

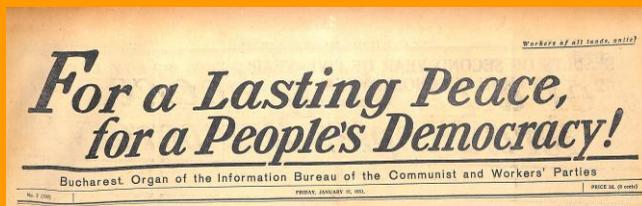
Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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of the Communist and Workers' Parties**



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FIGHT AGAINST WESTERN RE-ARMING WESTERN GERMANY—FIGHT FOR PEACE

The Second World Peace Congress resolutely condemned all attempts to remilitarise Germany. Representatives of the broad masses of 80 countries denounced the plans for reviving German militarism as a serious threat to the cause of peace, demanding that a peace treaty be signed with a united, democratic and demilitarised Germany, and the withdrawal of the occupation troops from that country.

The struggle for carrying out this vital decision of the great assembly of peoples acquires enormous significance precisely now, when the American aggressors, in criminal complicity with the rulers of the Marshallised countries, have taken the path of feverishly arming Western Germany on a broad scale.

All honest people in all countries see with grave misgivings that the American imperialists, who have set themselves the aim of enslaving and subjugating the whole world and who have passed from preparing aggressive wars to acts of naked aggression against Korea and China, are doing their utmost to create and equip a mercenary army of aggressors, and, in the first place, a fascist army in Western Germany.

Having planted gauleiter Eisenhower on the peoples of Europe, the American imperialists are whipping up ever greater war hysteria and mobilising all means and forces for preparing a new war. Reviving the Hitlerite “Wehrmacht”, they want the German people to forget the sanguinary consequences of the Hitlerite “blitzkrieg”; French patriots—the countless victims of the liberation struggle; British workers—the hardships of

war, the wanton bombings of London and other industrial centres; the Italian working people—the bleak decades of fascist domination. They have assigned the ideological preparation for aggression in Europe mainly to their foul Right-wing Socialist lackeys, and the Titoite agency. The Mochs, Schumachers, Attlees, Bevins, Kardeljs and Djilases are now trying to convince the working people that intensification of war production will “abolish” unemployment and make it possible to “expand” the economy of the Marshallised countries, strangled by American capital strangled by American capital.

The experience of the peoples of China, Korea, Viet Nam, Indonesia, Burma, Malaya and the Philippines shows, most convincingly, that in the wake of American war credits, loans, instructors and armaments, comes war with all its fearful consequences. The world sees how the Wall Street robbers are tormenting the heroic Korean people, destroying their homes and property, slaughtering women, children and old folk, and coward-like, are wreaking vengeance on the defenceless population. Peace partisans in all countries express profound sympathy for the heroic Korean people and the glorious Chinese volunteers waging a just, sacred struggle on one of the most difficult sectors of the fight for peace.

Peace partisans are keenly aware of the danger which the remilitarisation of Western Germany augurs for the cause of world peace. The revival of German militarism threatens the security of all European peoples. The peoples of the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies resolutely oppose the restoration of German militarism; they stand for a peaceful

democratic settlement of the German problem. The Prague Conference of Foreign Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Hungary and the German Democratic Republic, which denounced the aggressive policy of the American-British imperialists who long ago abandoned the Potsdam decisions, pointed out a concrete way for settling the German problem in the interests of peace. Peace partisans in all countries know that only the existence of a peace-loving democratic Germany, together with the existence of the peace-loving Soviet Union, excludes the possibility of new wars in Europe, puts an end to bloodshed in Europe and renders impossible the enslavement of the European countries by the American imperialists. That is why the struggle against rearming Western Germany is now one of the basic tasks of the peace struggle.

A powerful movement against rearming Western Germany has been launched by French fighters for peace. French working people are holding mass protest strikes, demonstrations and rallies, expressing wrathful indignation against the creation, on orders from American imperialists, of a new fascist army under the guise of "European" armed forces. Hundreds of thousands of people have already signed the petitions of the nation-wide referendum organised by peace partisans against the policy of remilitarising Western Germany, a policy so fatal to France. In the ports of La Pallice and Bordeaux, placed at the disposal of the Americans, gallant French dockers, supported by the entire population, are refusing to unload American arms. Peace partisans in France have, by their militant actions, registered substantial success; they obtained

the discharge of servicemen drafted in 1949; the release from prison of many heroes of the peace movement; they have organised hundreds of new, widely representative peace committees.

The millions of peace partisans in Italy have set themselves the task of rallying **all the people** to defend peace and to isolate the paltry group of warmongers headed by De Gasperi's Government, which servilely fulfils Washington's orders. Peace partisans throughout Italy-at the factories, in homes, schools and offices-are actively discussing the vital questions advanced in the decisions of the Second World Peace Congress. Questions connected with the struggle against the danger of a new war are being discussed by workers and' peasants, handicraftsmen and shopkeepers, political, public and cultural workers, members of Catholic organisations, Christian Democrats, and by the members of the Saragat, Republican and other parties. Peace partisans have addressed all elected bodies with the suggestion that they protest against rearmament, increased taxes and the increased war credits. Committees for struggle in defence of peaceful production, which include working people of various political trends, are being formed at the enterprises.

In Britain, a nation-wide campaign against rearming Western Germany is developing. Broad sections of the British people, rank-and-file members of the Labour Party and trade unions, the mass of non-Party people are expressing ever greater anxiety, seeing how the Labour leaders, following Washington's lead, are restoring the Hitlerite "Wehrmacht" in Western Germany. Protest petitions are reaching the Attlee Government; factory workers are demanding an end to

the criminal policy of restoring aggressive Germany.

The criminal designs of the American warmongers to transform the territory of Germany into an arena of battle, to force the youth of Germany to die for so-called “Atlantic interests” of the money-bags of Wall Street, are evoking an ever-rising wave of protest on the part of the German population against the rearming of Germany. More and more frequently on the walls in the towns and villages of Western Germany there is seen the slogan: “Americans, go home!”. The call for national unity, made by the Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic, is becoming more and more popular. In the struggle against remilitarisation, for the unification of Germany, there is being forged unity of action on the part of the entire German people—Communist workers, Social-Democratic workers and non-party working people.

Even in the United States itself, the peace movement is growing and broadening out. At meetings and rallies, in resolutions and letters of peace supporters, trade unionists and democratic organisations—all are resolutely expressing their discontent with, and are protesting against, the aggressive policy of the Truman clique, against the fomenting of a new hotbed of war in Europe. In letters addressed to Truman by numerous democratic organisations in the United States (the all-Slav Congress, Progressive Party, women’s organisations and others), the restoration of the West German Army is described as a “reckless step towards provoking war”; they express the determination of the progressive forces in the United States to fight against this criminal policy and put forward the demand for an immediate peaceful

settlement of the German question by creating a united, democratic and independent Germany.

Powerful protest meetings and angry demonstrations of the working people accompany Eisenhower on his tour of France, Italy, Britain and other Marshallised countries. Thousands of policemen guard the American gauleiter from the people's wrath, but, penetrating all the police cordons is the voice of the indignant people, saying: "Eisenhower, get out of Europe!", "Bar the way to aggression!". "Frustrate the criminal schemes of the warmongers!".

The popular movement now unfolding in all countries against the remilitarisation of Western Germany testifies that the struggle of the peoples for peace has entered upon a more responsible phase. In the present conditions, people to whom peace and the security of the peoples are dear cannot afford to be passive or conciliatory in relation to the creation of the new centre of war danger in the heart of Europe.

The success of the struggle for peace, the success of the fight against the remilitarisation of Western Germany depends, in the final analysis, on the extent to which the broad masses of the population in all countries are drawn into this struggle, depends on the activity and organisation of the partisans of peace. The decisions of the Second World Peace Congress must be made known to every citizen in every country; they must become the programme of direct action for peace by all progressive mankind. The place of every Communist is in the front ranks of the fighters against the remilitarisation of Germany, against the criminal plans of the warmongers. Peace must triumph over war! Peace will triumph over war!

PEOPLES, FIGHTING FOR PEACE, FOIL CRIMINAL PLANS OF AMERICAN AGGRESSORS!

PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST ARRIVAL OF EISENHOWER IN ITALY

The announcement about the forthcoming arrival of Eisenhower in Italy caused profound indignation among the masses in Italy. The walls of Italian towns are chalked with slogans: “Eisenhower, go back to America!”, “Italian youth will never be cannon-fodder for American generals!”, “Down with the Government, Truman’s lackey!”, “Peace, Bread, Work!”. Rome, Bologna, Brescia, Bari and other towns, thousands of working people struck work and marched in protest demonstrations against the remilitarisation of Germany and the arrival of Eisenhower in Italy. At many enterprises in Naples, big posters were put up : “Not a single Italian soldier for the American Army!”

On January 4, in Rome and in all other cities, brief protest strikes, rallies and demonstrations took place against the decision of de Gasperi’s Government to raise rent by 50 per cent, beginning with January 1, while the Government has allocated 450 billion lira for rearmament, and this at a time when the purchasing power of the lira has dropped 16 per cent in the past six months and prices have gone up correspondingly.

FORTHCOMING PEACE CONGRESS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Preparations are underway throughout Czechoslovakia for the First Peace Congress to be held in Prague, on January 20-21. The Congress will be attended by 1,500 delegates representing the best shock-workers in industry: members of the agricultural co-operatives; workers of art and science; the youth; Army organisations; women's organisations.

The Congress will discuss the question of how the working people in Czechoslovakia are carrying out the decisions of the Warsaw World Peace Congress and outline further tasks in the struggle for peace. In addition, the Congress will award the first Czechoslovak Peace Prizes and elect a new Czechoslovak Peace Committee.

Preparation for the First Peace Congress in Czechoslovakia is the most important task of the entire National Front whose organisations are now holding meetings throughout the country.

From the beginning of the year, propagandists have been busy explaining to the urban and rural population the tasks of the struggle for peace. The propagandists include thousands of citizens who have been active in popularising the slogan of the Warsaw Congress: Peace does not wait upon us, peace must be won!

With the advent of the New Year—the third year of the Five-Year Plan—the working people are intensifying Socialist emulation, the growing success of which is contributing to strengthening the World Peace Front.

PATRIOTIC STRIKE IN FRANCE

“Eisenhower, go home!”, “We want peace!”, said the Parisians, on January 9, to the “European MacArthur” who installed his staff of aggression in Paris.

In response to the call issued by the meeting of representatives of the specially formed committees of action, the Paris working people held a protest strike against the American warmonger Eisenhower, and against the revival in Germany of the fascist Army.

Addressing the-working people, the trade union organisation of the 13th Paris District, affiliated to the General Confederation of Labour, said: “Down with the occupation!” The American General Eisenhower is quartered in the very centre of Paris—in Hotel Astoria which only yesterday was the headquarters of the Hitler occupation authorities. General Eisenhower will play, in France, the same role MacArthur is playing in Korea. This is an insult to us, the working people of Paris, who ejected the occupants from Paris and France. The death of our comrades, shot down by Nazis, testifies to the price we paid for the dictatorship of the foreign General Staff: Super-exploitation, torture, poverty, repressions and slaughter. General Eisenhower means war! Let us struggle! Paris—for the Parisians! Eisenhower, go back to America!. Down with war! Long live the independence of France! Long live peace !”.

Over 1000 enterprises in the Paris district decided to stop work. Strikes ranging from half an hour to 24 hours took place at every enterprise. In the building, electrical and gas industries the movement was unanimous. It was especially powerful among engineering workers, municipal and post-office workers

and among railwaymen. Shop assistants and insurance clerks also took part in the movement. Shopkeepers in many Paris districts and suburbs closed their shops. In the Latin Quarter, students held meetings and school teachers demonstrated together with the parents of their pupils.

