japan”, the participants in the session called upon the World Federation and the national trade union centres to intensify the struggle for peace, to combat more vigorously the false propaganda of the warmongers, to support in every way and promote the movement of the masses against the remilitarisation of Germany and Japan.

The final meeting of the session unanimously adopted the text of an appeal by the WFTU Executive Bureau to the working people of the world, calling upon

men and women in all countries to approve and sign the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Pact of Peace.

The Executive Bureau also adopted the text of an appeal to the “International Confederation of Free Trade Unions”, “International Confederation of Christian Trade Unions”, “International Industrial Secretariats”, and autonomous trade unions with the proposal that they meet and discuss jointly measures that should be taken in defence of the vital interests of the working people.

The session supported the proposal of Marie Claude Vaillant-Couturier, General Secretary of the Women’s International Democratic Federation, to help the Federation to make known to the working people the results of the investigation in Korea carried out by the commission of the Women’s International Democratic Federation. It also sent telegrams of protest to the Chairman of the United Nations Human Rights Committee and to Yoshida, Prime Minister of Japan, in connection with the sentence passed on twenty Japanese workers—trade union activists—in the “Matsukava case”.

The session also discussed the questions concerning the work of the international federations of miners and textile workers, the plan of work by the WFTU in the sphere of social insurance, the WFTU budget, and preparations for a session of the General Council of the WFTU in 1951.

Six Million Signatures in Italy

In a communique issued on July 8, the National Peace Committee in Italy announced the latest results of the signature campaign in support of the World Peace Council Appeal. In 47 of the 91 provinces in Italy, 6,094,663 signatures have been collected to date. The campaign is being conducted vigorously throughout the country, with more people participating than in the previous campaign for the Stockholm Appeal.

In 15 communes of the Catanzaro Province, twice the number of signatures have been collected, so far, for the Peace Pact Appeal than for the Stockholm Appeal. In Galluzzo, near Florence, 99 per cent of the population signed the Appeal. Municipal councils in Rome and the recently elected municipal councils in Florence, Milan, Venice, Taranto and many others, adopted resolutions in support of Malik's proposal for a cease-fire in Korea, and for a Pact of Peace between the Great Powers. In Naples, 100,000 additional signatures were collected in the space of a few days. The total number of signatures in Naples exceeds half a million.

The Milan Peace Committee decided to hold a "week of vigilance and action for peace".

During a big demonstration for peace in Korea, organised by women in Prato (Tuscany), on July 8, presents were collected for Korean children.

Mass Campaign Opened in New Zealand

The signature campaign in New Zealand to the Appeal of the World Peace Council began to develop on a mass scale following the recently-held New Zealand Peace Congress. Thousands of signatures have already been collected. Members of the local peace committee in Ponsonby collected 350 signatures in the course of a single afternoon; another member collected 252 signatures in a few hours and would have got more had he not run out of petition forms.

Delegates who attended the New Zealand Peace Congress are addressing meetings throughout the country, acquainting the population with the decisions of Congress and explaining the significance of a Pact of Peace for preserving world peace. After a delegate had spoken at a meeting of the Auckland Women's Union, the Union decided to work harder for a Pact of Peace and to hold meetings of all women's organisations in Auckland, of women trade unionists and the wives of trade union members.

Unanimous Demand by German People

Despite growing police terror, the popular plebiscite in Western Germany and Western Berlin is proceeding successfully. Of the 86,816 people approached in Western Germany in the first week of July, 80,064, i.e. 92.2 per cent of the total, signed against remilitarisation of Western Germany and for a peace treaty with Germany in 1951.

Under the slogan “German coal and German steel shall serve the cause of peace!”, “Down with remilitarisation, down with the Schuman plan!”, an all-Germany conference of metal workers and miners, attended by over 500 delegates from all parts of Germany, including many Social Democrats and non-Party people, was held in Halle on July 4-5; representatives of French workers were also present. The conference unanimously endorsed the “Programme of struggle of the “metal workers and miners of Germany against remilitarisation and the Schuman plan” and the Appeal to metal workers and miners throughout Germany. The programme calls for intensification of the struggle for peace and against remilitarisation, for carrying out the popular plebiscite in Western Germany and Western Berlin, development of trade between Western Germany, the German Democratic Republic and the People’s Democracies.

The Appeal calls upon metal workers and miners throughout Germany to establish united action of the working class and struggle against the Right-wing splitters of the West German trade unions.

A conference of Social Democrats against remilitarisation, at which 200 delegates were present, was held in Broitzen near Braunschweig (Western Germany). The conference called on all Social Democrats to line up and, fight against remilitarisation, for a peace treaty with a united Germany and the withdrawal of occupation troops.

Young patriots in Western Germany sealed, with concrete, the opening which Americans had drilled in the Lorelei cliff with a view to blowing it up and flooding the Rhine region “in case of retreat”.

Success of Signature Campaign in Japan

No threats on the part of the U.S. military authorities and Japanese reaction can prevent the people of Japan from expressing their will for peace. According to far from complete data, 730,000 signatures have already been collected in Japan to the Appeal of the World Peace Council. 81,700 signatures and 81,000 yen for carrying out the peace campaign were collected in Hyogo Prefecture. Signatories included 20 US. soldiers, 150 members of the “National Police Reserve” and 50 policemen.

In the course of two days (June 23-24), 200 students of the Korean school in Kobe collected 30,000 signatures.

FIGHTERS FOR PEACE. Gusta Fucik, Member, Presidium, Czechoslovak Peace Committee

There is no cause greater, more just and noble than the cause of peace. Peace is the hope and aspiration of hundreds of millions of people all over the world.

Gone are the days when lasting peace between the peoples was but a cherished dream and a vision of life in the remote future. The light of peace and friendship illumines the vast expanses of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, where new happy relations of mutual understanding are being cemented among peoples.

With what tremendous force the words of Comrade Stalin, inspiring mankind, resound: "Peace will be preserved and consolidated if the peoples will, take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and defend it to the end!"

These words are clear and strong by virtue of their simplicity. We cannot remain aloof, we must fight with all our means for the preservation of peace.

More than nine million Czechoslovak citizens voted for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers, against the remilitarisation of Western Germany. Nine million signatures—this signifies that all our people, from fifteen year old boys and girls to the aged, inscribed with a firm hand the word "peace".

I addressed gatherings of workers and members of the Youth Union, took part as a National Front canvasser in the plebiscite. We visited many families. People expected us and gave us a warm welcome. We were invited to step indoors, into rooms specially prepared

for the occasion and were greeted as honoured guests. The whole family gathered, including those who had already voted for peace. in their factory sector. Peace is dear to these people. Peace signifies for them happy, creative labour, happy smiles on the lips of their children leaving for summer rest camps, and the continued flowering of our happy, free homeland.

Our people well remember the horrors of the last war. And when the question of the remilitarisation of Western Germany crops up, they involuntarily recall Lidice, destroyed by the Hitlerite occupationists they recall the Gestapo, the S.S. men and the concentration camps. All regard the alliance between the émigré traitors and the Hitlerite assassins as the logical end of those who, in their time, betrayed our people to the Hitlerite gang and who to-day, like despicable lackeys, are serving Hitler's American successors.

I recall the work of the Communist Party propagandists in the past, on the eve of the Second World War. In those days we spoke to the people about the need for unity of the working people in the struggle against exploitation and war. But how often did the doors remain closed to us; how often were we confronted with mistrust and even hostile looks. The present is, therefore, all the more radiant, our love greater for those to whom we are indebted for this, who gave us faith in the preservation of peace and who indicated the way to a new life.

For all this we are indebted to our Communist Party, Comrade Stalin and the Soviet Union. which help us not only by means of their great example, but also by deeds and counsel. Meditating on the heroic struggle waged by the peace supporters in the capitalise and colonial countries, we realise better how fortunate we are to be

able freely to draw from our text-books of life—the works of Lenin and Stalin, to meet the glorious Soviet stakhanovites, collective farmers, writers and Donbas miners, creators of the great undertakings of Communism. We sense this immense peace force which Soviet people represent and which, with a brotherly handshake, they share with us.

I talked with peace, fighters in the capitalist countries—women from the Netherlands and France who, with me, survived the concentration camp in Ravensbruck; with representatives from South America and with Australian seamen who refused to transport American arms for the massacre in Korea; with Indian students who have become convinced that Ghandi's non-violence leads to violence, and who are actively fighting for peace. I wanted to add to their confidence in the triumph of the cause of peace, telling them about the life and struggle of our national hero, Julius Fucik, about the life of our people and the victorious building of Socialism in our People's Democratic Republic.

To-day, after the striking success in our country of the popular vote for a Pact of Peace, I would like to thank all peace fighters for their courage and staunchness. All our people are at one with them in hate for the U.S. occupationists in Korea who are murdering defenceless women, children and aged people, razing towns and villages. Honest people throughout the world lend a keen ear to the voice of Monica Felton who fearlessly told the truth about American barbarity in Korea. No-one can silence staunch defenders of peace, because their voice is the voice of truth! Our children read and recite the poems about Raymonde Dien and know of André Martin. The working people of our country admire the valiant youth

of Western Germany who landed on the island of Heligoland to prevent the imperialists' military manoeuvres there.

We breathe more freely the air of liberty in the streets of our towns and villages, conscious that they are protected against the U.S. occupationists now ravaging France, Italy and dozens of other countries, converting towns and harbours into war bases. Our fraternal, militant solidarity with the valiant fighters for peace all over the world, with the workers in Western Germany, American farmers and housewives in Britain, is becoming deeper and indissoluble. The millions of votes cast for the peace front in the recent elections in France and Italy, the millions of signatures for a Pact of Peace, collected in arduous conditions of persecution and terror, augment our resolve to devote all our efforts to the struggle for peace, for building Socialism in our country.

Julius Fucik, working underground in the days of the Hitlerite occupation of Czechoslovakia, wrote his vow as a Communist, in which he said: "We, Communists, love peace, That's why we are fighting. We fight against everything that generates war, fight for a system of society in which there will never be a criminal who, in the interests of a handful of magnates, would send hundreds of millions to their death, into the slaughter house of war, and destroy treasures precious to human beings". The people of Czechoslovakia, guided by the Communist Party and their beloved President, Clement Gottwald, with the brotherly co-operation of the great Soviet people, the People's Democracies and honest people all over the world, are transforming this vow of their national hero into reality.

