

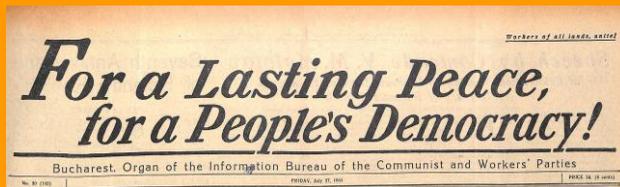
Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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



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PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM— BASIS OF FRATERNAL CO-OPERATION BETWEEN FREE PEOPLES

In all countries of the great camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, the working people celebrated the seventh anniversary of Poland's liberation from the Hitler yoke, the rebirth of Poland as a State of People's democracy. The national holiday of the Polish people became a day of celebration by all the peoples wrested from capitalist slavery and who are now building a new, Socialist life.

The world-historic victory of the Soviet Union in World War Two, and the brilliant realisation by the Soviet Army of a great liberation mission, signified more than the military and economic victory of the forces of democracy and Socialism over the forces of imperialist reaction. This victory also signified the moral-political defeat of fascism. The Hitler ideology of bestial nationalism and race hatred was vanquished by the Soviet ideology of equality of all aces and all nationalities, the ideology of friendship among peoples.

As a result of the military, economic and moral-political defeat of the fascist aggressors by the Soviet Army in World War Two, a number of countries in Central South-Eastern Europe broke away from the imperialist camp. Carrying out a revolutionary land reform, the nationalisation of industry, transport and banks, and realising the State monopoly of foreign trade, the peoples of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania, cut the roots of capitalism in their countries and took to the path of

building a new life, the path of laying the foundations of Socialism.

The victory of the Chinese people over the forces of foreign imperialism and feudal reaction delivered a shattering blow to the entire system of world imperialism. The formation of the German Democratic Republic, which raised aloft the banner of struggle for a united peace-loving democratic Germany, marked a turning point in the development of Europe.

The liberation of these countries from imperialist bondage ushered in a new era in their history, signifying their genuine national and social rebirth, ushered in a new epoch in the history of the relations between the peoples of these countries—the epoch of strengthening genuine fraternal epoch alliance and friendly co-operation.

The new relations, hitherto unknown in history, that have taken shape between the people the U.S.S.R. and the people's democratic countries, constitute a **new type of relations between peoples and States, relations developing on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism, on the basis of the principles of Lenin and Stalin.** These great principles of international relations have their source in the recognition of full equality of big and small nations; they are cemented by a fraternal mutual aid and joint struggle for the victory of Socialism under the invincible Marxist-Leninist banner.

The relations of fraternal co-operation in all spheres of economic, cultural and political life, as well as on the international arena, based on the principles of proletarian internationalism, constitute a great contribution by these countries to the cause of preserving and strengthening peace. Joint struggle for

peace, close economic and trade relations, steady exchange of technical and production experience, fruitful contact between workers in science and art and between the public organisations—all these are the vital elements of the friendly relations that are growing stronger every day.

The firm alliance and co-operation of the free peoples, based on the principles of proletarian internationalism, are permeated with a single inspiring idea—that of building socialist society which is free from capitalist exploitation, which knows no poverty, hunger and unemployment, and which has ended for ever the lack of rights for the working people, and the arbitrary rule of capitalists and landlords. In the struggle for the realisation of this powerful and life-giving idea, of particular significance for the people's democratic countries is the alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union where a Socialist society has been built and where the transition from Socialism to Communism is proceeding successfully. Alliance and friendship between the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies is the basic condition for the development of the people's democratic States along the road to Socialism.

Opposed to the principles of proletarian internationalism—the bedrock of relations between the countries of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism—is the bestial ideology of bourgeois nationalism, which is the basis of relations between the States in the camp of imperialism and war.

“National mistrust, national isolation, national enmity, national strife, are stimulated and supported, of course, not by any ‘innate’ feeling of national malice, but by the striving of imperialism to subjugate other nations and by the fear of those nations faced

with the threat of national enslavement. Undoubtedly, so long as world imperialism exists, both this striving and this fear will also exist; it follows, therefore, that in the vast majority of countries there will be national mistrust, national isolation, national enmity and national strife". (J. Stalin).

Bourgeois nationalism—the ideology of black misanthropy, of fomenting strife between nationalities, sanguinary, predatory wars and enslavement of one nation by another—has, in our days, become the banner of American imperialism, the banner of the warmakers.

American imperialism is now the centre of world imperialist reaction, the most brazen oppressor of the peoples, the main enemy of peace and Socialism. The relations between the U.S. and its "allies" are the relations of crude dictat and blind subordination, of naked plunder and unrestrained exploitation by the monopolists of the national wealth of the Marshallised countries and complete surrender by the latter of their national independence.