Protest resolutions were adopted everywhere. Delegations of metal workers, railwaymen, students, State employees and mothers marched outside the Hotel Astoria from 11 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock in the evening. The approaches to the hotel were heavily guarded by French police and American military police specially summoned from Western Germany. Acting on orders from the Chief of the American military police, police forces attacked the demonstrators several times. Over 200 demonstrators were arrested. In the evening, the action committees which had organised this patriotic demonstration, released a joint statement calling for intensification of the struggle against the re-arming of Western Germany and for setting up peace committees in all enterprises.

Meetings and rallies against the rebirth of the "Wehrmacht" are being organised throughout the country. A day of patriotic protest will be held, on January 12, in Lyons and throughout the Rhone Department.

WORKING PEOPLE IN WESTERN GERMANY OPPOSE REMILITARISATION

The production council in the “Zeiss-Ikon” factory in Stuttgart, at the request of the workers and office personnel, held a secret ballot on the question of remilitarisation. Ninety per cent voted against remilitarisation.

At elections recently held for office in the metal workers trade union in Solingen, the overwhelming majority of the workers voted for those who had proved themselves to be fighters for peace, for the unity of Germany and against remilitarisation. The workers sharply rebuffed the attempts of the local leadership of the Social Democratic Party and the Christian Democratic Union to prevent the election of peace fighters to the leadership of the trade union.

On January 7, the overwhelming majority of Ruhr miners actively resisted introduction of extra shirts to meet war needs. The miners and inhabitants of the Ruhr region held monster demonstrations at the pits, declaring categorically that they would never cut coal for the war industry.

The workers and office personnel in the enterprises of the “Hörster” firm, which played an important role in arms production for fascist Germany, after discussing the question of remilitarisation, addressed the following letter to Adenauer:

“Day after day we read in the newspapers and hear talks on the radio about plans for remilitarisation. The agonies we suffered during the last war are too fresh in mind for us to sit back with folded arms and watch Germany being propelled once more towards even more

terrible misfortunes... We are ready to devote all our efforts to reconstruction in Germany, to the struggle for peace, but we categorically refuse to die on the field of battle on alien orders and for alien interests...”

Similar letters and resolutions are being forwarded daily from all parts of Western Germany.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ALBANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

On January 11, the Albanian people celebrated the fifth Anniversary of the proclamation of their People's Republic. The working people of Albania celebrate this historic date as a great national holiday. But this year, January 11 was a particularly joyful date.

In the 5 years since the foundation of their Republic, the Albanian people have achieved tremendous successes; the face of the country has changed beyond recognition. In 1949, the Albanian people started work on their Two-Year Plan for developing the national economy. In a country where, under the feudal-bourgeois regime, there was not a single railway, recent years have seen the construction of railway lines linking Durazzo, the port of the Republic, with the capital, Tirana, and with the town of Elhassan. Tirana is fast becoming an industrial city: in addition to the older enterprises and those rebuilt after the war, a large plant producing spare-parts has been built in the city; construction of a large textile mill, named after Stalin, is nearing completion and will go into commission this year; preparations are underway for building a combinat for woollen fabrics. A hydro-electric power station now being built at Selita, near Tirana, will also go into operation in 1951.

Construction of a second sugar refinery is nearing completion in the vicinity of Koritza. Cement, woodworking, foot-wear and oil refining enterprises are being built in other towns and districts. Due to widespread Socialist emulation, output in the oil-fields; near the town of Stalin (formerly Kuchov) at Patos, in

the bituminous fields in Selenici and in the mines in Rubican, is increasing monthly.

Big changes have taken place in the countryside: the Albanian peasantry who organised their first agricultural co-operatives as early as 1946, are taking to the Socialist path of developing agriculture with increasing confidence. With the help of the machine tractor depots, the State farms-grain and livestock-and the agricultural co-operatives are becoming more and more consolidated, economically and organisationally. Great indeed are the achievements of the Albanian people, both in the sphere of culture and popular education, and in improving the wellbeing of the working masses in town and countryside.

The successes of the Albanian people in their struggle for building Socialism became possible, thanks to the fraternal aid of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, to the great enthusiasm of the working people of Albania and to correct leadership on the part of the Albanian Party of Labour. The Albanian Party of Labour resolutely put an end to the attempts on the part of the Tito gang to colonise Albania, smashed in its own ranks the Tito agents headed by Kochi Dzedze, and rallied the industrial workers, working peasants and intelligentsia.

The Albania Party of Labour is confidently, leading the people of Albania along the pathway of peace and democracy—the pathway of building Socialism.

GERMAN PROBLEM IS PROBLEM OF PEACE IN EUROPE

Commenting on the remilitarisation of Western Germany, the Polish newspaper, “Tribuna Ludu”, wrote on January 5:

“Munition works in Western Germany are working at full capacity. War criminals released from prison are training cadres for the new ‘Wehrmacht’. A neo-fascist mercenary army is being established in the service of the American aggressors. Agents of American imperialism—the Adenauers and Schumachers—are supporting fascist elements, and under the slogan of ‘Drang nach Osten’ fomenting revanchism. Restoration of fascism and Prussian militarism in Western Germany threatens directly the vital interests of Poland and the peace-loving peoples of other countries”.

The people of Poland, states the article, are vitally interested in frustrating the plans for the revival of German fascism and militarism.

CANADIAN PEOPLE DEMAND PEACE

Eighty-six town councils in Quebec Province have unanimously approved the Montreal Peace Council petition demanding prohibition of all atomic weapons and that the Government that first uses them be regarded as a war criminal.

The United Fishermen's Union, in a telegram addressed to the prime Minister, and the Manitoba Young Liberal Association in a resolution adopted at its annual convention, urged that the Government should immediately recognise the people's Government of China and take steps to stop the war in Korea.

The recent Convention of the Co-operative Commonwealth federation in Saskatchewan adopted a resolution demanding an end to the war in Korea, the prohibition of war propaganda, and that Canada recognise the People's Government of China. The resolution was adopted despite opposition by the leaders.

DECISIONS OF 2nd WORLD PEACE CONGRESS—TO THE MASSES

Interview with Academician Mihail Sadoveanu, Chairman, Peace Committee of the Rumanian People's Republic.

Question: What has the Permanent Committee done to popularise the decisions of the Second World Peace Congress ?

Answer: Upon returning from, Warsaw our delegation delivered a report to a meeting of the Permanent Peace Committee of the Rumanian People's Republic about the work of the Second World Peace Congress. This meeting was also attended by the Secretaries of the Regional Peace Committees. Afterwards, a similar report was made at a public meeting in Bucharest. The Congress proceedings were prominently featured in the press. The newspapers published a number of articles by delegates. A special issue of the "Bulletin of the Peace Committees" was given over entirely to the decisions of the Congress. The Congress Manifesto was circulated in half a million copies. No. 21 of the journal, "Peace Champions" (in Rumanian), and a brochure devoted to the work of the Congress will be available shortly. One of the members of our delegation is working on a book about the Congress, Congress delegates and members of the Permanent Pace Committee spoke at meetings of members of the Regional Peace Committees and at meetings attended by prominent workers in industry and the intelligentsia. The meetings were distinguished for the enthusiasm displayed: audiences expressed the

opinion that the documents of the Congress represent a genuine peace charter, a programme of struggle for all honest people of the world against the warmongers.

In the second half of December, evenings sponsored by the Peace Committee were held in the Houses of Culture in all towns and in 11,000 rural cultural centres. Reports on the work of the Congress were made at these meetings.

Study of the Warsaw documents is under way in industrial enterprises and offices throughout the country.

Question: How did the Rumanian People's Republic react to the decisions of the Warsaw Congress?

Answer: They were wholeheartedly welcomed and unanimously approved by the masses in Rumania. Expressing the will of the people and taking into account the suggestion made at numerous mass meetings and rallies, the Grand National Assembly of the Rumanian People's Republic, at its Session held on December 15, unanimously enacted a law which makes any threat to the peace of the peoples a crime against the country and mankind, and punishable by a term of imprisonment ranging from 5 to 25 years hard labour. The bill was submitted by the Prime Minister, Dr. Petru Groza.

Question: Can you describe how the base of the peace movement is being extended in the Rumanian People's Republic?

Answer: On the basis of the Congress decisions we are constantly trying to extend the peace movement in our country. In this endeavour, valuable help was rendered by the meeting of leaders of the clergy in the Rumanian People's Republic. This meeting, held in

Bucharest on December 19, unanimously approved the decisions of the World Congress, which were put before the meeting by Sebastian, Russian, Metropolitan of Jassi, who was a member of [our delegation. The Council of Clergy called upon all believers in Rumania to take an active part in the struggle for peace. This call was read on New' Year's Eve in all churches.

For the purpose of extending the movement in the towns, we carried out a number of additional measures aimed at drawing in ever broader sections of the urban population. Meetings were held which were attended by physicians, handicraftsmen, and clergymen. Group visits to the exhibition devoted to the heroic struggle of the Korean people, were arranged, theatrical performances and film shows dedicated to the struggle for peace were organised, etc.

For the purpose of improving the work of the rural peace committees, the Permanent Peace Committee held a meeting attended by members of the rural peace committees, secretaries of the Regional committees and activists of the peace movement working in the countryside. This meeting recommended systematic individual propaganda, and the reading of newspaper articles and other literature dedicated to peace, in reading circles and village clubs. It also stressed the necessity of organising other cultural measures, such as mobile exhibitions, for maps to be hung showing the scale and growth of the peace movement.

Our Committee, jointly with other public organisations acquaints the people with the great heroism of the Korean people fighting for peace and freedom, and helps collect aid for the Korean people. Our cause is growing rapidly, it is meeting with ever

greater success. Along with the money which our citizens contribute to the Korea aid fund, the theatres, philharmonic societies and trade union dramatic circles give performances dedicated to peace, the proceeds of which go to the fund for the Korean people. International solidarity in relation to removing the threat of war is increasingly becoming the vital duty of the citizens of our Republic.

RESULTS OF SECOND YEAR OF FIVE-YEAR PLAN IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. J. Frank, Deputy General Secretary, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia

The year 1950—second year of the first Five-Year Plan in Czechoslovakia—was a year of successes in building Socialism in our country. The working class, and together with it, all our working people, learning more and more from the rich experience of the working class of the Soviet Union and daily becoming convinced from personal experience of the indisputable correctness of Marxist-Leninist teaching, has, indeed, taken a great stride forward along the road to Socialism. With the fulfilment of the great tasks of the second year of the Five-Year Plan, the political and economic strength of our country was further enhanced, and this, in turn, controlled to strengthening the mighty peace camp headed by the great Soviet Union.

What, then, were the tasks of the second year of the Five-Year Plan, and what were the results? The basic task of the first Five-Year Plan in Czechoslovakia is to ensure all-round development of the economy, to ensure a substantial rise in the standard of living and to lay the foundations of Socialism. The main thing is development of heavy industry, and, within the framework of the latter, development of heavy engineering.

By taking this line, industry in Czechoslovakia entered upon a new path, a path which will free it from economic dependence on capitalist countries, strengthen its defence capacity and help the

construction of Socialism in the country. This general line determined the vital economic assignments for 1950.

The results of the first year of the Plan and the experience acquired revealed that reconstruction of industry must be accelerated and that the prerequisites for this exist. It was obvious that, in the first instance, we could accelerate development of heavy engineering and those branches which do not depend on raw materials from capitalist countries and do not have to seek markets for their goods. The results of the first year of the Plan also showed that the high political consciousness and technical level of the working class enable us boldly to plan an accelerated tempo for Socialist industrialisation. Consequently, the meeting of the Central Committee of the Party, held last February, decided to accelerate the reorganisation, reconstruction and reorientation of industry, and to increase considerably the output assignments for the five-Year Plan as a whole, and thus also the assignment for 1950.