“Men and women, I loved you! Be vigilant!”—these words with which Julius Fucik (“Notes from the Gallows”), took leave of life, marked the end of the glorious Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw. And there is not the slightest doubt that when all to whom peace is dear will fight for peace—the cause of peace will triumph!

PEOPLE OF ITALY DEMAND PEACE POLICY*. Palmiro Togliatti, General Secretary, Italian Communist Party

The results of the municipal elections in Italy fully confirm the process of disintegration of the positions of the ruling party, which developed into large-scale abandonment of the Christian-Democratic Party by the electorate and afterwards in the indisputable political fiasco of the Christian Democrats.

On this occasion, as was the case during the April 1948 election campaign, the Christian Democrats brought out the slogan—not without roots in Italy—about the alleged anti-national nature of the progressive movement of workers and all working people, and, consequently, the anti-national character of Communism and the Communist Party. It must not be forgotten that this slogan has a hoary fascist tradition in Italy, and precisely for this reason, de Gasperi resurrected it. But in the given instance he suffered complete failure, because when such charges are advanced against a whole Party or a whole movement; it is necessary to be absolutely certain of the possibility of dislodging this party in the election struggle or of reducing its weight to the minimum. Any other result spells failure, as was the case this time, too, when some 40 per cent of the electorate rallied around the Left parties.

As for the votes that we polled, we have, undoubtedly, broad and sound positions. They were

* Extracts from speech delivered by Comrade P. Togliatti, June 30, at Plenum of Central Committee, Italian Communist Party.

consolidated throughout the country as a whole. Most important for a general political estimate is the percentage of votes received by the bloc of Socialists, Communists and Left Independents or the total vote polled by their separate lists.

In the voting for the provincial bodies this percentage amounted, on the whole, to 37.3 per cent. In the voting for the communal bodies in the administrative centres of the provinces, the Communist Party, Socialist Party and Left Independents received 40.5 per cent of the votes. In towns with a population of over 10,000—excluding the administrative centres of provinces—they got 43 per cent of the votes. The total vote received in the communal elections amounts to far more than 40 per cent, although it is impossible to give the exact figure since the Government, for perfectly understandable reasons, is reluctant to publish it.

From five to ten per cent of the vote was obtained for the reactionary bloc by means of a swindle: priests, monks, nuns, etc., voted twice; such voters and police agents were taken from one electoral district to another and so on, for there were no limits to the dishonesty of those who manipulated these elections.

Our adversaries know that part of their votes is fictitious, whereas our votes were gained one by one. I would not say that all these votes were the mature expression of Communist, Socialist or progressive democratic consciousness, but they are undoubtedly the votes of citizens with political convictions and who rebuffed the pressure exercised by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of the Interior, the State apparatus, etc.

If the mass of the population which is active socially and politically be taken into consideration, it can be

said that discontent with the present situation and, arising from this, opposition to Government policy, covers, undoubtedly, the majority of the population.

To give a general estimate, all this is the outcome of two main reasons. First, the standard of living of those people who do not exploit others but who live by means of their own labour does not correspond to their requirements and is worsening day by day. The second reason is the prospect and fear of being again involved in war.

It is necessary to add that the state of affairs in Italy, the interpretation of the election results by our enemies and their statements concerning future intentions, give serious ground for disquiet, Why? Because, if on the one hand, undoubtedly signify a demand on the part of a considerable section of the nation to change the general situation and the political course in a way that would allow the economic conditions of the working people and of the medium strata to be improved and the danger of war averted, our enemies, on the other hand, regard the situation in an altogether different light. Even when they are forced by the development of events to admit the strength of resistance and the might of the Left parties, to recognise the soundness of our positions which remained unimpaired and were reinforced despite all pressure brought when they are compelled to admit that this testifies to elements of a profound in the country—nevertheless, conclusions drawn by them are incompatible with the principles of democracy and with interests of the country. If they were democrats they would have to stop today and admit that the path chosen by them is the wrong path because it cannot be correct division of the nation into two, throws 40 per

cent of the electorate into opposition, and, everywhere, sows deep discontent among broad sections of the population.

They do not say that it is necessary to change the course of foreign policy in a way that would instil confidence in everybody that peace can be preserved and that additional hundreds of billions would not be thrown into the maws of rearmament in the interests of American imperialism. On the contrary, they say just the opposite, and if they want to change anything, then it is only in the sense of intensified struggle against Communism. Such is the sole conclusion they are capable of drawing from the results of the elections which, whether they like it or not, important political event in Italy since April 18, 1948.

The masses of working people in Italy express their just indignation with the standard of life dictated to them, while these gentlemen announce their intention to enact a law prohibiting strikes which, under the present Government, are the only means in the hands of the working people for winning a crust of bread. These gentlemen are even concocting schemes aimed at wresting from the working people their own trade-union organisation, and placing at the head of the General Confederation of Labour a swash-buckling Christian-Democratic or Republican commissar, selected, without doubt, from the kindred of the leader of the Confederation of Industrialists.

Everybody knows the level to which Parliament has been reduced under the Christian-Democratic regime. New fetters are being forged now to prevent the voice that resounded with such vigour throughout the country during the elections from being heard any longer in Parliament.

Such is the path that is being taken by our adversaries, and this is the source of our anxiety,

The same thing is taking place also in the sphere of foreign policy. There is no doubt that for a considerable part of the Italian people, voting in the elections was a clear vote for peace. Our opponents themselves were forced to conduct their propaganda as though they, too, wanted peace, although none knows better than they that things are altogether different. Only two weeks after the elections it was announced that the Italian port of Livorno would be placed at the disposal of the U.S. Navy. Agreements are being worked out for quartering an American armoured division in the Venice area, and permission has been granted to house the American military command in Naples so that it should be located closer to those places regarded by the American imperialists as their military objects.

Clearly, all these factors are the cause of the extremely strained situation, and open up a prospect not of easing the tension but of an even wider and more acute struggle between the bloc of labour, democracy and peace and the bloc of those forces still rallied around the present leadership of the Christian-Democratic Party and that seek to continue the present policy which is contrary to the interests of the working people, the policy of restricting democratic rights and intensified war preparations.

*

What is our task in this situation? It is to continue our work, our struggle, in order to organise a solid front of the forces of labour, democracy and peace. The elections have once again provided us with ample

ground for such work. Proceeding from this, we must take new steps forward, take them confidently, calmly and boldly, and achieve such a situation as will enable the forces of this front to predominate in Italy.

Therefore, even before the election campaign closed, we clearly posed the question of the possibility of the forces of labour becoming the leading force in the life of the country. It is a fact that these forces represent a majority of the electorate; it is a fact that the bulk of the electorate is aware of the need radically to change the present situation. We have already emphasized that only one thing is lacking for the realisation of this aim, namely unity. Moreover, there is lacking one of the principal conditions for unity. If unity is to be effected there must be mutual understanding, and for mutual understanding there must be clarity. We must work in a way that will ensure this clarity. Hence, we, in the near future, cannot rest content with developing our activities only along lines hitherto practised.

We must extend our activity, enrich it with fresh arguments which, for all who live by their own labour—workers, peasants, representatives of the middle strata and all sincere democrats—would render more understandable; on the one hand, the need for profound social and political reforms, and, on the other, the possibility of creating a bloc of those forces constituting the majority in the country, and capable of carrying out these reforms. This refers to such questions as: 1) agrarian reform and its extension and, consequently, struggle for agrarian reform also in regions where it has not as yet been effected; 2) struggle for industrial reform in its various aspects; 3) the “Labour Plan”, its concretisation and clarification corresponding to the

present situation; 4) a broad social security reform which would meet the vital needs of citizens and which is becoming ever more urgent in view of the growing difficulties and decline in real wages.

It is clear that all the things we are putting forward and which the country needs, are impossible of achieving without a policy of peace.

What does the struggle of the working class for industrial reform signify? Does it signify struggle for a socialist revolution? Not yet. This struggle and the struggle for socialist revolution are related, just as our struggle for immediate demands and the struggle for the final goal are related. It would be erroneous to think that we cannot advance demands aimed at modifying the industrial system only because we are unable, as yet, to launch and win the struggle for a socialist revolution. It would be a mistake to pose the question in this way, because if this were the case, we would not have been able to fight for agrarian reform either. In a capitalist country like ours, the possibility of carrying out agrarian reform with the participation of the capitalist strata becomes more and more remote. Capitalism is penetrating the countryside by every possible means and on an increasingly greater scale. And when struggling for agrarian reform, we struggle not only against feudal survivals, but also against the capitalists.

Fighting for industrial reform means posing understandable, feasible and concrete demands aimed directly at restricting and curtailing the power of big monopoly groups; posing problems of control over production, credits in the interests of the working people; it means posing the question of developing those enterprises which have already been nationalised

and of giving them definite functions of control within the framework of the, as yet, existing capitalist economy; it means posing the question of further nationalisation, i.e. of consistently fighting for the "Labour Plan".

In this way, new prospects open up before the workers and the ground is prepared for the development of the struggle between us—the vanguard of the working class—and big capital, for winning over the middle strata, for convincing the middle strata that there exists another way of managing the economy, differing from the capitalist, a way of corresponds more to the interests of all.

Today, industrial reform has already matured and the need to carry it out is confirmed by the struggle in the countryside, since, even such an agrarian reform as that proposed by the Christian Democrats calls for the necessity to carry out industrial reform because it requires large-scale credits, which the monopoly groups refuse to grant; the need for industrial reform is confirmed by the "strikes in reverse" and by the occupation of factories widespread in various regions.

This struggle for industrial reform, which, unfortunately, we have not been able as yet to coordinate and have not treated with the significance it deserves, was, nevertheless, carried out in a way that educated a large section of the working class and clearly posed before the country the vital problems of the day.

*

The elections also disclosed certain weaknesses which we must examine very concretely. Had we

avoided them we would have inflicted a far more telling blow upon our enemy. Our criticism does not aim at finding a pretext for transferring individual members to other work. The purpose of our criticism and self-criticism is concretely, to determine the weak sectors in our activity and the reason for these weaknesses, and to find means with which to rectify them. We must insist on this from every responsible Party functionary. It is essential that leaders of all Party organisations critically examine the election results, Leaders of regional Party committees, secretaries of Party federations, sections and branches, should examine the course of the election campaign in each definite instance. The Secretariat, the Party leadership and the Central Committee, will, in their turn, return to this matter and inquire about the results of these discussions and what is being done to rectify and improve matters which, as yet, are not going well.