The U.S.-British bloc of imperialist powers is engaged in an unrestrained armaments drive and has taken to a policy of open preparation for war and direct acts of aggression against the free peoples. The imperialist sharks resort to every underhand means and villainy, seeking to frustrate the building of a new life in the USSR, China and the people's democratic countries, to frustrate the alliance and friendship between them. In these conditions, the peace-loving peoples in Europe and Asia must raise their vigilance in order to avert war and defend peace Never, not for a single moment, must they forget Lenin's prophetic warning that the bourgeoisie will not stop at any savagery, at any

brutality and crime, in order to maintain the dying capitalist slavery.

The Right-wing Socialist and Titoite spies and traitors—sworn enemies of proletarian internationalism—are direct accomplices in the bloody imperialist encroachments.

Way back in the years 1914-20, Lenin wrote that the leaders of the Second International are “**accomplices** of imperialist banditry”. In the ensuing years, these leaders completely disgraced themselves by openly participating in the criminal gambles of the imperialists. The Right-wing Socialist leaders have made national betrayal and grovelling before American imperialism, slander of the U.S.S.R. and the People’s Democracies and active participation in the preparations for another world war, the basic principle of their policy. The “Socialist International” which they are now reviving—a medley of loyal lackeys of imperialism and its agent-provocateurs—pursues but one aim—by vile demagogy, slander and falsehood, to kill in the peoples the consciousness of national honour and State sovereignty, to justify, by any means, the aggressive designs of American imperialism. Using the foul slogan of anti-Communism, they fight against all who stand for friendship among the peoples, for genuine democracy, for Socialism and peace. By means of their cosmopolitan propaganda they seek to clear the way to world domination by American imperialism.

The same heinous aims are pursued by the Tito-Kardelj-Rankovic gang which usurped power in Yugoslavia, betrayed its people and sold itself to U.S.-British imperialism. Having restored the capitalist way of life in Yugoslavia and having deprived the Yugoslav people of all their revolutionary gains, the Tito clique,

which still clings to power by means of bloody terror and fascist methods of rule, has transformed the country into an instrument of the aggressive imperialist Powers, and, in this way, has completely aligned itself with the imperialist circles in their struggle against the camp of Socialism and democracy, against the Communist Parties of the world, against the People's Democracies and the U.S.S.R.

It follows, therefore, that the Communist and Workers' Parties must hold aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism and remain true to the end to the Lenin-Stalin principles of internationalism, must uphold them as the fundamental basis of fraternal co-operation among the peoples.

The foundations of friendship and fraternal co-operation, laid by the great Stalin, are becoming stronger day by day. The future belongs to the free countries, united under the banner of proletarian internationalism, under the banner of peace, democracy and Socialism, These countries and peoples do not need war. They need peace for the realisation of their grand construction plans. And it is precisely for this reason that the peoples of these countries stand in the vanguard of the international organised front of peace. All people are interested in a stable and lasting peace.

All people are interested in a stable and lasting peace. And, aware that peace is in danger, that it must be defended, the peoples of all countries enthusiastically support the call of the World Peace Council to intensify the struggle for peace, for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers.

RESOLUTION OF BUREAU OF WORLD PEACE COUNCIL ON INTENSIFICATION OF STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

A meeting of the Bureau of the World Peace Council held on July 22, unanimously resolved to intensify the struggle for peace. The resolution reads:

“The Bureau of the World Peace Council, assembled in Helsinki, addresses all movements and organisations, all men and women throughout the world who realise that peace is in danger and that it must be defended.

“A review of the international situation shows that the struggle for peace must be intensified.

“On the one hand, one year of fierce battles in Korea testifies to the futility of attempts to settle international conflicts by means of force. The initiative undertaken with a view to securing a cessation of hostilities was welcomed by the peoples with great hope. In this way, it was proved that negotiations, not war, are the most effective means for settling disputes differences. Nevertheless, events prove that vigilance on the part of the peoples is essential if the spirit of cooperation is to prevail and a truce secured,

“On the other hand, the international situation has worsened considerably during recent months. The armaments drive is being intensified more and more. After prolonged negotiations the meeting of the Foreign Ministers Deputies was broken-off, contrary to the will of the peoples. At present, attempts are being made to sign a separate treaty with Japan, excluding the countries directly interested from taking part in a peaceful settlement of the Japanese question. The remilitarisation of Germany and Japan has already

resulted in the formation of military units the existence of which alarms the neighbours of these two countries and constitutes an ever-growing danger to world peace. The number of military, naval and air bases is growing and more and more weapons of mass annihilation are produced, Finally, in the Near East new conflicts have arisen which threaten to sharpen and spread.