At first, the Five-Year Plan envisaged that, by the end of 1953, the ratio of output of means of production and output of consumer goods would be 66:50. The revised plan envisages a ratio of 88:50. This will also be expressed by an accelerated increase in the total of industrial output in 1949-53, which will rise not by 57 per cent against 1948 as first envisaged, but by 92 per cent. At the same time, output of heavy engineering will increase not by 93 per cent, but by 131 per cent, light industry by 70 per cent and the food industry by 62 per cent.

According to the decision of the Central Committee, the assignment for 1950 was revised as follows: the

original plan for heavy industry stipulated a 13.5 per cent increase in output compared with 1949, and the revised plan raised the target to 16.6 per cent. Output of the mining industry was raised from 5.5 to 6.8 per cent, the electrical industry from 6.7 to 8.8 per cent, heavy machine-building from 15 to 21 per cent, the chemical industry from 8.7 to 11.3 per cent. Output of heavy industrial equipment was increased from the original 25 per cent to 34.9 per cent. In contrast, the target fixed for consumer goods, particularly in the glass, leather and textile industry, was slightly lowered.

The target was raised especially in those branches which play a vital role in developing the industrial might of Czechoslovakia and our People's Democracies. After revision, the industrial plan clearly displays the desire to reduce economic dependence on capitalist countries.

The 1950 results show that the plan for industrial output was fulfilled by 102.1 per cent. Heavy industry fulfilled the revised, increased assignments by 101.3 per cent, light industry 103.6 per cent and the food industry 100.3 per cent. Overall industrial production, compared with 1949, increased 16.5 per cent; heavy industry, 15.4 per cent; light industry, 11.6 per cent and the food industry, 33.7 per cent. Growth of industrial output during the first two years was far ahead not only of the original plan (9.5 per cent) but also of the revised plan (13.7 per cent).

The mining industry fulfilled the substantially increased assignments for 1950 by 99.5 per cent, including coal output, 9 per cent; brown coal, 101.4 per cent, iron ore, 101.4 per cent. The plan for steel output was fulfilled by 102.9 per cent, rolled metal, by more than a 100 per cent. The plan for pig-iron was also

fulfilled.

Output of heavy engineering increased in 19.9 by 23. per cent compared with 1948 and in 1950 by 25.6 per cent compared with 1949. At the end of 1950, output of heavy machine building was 50 per cent above that of 1948. Most significant was the increase achieved in the production of articles which play a vital role in accelerating the tempo of construction. Output in the metal-working industry, compared with 1949, increased 18 per cent, electric power—22 per cent, ore-mining, machine-building—49 per cent, the chemical industry—19 per cent.

The rate of industrial development in Slovakia was higher than the rate of industrial development for the country as a whole. In the course of two years, overall industrial output in Slovakia increased by 50 per cent; heavy industry increased output by 62 per cent. Output of heavy engineering increased three-fold during the past two years. Due to the continued development of heavy industry, Slovakia's share in the overall output of the country will, in the next few years, equal that of the Czech lands.

Labour productivity during the past two years rose by 22 per cent, a figure two times higher than envisaged in the Five-Year Plan. Successful fulfilment of the revised plan was ensured by carrying out a whole series of political and organisational measures, and, in doing so, once again the utilisation of the great experience of the Soviet Union proved invaluable. Party members and the Party organisations during the past year were better able to ensure the leading role of the Party in the economic sphere. The Party and the trade unions, by better political and propaganda work, successfully

rallied the masses for fulfilment of these great tasks.

1950 witnessed the broad development of Socialist emulation. Some 65 per cent of the total number of workers in industry took part in emulation. In some enterprises over 90 per cent of the workers and office personnel participated. The fact that last year a considerable number of the engineering technical personnel took part in the emulation was a big asset.

In many enterprises there developed a movement for the best worker, best department, factory and entire branch of industry. Following the example of the Soviet Stakhanovites, Czechoslovak workers, such as Svoboda, a turner, Doutnac, welder, Miska, miner, and others, achieved splendid results.

As Comrade Gottwald pointed out in his New Year message, fulfilment of the plan for the second year of the Five-Year Plan showed that "we succeeded in properly estimating our strength and, fully conscious of our responsibilities, decided to accelerate the tempo of construction.

In agriculture, too, 1950 can be said to have marked a historical turning point in reorganising the small agricultural economy into a large-scale Socialist economy. By the end of the year every second village in the Republic had its united agricultural co-operative or at least a preparatory committee. One quarter of all the villages in the Republic have agricultural co-operatives of the higher type. 22 per cent of the entire crop area was cultivated by the Socialist sector. Last year, over 3,270 co-operatives ploughed up the boundaries dividing their fields and took to joint farming on an area of more than one million hectares. In the first two years of the Five-Year Plan, due to the introduction of higher forms

of production and to the mechanisation of labour in particular, and thanks to the successful development of the State machine and tractor depots and the State farms, agricultural output increased 14 per cent. Yields of certain cultures exceeded the planned level. For instance in 1950 the crop yields for wheat, oats, and flax reached the level envisaged for 1953, while crops of rye, sugar beet and hemp even exceeded the planned figures for 1953. As for animal husbandry, the number of pigs exceeded the large fixed for 1953; the head of cattle almost reached the target set for 1963.

The growth of the Socialist sector in agriculture and the sweeping development of agricultural co-operatives in 1950 testify to the fact that the poor and medium peasants have taken to the road of Socialist organisation of the countryside and, together with the working class, are boldly advancing along the highway to Socialism. As for foreign trade, 1950 showed a considerable increase in the volume of goods exchanged with the U.S.S.R. and other countries of the camp of peace. This enabled us to retain the previous level in foreign trade and to nullify attempts on the part of the capitalist warmongers to retard our construction by discriminatory measures. In 1950 the volume of goods exchanged with the U.S.S.R, and the People's Democracies accounted for 55 per cent of our commodity exchange, and the future will see a considerable increase.

Our industry and our foreign trade no longer know capitalist owners. The building industry and home trade likewise, passed almost completely into the Socialist sector during 1950. The network of shops in the Socialist section of retail trade doubled in 1950, due, in the main, to the fact that consumer co-operatives opened

their own shops in the smaller towns and in practically all villages. As a result of successful fulfilment of the tasks set for the second year of the Five-Year Plan, the standard of living in Czechoslovakia rose considerably. Wages of workers and office personnel in industry rose 26 per cent during 1950. Peasant income increased, on the average, by 19 per cent, not including income derived from sale of products on the local markets. Salaries of State employees also increased. Compared with 1949, income derived by the working people from social insurance funds increased 27 per cent.

The turnover of the food shops and consumer goods shops also increased last year. Increases in food sales ranged from 10 to 50 per cent, textiles 21 per cent, ready-made clothing 48 per cent, and footwear 40 per cent compared with 1949. Prices were considerably reduced, and additional food items and manufactured goods put on sale. Dwelling-house construction advanced 12 per cent compared with 1949. Expenditure of the health service increased 18 per cent; public education 20 per cent; social security 74 per cent. Book prices were reduced by nearly 20 per cent, while the number of copies published increased six times compared with pre-war.

However, the past year also disclosed a number of shortcomings in our economy, and we must concentrate our attention on eradicating them. Industry was much too slow in switching to home raw materials and we have not yet fully abolished rush methods of work. Nor have we been able, as yet, fully to utilise the capacity of the plants and equipment by organising two or three shifts. The new methods of work, the experience of the innovators, rationalisers and shock workers are not

always consistently and swiftly extended to all branches of production. In the countryside, the unified agricultural cooperatives were not strengthened accordingly as they were organised.

The second year of the Five-Year Plan yielded not only good results; it gave us invaluable experience. It opened great perspectives and great possibilities for carrying out the daring tasks of the Five-Year Plan. It showed above all that the working class, inspired with love for its Party—the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia—with love for its President, Clement Gottwald, and guided by his counsel and instructions, guided by the radiant example of the Soviet Union, boundlessly loyal to the ideas of Socialism, of peace, is the source of strength, enthusiasm and selflessness that can accomplish all, even the most difficult tasks.

The economic results of 1950 prove that in Czechoslovakia we have all the conditions and possibilities for accelerated construction and reconstruction of industry. We are joined in a united front with the other countries of People's Democracy. We are able to learn daily from the experience of the first Socialist country in the world. Our construction is facilitated by direct and enormous aid from the Soviet Union. The five year trade agreement signed with the Soviet Union has opened for our country a perspective of vast technical development and has created a sound base for our planning. The agreements which we are now signing with the People's Democracies will be equally significant. By accelerating industrial construction and reconstruction, by developing and achieving a higher technical level in industry and agriculture, Czechoslovakia, this year, too, will

contribute to the further strengthening of the camp of peace and progress. The working class and all working people in Czechoslovakia are resolutely fighting for the cause of peace. They are convinced that, under the leadership of the mighty and ever-strengthening Soviet Union, and guided by the wise counsel of the best friend of the Czechoslovak people—Comrade Stalin—they will build Socialism in their country and frustrate all the schemes of the aggressors.

PARTY LIFE

FORTHCOMING 30th ANNIVERSARY OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF ITALY

All organisations and all members of the Italian Communist Party are preparing for the 30th anniversary of the Party which will be celebrated on January 21.

Anniversary meetings and rallies will be held throughout the country; memorial plaques will be put up in honour of the Communists who perished in the struggle against fascism, and visits to the prisons and places of exile, where Mussolini incarcerated thousands of Communists, will be organised. A memorial plaque bearing the names of the members of the Central Committee who perished in the anti-fascist struggle, will be put up on the central premises of the Party. Exhibitions devoted to the history of the working-class movement and of the Communist Party will be opened in the Party federations and sections. Considerable quantities of literature devoted to the anniversary will be published, including a popular history of the Communist Party of Italy, biographies of Gramsci and Togliatti, monographs, leaflets, etc. A special Jubilee medal has been struck and a special postcard has been prepared for distribution throughout the country. Jubilee publications include Volume 2 of J. V. Stalin's Works, Gramsci's works on political problems, an anthology reflecting the main events in the history of the Communist Party, an album by Italian artists and writers containing photos and articles devoted to the Party.

What are known as “Gramsci short courses” of four lectures for section members will be organised. The first lecture deals with Lenin’s teaching on the Party; the second, Party work in the democratic organisations; the third the Communist Party and the international working-class movement; while the fourth lecture is devoted to the struggle of the Italian Communist Party for peace, work, democracy and Socialism.

The “Friends of Unita” Association have decided to make January 21 a day for a big circulation drive for Unita, the central Party organ. The Association has set itself the task of reaching a circulation of 1,500,000 copies.

COURSES FOR RURAL PARTY ACTIVISTS IN RUMANIA

According to a decision of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers’ Party, 20,000 rural functionaries of the Party will attend courses in the Party study network during the 1950 academic year.

A month ago, seventy-five courses opened for rural Party activists. These classes will continue until the end of March, by which time four contingents of students, one a women’s contingent, will have completed the course.

Among the students will be a number of non-Party peasants who are close to the Party and support its policy.

Eight of these courses for peasants of Hungarian nationality will be conducted in the Hungarian language; one for Serb activists will be conducted in

Serbian.

In the main, the students will be made up of secretaries and members of the rural branches of the Party, branches on State farms, machine-tractor depots and collective farms, leaders of the mass peasant organisations, leading agricultural workers, peasants who have distinguished themselves in exposing kulaks, in fulfilling State quotas, etc.

The purpose of the courses is to equip rural Party activists with a knowledge of the Party line in the countryside; to train, from among rural Party workers, members who will consistently carry out decisions of the Party and Government; to train active propagandists and agitators for uniting the working peasants in collective farms.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY CENTRAL COMMITTEE, POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY

At the end of 1950, the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party adopted a detailed decision concerning consideration of complaints and letters from the working people and items of criticism published in the press.

The decision points out that laying the foundations of Socialism in the country calls for resolute struggle to improve the work of the State apparatus at all levels, for closer contact between State organs and the working people, for strengthening Socialist law.