It should be underlined that our propaganda is still insufficiently orientated towards winning over rank-and-file Christian Democrats. The same can be said with regard to members of the various mass organisations under the influence of this Party and that we are still neglecting the broad opportunities for working in these organisations and of winning over the members to our side. Linked with this is the question of work among women, and Communists must make an effort to make propaganda methods more accessible, to make their propaganda and agitation more effective, to make more effective the work of the women's organisations themselves.

Our efforts to disclose shortcomings must continue ceaselessly. In some places we are weak in mass propaganda and agitation, work which is conducted

every Sunday, each evening, during talks, consolidating friendly relations with two, three or ten village residents who are as yet neither Socialists nor Communists, but whom we are gradually winning over first politically and then ideologically. In the big cities hundreds and hundreds of working people should be taking part in such activity, and this will continue for months before effective results are evident.

*

The propaganda of de Gasperi, Scelba and others like them, who allege that we are conducting an anti-national policy, is probably has worthless and in all very limited success. Seen against the background of what we are in Italy and in the world, these laborious efforts are paltry indeed—the trace of a fly on the great page of history in which we have inscribed with our blood the national, democratic character of our Party and of our movement.

We must give a positive general political evaluation of the results of the recent elections. However, from these results there arises a more strained situation, more acute than that which obtained previously, since our adversary, having learnt nothing and refusing to yield, hangs on and threatens. We must work and fight in this new situation, in order to go forward, winning over to our side new groups of the population, pursuing a wiser and bolder policy, a policy waged on a wider scale than at present. This demands improvement in all our work, a full light on our weaknesses which were disclosed together with our great strength during the election campaign, the study and systematic application of measures for overcoming these shortcomings. If we

do this, there will open before the Party and the democratic forces—our allies—perspectives, certainly of stubborn struggle on all fronts, but perspectives decidedly favourable for us.

PREPARATIONS FOR 16th CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF AUSTRALIA

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Australia has decided to hold the Sixteenth Congress of the Party in August this year. The Congress will discuss the draft programme of the Central Committee—“Australia’s Road to Socialism” and the experience of the Party’s struggle is peace. A report will be made by the Central Committee for the period since the 15th Congress, the Party Rules will come up for revision and a new Central Committee elected.

Australian Communists have begun extensive preparations for the Congress which, as Comrade Sharkey, General Secretary of the Party, said, is “an important event in the life of every member and every supporter”. The draft programme of the Party is the subject of active discussion in all Party organisations. Party members regard it as a turning point in the history of the Party, since the many sectarian mistakes and narrowness that are observed in the work of the Party arise from lack of a clear perspective, from non-understanding of the connection between the every-day tasks and every-day struggle and the ultimate goal of the working class movement outlined in the programme—“Australia’s Road to Socialism”.

At Party conferences now being held in the different States, reports are made by Party committees; the leading Party organs, and delegates to the Sixteenth Party Congress are being elected.

Sectarian mistakes and economism, which hamper the struggle for peace and the transformation of the

Party into a real mass party of the Australian working class, are subjected to serious criticism.

DECLARATION BY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF URUGUAY

The newspaper “Verdad” published the following declaration of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay:

At a time when the peoples, headed by the Soviet Union, are intensifying the struggle for peace, when the Appeal for a Five-Power Peace Pact is being signed by millions all over the world, when the Soviet Union issues a statement showing a ceasefire can be effected quickly in Korea and strongly supported this noble aim, Yankee jackals are sparing no effort to extend their aggression and commit new crimes against the Korean people. Therefore they are demanding troops from all countries, which, like our country, constitute the aggressive bloc in the service of the North-American warmongers.

According to the press reports, on June 23 Uno—adhering to the path of war which the Yankees are dictating to the puppet delegations—addressed 39 of countries—among them the Government of Uruguay—demanding that they immediately dispatch troops for participation in the vile crime committed against Korea, which they seek to enslave and hand over to the blood-thirsty exploiter, imperialism.

The working class and the popular movement must say “no” to the demand of the North-American militarists to shed the blood of our people in their aggressive war, the vile crimes of which surpass the atrocities perpetrated by fascism.

Not a single soldier for imperialist aggression in Korea!

Intensify, as never before, the fight for peace!
Spare no effort in collecting signatures to the Appeal
for a Pact of Peace between to five Great Powers!

PLANNING NATIONAL ECONOMY IN POLAND. Stefan Jendrychowski, Member, Central Committee, Polish United Workers' Party

During the years of people's democratic power in Poland, great revolutionary social transformations—land reform, nationalisation of big and medium industry, transport and banks—were carried out and the monopoly of foreign trade established. Poland set out firmly on the path of socialist construction. Arising from this, socialist planning, as a method by means of which the people's democratic State guides the process of economic development and reconstruction of society, is acquiring a significance, which, every day, takes on added importance,

As far back as 1946, the nationalised industry took the road of planned economy on the basis of production plans for the different industries. On July 2, 1947, the Sejm enacted the law on the Three-Year Plan for Economic Rehabilitation (1947—49). Despite the imperfect organisation and planning methods at the time, this plan was successfully completed in two years and ten months, thanks to the efforts of the working people led by the Polish Workers' Party and, later, by the Polish United Workers' Party.

The successful fulfilment of the Three-Year Plan, the consolidation of people's power, the unification of the working class movement in December 1948, the strengthening and development, in the process of struggle for fulfilment of the Three-Year Plan, of the socialist sector of the national economy—all these

factors made it possible to go over from rehabilitation to reconstruction of the national economy.

In December 1948, the First Congress of the Polish United Workers Party outlined the main principles of the new, Six-Year Plan—the plan for laying the foundations of Socialism in Poland. This plan advanced very big tasks in the matter of developing the productive forces and also in the sphere of reorganising the social structure of the national economy. The plan envisaged an increase in industrial output of more than two and a half times during the period covered by the Six-Year Plan (1950–55), and a 50 per cent increase in the output of agriculture.

Between December 1948 and July 1950, additional considerable hidden reserves were disclosed in the Polish national economy. These reserves were disclosed mainly as a result of the mass socialist emulation which led to a considerable overfulfilment of the production targets and to an improvement, based on Soviet experience, in organising methods and in planning. The final figures of the Six-Year Plan exceeded, by far, particularly in the sphere of industrial output, the original targets fixed by the First Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party. Subsequent development, particularly the successful fulfilment of the programme for the first year of the Six-Year Plan and the successful progress of the programme for the second year, confirmed the correctness of this addition to the targets and showed that the reserves contained in our national economy are inexhaustible.

Daily guidance by the Party and its organs, as well as its mobilising of the working people for fulfilment and overfulfilment of the planned programmes, help the planning organs constantly to perfect the organisation

and methods of planning the national economy. Without constantly strengthening and improving the guidance of the national economy on the part of the State, the results already registered would have been impossible; it would have been impossible to cope with the increasingly complex tasks of the plan.

I.

One of the main tasks of planning is that of ensuring a steady and rapid development of the productive forces and a steady rise in output in all spheres of the national economy. The task of socialist industrialisation—the basis for technical reconstruction and socialist transformations throughout the national economy—is now the centre of attention.

Realisation of the socialist industrialisation programme confronts the planning organs with a number of important tasks. It is necessary to elaborate rapid, mobilising and, at the same time, realistic rates of growth in industrial output, to establish a correct proportion between the different industries, and, above all, to ensure a more rapid development of heavy industry on which the development of the other industries and of the national economy as a whole, depends. The national economic plan must also ensure realisation of the industrialisation programme by means of strict calculation and correct utilisation of manpower, material and financial resources. Of invaluable assistance in solving these tasks is the Stalin theory of socialist industrialisation which determined the industrial development in the Soviet Union during the pre-war Five-Year Plans.

While carrying out the industrialisation programme on the basis of the aid of the great Soviet Union and the co-operation of the People's Democracies, and, above all, by mobilising our internal resources, we must ensure! **planned and adequate socialist accumulations—the main source of financing the industrialisation programme.** A correct distribution of the national income between accumulations, consumption and reserves is the most vital and responsible task of the planning organs, Tasks in the sphere of accumulations demand that financial planning and planning production costs in all branches of the national economy be raised to the proper level. The level of socialist accumulations depends on steady growth in output and lowering its production costs. Steady lowering of production costs is a law of socialist economy. However, as is the case with the realisation of all economic laws of Socialism, the lowering of production costs does not take place spontaneously, of its own accord, it calls for conscious efforts on the part of the workers and the respective leadership before it can be transformed from possibility into reality.

Planned credits and planned expenditure and income for the different industries, the planning of production costs and, in the first place, planning for lowering costs of comparable production have so far been a weak point in economic planning in Poland. To overcome this, by means of **correctly organised business accounting and the entire system of accounting, corresponding to the requirements of socialist planned economy, is now one of the most important tasks.**

Speaking about financial planning, it is necessary to stress the role of the budget as the backbone of the

entire financial system and the main instrument in the struggle for socialist accumulations. Right from the very outset, the budget has successfully played its role in financing the national economy, education, culture and health service in people's Poland. It concentrated considerable funds, from taxes and profits made by the socialised enterprises, and allocated them according to the tasks envisaged in the plan. In doing so, the principle of budget equilibrium, characterised by excess of income over expenditure, is strictly observed. However, only at the beginning of 1951 did the State Budget in Poland acquire, in relation to structure and method, the consistent forms characteristic of a socialist budget.

II.

Carrying out the tasks of industrialisation requires, in addition to financial means, planning in relation to material-technical supplies. The development of new branches of production calls for growing quantities of raw materials, semi-manufactured goods and auxiliary materials, as well as machines and equipment. It is impossible to secure a steady flow of supplies to industry without correct accounting of its requirements, based on progressive rates of consumption of materials—without a widespread and really balanced method throughout the national economy as a whole, particularly a balance of materials and machines as the connecting links of the production programmes, without planned supplies, planned, import and export and a planned growth of reserves. As industrialisation proceeds and capital investments grow, the planning of material-technical supplies becomes an ever more

complex task and demands that a number of difficulties be overcome.

One of the vital links ensuring effective and uninterrupted work and the development of industry is planned co-operation between industrial enterprises. The absence of these plans, or their inadequate level, often cause disproportion and failure to fulfil current programmes by some industrial enterprises.