“This state of affairs shows that much still remains to be done if we do not want to find ourselves in the abyss.

“What must we do in the present situation? Above all, we must do everything to support the efforts aimed at securing a truce in Korea. Without this support on the part of public opinion the war may be prolonged and the hopes of the peoples thwarted.

“But a truce in Korea, which is so essential, should be regarded by the peoples only as the first phase of the battle for peace. This first phase would make broader negotiations possible not only on a military but also on a political plane. In order to create the necessary conditions for international co-operation, the new negotiations must, absolutely, lead to the signing of an agreement between the five Great Powers, i.e., to the signing of a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers, open to all States.

“Only pressure by public opinion and the will for peace—this alone, will make it possible to overcome the obstacles and break the resistance. Since the United Nations Organisation has failed to achieve its basic task—preservation of peace—negotiations between the five Great Powers are, at present, the sole means for resolving existing differences.

“The first result of signing a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers must be the return of Uno to its

mission, and the resumption by the Organisation of its normal functions, which would ensure the co-operation of all countries. The second result would be to clear the way for general, progressive, simultaneous and controlled disarmament. The first stage of this disarmament should not be simply ending the armaments drive. It must include complete prohibition and strict control both in relation to the atomic weapon and to other weapons of mass destruction. It must include a considerable reduction in the armed forces and armaments of the Great Powers. Finally, to be effective, control must be extended not only to declared arms and their production; it must include investigation and disclosure of undeclared arms and production.

“The third result of a Pact of Peace will include eliminating enmity, restoration of co-operation among the peoples, making it possible, thereby, to raise living standards and utilise the economic resources of all countries, while respecting their national independence.

“The first stage of this international co-operation must be establishment and development of normal economic relations and cultural intercourse between the different countries. The armaments drive—source of profits for an insignificant minority, and impoverishment for the majority of mankind—must be substituted by a policy that will extend to all mankind the achievements and discoveries of science and technique.

“Thus, a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers will permit not only the elimination of the immediate danger of war but also the building of a lasting peace.

“In order to ensure the triumph of the spirit of negotiations in international affairs and that the efforts of people are again directed towards peace, the World Peace Council addresses, above all, the National Peace Committees, calling upon them to multiply their efforts, redouble their activities and do everything to spread the ideas expressed here.

“The World Peace Council also addresses all groups and all movements anxious to preserve peace. It calls upon them to join in the efforts already being made for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers, and pledges them its assistance in all measures that they deem essential in favour of peace.

“All people, all nations are equally interested in peace. If they wish to escape destruction, they will unite their will for peace, irrespective of the things that divide them, and in this way peace will be saved”.

PROTEST BY BUREAU WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

The Bureau of the World Peace Council published a “Protest against the refusal of the U.S. Government to grant visas to the members of the delegation of the World Peace Council who were invited by the Chairman of the Security Council”. The protest, adopted unanimously by the Bureau reads:

“In February this year the World Peace Council resolved to send a delegation to the United Nations Organisation.

“After the necessary steps had been taken the World Peace Council was informed that Malik, who was then fulfilling the duties of Chairman of the Security Council, would receive the delegation at Lake Success. The members of the delegation then applied to the corresponding U.S. Consulates for visas so that they could respond to the invitation of the Chairman of the Security Council. However, they were informed that visas would not be granted.

“The reason advanced by the American authorities was that the request for visas could not be satisfied within the framework of the agreement concerning the location of the United Nations Organisation. U.S. authorities stated that the question of visas would require “careful study”, that they would not have enough time to transmit the request through the usual channels and, consequently, the request would not be taken up.

“The Bureau of the World Peace Council protests most resolutely against this decision.

“The Bureau” has no intention of entering into juridical arguments concerning interpretation of the agreement on the location of the United Nations Organisation. The Bureau confines itself to stating the fact that the U.S. authorities are to blame for the inability of the World Peace Council delegates to appear at the invitation of the Chairman of the Security Council. In this connection the Bureau calls attention to the following circumstances:

“1. Adopting the decision to send a delegation to the United Nations Organisation, the World Peace Council expressed its will to establish contact with this eminent international organisation in order to transmit to it the viewpoint of hundreds of millions of men and women on questions relating to the preservation of peace.

“The Uno organs alone, to which the request of the World Peace Council was addressed in the universally accepted manner, had the right to judge what procedure to follow. Their decision cannot depend on preliminary permission of the U.S. Government without damage to their prestige and independence.