The working people confidently apply to Party committees and State organs, knowing that the Party

and people's power will give a joint answer to their questions and defend them from bureaucratism which still persists in many offices.

Not only personal indignities suffered by working people find expression in complaints and letters, but also their civic concern for the common-weal-for public property, for improving the style of work of Party, State and administrative organs. Letters sent in by the working people, says the Central Committee's decision, often contain valuable suggestions and ideas for improving work in enterprises and offices.

As is evident from the material at the disposal of the Central Committee of the Party and the Party press, there is no systematic supervision by the regional Party Committees of the manner in which the administrative authorities handle complaints made by the working people. Not infrequently complaints are treated in bureaucratic fashion: complaints and letters sometimes being handed to those against whom the writers complain; others are not unanswered.

The Central Committee has instructed all regional, district and urban Party Committees to examine how complaints submitted by the working people are handled, how offices and enterprises react to critical articles and items, and to draw the requisite conclusions.

The Central Committee obliges Party Committees to place on the agenda of bureau meetings, not less than once in every three months, reports by local councils on the handling of complaints submitted by the working people and reports by editors of local Party newspapers on the reaction of offices to press criticism.

The Central Committee obliges Party organisations

in offices and enterprises to arrange systematic discussion of complaints in order to eliminate shortcomings and improve work.

Party Control Commissions, says the decision, should severely punish Party members guilty of suppressing criticism and who ignore complaints made by the working people.

The Central Committee has instructed that the letters to the editor department of the newspapers be extended, their work improved and that they be linked to the Complaints Office of the State Council. The Central Committees correspondence and inspection department will be extended, and the regional Party Committees will organise similar departments.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FOURTH CONGRESS OF THE PROGRESSIVE LABOUR PARTY OF CANADA

The National Executive Committee of the Progressive Labour Party of Canada has announced that it will hold its fourth congress from January 25 to 28. The draft resolution points out that the main task of the Party is to organise unity of action among all sections of the population in the struggle to peace and democracy, for better living conditions for the people, and for the national independence of Canada.

REBIRTH OF GERMAN MILITARISM— THREAT TO PEACE AND SECURITY OF FRANCE. Francois Billoux, Member, Politburo, French Communist Party

In his historic report at the Conference of Communist and Workers' Parties in September, 1947, Comrade Zhdanov revealed the real purpose of the "Marshall Plan", showing that, in preparing for war, the leaders of the imperialist, anti-democratic camp aimed at converting yesterday's enemies into allies.

It is to the credit of the French Communist Party, led by Maurice Thorez, that showed to our people that rearming of Western Germany was the logical and inevitable result of violating the Potsdam Agreement and of carrying out the "Marshall Plan". The situation became clearer after the signing of the Atlantic Pact. The bourgeois newspaper, "Le Monde", had to acknowledge on August 8, 1949, that the French Communists had re-iterated that "German rearmament is as implicit in the Atlantic Pact as the embryo in an egg".

When, on September 12, 1950, Secretary of State Acheson insisted on the formation of a new "Wehrmacht" in Western Germany, the War Minister, right-wing Socialist Jules Much, striving to conceal the crime that was being prepared against Peace and French national independence, falsely declared that he would only agree to the formation of small German units (battalions, for instance), as part of a "European army. Foreign Minister Robert Schuman declared, on his part, that there will be German soldiers but no German army.

But these ridiculous sophisms cannot mislead anyone.

The proposals of the Prague Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the U.S.S.R., the People's Democracies and the German Democratic Republic, held on October 20-21 1950, followed by the proposal of the Soviet Union on November 3 to convene a four-power conference for the settlement of the German problem, met with a hearty response in France. The French people consider that the Prague proposals, which constitute a democratic programme for the settlement of the German problem, open the way to ensuring peace in Europe, and to consolidating peace throughout the world, and that they fully correspond to the genuine national interests of France.

Before forwarding its evasive reply to the Soviet proposals, the French Government, disclosing its real intentions, agreed to the restoration of the German army as envisaged in the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Atlantic Pact countries in Brussels.

It agreed to unite the West-European armed forces. under American command, to accelerate the transformation of the Ruhr into a war arsenal, to create German military units, and to incorporate Nazi officers in the staff of the Atlantic army."

The ports of Bordeaux and La Pallice were placed at the disposal of the Americans for delivery of arms and equipment to Western Germany. In the official text distributed to members of the Chamber of Deputies, the Government asked for two billion francs for equipping the "American route which would link these ports with Germany". Demanding the introduction of a term of 18 months military service and anticipating two years' service, the American Government insisted on

increasing France's military budget to 740 billion francs (excluding the secret military expenditure stipulated in the civil estimates), and on increasing taxes by an additional 740 billion francs, the French people are well aware that the restoration of a German army on the borders of our country considerably intensifies the danger of war in Europe and represents a serious threat to France.

The French people are well aware that this means mobilising a considerable contingent of former soldiers in Western Germany for aggression against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. They understand that the Government has agreed to place French soldiers under the command of Nazi officers in order to mandate German militarism to realise the old militarist plan "Drang nach Osten". Since the declaration by Maurice Thorez and the Politburo of the French Communist Party that the "French people will never, never go to war against the Soviet Union" became the vow of millions of French men and women (and this vow will be honoured), it is clear that the warmongers intend using the soldiers of the new West German army as gendarmes against our people.

This reveals once again the treacherous, anti-national character of the class policy of the French bourgeoisie and its faithful bulwark—Social-Democracy. The fascist de Gaulle and the Right-wing Socialist leaders of the type of Moch and Mollet, the M.R.P. ministers and the Radicals, are all bending every effort to effect as soon as possible the rearmament of Western Germany.

But, while the policy of the warmongers necessitates rearming Western Germany, it is, on the other hand,

the most vulnerable point of their policy.

In the general struggle for peace and national independence, the struggle against rearming Western Germany has now become the basic task of the French people.

The struggle against German rearmament represents the broadest basis for unifying the peace forces in France. This precisely was what Jacques Duclos said in the National Assembly and at the big rally held in Paris on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Party. Duclos called upon all French men and women to unite their efforts with those of the Communists to ensure, as soon as possible, the formation of a genuinely representative French Government which would pursue a national policy, a policy of peace—a Government of patriotic and democratic forces which would express the will of the entire nation for freedom and independence. As early as December 7, 1950, the Politburo of the French Communist party called for the broad unity in factory, town and countryside, of all French people who oppose the rearming of Western Germany. On December 11, the Communist Federation of the Seine Department organised a monster demonstration. After the meetings and the strikes in the factories, hundreds of delegations called at the residence of the President of the Republic. A few days later, the Federations of the Departments of Bouches-du-Rhone, Var, the Maritime Alps, Nord, Pas-de-Calais, Loire, Rhone and others, followed the example of the Federation of the Seine Department. Hundreds of municipalities composed of representatives of all trends—Communists, Socialists, members of M.R.P., R.P.F., Radicals, etc.—are against rearming Germany.

Prominent cultural workers, scientists, lawyers and even higher law officers, as well as the personnel of “College de France”, professors and the Council of the Teachers’ Autonomous Trade Union have joined in the protest of the people who say “no” to the rearmament of Western Germany.

At the end of December, the Fighters for Peace and Freedom launched a referendum under the slogan: “I am against rearming Germany!” Hundreds of thousands of signatures were collected in a few days. “Humanite” and other newspapers in the country are devoting columns daily to the results of this referendum, and to reports on various actions against German rearmament. From 90 to 100 per cent of the working people in hundreds of enterprises signed the petition of the Fighters for Peace and Freedom. In the industrial district of, Douai (Nord Department) 25,000 signatures were collected. On the construction site of the Donzère-Mondragan Dam, 5,500 people struck work. Dockers, metal workers and seamen in Dunkirk, miners in the du Gard and la Moselle Departments are on strike. In Vaison-la-Romaine (Vaucluse Department) 1,180 signatures were collected in 24 hours. In the village of Menetreux-le-Pitois, (Coted’Or) 360 out of a total of 364, including the Mayor and local priest, signed the petition. Five hundred prominent personalities of various trends in Haute-Saone and scores of personalities in Haute-Garrone called upon the people to sign the petition. Family associations, organisations of deportees, war veterans, women’s and youth organisations. are participating in the movement. These are but a few of hundreds of instances. Millions of signatures will be collected at the factories during

meetings and by house to house canvassing.

The strikes and mass demonstrations which took place on January 9, outside Hotel Astoria in Paris, where Eisenhower, who has been given the task of restoring the "Wehrmacht", intends having his headquarters, are but the beginning of a new upsurge in the struggle now developing throughout France.

The Bordeaux clockers have already taken action against the shipment of American armaments for the "European Army". Railway workers in Bordeaux refused to hand the trains loaded with military equipment. And special mention should be made of, the struggle of the dockers in La-Pallice, who fulfilled their workers' duty by refusing to unload American war materials for the new military formations in Western Germany.

The struggle proved once again that those who differ from the Communists on other questions can find a common language in the struggle against rearming Germany. The massive propaganda campaign lauding the American "way of life" which is being carried out by the lackeys of Wall Street, their furious attacks on neutral elements, attacks which are being intensified,— show that the aggressive policy is giving rise to deep anxiety among those who, until now, supported and followed the policy of the Government.

The struggle against the rearming of Western Germany, headed by the French Communist Party, represents a new phase in the great national struggle. The Party is able to act fearlessly, and boldly lead this struggle because our stand, being the stand of Frenchmen, of proletarians, of Communists, corresponds to the interests of the nation and to the feeling of proletarian internationalism which is the

source of our inspiration. By means of unremitting struggle against rearming Germany, we will strengthen the fraternal unity between the peoples of France and Germany. Everyone can see that the struggle of the German Democratic Republic under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany—headed by Wilhelm Pieck and Grotewohl—as well as the struggle of the working people in Western Germany—headed by the Communist Party—are of decisive significance in frustrating the plans of the imperialist warmongers.

Once again the people of France realise what they owe to the Soviet Union and to its leader, Comrade Stalin. Carrying out the Potsdam Agreement, the Soviet Union ensured the creation of a demilitarised and peace-loving Germany—the guarantee of peace for Europe and for France, in particular. The people of France are beginning to understand, more and more, that had fulfilment of the Potsdam Agreement not been violated by the imperialists and if the Franco-Soviet Treaty had not been systematically violated by the French Government, the whole of Germany, united and democratic, could have become a friend of France.

Today, with the enemies of mankind—the warmongers—intensifying measures for unleashing a new war, the French people are fully conscious of their responsibility. They know that in the great struggle for peace now being waged by the peoples of the world, they, occupying a decisive sector of this struggle, can foil the criminal plans of the imperialist warmongers.

AUSTRIAN RIGHT-WING SOCIALIST LEADERS—AGENTS OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM. Friedl Fürnberg, General Secretary, Communist Party of Austria

Even nowadays, when mention is made of the Austrian Right-wing Socialists, they are sometimes referred to as “Austro-Marxists”. True, this expression is used, in the main, outside Austria. In Austria itself, the phrase, so-called “Austro-Marxism”, has not been heard for a long time—it has long since fallen into disuse. It disappeared in 1934 and the feeble attempts made between 1934 and 1938 to revive it were of no avail. In 1945, “Austro-Marxism” showed no signs of rebirth nor could it possibly have done so.

As is known, “Austro-Marxism” is reformism cloaked in pseudo-left, pseudo-Marxist phraseology. It existed so long as the bourgeoisie possessed a relatively broad base which enabled it to execute all kinds of manoeuvres in the class struggle and to indulge in pseudo-left phraseology. The more the struggle between labour and capital intensified and sharpened, between fascism and democracy, between the important powers and the Soviet Union,—the more the base for the existence of “Austro-Marxism” shrank. It became more and more difficult to indulge in “left” phraseology and at the same time to remain aloof from struggle.