The carrying out of a vast industrialisation programme calls, in addition, for appropriate reserves of manpower. This applies both to engineering-technical personnel and skilled workers and to unskilled labour. **In Poland's national economy, as in the other People's Democracies, there are still reserves of manpower.** Under capitalism, all these countries had a problem of overpopulation in the countryside; unemployment was a feature of the countryside, and, as a consequence, there was a mass influx of small and landless peasants to the towns; people emigrated in search of work and bread.

The land reform carried out by the People's Governments, and the policy of a worker-peasant alliance, radically changed the situation. Unemployment disappeared, over-population in the countryside was considerably reduced. True, there is still a serious manpower surplus in the countryside, but the improvement in the material conditions of the poor and middle peasants resulted in the abolition of poverty and hunger among the peasant masses. In the towns, too, unemployment has been abolished, and there is no longer the reserve army of labour characteristic of capitalism. As a result, certain difficulties are encountered in providing sufficient labour for some industrial enterprises and construction sites.

Consequently, it is essential to plan labour requirements scientifically and the sources to meet this demand, to introduce planned methods of recruiting labour in the countryside and also planned utilisation of urban resources of labour by bringing into industry those who have no occupation, by bringing more women into the total labour force, etc. Experience shows that it is not enough to balance manpower on a national scale; it is also essential to do so on province and regional scales. In this connection, the first territorial balance-sheets for manpower were drawn up at the beginning of 1951.

Capital investments form a vital lever for industrial development. A correct process of capital construction depends, in large measure, on correct planning of capital investment and financing construction. It is the duty of the planning organs to combat spontaneity in capital construction and anti-State tendencies which find expression in extreme inflation of capital investment programmes and in needless dispersal of funds; to work for economy of funds and lower construction costs, for the maximum productive value of capital investments. The planning of capital investments must ensure correct development of extended socialist reproduction, and the rapid progress of the socialist sector of the national economy.

Planned capital investments, the putting into operation of more and more production aggregates, and the manufacture of new items, urgently demand a more profound technical planning of preliminary work in manufacturing new kinds of production and in the new technological processes; planning of scientific-research work and measures for organisational-technical perfection of production. Production plans must be based on precise technical data, on progressive

technical exploitation indexes, etc. The more profound role of the technical elements in planning production and in technical progress demands that the plans for the enterprises be based on the plans of the individual shops, which means that the method of inter-factory planning should be introduced into industry. **Insufficient inter-factory planning—the lack of unified organisation and unified method—is a weak point in national-economic planning in Poland.** To overcome this shortcoming is one of the tasks of industrial planning.

III.

The national-economic plan must ensure—in addition to a leading role for industry and fulfilment of the main task of industrialising the country—a correct proportion in the development of industry and agriculture, a growth in agricultural production that will meet the growing demands of the towns for food and the growing requirements of industry for agricultural raw materials, as well as essential stocks of agricultural products to add to the reserves. The difficulty of this task at the present stage is that the method of direct planning cannot be applied to a considerable section of agriculture—to the individual peasant farms. However, the State has at its disposal powerful means with which to exercise planned influence and regulation of the small commodity peasant economy. These means are: planned purchase of agricultural products, contracts, the policy of fixed and profitable prices for produce bought from peasants. State aid in organising rural cooperatives, planned supplies to individual farms of

agricultural machines and fertilizers, planned ameliorative work, electrification of the countryside, veterinary services and plant protection, production and distribution of selected seeds and pedigree livestock, agro-technical measures, etc.

In this respect, an important role is played also by the possibility for direct planning of work and capital investments by the State in the State farms which account for nearly 10 per cent of the crop area, as well as for planning State technical and material assistance to producer cooperatives of which there are, at present, nearly 3,000.

With all these levers in its hands, the State can stipulate goals in the sphere of agriculture and can rally the working peasantry for their attainment. Correct regulation of agricultural production requires the compiling of a number of production and consumer balance sheets of vital agricultural products, balance sheets for land utilisation, fertilizers, fodder and traction power, as well as labour balance sheets in agriculture.

Planned regulation of agriculture requires that the resistance of the kulaks to measures initiated by people's rule aimed at defending the interests of the poor and middle peasants, at restricting kulak exploitation and creating the pre-requisites for the socialist reorganisation of the countryside, be overcome.

IV.

Planned home and foreign trade ranks among the vital questions of planning in the specific conditions of People's Democracy. Planned trade must ensure the

maintenance of proportion between the mass of goods and the rising purchasing power of the population, correct proportion in proportion in distributing the mass of goods between residents of town and countryside, an adequate structure and adequate assortment of the mass of goods, and also a correct development of the socialist trading network, guaranteeing correct distribution of the mass of goods.

The struggle for developing socialist trade, for dislodging the remnants of capitalist elements in the sphere of retail trade for complete elimination of speculation, is the basic factor in planning trade during the transition from capitalism to Socialism. Faulty planning may become a source of serious shortcomings in distributing goods, temporarily weakening the regulating influence exercised by the State on the market and of intensifying speculation. Hence, the active and mobilising role of planning in socialist trade, especially in respect to production of consumer goods. The task of securing a sufficient quantity and due assortment of goods, and high quality, is the basic task of the trade planners, who, on the basis of the balance of income and expenditure of the population, on the market balance of consumer goods, on the basis of an analysis of the prevailing situation and consumption trends, must display initiative and stimulate the growth of production.

Unfortunately, our trading organisations do not always play this role; survivals of the rationing system, when certain links of the trading system are distributing bureaux rather than organs of developed socialist trade, make themselves felt far too often. **One of the conditions for overcoming the difficulties, which sometimes appear on the market, is to raise**

organisation and planning of socialist trade to a high level.

Planning foreign trade is another important question. The economy of the People's Democracy depends substantially on the foreign trade turnover, on imports and exports. But, in this respect, our position differs from that of the Soviet Union during the years of socialist construction. We are not alone; we can rely on aid from the Soviet Union and on the co-operation of the other countries of People's Democracy. Approximately 60 per cent of Poland's foreign trade is conducted with the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies, the German Democratic Republic and People's China. The system of long-term trade agreements which constitute a co-ordinating element in our long-term national economic plans, makes it possible to plan a considerable part of our foreign trade with sufficient realism and precision.

The turnover with the capitalist countries can only be planned to a certain degree and only due to the existence of the State monopoly of foreign trade; in regard to this trade there are serious elements of uncertainty and risk. Despite this, the policy of economic discrimination and blockade, consistently pursued by the American imperialists and forced by them on their European satellites, cannot seriously affect the fulfilment of our plans.

Our planning is based on the closest possible co-operation with the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies and also on maximum attention to the basic task; that is, of ensuring the independence of our national economy in relation to the capitalist world. This requires increased planning in order to extend the raw materials base in the country, to

accelerate reconstruction of heavy industry, particularly such branches as machine-building, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy and the chemical industry.

V.

Fulfilment of these and the other important tasks confronting us in the sphere of planning the national economy, demands a steady advance in the organisation of planning.

The organisation and methodology of planning were improved in the struggle against alien “theories” and sabotage. Deviations from the general line of the Party, reflecting the ideological pressure of hostile social classes, are expressed in the theory and practice of planning in the form of enemy ideas and saboteur activities.

Hostile elements—bourgeois economists and Right-wing Socialists—striving—to hamper the development and consolidation of the socialist sector of the national economy, sought, time and again, to distort the content of our Three-Year Plan. They tried to counterpose co-operation to the State, to query the socialist character of State industry and co-operation, to conceal the class differences and contradictions between the capitalist economy based on exploitation and the small-scale enterprises of working peasants and handicraftsmen. They sought to disrupt the alliance between the working peasantry, particularly the middle peasants, the handicraft workers and the working-class, and to subordinate them to the political leadership of urban and rural capitalists. Employing in planning the pseudo-bourgeois method of calculating the national income, they sought deliberately to belittle the significance of

the working class in creating the national income and to undermine its leading role. Bourgeois economists and Right-wing Socialists, operating in the central planning organs, utilising the pseudo-reactionary theory of “balance of sectors”, sought to prevent the socialist sector from gaining greater weight in the national economy: In the sphere of co-operation they sought to preserve, as long as possible, bourgeois traditions and survivals.

They sought to deprive economic planning of its socialist character and thus deprive it of content and effectiveness in order to paralyse the role of the State as organiser of the rational economy. Pursuing this aim, they sought to prevent assimilation of the methods of socialist planning on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, on the basis of Marxist political economy and the planning experience of the Soviet Union. Instead, they sought to transplant onto Polish soil bourgeois methods of forecasts and estimates.

Currying favour with the American imperialists, bourgeois economists and Right-wing Socialists sought to subordinate Poland’s national economy to international capital, With this aim in view, they spread the idea that it was impossible to restore Poland’s economy without U.S. aid, seeking to prevent the consolidation of economic relations between Poland and the Soviet Union. Under the pretext that extension and building of industrial enterprises were inadvisable in the period of rehabilitation, they tried to cut capital expenditure for heavy industry.

Striving to slow down industrial development, the enemies in the planning organs sought to shape planned assignments to make them correspond to the “narrow places”, instead of mobilising the efforts of the masses

in order to overcome these “narrow places”. With a view to suppressing the activity of the working people in the struggle for overfulfilling production assignments, the enemies, operating in the planning organs, advocated the “theory” that planned assignments should not be exceeded, since, they alleged, this would undermine economic equilibrium.

Due to the vigilance of the Polish Workers’ Party, the wrecking activities of the bourgeois economists and Right-wing Socialists in the planning organs were smashed. These hostile “theories” were exposed and smashed at the conference of the leading Active of the Polish Workers’ Party and Polish Socialist Party, held in February 1948. This marked a turning point in the development of planned national economy in Poland.

After the removal of the bourgeois economists and Right-wing Socialists from the leading planning organs, after the reorganisation of this apparatus and the establishment of the State Economic Planning Commission, the way was cleared for uninterrupted perfecting and improving the organisation and methods of Socialist planning in Poland on the basis of the theory of Marxism-Leninism, Marxist political economy, the Stalin theory of socialist construction and Soviet planning experience. The opportunist influences in planning were not, however, fully overcome at once. Only after overcoming the Right-nationalist deviation in the Polish Worker’s Party, the removal of Gomulka and his adherents from the leading Party organs and the establishment of a correct Party policy in relation to the countryside, was the way opened for a sharp, resolute struggle against the opportunist tendencies in planning.

VI.