“2. Violation of this principle is particularly serious when it is a question of a delegation invited to the United Nations Organisation by the Chairman of the Security Council or by any other Uno organ. If the decision of the U.S. Government were to remain in force, it would seriously restrict the freedom of action and information of the highest Uno organs, which should be able to discuss current international problems with any delegation or any individual whom they deem it necessary to invite. In view of the aforesaid, the Bureau of the World Peace

Council protests against the decision of the US. Government. The Bureau calls the attention of world public opinion to the dangerous consequences of this decision, reminds the U.S. Government that, while Uno is located on its territory, it is not under its control, and requests Uno to take the necessary measures in order fully to ensure its activities and independence in all spheres, including that of information, without interference from any Power whatever”.

SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF POLAND'S REBIRTH

Celebrations in honour of the seventh anniversary of the rebirth of Poland began throughout the Polish Republic on July 21.

The popular masses celebrated their holiday with outstanding achievements. Data on the fulfilment of the national-economic plan for the second quarter of 1951, published on, the eve of the holiday, show that industrial output rose 29 per cent compared with the second quarter of 1950. In July, a new smelting department went into operation in the iron and steel plant in Czestochowa, a chemical plant in Wisow and a synthetic fibre factory in Gorzow. The new "Odra" cement factory, a steel smelting department in Starahowice, a new department in the Swerczewski plant in Warsaw and a tannery in Gniezno—all were timed to commence operations on the day of the celebration. An additional 2,000 spindles were started at the new cotton mill in Piotrkow.

New creches, hospitals, clubs and sports stadiums were opened in many towns and villages either on the eve or on the day of the festival.

Delegations from the People's Democracies, the German Democratic Republic, and also representatives of working people in capitalist countries arrived in Warsaw to take part in the celebration of the seventh anniversary of Poland's rebirth.

The Polish working people enthusiastically welcomed the Soviet Government delegation headed by V. M. Molotov, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and which also included

Marshal of the Soviet Union, G. K. Zhukov and A. A. Sobolyev, Ambassador of the U.S.S.R. in Poland.

The anniversary meeting held in the National Theatre in Warsaw, was attended by prominent State and public leaders, leaders of political parties, workers in culture and art, representatives of the working people of Poland and members of the diplomatic corps.

J. Cyrankiewicz, Prime Minister of the Polish Republic, who presided at the celebration meeting, called upon B. Bierut, President of Poland. Comrade Bierut's concluding words, addressed to the Soviet Union and to the great Stalin, evoked tumultuous applause and cries in honour of Comrade Stalin.

The speech by V. M. Molotov, head of the Soviet Government delegation, was repeatedly punctuated with loud, tumultuous applause and cheering in honour of the Soviet Union, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the brilliant leader and teacher of all working people—the great Stalin.

Then the floor was taken by Marshal of the Soviet Union G. K. Zhukov, who was warmly greeted by the audience.

The anniversary meeting was addressed also by Walter Ulbricht, Deputy Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic; Antonin Gregor, Minister of Foreign Trade of Czechoslovakia; Petre Borila, Chairman of the State Control! Commission of Rumania; Mehmet Shehu, Minister of the Interior of Albania; Istvan Szabo, Deputy Minister of Defence of Hungary, and Zedyb, representative of the Mongolian delegation.

On July 22, a military and sports parade was held in the Warsaw square now bearing the name of Dzerzhinsky.

In the evening on July, 22, popular galas were organised in the parks; Warsaw actors and actresses gave public performances; the sky was ablaze with fireworks.

The celebration of the seventh anniversary of Poland's rebirth was a mighty demonstration of the unity of the Polish people in the struggle for peace and Socialism, for indissoluble friendship with the Soviet Union and the fraternal People's Democracies.

*

On July 20, the Polish people commemorated the 25th anniversary of the death of Felix Dzerzhinsky.

A memorial meeting, held in the Assembly Hall of the State Council, was attended by the members of the Political Bureau of the Polish United Workers' Party, members of the State Council and Government.

E. Ohab, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, delivered a report, "F. E. Dzerzhinsky—leader and organiser of the Polish working class". P. N. Pospelov addressed the meeting on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), Sofia Sigizmundovna Dzerzhinskaja, wife of Felix Dzerzhinsky, also addressed the meeting.

On July 21, a rally attended by a crowd of 60,000 was held in Warsaw at the unveiling of the monument to F. E. Dzerzhinsky.

FOR A PACT OF PEACE

New Peace Committees in Italy

Simultaneously with collecting signatures to the Appeal—8,157,830 have been collected to date—new peace committees are being set up throughout Italy. In recent weeks, 700 new committees were established in Rome, 265 in Modena, etc.