The day came when history posed the blunt question: “Either—or?” and with it, there came the complete ignominious collapse of “Austro-Marxism”.

The leadership of the present Socialist Party of

Austria, from the very out-set, openly sided with the Austrian capitalists, with American imperialism. In the period from 1945 to 1950 they discarded their masks and, for a long time now, have had no “higher aim” than that of securing from foe Americans recognition of their role as useful agents.

The leadership of the former Austro-Marxian Social Democrats set themselves the task—to cover their reformist actions with “Marxist” and even revolutionary, phraseology. But, in the present-day Socialist Party, anyone who merely uses Marxist terminology is regarded with suspicion. And those who speak about a struggle for higher wages are regarded as suspicious elements. The old Austro-Marxist Social Democrats regarded America as a capitalist country and sometimes even talked of friendship with the Soviet Union, in the present-day Socialist Party, imperialist America is described as being semi-Socialist, and all who refuse to take part in the dirty and foul campaign of calumny against the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies are expelled from the Party. Only one point of view is recognised in the present Socialist Party—the point of view of the American masters who openly and brazenly interfere even in the internal affairs of the Socialist Party.

The Right-wing Socialists in Austria, like the Right-wing Socialists in other capitalist countries, try to prove that the capitalist system is quite good for the people; that the imperialist United States of America is a model that should be copied in other countries. “Die Zukunft”, the “theoretical journal” of the Right-wing Socialists, asserts that there is some kind of a new system in America which is neither capitalism nor, as

yet, Socialism, but a mixed form—“truncated capitalism”. It follows, therefore, that one needs only to mix a fair amount of monopoly capitalism with a little of the Right-wing Socialism and the result would be a new economic system: “truncated capitalism. The renegades among the present leadership of the Socialist Party of Austria, with their “theories”, not a word of which they believe themselves—are trying to hamstring the working people with the yoke of American imperialism. Quite shamelessly, they brazenly declare: “American economic policy is governed by the interests of the entire people and, to a considerable degree, is influenced by the trade union and farmers’ organisations”. According to this theory, it is not the magnates of the steel industry or the automobile and oil kings and their ilk who decide the fate of America. And, since they have become nice people, i.e. “truncated capitalists”, then, of course, private ownership no longer plays any role. The only thing that matters is distribution of the famous “social product”. So you see, declare these renegades, how little Marx understood when he said that, on the basis of the domination of private property, the capitalists appropriate the product of the workers’ labour; leaving them with the lowest minimum for subsistence and sometimes depriving them even of this minimum.

Indulging in servile “theoretical” reasoning, the Right-wing Socialists try to get European workers to believe that American capitalism is no longer capitalism but a sort of half-way Socialism worth toiling and dying for. At the same time, they are trying might and main to convince the American imperialists that they—the Right-wing Socialists—constitute the only dependable

bulwark of capitalism in Europe.

The same issue of the above-mentioned journal, devoted to the last Congress of the Socialist Party of Austria, contains an article whose author sought to prove that no danger is to be feared from war against the Soviet Union since the “democratic” (i.e. capitalist,—F.F.) world, is, if you please, many times stronger than the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies. The Right-wing Socialists, who, in general, like to copy the Nazis, adhere to the principle that Hitler, in his day, endeavoured to cultivate among the people, namely, a taste for aggressive war, picturing it as a simple and easy adventure.

The Austrian Right-wing Social Democrats do not confine themselves merely to “theoretical” assertions about a new war. They, at the same time, head the foul, slanderous campaign against the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies. The speeches of the Socialist Ministers abound in such calumnies, In this respect, they far surpass their bourgeois partners in the coalition. Scharf, Chairman of the Austrian Socialist Party, speaking at the Congress of the Party, urged support of the American plan for settlement of the Austrian question. Then Gruber, Foreign Minister, member of the People’s Party, explained the exact position of the coalition, stating that the American voting machine in UNO would soon be used for the purpose of getting “access” to the Soviet occupation zone in Austria. For demagogic purposes, Gruber added that he did not share the view that the Austrian question should be settled **only** by force. The Right-wing Socialist leaders in Austria are not only accomplices in carrying out this policy of force; they are its sponsors.

More recently, the Right-wing Socialists have shown that, in their role as lackeys of the Austrian capitalists and American imperialists, they are ready to resort to terror and violence against the working class. The “Marshall Plan” brought about a systematic worsening of the standard of living of the working people in Austria. Whereas industrial output has long since topped the pre-war level, real wages are only 60 per cent of the 1937 level, which, as is known, was very low. The latest reduction in real wages took place at the end of September on the basis of the so-called fourth agreement concerning wages and prices. According to this agreement, prices were raised 30 per cent, wages—by 10 per cent. The agreement was the outcome of machinations conducted by the Right-wing Socialist Chairman of the Austrian Trade Union Association, behind the backs of the working people. Hundreds of thousands of workers and office employees protested against these new encroachments on their interests. A strike movement, unprecedented in scope and strength, such as had not been seen for decades, developed throughout Austria. All the means at the disposal of the State were brought into play against the workers by the Right-wing Socialist Ministers and the trade union leaders. Simultaneously, launching an unbridled campaign against the Communists whom they accused of preparing a coup, they themselves were selling the stage to provoke bloodshed and civil war. In these conditions, the working class was forced to discontinue the strike struggle.

The brutality employed by the Right-wing Socialist leaders earned for them compliments from their American masters. But these compliments will scarcely

justify them in the eyes of the working class.

The working people learned from bitter experience just what the “Socialists” who head the Socialist Party and the Trade unions, represent. They see for themselves how the capitalists get rid of all workers who voice mistrust for the Right-wing Socialist Chairman of the Austrian Trade Union Association. This experience has widened the gulf between the workers (including the Socialist workers) and the Right-wing Socialist leaders. The powerful strike movement showed that the Right-wing Socialists will find it more and more difficult to exert influence on the workers. Rank and file members of the Austrian Socialist Party are becoming more and more convinced of the disastrous policy of their leaders. There have been cases of mass withdrawals from the party. The press of this party is also degenerating. Its circulation is falling all the time. The irreconcilable antagonism between labour and capital is, at the same time, antagonism between the working class and the Right-wing Socialist leaders. In Austria too, this will lead in the end to the Right-Socialist leaders being consigned to the garbage heap of history.

The Communist Party of Austria, on its part, will do everything to ensure that this takes place as quickly as possible. It will fight with renewed intensity for unity of action with rank and file Socialists, for unity of the working class, a pre-requisite for which is ruthless exposure of the Right-Socialist leaders.

YUGOSLAV WOMEN ACTIVE AGAINST FASCIST TITO CLIQUE. Constanta Craciun, Member, Central Committee, Rumanian Workers' Party

During the Hitlerite occupation, Yugoslav women fought courageously for the liberation of their motherland from the invaders' yoke. Some 25 thousand women sacrificed their lives and of more than 40 thousand women wounded, 3 thousand remain cripples.

The Tito fascist regime, having wiped out the gains of the Yugoslav people, won at the cost of immense sacrifice, having turned the country into a colony of American imperialism, is subjecting Yugoslav women to increasingly ruthless exploitation.

Poverty and hunger, the absence of any labour safeguards, slave-like conditions in the enterprises and in the countryside, forced labour, a rising mortality rate among children, arrests, torture and death in concentration camps—such is the present lot of Yugoslav women.

According to Tito's official statistics, women constitute 26 per cent of the total number of industrial workers in Yugoslavia—in some branches of industry they account for over 50 per cent of the total.

This mass intake of women into industry was designed by Tito for the purpose of stepping up exports to the capitalist countries and intensifying the preparation for war which is being carried out on orders from the American-British imperialists.

Women workers constitute the greater part of the labour force in the chemical, tobacco and textile

enterprises. They work in the most primitive sanitary conditions, in factories lacking ventilation and with noxious gases and dust causing illness. In the enterprises which, with Jesuitical hypocrisy, the shameless Titoite scoundrels renamed “Stalingrad” and “Octobarska Sloboda”, and in many others, women work twelve, fourteen and even sixteen hours a day. And not infrequently, after an exhausting night shift, women are compelled to perform several hours “voluntary work”. At the “Varteks” (Varazdin) factory, where women workers constitute the majority, 8.7 per cent fail to report for work due to illness; at a clothing factory in Zagreb, the number reporting sick amounts to 10.8 per cent, at a textile factory in the same town, where the pre-war sickness rate ranged from 2.5 to 3 per cent, the figure is now 12.9 per cent.

Rankovic janissaries force women to work in the mines and severely punish those who fail to report for work. A ten-hour day was recently introduced on construction sites. This measure affects women, in particular, since they account for the greater part of unskilled workers in the building industry—the direct result being a rise in the death rate among newly-born infants and in the number of premature births.

Wage reductions—wages now average about 3,200 dinars a month—and the steady rise in prices for goods of prime necessity, add to the already bad conditions of working women.

Most brutal is the attitude of the Tito clique in relation to mother and child welfare. According to law there should be a nursery and kindergarten at every enterprise employing more than 200 women workers. But, in reality, cases are not infrequent of women

workers, in winter as well as in summer, feeding their children in the streets or in the factory yard. In Belgrade, where a considerable number of women work in industrial enterprises, there are but 17 nurseries and of these only 4 are located in the enterprises. The amount of food allocated for children in kindergartens was cut three times during 1950.

The Tito gang, using false phrases about the sanctity of motherhood, pursues the fascist policy of clearing mothers of families out of the enterprises. As can be seen from reports contained in a single issue of “Borba” (May, 1950), 20 women workers—mothers with children—were discharged from a number of enterprises. Expectant mothers working in the “Koruska” factory are forced to handle heavy bales of linen. The moment one of them is incapacitated, she is immediately discharged and deprived of her ration book, as was the case in the Kluci factory in Sarajevo, in the Vinalko, Bania Goran and Gradica enterprises in Zagreb, in the Belgrade department store and others. The large-scale sacking of working mothers evoked protests from the women. These facts were so glaring that even Tito had to admit them in his speech at the recent 3rd Congress of the “Anti-fascist Women’s Front”.

The demagogic promises made at the Congress by the fascist Tito did not, however, deceive the mothers. Women speakers vehemently voiced their discontent with their bad conditions and demanded milk for their children.

The fascist attitude to women is displayed in driving them to forced labour. Mothers are told that their children “can manage without them, they are hardly

princes" (!) ("Nova Poljoprivreda" No. 44, November 3, 1950).

Worst of all are the conditions of peasant women in Yugoslavia. The majority of working peasants, old and young alike, have been mobilised for compulsory labour in the enterprises in lumber and in the mines. The entire burden of field work and care of the families is borne mainly by women. This often leads to a desperate struggle against the State quotas, the weight of which the Tito clique places on the poor and middle peasants. In the vicinity of Maribor, where hunger is raging, Rankovic's police recently arrested and tortured a group of women peasants who had refused to deliver State quotas. After four days healing one woman died in prison.

In the kulak, so-called agricultural co-operatives, 52 per cent of the labourers are women. But the fruits of their arduous toil go mainly into the pockets of the kulaks who run the co-operatives. The kulaks qualify for the bulk of the produce since they own the major part of the land.

Conscious of the force which women could represent in the struggle for the liberation of their country, the Tito-Rankovic gang is using the so-called "Anti-Fascist Women's Front" as a tool in their criminal policy towards the working women of Yugoslavia. The leadership of this organisation consists of hardened fascist spies who worked for Hitlerite Germany and fascist Italy and who are now agents of the American imperialists—Vida Tomsic, Mitra Mitrovic and others. They are helping the Tito clique to get women for forced labour; they conducted anti-Soviet and war propaganda among the women and betray to the

Rankovic police those women fighting against the terror and the fascist regime in Yugoslavia. But increasing numbers of Yugoslav women are beginning to understand the treacherous role played by the "Anti-fascist Women's Front". No wonder the chairman of the local committee of this Front in Brodski Stupnik complains in the journal "Zena danas" (May 1950): "The women do not want to attend either the readings or the speeches; they don't even turn up when someone comes from the district committee."