The shortcomings which still exist in planning are being steadily eliminated, and planning improved year by year. The steady development of Poland's national economy and the rapid rate of development testify, in particular, that, in the main, socialist methods of planning the national economy have been assimilated. Poland's socialist planned economy, as is the case with the economies of the other People's Democracies, developing along the lines indicated by the great Soviet Union, clearly demonstrates its unquestionable superiority over the chaotic, unplanned economy of the capitalist States which never emerges from a state of chronic crisis.

If Poland's planned national economy is steadily developing, rectifying mistakes and overcoming shortcomings, this is due to vigilance on the part of the Party and to the use of criticism and self-criticism. It results, above all, from the fact that Poland's young planning apparatus can draw on the rich treasury of the planning experience of the Soviet Union, guided in its work by the counsel of Lenin and Stalin—the geniuses of mankind.

The taking over of Soviet planning experience and its application in Polish conditions are effected in various ways. Soviet literature and newspapers, tremendously popular among Polish planning workers, are invaluable in this respect. The number of translations of Soviet economic literature is growing continually. The "Book and Knowledge" Publishing House is printing an economic library. In 1949, the Polish Economic Publishing Houses printed 16

translations of Soviet books on questions of economy, and 60 in 1950.

Most valuable, however, is direct personal contact between Polish specialists and Soviet economists, engineers, technicians and managers, exercised within the framework of the agreement on scientific-technical cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union. This contact, in the form of expert advice and consultations, is most significant for direct exchange of experience, for the assimilation of the latest achievements of Soviet organisation and methodology of planning.

Transmitting experience in the sphere of planning is one form of the invaluable aid rendered by the advanced country of victorious Socialism to the countries of People's Democracy building Socialism, including Poland. Soviet planning experience enables us to avoid many mistakes and to accelerate the building of Socialism in our country. This obliges us, relying on the Soviet example, to work still better to improve the organisation and methods of our planning, to work for the full utilisation of the reserves of our national economy in the interests of our people and for multiplying the forces of the world camp of peace, democracy and Socialism.

CAMPAIGN FOR PACT OF PEACE IN FRANCE. General Joinville, Member, Central Committee, French Communist Party

The peace movement in France is developing rapidly despite all the obstacles put in its way by the warmongers.

For the past four years—because the preparations for war were confined to semi-secret international conferences or similar General Staff meetings—a considerable section of the Population of France, misinformed by the Press and radio in the service of Wall Street, was under the impression that the danger of war was not serious and imminent.

But in recent months the French people have seen from their own experience that the preparations for war are a dangerous reality, In 59 Departments in France there are now American troops, armaments and fuel Stocks. Farmers are driven from their land, as was the case, for example, in the Landes Department, to make room for U.S. soldiers. In a number of regions, grain crops are destroyed in the fields to facilitate the reconstruction and extension of airfields built by the Hitler army during the occupation. On orders from Jules Moch, 500 comfortable apartments have been built near Paris for officers of Eisenhower's staff. The U.S. battleship "Missouri"—the same that shelled the population of Korea—recently called at Cherbourg.

The people of France are aware that the war preparations are the reason for the growing

unemployment in the civilian branches of industry, for the poverty and ruin of peasants and small businessmen.

The French people became even more convinced of this when they discovered, following the June 17 elections, that the term of military service in France was to be extended and the number of trained divisions and airfields for American bombers increased. Finally, Eisenhower's statement made quite clear the role envisaged for France in the event of a third world war. According to Eisenhower's designs, French territory is to be one of the main battlefields of future war in Europe, and Frenchmen are to constitute the core of the infantry which will be the first to be sacrificed to Wall Street interests.

For these reasons, ever-increasing numbers of French people of different views and religious convictions seek a solution of the international difficulties that will save their country. It is becoming clear to them that a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers is the means to attain this.

It is also clear that in present conditions only action by the united peoples can force the warmongers to discuss, sign and honour such a pact.

It is precisely because these points are gaining increasingly greater understanding among the French people that such big successes have been achieved in the Peace Pact campaign. Alarmed at the growth of peace forces, the French Government seek, by banning the national rally scheduled for July 15 in Paris, to seek indomitable desire of the people to preserve peace. But the Government ban notwithstanding, July 15 will be a day of national unity. The decisions adopted by the French peace movement will not allow the Government to violate the spirit of unity which will be the keynote

of the day. On July 14, the delegates elected by popular rallies will hold, as part of the popular demonstrations on the anniversary of the seizure of the Bastille, celebration meetings in every department. The demand for a Pact of Peace will express the desire for peace of all France. On the following day, a national Peace Pact meeting will be held in Paris. In addition to the members of the National Peace Council, this meeting will be attended by delegations representing every department, organisation and group of people who expressed themselves in favour of negotiations between the five Great Powers. At this meeting, the data of the first millions of signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council will be announced.

Over 200,000 delegates have been elected to the rally, among them workers, peasants, intellectuals, housewives, Communists, Socialists, Catholics, and many non-party people. Broad sections of religious people have been drawn to the peace movement. Here is but one of many examples. In Tours, a meeting of 80 Catholic peace partisans belonging to different strata, trade unions, public organisations and family groups, decided to support the demand for a Pact of Peace. Many clergymen are participating, directly or indirectly, in this movement of Catholic public opinion.

Similar progress can be observed in the trade unions. In Tergnier (Aisne Department), local organisations of the Christian trade unions, the CGT and autonomous unions agreed on the need to back the demand for a Pact of Peace. An active part in the struggle for a Pact of Peace is taken by the youth and, particularly, by women's organisations which are in the vanguard of the peace movement. The Union of French Women issued a remarkable peace poster—a smiling

child surrounded with the flags of the five Great Powers. This poster, far better than a long speech, expresses the aspiration of women for peace. Peace means life and the future for their children. The welcome accorded this poster by working women is understandable. The women of Pas-de-Calais, who originally pledged to collect 50,000 signatures, are now determined to get 100,000. Nor are these the only organisations that have expressed themselves for a Pact of Peace. It has the backing of many people. War veterans, people of different political convictions rallied in the French Union of War Veterans, have joined the general movement in Seine-et-Oise, Dordogne, Lot-et-Garonne, and other Departments.

A number of municipal councils—for example, the town council of Voiron in the Isère Department, consisting of 10 Communists, 7 Catholics, one Independent, 3 Gaullists, 2 Radicals and one Socialist; the town council in Saintes, composed of 10 Communists, 9 Socialists and Radicals, and 8 Gaullists—all voted unanimously in support of a Pact of Peace. Numerous general councils, despite their varied composition—such as the general council of the Ariège Department consisting of 3 Radicals, 14 Socialists and 3 Communists—also voiced support for a Pact of Peace. And, finally, together with Joliot Curie, many outstanding representatives of science, literature, art, and the judicial organs joined the camp of those who prefer negotiations to war.

The number of individual signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council is growing. A delegation which arrived from Marseilles submitted to the Embassies of the U.S.S.R., the U.S., Great Britain and to the French Council of Ministers, more than 40,000 signatures

obtained during a house-to-house collection and at 300 small meetings.

Public meetings as now conducted are a new form of the peace struggle in France. Public meetings in this case refer to gatherings of residents of a house or a block, workshop personnel, a family and so forth, held in an ordinary, everyday atmosphere, without any formalities, in which all participate regardless of their views.

Such gatherings yield excellent results. Every participant in such a meeting may in turn hold another and thus one gathering can lead to ten more. Hence, a small public gathering can be compared to a snowball which grows as it rolls. Each gathering may later form, a permanent peace committee.

July 14-15, the days when hundreds of thousands of delegates will demonstrate their desire for the signing of a Five-Power Peace Pact, are bound to be a great success. The Government has just banned this big rally which it described as a "Communist demonstration", knowing full well that this was a barefaced lie.

By taking this stand, the Government reckoned on dividing the Communists and non-Communists fighting for peace, well aware that unity of peace supporters may well become for it an insurmountable barrier in carrying out the orders of the U.S. ruling circles, designed to unleash a third world war.

Vain are the efforts of the French rulers! The five million votes cast for the Communist candidates on June 17 are the votes of people who fully realise whence stems the danger of war. This does not at all mean that those citizens who voted for the other lists support the Washington warmakers. The will for peace of the French people is so powerful that even candidates openly

subordinated to the U.S. General Staff were forced to include, hypocritically, a point about peace in their election programmes,

Government repressions will not prevent French citizens from reaching agreement in order to force the Government to adopt a peace policy in their country. Malik's proposal for a peaceful settlement in Korea met with a wide response in France. It gave rise to great hope. The prospect of a settlement of the conflict in Korea evokes hopes that other international difficulties will be eliminated and that finally a world Peace Pact will be signed. This shows once more that the Soviet Union purses, consistently and unswervingly, the policy of preserving and consolidating peace and actively supports any initiative aimed at preserving peace. It shows where the warmongers stand.

Consequently, the ban imposed on the peace rally by Queuille and Co. not only opens the eyes of the broad masses hitherto deceived as to the real nature of the present French Government; it shows also that even the most peaceful enterprise of peace fighters is effective, since it strikes fear into the Washington masters and the Paris lackeys of these masters.

Hopes of peace have arisen in French people who hitherto have lived in alarm. There is not the slightest doubt that they will redouble their efforts to transform this hope into reality. As for the Communists, they have decided to do more today than they did yesterday in order to unite their compatriots and, by preserving peace, save their country.

FESTIVAL POSTER ISSUED IN GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC



Progressive youth throughout the world are actively preparing for 3rd World Youth and Student Festival which will be held in Berlin during August. Above: Festival poster issued in German Democratic Republic.

BULGARIAN YOUTH PREPARE FOR WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL

Young people in the Bulgarian People's Republic are preparing for active participation in the Third World Youth Festival in Berlin. A special committee is handling the preparations for a Bulgarian group of 600. The group will consist of a youth choir and orchestra, the children's choir "Cheerful Relay", a folkdance ensemble, a physical culture group, poets, young Dimitrov prize-winners and others.

Bulgarian youth are addressing letters to youth in the capitalist countries, calling upon them to take part in the Berlin Festival. The Central Committee of the Dimitrov People's Youth Union has decided to invite Raymonde Dien and André Martin, French peace fighters, to visit Bulgaria as guests of the Bulgarian youth. Many young workers have pledged themselves to increase their labour productivity in honour of the festival, and to work Stalin peace-shifts.