The 3rd Congress of the "Anti-Fascist Women's Front" set itself the aim of strengthening this organisation which has become very unpopular among the women of Yugoslavia. But the fascists failed to achieve this; more and more working women are joining in the struggle for peace, for the liberation of the people of Yugoslavia from the fascist clique.

At the Andela Rankovic, Marinkovic; "Vartcks", "Jelka" and other plants, where women workers are in the majority, output is steadily declining. At the "Oktobarska Sloboda" enterprises the plan was behind schedule every month last year.

All the women workers at the Stevan Dukic enterprise refused to go to forced labour for reclaiming the Pancevo hogs; women workers at the Andela Rankovic textile mill refused to work compulsory overtime. More than a thousand women at the Ratko Pavlovic textile mill in Nish abandoned their jobs. A similar situation prevails at the "Drnva" match factory. Women peasants in the Mate Radi and Umaga districts recently scorned a Titoite order to supply food for troops taking care in military manoeuvres.

Thousands of Yugoslav women are languishing in

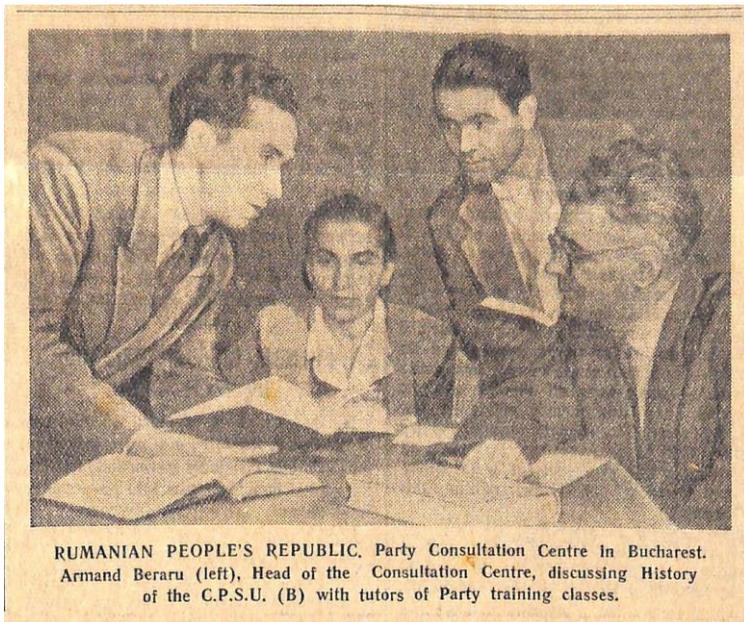
prisons and concentration camps. Many of these prisoners are veteran members of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, with membership dating back 20-30 years. They are subjected to beatings, denied medical aid, forced to dig frozen earth and then fill it in again, to carry heavy loads and perform other arduous but useless work.

Despite the terror, which surpasses the atrocities of the Hitlerites, the women in the camps and prisons are continuing their struggle against the Tito clique. When a U.D.B. agent insulted an age prisoner, confined in the camp known as "Mail-box 45", by throwing dirt in her face, an 18 year old girl prisoner shouted fearlessly to the deputy commandant of the camp, M. Zelic, nicknamed "Herta" after the butcher in charge of the Hitlerite Oswiecim camp: "You are worse than the Hitlerites! Soon you will pay for all your times!".

This young heroine who boldly expressed the feelings of all progressive women in Yugoslavia was mercilessly beaten.

The women of Yugoslavia made an invaluable contribution to the anti-Hitler struggle. By taking a more active part in the struggle against the fascist Tito-Rankovic clique, they are simultaneously fighting against the criminal imperialist plans of preparing a new war, for the liberation of the people of Yugoslavia from the fascist Tito clique and for returning Yugoslavia to the camp of peace and democracy.

RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. Party Consultation Centre In Bucharest.



RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. Party Consultation Centre In Bucharest. Armand Beraru (left), Head of the Consultation Centre, discussing History of the C.P.S.U. (B) with tutors of Party training classes.

STRUGGLE FOR PEACE—THE CENTRAL TASK! Harry Pollitt, General Secretary, British Communist Party

The Warsaw Congress Peace Manifesto to the peoples of the world opens with these words: War is threatening mankind—every man, woman and child.” We believe this to be true, but also that war is by no means inevitable if all who want peace are prepared to fight for it in accord with the opportunities open to them.

Now, when Truman has announced a “state of emergency” in the United States, and has launched an unparalleled armaments drive, when the rulers of Britain, acting on American orders, are also carrying out an armaments programme unprecedented in peace time, when the remilitarisation of Western Germany is under way, maximum intensification of the struggle for peace is the central task of our times. A very important role is also played by representatives of the arts, sciences and culture, the people who might be described as moulders of public opinion. Do they feel their personal and collective responsibility for safeguarding peace sharply enough? Are their consciences satisfied that they are doing all that they could do, all the people expect from them?

We, put it so sharply precisely because the whole international situation is so serious with its present and future dangers.

Those who work for war, both in the United States and in Britain, no longer represent a social system which has anything progressive to offer to mankind. ‘The

imperialists are trying to disguise this fact by the loud-mouthed talk that they allegedly represent “Western civilisation”, etc.

Imperialism is dying capitalism. Today it does and can represent nothing but decadence and degeneracy. Few thought in July 1945 that it would be possible only five years later to see pictures of war in Korea, pictures of atrocities committed by the imperialists in Korea; which surpass those of the Hitlerites and which will never be forgotten or forgiven throughout Asia. These atrocities have been committed with a definite purpose, to frighten and intimidate the people fighting for peace.

One of the most responsible and authoritative Catholic journals, discussing the Warsaw Congress, satirically stated: “No doubt in the near future it would represent a more authoritative body of opinion than that represented at Lake Success”. But now it is perfectly true!

There is a family in Bridgend whose mother recently said: “I have had nine sons; some of them were killed in the last war, and the rest now in Malaya, Korea and Hong Kong. I wish I had never had a son, but that they had all been girls.” In that statement—is surely not only anguish and concern, but a terrible indictment of everything represented by imperialism which can offer no future to the peoples of the world.

It is not only the economic desperation of imperialism that is causing rearmament and preparations for war, as well as the wars now in progress. It is the knowledge also of the growing strength of Socialism; its creative achievements, the glorious future which it opens for its peoples, which are a tremendous factor in the political education of the

peoples in capitalist nations. It is the fact that heading the struggle for peace are the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and the People's Democracies, and that the appeal they make is attracting more and more support.

The imperialists believe, and act on the assumption, that time is not on their side. The class that for generations has oppressed and exploited the working people, deceived the masses by glib propaganda about "leave it to evolution and not revolution" has now become the principal exponent of direct counter-revolutionary action.

The strengthening of the mass peace movement is now the first task of every serious and sane citizen. There is far too much shrugging of the shoulders to the effect, "War is inevitable". This is the worst form of defeatism, and one of the strongest supports for the warmongers.

War is not inevitable. It is the mass actions of the people which decide whether in the final analysis it shall be peace or war.

We must remember that the actual war preparations are in themselves a serious weakening of British economy, at a time in our history when the Americans use that fact, and will use it on an increasing scale, to force Britain to accept their every dictate.

It can lead to economic collapse and the growth of political reaction. For we repeat, it is madmen we are fighting. For them, human decency has no meaning as their position in the world becomes more and more precarious, and will lead them to attempt anything that can help them keep their power, profits and privilege.

*

It is one of the most significant events of our time that the former and present colonial peoples of the world have either won or are fighting for their national independence, while Britain, which for centuries imposed its suppression on these peoples, is today simply the 49th State of the U.S.A.

The dangers of this subordination for the British people from a political, economic and military point of view are hardly understood, let alone the grave cultural degeneration it can bring about.

Our best airfields are in American hands. They have American naval and army training schools in Britain. British army, navy and air commanders take their orders in the Far East from the Americans. Devaluation was imposed on Britain by America. America tried to force Britain into the "Schuman Plan". British troops in Europe will be subordinated to Eisenhower. The witch-hunt was insisted on by the Americans. We are sure it was the Americans who imposed on a willing Attlee the decision to make it impossible to hold the Peace Congress in Sheffield.

Let anyone take a stroll in the daytime around Grosvenor Square and notice the number of buildings occupied by the Americans, and you would think you were already in Washington.

The most insidious and persistent inroads are being made upon the democratic rights of the British people. The Labour Government is intensifying its anti-working class, anti-democratic measures. Troops have been used to break strikes more frequently than at any time in British history and more people fined and went to prison

for taking part in strikes and demonstrations.

Workers are told to go to arbitration when they want wage increases, and the Government introduces a wage freeze policy and tells the Arbitration Tribunals in effect to refuse the workers' demands.

There is a witch-hunt in the civil service and other Government establishments. Newspapers suppress any mention of activities for peace. The radio, day after day, and night after night, has become the principal means through which the poison against the Communists is put in without any possibility of it being replied to.

But why is all this taking place? Because it is a vital part of war preparations for the warmongers and their supporters. Because it is part of the fight of the capitalists to prevent the growth of the Communist Party, which alone is leading the fight for peace and the conquest of power and the establishment of Socialism in Britain.

Therefore the fight for democratic rights is an integral part of the fight to defend peace. But our fight in this needs to be far sharper; exposure of any inroads of democratic rights more effective and devastating. We need to try and convince all people of liberal-minded opinion that the danger is not only for us, but for the people as a whole. We should try to win the entire British people for direct participation in the struggle for democratic rights.

None of us can now say, "but what constructive policy exists which can make an appeal to the most varied sections of the people interested in the defence of peace?" The reply is clear. It exists in the peace programme of the Warsaw Congress. We believe the nine points contained in that programme will prove to

have been of historic importance, for in effect they represent what the United Nations at Lake Success ought to be doing. These nine points form a comprehensive policy for peace, a guide to action in the struggle for world peace.

On serious reflection, all of us would be bound to admit that we could have done more in helping to spread the cause of peace among the people, that we were far too passive in our presentation of a peace policy.

We ought to be fortified in all our work for peace by the knowledge that millions the world over are with us, that for the first time in history there is a united, powerful world-wide movement in existence, one which has already exercised a profound influence on the international situation.

Above all, we are doing far too little to give the lie to the charge that Communists want war as a means of advancing their aims. For it is a foul lie Communists are the most active champions of peace the world-over. And where the Communists are in governments, they prove in deeds their support of peace.

What warlike action; what piece of armed intervention; what war propaganda can any enemy of Communism discover existing in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and China ? None.

Moreover these nations so fully and completely identified with the defence of peace are those concerned with using scientific invention solely for the purpose of lightening human toil and adding to the happiness of their peoples. They are the nations which alone can unfold before their peoples gigantic plans for

economic, political and cultural development that literally stagger the imagination. We ourselves have not yet fully grasped the significance of the building of the new power stations in the Soviet Union. At a time when the armaments drive of the Labour Government is resulting in cutting down capital expenditure on power stations, new ones are being constructed in the Soviet Union which will entirely revolutionise vast tracts of territory.

The vast plans for re-afforestation, new rivers and canals! Why, in our time Soviet people are proving they can perform miracles, proving that men can do what only gods are alleged to be able to do. Men are proving that they can wrest secrets from the bosom of Mother Nature; can change the face of geography; can make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before; can link the Arctic Ocean with Central Asia!

On a smaller scale it is also going on in the countries of People's Democracy, where they are learning for the first time what latent resources their countries possess, and are passing over to industrialisation and collective agriculture that in five years' time will have entirely changed the face and outlook of a major portion of the European continent.