BUDGET OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC ALBANIA—BUDGET OF PEACE

The 1951 State Budget, recently approved by the National Assembly of the Albanian People's Democratic Republic, fixes revenue at 9,500 million leks and expenditure at 9,100 million leks. Income derived from the socialist sector will comprise 40 per cent of the national income against 31 per cent in 1950. This year, 40 per cent of all budget expenditure will be allocated to finance the national economy, compared with 34.8 per cent in 1950.

Expenditure for cultural and public needs amounts to 16.7) per cent of the Budget which will make it possible to increase considerably the number of pupils attending schools and courses, Expenditure on social insurance exceeds that of last year by 26 per cent; the number of working people spending vacations in rest homes will double. The network of hospitals, sanatoria and creches will be extended. Credits for building dwelling-houses are increased two-fold, while credits for peasants and agricultural co-operatives are increased two and a half times.

It should be mentioned that expenditure earmarked for national defence during 1951 constitutes but 11.6 per cent of total expenditure, compared with 16 per cent in 1950; administrative expenditure will decline to 13.7 per cent compared with 17 per cent in 1950.

FOR ACTIVE STRUGGLE AGAINST FASCIST TERROR! Call By Pablo Neruda and Jorge Amado

The world-famous Latin American writers—Pablo Neruda and Jorge Amado—have addressed a call to all intellectuals, progressive figures and mass organisations throughout the world, urging them to “expose the terror unloosed by the warmongers on the American Continent—a terror aimed at strangling democratic liberties and extending the policy of fascist violence to all the countries of the Continent”.

The writers cite shocking facts of the fascist terror. In addition to the shameful decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in the “case” of the leaders of the U.S. Communist Party, the hounding of their defence lawyers and the dastardly killing of Negroes, the list of crimes can be supplemented with the trial of the 83 year-old Dr. DuBois, eminent educationalist, simply because he is a courageous champion of world peace.

In Brazil, dictator Vargas gives orders to kill starving peasants. The Government of Columbia exterminates defenceless villages. In Venezuela, Jesus Faria, the oil workers’ leader, and Gustavo Machado, representative of the intelligentsia, languish in prison without trial. In Chile, Gonzalez Videla sends troops against strikers and removes up to 50,000 electors from the voter’s register; Videla is anxious to have a free hand in bartering the country. Fire is opened against tin miners on strike in Bolivia, and, by means of a fascist putsch, the results of the Presidential election are annulled: the American monopolists want to maintain their domination of the country.

Obdulio Barthe, outstanding democratic leader in Latin America, is threatened with death; the Argentine fascist police handed him over to the Paraguay fascists who refused even to see the commission of well-known lawyers who came to Asuncion; capital of Paraguay, in order to prevent the threatened assassination of Barthe and give him asylum in Guatemala.

During a recent military parade in Sao Paulo (Brazil), Luisa Branco, the mother of a family, unfolded a poster with the inscription: "Our soldiers will refuse to go to Korea!" She was immediately arrested and so brutally tortured that, being pregnant, she lost her child. She was sentenced to four years and three months imprisonment simply because she voiced the opinion of Brazilian soldiers. About a year ago, Agliberto Vieira de Azevedo, a captain in the airforce, was tried and thrown into jail in Recife for refusing to serve under American command.

In the Argentine recently, Ernesto Bravo, university student, died under torture by police; in an attempt to cover-up this savage crime, his decapitated body was removed from prison and left in the street. When the students replied with strike action, a strong police force was called in which organised an offensive according to all the rules of military art and occupied the premises of one of the faculties.

The recent decision of the Federal Supreme Court of Brazil to continue the persecution of Luis Carlos Prestes, the great national hero of Brazil, and of other popular leaders, reveals the real countenance of President Vargas, one-time admirer of the German fascists and now in the service of the American warmongers.

Concluding their appeal, Pablo Neruda and Jorge Amado call upon all progressive people throughout the world to come forward actively in defence of “those who, on our vast continent, are models of heroism” in the struggle for peace.

*

The body of Comrade Julio Rincon, a leading Communist Party worker who disappeared on June 8, was found on June 13 on a road in Columbia. The post-mortem examination of the body revealed the brutal ‘torture to which J. Rincon was subjected before being killed.

On June 21, the Argentine newspaper “Nuestra Palabra” contained a report about the brutal assassination of Comrade Francisco Blanco, a leading Communist in the capital. Terror against progressive leaders in the Argentine has assumed a systematic nature.

The Executive Committee of the Argentine Communist Party issued, on June 26, a special statement in which it declared that it is ready to support any government that will sincerely and consistently fulfil the following demands: 1) renounce all agreements with the U.S., harnessing the Argentine to the war chariot of imperialism; 2) ensure full democratic guarantees for all citizens, trade unions, peasant and other popular organisations and political parties.

VICTORY OF DEMOCRATIC FORCES IN FINNISH ELECTIONS

Finnish reaction sought to use the recent elections to the Seim in order, in the interests of the U.S.-British warmongers, to turn the country onto the path of revanchism and to harness it to the chariot of international reaction. Betraying the interests of the country, the Finnish Right-wing parties grossly slandered the peace movement during the election campaign. The lists of candidates put forward by the Right-wing parties included war criminals, hardened revenge-mongers. and leaders of the dissolved fascist organisations such as Tanner, Ljaskinen, Heikkil and others.

The Right-wing parties were opposed by the Democratic Union of the People of Finland which contested the elections under the slogan of the struggle for peace; against the forces of reaction and war, for democratic rights and a better standard of life for the working people, for friendship and co-operation with the Soviet Union.

The democratic forces won a big victory. The Democratic Union of the People of Finland received 377,442 votes and 45 seats, i.e., 7 seats more than it had in the outgoing Seim. The Social Democratic Party polled 468,848 votes and got 53 seats, one seat less than in the previous Seim; the Agrarian Union obtained 416,209 votes and 62 seats—four seats less; the Coalition Party lost six seats.

BULGARIA BUILDS LONGEST TUNNEL IN BALKANS

The builders of the new railway line which will link, by the shortest route, the Western districts of the Bulgarian People's Republic and Sofia with the Black Sea coast, have registered another big success; the work of cutting the Koznitsa tunnel, 5,801 metres in length, was completed on July 6, nine days earlier than the date on which the builders pledged Comrade Vylko Tchervenkov that it would be finished. The new tunnel is the longest in Bulgaria and also in the Balkans.

The cutting of the tunnel is yet another contribution in consolidating friendship between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union whose specialists render invaluable assistance in building the railway.

“INTERNATIONAL” OF TRAITORS AND ACCOMPLICES OF WARMONGERS

Last week, Frankfurt-on-Maine (Western Germany) witnessed a gathering of hardened Wall. Street agents—the Right-wing Socialist. leaders who, with much noise, announced the re-creation of a “Socialist International”.

Among the motley crew represented in this newly-formed agency of traitors and accomplices of the warmongers, intimately linked with the general staffs, intelligence services and ruling cliques of the capitalist countries, were the Labour Party Secretary, Morgan Phillips, European loudspeaker for the American-British armaments drive, Jules Moch, chief American policeman in France, Schumacher, leading American agent-provocateur in Western Germany, Saragat, inveterate betrayer of the Italian working class, and Spaak who has waxed rich by selling to the transatlantic atom-bomb makers uranium mined by slave labour in the Belgian Congo. Others present included “representatives” from the countries of Eastern Europe, Right-wing Socialists, that is, exposed and played-out American and British intelligence agents who fled from the countries of People’s Democracy to escape the wrath of the people.

Just as Hitler in his day showed no scruples in attaching a “Socialist” label to his fascist party, the founders of this police international, for the purpose of deceiving the popular masses, and in the first place, the Social Democratic workers, assembled in an atmosphere of deepest red. The hall was draped in scarlet banners, red rosettes adorned the lapels of “delegates” jackets, Spaak even went so far as to sport a red shirt...

What, actually, was discussed by this medley of Right-wing leaders of the Social Democratic Parties appeared in the robes of jesters? What aim did they set themselves?

Did they condemn the rearming of Western Germany and Japan, the fantastic rearmament programmes in the U.S., Britain and in the U.S. satellite countries? Did they protest against the impoverishment of the working people caused by the imperialist preparations for war against the Soviet Union, China and the People's Democracies?

The Frankfurt gathering of "Democratic Socialists" was unable to side-step these questions. But it discussed them as warmakers giving full approval to the U.S. armaments programme, not as peacemakers.

In this connection, it is quite understandable why the entire imperialist press, and especially such mouthpieces of big business as The Times and the New York Herald Tribune, which, as a rule, vilify the slightest manifestation of international solidarity of the working people, went out of their way to boost the Frankfurt gathering of so-called socialists.

This, of course, is in the natural order of things! For the main premise of the Frankfurt rally of traitors was: not imperialism, but Communism is the main enemy. As the New York Herald Tribune put it: the new "Socialist International" declared "war on Communism". The chiefs of this "Socialist International" proclaimed themselves avowed enemies of Marxism, saying that their "Democratic Socialism" can be based on any, including religious, "principles".

Speaking from the Frankfurt rostrum, the orators complained that rearmament was proceeding too slowly. They asserted that the working people "were

wrong” in complaining about the burdens of the armaments programme, low wages, high prices, poverty and hunger. The specious talk about “Democratic Socialism” at this gathering was simply camouflage, a smokescreen to cover up the real purpose of the “International” which was to further the imperialist war preparations in every possible way.

Mr. Phillips, who was elected Chairman of the new “International”, dominated the proceedings. His reaction to the peace moves in Korea was a brazen demand to speed up rearmament. The fascist Tito came in for his special praise, stressing that Tito had “mobilised more divisions than the whole of Western Europe put together”.

In an effort to prove that the Labour Government in Britain was at least as hearty as Tito in obeying American orders, Phillips boasted that Britain was providing for the war effort “40 per cent more than any other European country”. Socialists should bear in mind, he said, that it is their duty to approve the necessary expenditure on more armaments and more divisions for the new war—such was the essence of the call addressed by this “Democratic Socialist” to his Frankfurt colleagues in betraying the peoples’ interests.

As chief spokesman for the American inspirers of the new “International”, Phillips sang the praises of “dollar democracy”. “The present American Administration”, he said, “shows a degree of enlightened and progressive-unselfishness which few countries have ever displayed”.