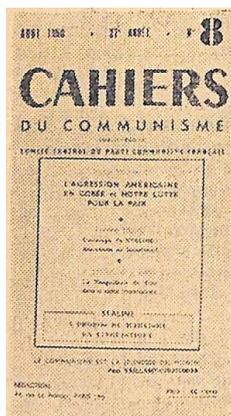
Who dares, therefore, say that Communists want war? All they want and fight for is peace, so that their magnificent plans may be realised, and their peoples placed in positions of happiness undreamed of in the past.

We Communists proudly proclaim that we stand for peace, and that we will do all in our power to ensure that it shall be a lasting peace, so that the people of the world can go about their lawful pursuits without the

threat of war.

MILITANT ORGAN OF THE FRENCH WORKING CLASS

“Les Cahiers du Communisme”— theoretical and political journal of the French Communist Party



The advanced democratic forces in France publish a number of journals: “La Nouvelle du Critique”, which wages an active struggle against bourgeois ideology; “La Pensee”, an encyclopaedia which plays a paramount role in explaining philosophic and scientific problems, (It should, however, be noted that on certain questions of biology, literature and aesthetics, the journal has only lately unconditionally adopted the genuine line of dialectical materialism); “Democratie Nouvelle”, a journal dealing with international problems; “Europe”, a literary journal; and “as “Arts de France” which deals with questions of art. But the most important of these

progressive journals is “Les Cahiers du Communisme” (“Notes on Communism”), a monthly journal published in 45,000 copies, and theoretical and political organ of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party. From 1924 to 1939, the journal appeared under the title, of “Cahiers du Bolchevisme”.

During World War Two and the Hitlerite occupation of France, “Les Cahiers du Communisme”, which was published illegally on the average of once in six months, fought for the development and consolidation of the resistance movement against the fascist occupants and collaborators, working out the political and theoretical foundations for the unification of the patriotic forces in France.

During the past 26 years, under the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism, this journal has consistently defended the vital interests and democratic rights of the French people, propagated the ideas of proletarian internationalism, and indicated to the French working class the path to Socialism and Communism.

In the present period of the sharpening class struggle and increasing danger of a new war, “Les Cahiers du Communisme”, in leading articles, most of them written by Jacques Duclos, and also in other articles, consistently develops the slogans advanced by Maurice Thorez, General Secretary of the Communist Party, which were the keynote of the Twelfth Party Congress: the struggle for the immediate demands of the working people, defence of democratic liberties and their extension. These two slogans are closely linked with the paramount task facing the Communist Party—the struggle for the national independence of France,

and for peace.

The journal consistently exposes the theory of the fatal inevitability of war, points to the possibility of victory in the struggle against the warmongers and fights for extending the mass base of the peace movement. These questions were widely discussed, particularly in an article by Laurent Casanova, published in the July issue of the journal, in which the author shows that the struggle for peace requires united effort on the part of all the people.

The journal features the struggle of the masses for prohibition of the atomic weapon, against unloading and transporting American war materials in France and against shipping war equipment to Indo-China. Outstanding leaders of the Party write on this subject. The March issue contained an important article by Andre Marty on the struggle against the criminal war in Indo-China, launched by French imperialism, the satellite of American imperialism.

The journal also resolutely exposes the treacherous anti-national policy of the French rulers aimed at using the French people as "cannon-fodder", not only for the foul war in Indo-China but also for aggression against the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies.

The journal denounces the armament drive and the naked American aggression in Korea, exposes on the basis of concrete facts the "Schuman plan" which is the American conception of the Western bloc, and marks a stage in the revival of the aggressive German army in Western Germany. "Cahiers du Communisme" rallies the people of France for the struggle against the Imperialists' criminal plans to rearm Western Germany, plans which threaten the security of France and create

a new hotbed of war in Europe. The problem was discussed in detail in articles by Francois. Billoux (July and November issues of the journal). In other articles, Billoux showed most convincingly the role the imperialists assign to Alsace-Lorraine in their projected industrial union between the Ruhr and Eastern France. This union aims at creating a war arsenal for aggression which the imperialists are preparing.

The articles in defence of peace published by “les Cahiers du Communisme” are based on rich factual material; they are militant and well written on the basis of these articles it can be assumed that the journal will seriously respond to the decisions of the Second World Peace Congress.

To the War policy pursued by the imperialists, “Cahiers du Communisme” counterposes the tireless peace efforts of the democratic camp headed by the Soviet Union. The journal stresses the possibility of the peaceful co-existence of the capitalist and Socialist systems, publishing the pronouncements of Lenin and Stalin on this matter (Lenin’s replies to questions by American and British journalists in 1920; excerpts from Stalin’s talk with Harold Stassen, etc.), and features the proposals submitted by the Soviet delegation to UNO for prohibition of the atomic weapon, reduction of armaments, the signing of a Peace Pact between the Five Great Powers, etc.

Systematic publication of articles dealing with the peace policy of the Soviet Union is supplemented by articles popularising the achievements of the land of Socialism, its onward march towards Communism. These questions are dealt with in detail in an article by Jean Baby: “Transfer of the ruble to a gold basis and price

reductions in the U.S.S.R.”. (April 1950): and by Francis Cohen: “Victories of the Soviet Union along the road to Communism” (May 1950): “Peaceful Soviet economy and building Communism” (November issue): “The budget of the Soviet State” (Leading article in “Pravda”, June 14, 1950); and others.

The efforts of “Cahiers du Communisme” to acquaint its readers with the successes of the U.S.S.R. and their international significance ought, naturally, to have been supplemented by reporting the remarkable transformations in other countries of the camp of democracy and Socialism: the, creation of the State of a new type, the State of People’s Democracy, which is a form of the dictatorship of the proletariat, industrialisation, planning, Socialist emulation, the Socialist transformation of the countryside and the rise in the standard of living in the People’s Democracies. It should be pointed out however that of late the journal published practically no information at all about the People’s Democracies.

During last year the journal published but one article about the German Democratic Republic (January issue) and two articles about People’s China (March and August issues).

The serious attention which “Cahiers du Communisme” devotes to peace problems testifies to the fact that the French Communist Party is fully aware of its responsibility in the struggle for democratic liberties, national independence and the life of the French people. The main condition for the success of this struggle is unity of action of the masses. The journal wages a consistent struggle for unity of action, urges the need for it by concrete examples, explaining

that the struggle for the immediate economic and political demands of the workers and all working people should play a paramount role in organising and developing this unity. This is explained in an article by Airgusle Lecoœur (February, 1950). In the leading article of the September issue of the journal, Jacques Duclos shows the successes achieved in effecting this unity. Along with other contributors, Comrade Duclos reminds readers that unity cannot be achieved without fighting the enemies of unity and that it is impossible to abolish capitalism without destroying the influence of the Right-wing Social Democratic leaders in the working-class movement. However, under no circumstances, emphasises Jacques Duclos, must the Right-wing Socialist leaders be confused with Socialist workers.

Exposing the Right-wing Socialist leaders, "Cahiers du Communisme" exposes, at the same time, the criminal activities of the fascist Tito clique. However, considering the fact that "Humanité" and the other Party papers, in the process of the struggle against the Tito clique, quote many facts revealing the treacherous role of the Titoite spies and assassins. both inside and outside Yugoslavia, "Cahiers du Communisme" is in a position to publish detailed articles generalising these facts, to show to the French working people the necessity of intensified struggle against traitors and for sharper vigilance in relation to intrigues by agents of imperialism.

The policy of preparing for an aggressive war against the U.S.S.R. is accelerating the disintegration of bourgeois democracy, a greater striving on the part of the warmongers to intensify brutal repressions, in order to destroy the working class organisations, lo behead

the Communist Party and the trade unions, “Cahiers du Communisme” devotes much attention to exposing the policy of the fascisation of the State system in France. The journal points out that the raids by de Gaul list thugs on premises of democratic organisations testify to the danger of a renewal of activities by fascist gangs. In a number of articles, the journal points out that the working class and all democrats can, by resolute struggle, frustrate the plans of reaction designed to abolish democratic rights and install fascism in France. It goes without saying that “Cahiers du Communisme” will continue to draw attention to the conclusions that must be drawn from such characteristic tendencies towards fascisation as the conviction of the seaman Henri Martin, the provocative plans for the arrest of the leaders of the General Confederation of Labour elaborated by Irving Brown and William Green, and the attempts of the lives of Jacques Duclos and Maurice Thorez.

Having heard the report by Etienne Fajon on the work of the Party’s theoretical organ at the September Plenum, the Central Committee of the French Communist Party obliged the editorial board of “Cahiers du Ccmmunisme”: 1. To refrain from publishing agitational articles which should be published by the daily and weekly newspapers; 2. To ensure a more fundamental and deeper theoretical study of the most important current political problems; 3. To supply readers with convincing proof for the struggle against enemy ideology; 4. To devote greater attention to questions of Marxist philosophy, sociology and political economy. 5. To help the work of the publishers by printing lively and critical book reviews.

Although, “Cahiers du Communisme” could have given more space to various aspects of the peasant problem (the struggle of the peasantry for peace, for example), or colonial problems (North Africa, West and Equatorial Africa, Madascar, etc.), one can confidently say that, generally speaking, the journal is fulfilling the first 3 main demands of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. A special issue (December 1950), dedicated to the Thirtieth Anniversary of the French Communist Party and to which all secretaries of the Party contributed, shows the role of the Communist Party as a militant organisation leading the French people.

As regards fulfilment of points four and five, the situation is unsatisfactory. It strikes the eye, for example, that too little space is devoted to questions of Marxist philosophy, sociology and political economy. This shortcoming in the work of the journal cannot be made good by the articles by Georges Cogniot: “Descartes and our times” (February 1950) ; on the new edition of “Anti-Dühring” (September 1950); the important article by Etienne Fajon. dealing with Stalin’s work, “Anarchism or Socialism?” (August 1950); I. Sharikov’s article, “Concerning the struggle of the new against the old in the development of Soviet society”. reprinted from the journal “Bolshevik” It should also be pointed out that although the journal did publish Comrade Stalin’s work on Marxism in Linguistics, it did not, however, print any articles illustrating the full significance of these works by Comrade Stalin for the further development of Marxist-Leninist theory.

Still greater shortcomings prevail in the work of the journal in the sphere of theoretical generalisation of the

experience of the Party and the work of its different organs, notwithstanding a number of articles, most important of which is “Lenin and the title of Party member” (April 1950) by Victor Michaut. The struggle against the ideology of social-democratism is weak. The journal does not deal adequately with all these problems, and only occasionally.

“Cahiers du Communisme” publishes more or less regular items on economic problems. These provide numerous and carefully verified data, mainly on French economy. However, in a number of items, as in the July and August issues of the journal, there is a tendency to regard the consequences of the war economy as something that is unavoidable, something ordained by fate, as if the working class and its allies the middle strata in town and countryside—cannot wage an effective struggle against the Government’s policy of war and poverty. The resolute struggle waged since 1947 by the working class and all working people in France for bread, democracy, freedom and peace, refutes this viewpoint.

Nor can it be said that the criticism contained in the bibliographical articles published by the journal helps the work of the Publishing Houses as required by the Central Committee. A number of books has appeared recently in France devoted to questions of Marxist philosophy. Books such as “Formal Logic and Dialectical Logic” by Henri Lefebvre, “Mathematics and Dialectical Materialism” by Gaston Casanova, the new edition of “Crisis of Modern Psychology” by George Politzer, and “Origin of Religion” by Charles Hainchelin, show that French Communists are displaying great interest in theoretical questions. However, the theoretical journal

of the Communist Party does not subject to; serious critical analysis works which in a number of cases contain serious shortcomings and do not display a consistent Marxist Party principle in philosophy.