Thus, the U.S. imperialists who have embarked on an unprecedented armaments drive, who have shackled many West European countries in the fetters of the “Marshall Plan”, who have imprisoned the leaders of the

Communist Party of the U.S.A., who have outlawed the very word “peace”, and whose police chief, Hoover, boasted only a week ago that his secret police had files of finger prints of 118 million of the 150 million people in the United States—these enemies of peace and humanity, according to Phillips, are the most democratic of democrats.

The question arises; Why did the American-British warmongers decide to stage the disgusting farce of an international “Socialist Congress” precisely at this moment? The explanation is that the growth and consolidation of the world camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, the growing scale of the peace movement, the widespread discontent among rank-and-file Social Democrats in the different countries, the defeats suffered by the warmongers in the recent elections in Italy, France and Finland, the open discontent and opposition of the working people to the armaments drive, the hopes of peace aroused by the Soviet Union’s initiative for a peaceful settlement in Korea—these developments seriously alarm the imperialists and force them to bring their main reserves into action—the Right-wing Social Democrats—in a desperate endeavour to split the world peace movement and the unity in the ranks of the working people—a unity which is growing stronger every day.

But these calculations are doomed to failure! History teaches that the collapse of the Second International was the direct result of the fact that many of its affiliated parties became parties of war; they pursued a policy of splitting the working class movement; their aims directly conflicted with the vital interests of the working people. The inglorious and shameful end that

befell the Second International, which rotted alive, awaits the newly-formed “Socialist International.”

The working people of the world spurn with contempt this police international, created for the purpose of justifying and supporting the monstrous plans for world domination by the U.S. imperialists. The working people, filled with determination to frustrate the aggressive designs of the U.S. imperialists, will redouble their efforts in the struggle for peace and genuine democracy, will draw their ranks closer under the banner of genuine proletarian internationalism. The Communist and Workers’ Parties will intensify their struggle against the Right-wing Socialist accomplices of the imperialist aggressors; and, with still greater persistence, will lay bare before rank-and-file Social Democrats the treacherous policy of their leaders. Unity of action by the working people in the struggle against war is the sure guarantee that world peace will be preserved, while the “International” of the accomplices of the instigators of a new war will suffer complete fiasco.

MASS STRUGGLE IN GREECE

On July 7, civil servants in Greece declared a general strike. On July 10, 30,000 public utility employees joined the strikers. The main demand of the strikers is a fifty per cent increase in wages and that salaries should be based on the subsistence minimum.

Despite threats on the part of the Venizelos Government, the tobacco workers in Kavalla, Piraeus, Salonika, Volos, Agrinion and other centres, joined the strike. Railwaymen and municipal workers in Athens and Piraeus came out in solidarity with the civil servants. The strike of crews manning coastal vessels, which began on June 16 and which has already yielded success for a section of the seamen, continues.

In connection with the low price paid for tobacco, resulting from U.S. competition, an all-Greece protest rally, attended by 40,000 tobacco-growers, workers and handicraftsmen, took place in Drama. Demonstrations, in which about 80,000 peasants participated, protesting against the low price fixed for wheat by the Americans and the Government, took place in a number of towns.

The monarcho-fascist press writes that the country is on the "eve of an explosion" and that the "underground rumble is audible", etc. The Peasant and Communist Parties published a joint election programme, calling on the working people to intensify the struggle for their vital demands, to unite into a popular bloc, and to insist on free elections and the establishment of a democratic Government.

AMERICAN SPIES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA RECEIVE DUE PUNISHMENT

The recent trial in Prague of the U.S. journalist W. Oatis and his accomplices revealed that the American intelligence service makes wide use of official U.S. organisations in the People's Democracies for purposes of espionage and subversion.

Completely exposed before the State court, Oatis pleaded guilty to espionage. He said that he was sent from the U.S. to Czechoslovakia as a specially trained spy in the guise of head of the Prague bureau of the Associated Press—an American news agency—after the hostile activities of three of his predecessors had been exposed by the Czechoslovak security organs. Upon reaching Prague, Oatis established close contact with U.S. and British Embassy officials engaged in espionage, and also with an underground terrorist organisation in the country.

Oatis deposed that he conducted his activities in the sphere of political, economic and military espionage on direct instructions from London and New York, and that Russel Jones, correspondent of the American United Press agency, and also the British and French correspondents of the Reuter and France Press agencies were likewise engaged in espionage activities in Czechoslovakia.

Oatis and his accomplices received just punishment for their spying.

MILITARISATION OF U.S. ECONOMY.

Laszlo Hay

More than a year has passed since the American imperialists launched their onslaught against the Korean people. In the course of this period, profound changes took place in the economy of the United States. Monopoly capital is feverishly switching U.S. economy to a war footing. The war preparation means huge profits for big capital and ever lower living standards for the working people. In the first quarter of 1951, for example, the profits of 550 big corporations were 30 per cent higher than in the corresponding period for 1950. For the same period, the standard of living declined, according to incomplete data, by 13.8 per cent (this was accompanied by certain wage increases which, however, did not keep up with the growing expenditure).

Where is this militarisation of the economy in the U.S. leading? What will be the outcome? To answer this question one should turn to what Comrade Stalin said about the war economy of the capitalist countries. At the Eighteenth Congress of the C.P.S.U, (B), Comrade Stalin said:

“What does placing the economy of a country on a war footing mean? It means giving industry a one-sided, war direction; developing to the utmost the production of goods necessary for war and not for consumption by the population; restricting to the utmost the production and, especially, the sale of articles of general consumption—and, consequently, reducing consumption by the population and confronting the country with an economic crisis”.

The experience of the subsequent decades fully confirmed Comrade Stalin's words. A one-sided, war direction in the economy leads to restricted production, particularly in the amount of consumer goods available for the market, in reduced consumption, which, undoubtedly, in the final analysis, leads to economic crisis.

I.

Let us consider, in greater detail, the state of U.S. economy today.

For a period of six months after the war began in Korea, there was a rapid increase in the demand for manufactured goods and products. In the first quarter of 1951, industrial output, on the average, was 20 per cent higher than the level for the first quarter of 1950, due, in the first place, to the increased output of the war industry. Output of consumer goods, the products of light industry, increased to a considerably less degree. In the ensuing months, no growth in output was observed in this industry, despite the fact that production remained at a level far below that of 1943-44.

At the same time, the number of war orders increased immensely. Recently they soared to as much as 6,000 million dollars a month. Expansion of war production is now in full swing. In the fiscal year from July 1, 1951 to June 30, 1952, Truman envisages an allocation of 60,700 million dollars for military expenditure and 8,500 million dollars for arming the satellite countries. The sums envisaged comprise half of the annual wages of factory and office workers in the United States. This figure gives an idea of the reduction

in real wages involved by squeezing such a sum out of the working people. Over half of this military expenditure is realised in the form of industrial orders. It follows from this that although the war orders have not yet been completed and the capacity of the war industry has not yet reached its apex, a considerable section of US. industry is already working on armaments. According to the journal "Iron Age", 70 per cent of the rolled steel is earmarked for war orders connected with the armaments programme.

To accelerate expansion of the war industry, the Washington Government is presenting monopoly capital with enormous sums at the tax-payers expense. By granting tax privileges, the Government ensures that the money invested in the war industry will be returned in the space of five years or even less; it provides a guarantee for the private credits utilised in unfolding the war industry, or itself offers credits to the capitalist enterprises. As a result of these measures, the amount of capital investments in industry in 1951 will surpass last year's level by nearly 30 per cent.

What are the industries the capacity of which the Washington Government intends to increase by means of these capital investments? First in the list is the 38 per cent increase in the production of "means of transport." "Means of transport", production of which is scheduled for extension, include planes, tanks, armoured cars, tractors essential. for war purposes, and warships. Next comes a 17 per cent extension of the car-building industry. Output of electrical machines to meet the requirements. of war industry is scheduled for a 14 per cent increase. The chemical industry will expand by 11 per cent; machine-building, 10 per cent; steel output, 10 per cent. It is characteristic that about 51 per cent

of the capital investments essential for extension of the production of “means of transport” are provided by the Government.

A pre-condition for expanding the war industry is an increase in the number of machines. The American machine-tool plants are so swamped with orders that at their present level of production they will be able to cope with them only within 20 months. Consequently, 40 per cent more steel, 30 per cent more copper and 25 per cent more aluminium have been allocated to the machine-tool plants for the third quarter compared with consumption in the first quarter of this year.

II.

From what source does the U.S. Government take the material means for this insane expenditure on armaments? The answer to this question is supplied by the May bulletin of one of the big banks, the “Guarantee Trust Company”. The bulletin comes to the conclusion that the “inevitable outcome seems to be—reduction in individual consumption.” The May bulletin of another big bank estimates that in the next two and a half years civilian consumption will be less than in 1950. By the end of this year, civilian production will be curtailed more than hitherto anticipated.

This lowering in the standard of living of the working people is aggravated to a considerable degree by inflation caused by the decline in their purchasing power. The main reason for the growing inflation is the unbalanced budget as a result of the enormous military expenditure. Capitalists are engaged in large-scale speculation. Trade credits provided by the banks have increased to such an extent that they correspond

neither to production nor to the existing reserves. Moreover, because of the speculation, financial turnover is greatly accelerated. True, the banks are now seeking to withdraw some of the credits but at the same time there is a budget deficit, estimated so far at 16,000 million dollars. In the remaining months of this year and in the coming year, the deficit will be felt in an: even far greater, measure than hitherto. By then, war production will have increased, the war materials ordered will be produced on a greater scale and the State treasury will have to pay for them. Thus, the road to a further growth of inflation has been thoroughly paved. Inflation, however, has another side to it: it makes the war preparations also far more expensive. Characteristic in this respect is the Statement by Wilson, war economy administrator, to the effect that, of every ten billion allocated by Congress for armaments, two billions were lost through inflation.

It is precisely for this reason that U.S. monopoly capital is linking inflation with price regulation which, on the one hand, is designed to facilitate a further increase of profits for the monopolies, and, on the other, a further lowering of the standard of living of the working people. This is clearly evident particularly from the price regulations issued towards the end of April. These regulations affect an enormous number of items but not raw materials, machinery or items vital to the war industry. The aim is clear—to grant monopolies further possibilities for making big profits. On the other hand, these regulations did not affect foodstuffs and other essential consumer goods. This was done with a view to transferring the overwhelmingly greater part of the burden of military expenditure, by means of prices, onto the shoulders of the working people. This purpose

is also served by the wage freeze, which the capitalists are implementing to prevent wage increases corresponding to the increased prices.

III.

Monopoly capital is carrying out its policy with the help of the military economy apparatus, the leaders of which are owners of the big monopolies. Here are a few examples. Wilson, President of General Electric, is director of the U.S. war production board. No wonder the profits of this company rose in 1950 to the fabulous peak of 834,000,000 dollars. Of Wilson's three major assistants, one also represents General Electric, the others big mining companies. All these companies come within the sphere of interest of the Morgan bank. Economic Stabilisation Director Eric Johnston is one of the magnates of the film industry. The head of the wage stabilisation board is a member of the board of the U.S. rubber trust (sphere of interest of the Du Pont family). Since distribution of orders and materials is handled by monopoly capital, smaller enterprises obtain orders with difficulty; they do not get the essential raw materials and, therefore, are forced in greater measure to curtail production or close down altogether. Contrary to this, the profits of the big monopolies have soared incredibly. For example, the profits of enterprises producing "transport means" (that is, military equipment). increased 95 per cent compared with last year. The profits of oil refining enterprises rose by 50 per cent, ore working companies by 45 per cent.

However, while this policy ensures fabulous profits for monopoly capital, it simultaneously considerably reduces the purchasing power of the working people.

Goods released for mass consumption find no buyers. For this reason, unsold stocks in trade as well as in different branches of industry have accumulated considerably. In April, stocks of all items of goods exceeded last year's level by 20 per cent. Stocks continued to accumulate early this year. In 350 shops, stocks of television and radio sets increased twofold within the year; carpets, 60 per cent; important general household goods, 91 per cent; hosiery, 40 per cent; woollen blankets, 7 per cent; toys, 76 per cent; sports items, 45 per cent. Along with this, retail trade turnover, taking into account the higher prices, was less in March-April than in the same period last year. Stocks in industry rose by 10 per cent in the first four months of this year. In April, industry received 17 per cent fewer orders than in March, although war orders grew consistently. It is clear, therefore, that **the demand for consumer goods is Steadily declining**. Over-production is rife in quite a number of industries. Such is the situation in the textile, footwear and furniture industries in branches making television and radio sets, refrigerators, washing machines, stoves etc. The standard of living of the people has substantially declined, although the switch to a war economy is not yet fully apparent in the United States.

Unemployment is growing in quite a number of industries as a result of the partial crisis. Increasing numbers are working short time. Hundreds of thousands of workers were thrown out of work recently by Fords, General Motors and other automobile companies as well as by enterprises producing goods for mass consumption. In many factories, workers are employed only four days a week.

Difficulties in marketing accumulated stocks, due to the decline in consumption, have led to a situation in which traders operating on extensive credits, are now finding it very difficult to meet their obligations; as a result, industry is also experiencing financial difficulties. These factors have resulted in a substantial fall in bank deposits. From mid-April to the middle of May, bank deposits in New York and Chicago dropped by 24 per cent, in other big cities by 20 per cent. Due to the uncertain situation, credits are hard to come by; this is a phenomenon always observed in the capitalist countries during periods of over-production. Offers of credit are less frequent and interest is being raised. The banks are pressing debtors to return loans and liquidate savings. This phenomenon has been observed in the U.S. in recent weeks. It is characteristic that the big department stores in New York have announced "sales" for various items in order to reduce debts and avoid a crash. These "sales" reveal very clearly the contradictions arising from the switch to a war economy, from a one-sided development of production for war purposes and restriction of mass consumption.

IV.

At present, with heavy industry loaded with vast war orders, and additional orders in the future amounting to tens of billions of dollars, the over-production in certain branches of industry does not, as yet bring the U.S. directly to a general crisis of over-production. However, with the expansion of the war industry, the distribution of materials and production serving the aims of civilian consumption is narrowing to an increasingly greater degree. Beginning with the third quarter, organs

charged with the management of the war economy, have further restricted the use of steel copper and aluminium for production of consumer goods. Output of passenger cars in the third quarter will be 37 per cent less compared with the corresponding period for last year, housing by 43 per cent. It can be assumed that production for individual consumption will continue to decline month by month. Consequently, the contradictions stemming from this will grow, leading inevitably to an economic crisis. U.S. monopoly capital hopes to avert this crisis by unloosing a world war, for which it is busily preparing.

Simultaneously, class contradictions are becoming more acute. The working class of the U.S. did not suffer serious privations during the two world wars, but in the twelve months that have passed since the outbreak of the war in Korea, the working people of the U.S. have seen for themselves that the sanguinary gamble of the imperialist warmakers is being played at their expense. Even bourgeois newspapers have had to concede that there is a growing mood of protest among the U.S. working class. This is revealed in the wide-spread strike movement. In vain are the efforts of U.S. monopoly capital to break the workers' struggle for bread by abolishing liberties, by terror and fascist methods; the strikes show that the burdens imposed on the working people of the U.S. by the monstrous armaments expenditure and the predatory war in Korea are resulting in intensified class struggle in the United States.

All these factors show that the militarisation of U.S. economy is heading a country towards an economic crisis. And it can be assumed that this crisis will surpass anything hitherto experienced in the United States. The

imperialists seek a way out of the crisis by means of unleashing a new world war. The more acute capitalist contradictions become, the more frequently will the imperialists resort to all kinds of adventures. This makes it all the more essential to intensify the struggle of the peoples for peace.

RESULTS OF THREE YEARS MARSHALLISATION OF FRANCE

In the more than three years of the “Marshall Plan” in France (1947-50), the number of unemployed increased four-fold (from 55,000 to 220,000). Prices for manufactured goods are three times higher. The franc has declined in value by two-thirds (in 1947, one dollar was exchanged at 120 francs; the present rate is 360 francs). Inflation is rampant: at present, 1,661,000 million francs are in circulation compared with 730,000 million in 1947. The number of bankruptcies is growing (in 1947 there were 1,578 bankruptcies; in 1948, 2,654; in 1949, 4,560; in 1950, 5,849). The French Government received 500,000 million francs in “Marshall aid”, and spent 2,047,000 million francs on war; the foreign debt rose four-fold—from 300,000 million to 1,290,000 million francs.

POLITICAL NOTES

Who are the “Tourists” in Yugoslavia?

The Hotel Majestic in Belgrade is filled to overflowing with American, British and other “tourists”, newspaper liars, businessmen and military-political intelligence agents. Like carrion crows, the scum that has made espionage, intrigue and trading in conscience its profession, is flocking hither from all over. In the evenings, Djilas and Pjase entertain this gangster company, consolidate the old and make new contacts. There, to the accompaniment of rustling dollars, the worst enemies of the Yugoslav peoples carry on their vile work, trading the blood of these peoples.

To bring the “guests” from the West more speedily and in comfort, the Tito clique recently opened special airlines—Zurich-Dubrovnik, Graz-Linz-Ljubljana, Zagreb-Split, etc. The “tourists” enjoy special privileges.

In the past few weeks alone, Yugoslavia was visited by Earl Kock, leader of the American fascist organisation; Leo Hamon, French reactionary; a British Parliamentary delegation; and others. The Titoites receive not only their fascist fellows but also representatives of “Democratic Socialism”. The British agent Zilliacus is a frequent visitor. The other day, Ram Manohar Lohia, leader of the Indian Socialist Party, and Feather, Deputy Chairman of the British trade unions, arrived in Belgrade.

While Rankovic shares with Earl Kock his experience in exterminating Communists, Kardelj organises grand receptions in honour of his “Socialist colleagues” in

deceiving the working people. A B.B.C. correspondent reports from Belgrade that the recent reception was one of the gayest.

In addition to receiving guests, the Titoites also send their own trusties to conduct negotiations in Washington and London. As is known, Djilas and Pjade visited London recently. But this was not enough: a few days ago, hangman Rankovic paid a secret visit to London, Popovic, Chief of the Yugoslav General Staff, toured the U.S., Britain and France. The object of Popovic's mission is quite clear since during his stay in London alone, he met Admiral Fraser, Field Marshal Slim, and Slessor, Chief of British Air Command.

In connection with these visits, the well informed reactionary newspaper, "Manchester Guardian", wrote that even without Yugoslavia being cajoled by the North Atlantic countries, Tito has declared his readiness to fight on their side.

The "Manchester Guardian" revealed with cynical candour the essence of the back-stage intrigues of the imperialist "tourists" in Yugoslavia and of the Titoite representatives in Washington and London. The deal was transacted on the traditional Wall Street principle: the Americans provide the arms, Tito, the cannon fodder. Belgrade—the centre of American espionage in the Balkans, is in addition, field headquarters of the U.S. mercenary troops.

All these intrigues of the U.S.-British imperialists around Yugoslavia, their overt and covert negotiations with Titoite spies and assassins, are regarded by the peoples of Yugoslavia as further attempts to enslave Yugoslavia and to convert it into a base for war against the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies. No lies, forgeries and camouflage can deceive the Yugoslav

Peoples as to the real aims of these Washington and London guests of the Tito clique, pretended “friends and benefactors” of Yugoslavia but who, in reality, are impelling her towards the abyss of war.

John Smith

FACTS EXPOSE

One Hundred Million Francs an Hour for War

Each French purchaser pays, indirect taxation, 47.5 francs on every kilogram of mutton, 22 francs on a kilogram of sugar, 55 francs on a packet of cigarettes and 600 francs on a pair of shoes.

By means of this shameless plunder of the population, the Government of national treachery in France received by way of indirect taxation in 1950, 900,000 million francs, all of which went for war preparations.

At present, war outlay in France at the expense of the working people, is running at approximately 100 million francs... an hour.

**

Where is London?

Until now it was known that London is situated in Great Britain and supposed to be its capital. However, the facts indicate that London is now somewhat reminiscent of an American town in the backwoods of Oklahoma. The Americans are quite at home on London streets, and, feeling like this, they install, with the blessing of the British rulers, their own, American system.

On July 4, the central thoroughfares in London were closed to “native” traffic. To the accompaniment of vociferous brass bands, U.S. troops paraded through the

streets en route to an Independence Day service in St. Paul's. British cars were forced to take to side streets.

Thus, American Independence Day became a day of full dependence by the British rulers on American warmongers.

EDITORIAL BOARD

Journal "For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy" appears every Friday. Address of Editorial Office and of Publishing House: 56, Valeriu Braniște, Bucharest. Tel. 5. 10.59.