In conditions when the threat of war hangs over the people of France and all peoples, when the French working class is faced with ever more resolute class battles, "Cahiers du Communisme" plays a very important inspiring and organising role in the working class and, in general, in the democratic movement in France. While preserving and intensifying the militant, offensive character of the published materials, the theoretical organ of the French Communist Party will, in the future too, be a keen weapon of the Party. There can be no doubt that while working to overcome its shortcomings, particularly in the sphere of ideological questions, in the sphere of extending the struggle against all forms of ideology alien to the working class, "Cahiers du Communisme" will enhance its ideological and theoretical level and will fulfil even more successfully its paramount role in the struggle for the interests of the French working class, for national independence, for peace and Socialism.

P. H.

DEEP INDIGNATION IN BRITAIN OVER PLANS FOR REARMING WESTERN GERMANY

Broad sections of the working people in Britain, alarmed by the imperialists' schemes for rearming Western Germany, are protesting against the remilitarisation of Germany. Organisations and individuals are sending resolutions: and letters to Attlee protesting against the creation of armed forces in Western Germany. The London District Committee of Shop Stewards of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, in a Protest ,resolution addressed to Attlee, expressed bitter indignation at the decision to rearm Western Germany. A similar resolution was adopted by the Tooting branch of the National Union of Heating, Domestic and Ventilating Engineers.

Letters received by leaders of progressive organisations in Britain from workers, housewives and ex-Service men, contain protests against the war preparations, against Government's war measures and the plan to rearm Germany.

IN THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

PHOTO EXHIBITION DEVOTED TO STALIN'S LIFE

A photographic exhibition devoted to Comrade Stalin's life opened in Shanghai on December 21 on the occasion of the first anniversary of the foundation of the Shanghai branch of the China-Soviet Friendship Society.

The first two sections of the exhibition include photos showing the childhood, life and revolutionary activities of Comrade Stalin—the great leader of the working people—from 1879 up to the present day. The third section contains photos and various exhibits relating to the work and growth of the Shanghai branch of the Society.

The exhibition is enjoying great success among the people of Shanghai, attracting thousands of visitors daily.

LAND REFORM IN EASTERN CHINA

Land reform is in full swing in large areas of Eastern China, north and south of the Yangtse River. Land distribution has been completed in 1,200 villages. According to an extended plan, some 63 million peasants will benefit from the land reform during the winter.

To ensure successful work in carrying out the

reform. 176,000 people, comprising representatives of the different democratic parties, intelligentsia and rural population, have been trained for the purpose.

Peasants associations for joint field work have been strengthened and their membership has now reached 24 million.

PATRIOTIC EMULATION FOR RAISING PRODUCTION

Patriotic emulation for increased output and increased labour productivity is developing throughout China. Workers are surpassing production targets and pledging to complete their schedules for the month and year ahead of time, to increase labour productivity and to economise on materials.

Railway workers in the North-east completed their goods transport schedule for the year 53 days ahead of time. Workers in iron and steel enterprises in Penki completed their 1950 production schedules by December 6. Eleven of the biggest enterprises in Dairen and Port Arthur likewise completed their programmes for the year ahead of time.

The successes of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese volunteers have given added impetus to the patriotic emulation.

WORKERS AND PEASANTS ATTEND SCHOOL

Over 15,000 industrial workers in Northwest China are attending classes after working hours. Over 600,000

peasants will attend classes during the winter months. Over 300,000 peasants attended classes last winter.

To facilitate regular studies, a vast network of cultural centres and libraries is functioning in the towns and villages. A large number of teachers will be trained for class work among the national minorities.

PRICE REDUCTIONS IN POLAND

By decision of the Council of Ministers of the Polish Republic, new price reductions for foodstuffs, consumer goods, and materials for capital building, came into operation as from January 1st.

The decision points out that due to lower production costs, the currency reform and further restriction of the capitalist elements, it has become possible to pursue a policy of lower prices. The price of bacon has been cut by 10 per cent; fats, 5 per cent; soap, 10 per cent; footwear, from 9 to 20 per cent; etc. Prices for electrical equipment are down by 25 per cent; machine-tools, 16 per cent; chemical products and semi-manufactures, 24 per cent, etc.

IN BRIEF

* **The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic** is placing at the disposal of working peasants, during 1951, long-term credits for building 3,500 one- and two-room cottages. Such cottages will soon be built in 89 farming settlements.

* **The People's Council In Bucharest, capital of Rumania**, is laying out a Park of Culture and Rest along the banks of Lake Herastrau. The first section of the park will be completed by May 1st.

It will house two open-air theatres—one specially for children—library, reading rooms, sports ground, children's townlet, lecture hall, restaurants, swing-boats, roundabouts etc.

* **In honour of the 75th birthday of Wilhelm Pieck, President of the German Democratic Republic**, the working people of Poland, as a token of solidarity and friendship with the people of Germany, have given Pieck's name to a factory in Zychlin, Lodz district.

* **All-out preparations for the annual Leipzig Fair** are under-way in the German Democratic Republic. The Chinese People's Republic will be represented at the fair for the first time.

* **The Luxemburg Government**, carrying out the orders of its American masters, has introduced conscription,

* **Labour exchanges in Western Germany**

registered an additional 374,000 unemployed workers during December. Official figures put the number of unemployed in Western Germany at 1,700,000.

**THE TITO CLIQUE AMNESTIED 11,000 WAR CRIMINALS AND OTHERS, AND OPENED WIDE TO THEM THE DOORS TO ARMY, STATE AND ECONOMIC ORGANS.
(Press item). Drawing by J. Novak**



The Tito clique amnestied 11,000 war criminals and others, and opened wide to them the doors to army, state and economic organs. (Press item).

Tito: Mr. Eisenhower, I don't know about my other divisions, but I can assure you that these are absolutely reliable.

POLITICAL NOTES

1. EISENHOWERS THREATEN...

Eisenhower's arrival in Paris has given rise to much comment in the United States, the essence of which is unanimous acknowledgement that the U.S. has commissioned its gauleiter to Europe. Truman, without any diplomatic soil-soap, frankly declared that Eisenhower would do in Europe what MacArthur is doing in Japan. The American imperialists look on Europe as the arena of a future war, as a reservoir of cannon-fodder and a huge market for their goods. They want to feel just as much at home in Paris as they do in Tokyo, in Britain as in Okinawa. The American press makes no secret of these imperialist aspirations. What is more, the aggressive plans for the complete enslavement of Europe are utilised for the purpose of spurring the armaments drive, of militarising the entire life in the United States.

That is why Truman found it necessary to compare Europe with Japan and Eisenhower with MacArthur. With this declaration of aims he seeks not only to calm the various rival groups of monopolists, holding out to them wonderful prospects, but also at striking fear into Europeans, threatening that Eisenhower "might turn Europe into a Korea".

Europe look need of Mr. Truman's warning. Eisenhower's arrival and his tour of "inspection" in European capitals aroused angry protests among all sections of the population. The American general met with hatred and contempt, and encountered an active

desire on the part of the peoples in Western Europe to safeguard themselves against the patronage of their overseas “friends”. The man in the street in France; Britain, Italy and other countries is beginning to see in these early days of 1951, ever more clearly and unmistakably, that Eisenhower is knocking at his door threatening his children and his old folk. Hence. the perfectly understandable rebuff from the peoples encountered by the American warmongers making an all-round effort to transform Western Europe into a spring-board for war against the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies.

The wolf got what he deserved but this only made him more furious and so he rushes headlong towards the abyss. The rebuff Eisenhower received in Europe caused a fresh outburst of fury in the American press which had hoped for a happy outcome of the Commander-in-Chief’s “great mission” and pinned great hopes on it. Inspired by Wall Street, American newspapers and senators are pouring torrents of vilification of the British, French, Germans and Italians. They threaten Europe and the European nations with a “scorched earth” policy. They are yelling about “grenades being better than applause” and that they will force the European peoples into submission. These bellicose calls have caused fits of hysteria among some of Wall Street’s rulers who seem to have lost all sense of proportion and are blabbing out their innermost, are fully guarded aims.

A few days ago, the American “Courier Journal” Published a letter from a certain Gilliam. This insane “strategist” who seems to imagine himself a new Atilla, declares that since the United States cannot trust its

European allies it would be better to bomb all the main cities and seals of the Governments of these allies and take over all their arms, battleships and aircraft.

Proof that Gilliam is not alone in the U.S. is furnished by the narrations of a certain Denny. From the articles of this hark published in the “New York World Telegram and Sun”, the American reader learns that in the event of Western Germany rejecting the proposal for “friendship and a defensive alliance”, the Powers of the Atlantic union should be ready apply a legal policy against it. Denny explains painstakingly and eloquently what this implies. If the Germans do not support Eisenhower, he writes, the latter will have to resort to a scorched earth policy. And anything left intact would be subjected to allied bombing with which the Germans are already acquainted. Eisenhower’s real purpose is to try to use the Germans for war against the U.S.S.R. If they refuse to fight—and this possibility is not excluded by the Americans—Eisenhower threatens to convert Germany into a desert zone. He is rushes around Europe in search of mercenaries. But his position is very shaky. There is a Commander-in-Chief of the European army but no unified army. Something in the nature of a competition has started in the American press for new ways of strengthening the “Atlantic Union”. Threat follows threat like patches on a tattered coat.

Thus, the American imperialists and their lackeys are smashing all records in political blackmail and threats of war. But they will not intimidate anyone, they will only kindle greater hatred among the peoples.

2. HANGMEN LAUD HANGMEN

The United States High Commissioner in Western Germany marked Eisenhower's arrival in Europe neither with fireworks nor parade. He prepared a surprise for his patron by announcing the wholesale, release of Hitlerite war criminals. Among the liberated criminals are those on whom the American gauleiter can fully rely in carrying out the remilitarisation of Western Germany. One of these, Schlegelberger, Hitlerite Minister of Justice, was released from Landsberg prison the other day. This gentleman had been sentenced to life imprisonment by the Nuremberg military tribunal for his part in elaborating and implementing the fascist racial laws. Among those released with him were Keppler, Hitler's economic adviser, Houdremont and the leaders of Krupp's concern, who were also sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. The possibility is not excluded that the Hitler advisers will have to be worthy Eisenhower counsellors.

Not to be outdone by MacCloy, MacArthur is announcing amnesty after amnesty. Shigemitsu and other Samurai scum, now at large, are hatching fresh plots on orders from American Headquarters. The other day MacArthur approved the plan for a new film in which Emperor Hirohito, war criminal Number One, will be paraded as a "man of peace".(International News Service). Truly there is no limit to the insolence of the unrestrained war criminal, MacArthur. Instead of being put in the dock; as justice demands, Hirohito, with the help of the "No. 1 Japanese Emperor", General-hangman MacArthur, will henceforth compete with Hollywood movie stars.

MacArthur's actions in Japan are closely linked with his actions in Korea. MacArthur is behaving like a butcher. But his atrocities, which put in the shade the atrocities perpetrated by the Hitlerites and the Samurai, are powerless to stop the victorious march of the heroic People's troops: And MacArthur, searching for aid, is gathering to himself all the war criminals including those who, in his carefully camouflaged laboratories in the hills near Tokyo, are experimenting with fleas, searching for the deadly bacteria. MacArthur, the dull-witted sergeant-major, is incapable of understanding that these self-same fleas failed to help the Samurai, they can hardly be of much use to the American "conquerors".

Encouraged by these actions of MacCloy and MacArthur, the German Admiral Hansen in a Christmas message to the American and West-European statesmen, requested the release of all German war criminals. "It would be incredible" wrote the Admiral, "to demand from us that we fulfil our duty while our colleagues are kept in prison". Admiral Hansen has grounds for hoping that his message will meet with success: mercenaries, as a rule, draw their pay.

But, try as they may, the Eisenhowers and MacArthurs will fail: at best they might be able to knock together a labour battalion from among the Schegelbergers and Hirohitos, the Shigemitsus and Gudarians. The German and Japanese peoples will be fight for the interests of the American imperialists!

Jan MAREK

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