All the participants in two meetings held in the capital—the meeting of the National leadership of the Union of Italian Women and the meeting of the leadership of the Italian General Confederation of Labour—signed the Appeal and pledged themselves to carry out a number of measures among the working people to broaden the movement for a Pact of Peace.

The Peace Committee in Vicenza Province is holding a “Peace Week” in all communes, which will culminate in a public demonstration in Schio, a town which suffered heavy damage during the war. At this demonstration the citizens of the Province will pledge themselves to uphold peace.

On behalf of the 250,000 citizens of Sardinia who have already signed the Appeal, the Peace Council in Sardinia has strongly protested against the U.S. naval manoeuvres now in progress off the coast of Sardinia.

Everyday Explanatory Work Among Population in Rumania

In Rumania, where collection of signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace has been completed, the regional, district, city, factory and rural peace

committees are holding public meetings to summarise the results of the campaign.

One of the outstanding results of the work was that the mass base of the peace movement was extended and many more activists drawn into committee work. In the Constanta region, for example, 1,200 new activists were drawn) into peace committees. Of these 370 are workers employed on the site of the Danube-Black Sea canal. 500 working people were drawn into peace committees in the Sibiu region, including many peasants, who backed their signatures with successful harvesting.

The peace committees are continuing the explanatory campaign, holding meetings and arranging talks for the population in town and countryside. In the Bucharest region, peace activists read leaflets and newspapers to peasants working in the fields.

At a conference of 200 clergy of different denominations held in Bucharest, a decision was adopted to preach peace sermons in the churches.

The National Peace Committee of the Rumanian People's Republic pointed to a number of shortcomings in the activity of local peace committees: some peace committees have relaxed their activity; the middle peasants, handicraftsmen, clergy, religious people, etc. are inadequately drawn into the work of peace committees; members of regional and district committees seldom visit the localities with a view to helping rural peace committees.

French People Demand: “Peace for Viet Nam!” “Liberty for Henri Martin!”

A naval tribunal in Brest (France) has again sentenced Henri Martin, petty officer, to five years hard labour’ for voicing the will of the overwhelming majority of the French people who demand an end to the war in Viet Nam.

During the trial Henri Martin conducted himself boldly and fearlessly, in a manner worthy of a fighter for peace. The trial demonstrated quite plainly that the French rulers fear the actions of the masses for peace.

Although “Republican security detachments” and police guarded the court, the people of Brest constantly expressed their sympathy with the valiant sailor. Port workers and builders in Brest struck work. Brief strikes were also declared in other regions of the country. Thousands of letters and telegrams poured into Brest demanding Henri Martin’s acquittal.

The sentence on this hero of the struggle for peace evoked a powerful protest movement. The Central Committee of the French Communist Party called upon “the people of France to take up the challenge. powerful wave of popular protest must wrest Henri Martin from hard labour. From now on, this just and patriotic struggle is an integral part of the struggle’ for peace in Viet Nam”.

The Henri Martin defence committee, which includes many prominent personalities, issued a call to the people of France for immediate action to win freedom for the courageous peace champion.

Big democratic, organisations also protested against the shameful sentence.

In the space of a few days, numerous committees for the release, of Henri Martin were formed in industrial enterprises and in street blocks, particularly in the Paris region, at the power station in Vitry, at the Debie and Daubron plant and in the big house blocks in Henri Ranvier street.

SPEECH BY COMRADE V. M. MOLOTOV AT CELEBRATION MEETING IN WARSAW DEVOTED TO SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF POLAND'S REBIRTH

Comrades,

On behalf of the Soviet Government and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), on behalf of the Soviet people, the Soviet armed forces and Comrade Stalin personally, the Soviet delegation extends fraternal greetings and wholeheartedly congratulates you and all Polish people on the occasion of the celebration of the seventh anniversary of Poland's rebirth. **(Prolonged, tumultuous applause. All rise. Prolonged cheering in honour of Comrade Stalin.)**

Seven years ago the new history of the Polish people began, there began the genuine national and social regeneration of Poland. The beginning of this new history of the Polish State dates back to the day when the Polish National Liberation Committee was formed.

The greater part of the territory of the Polish State was still occupied by the Hitlerite hordes, the blood of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Poland still flowed in streams on the fronts of struggle against the invaders, smoke still poured from the burning towns and villages abandoned by the troops of the retreating aggressor, when, under the powerful blows of the Soviet Army, side by side with whom marched the battle Units of the new Polish Army, the liberation of Poland from fascist occupation began. At that moment the formation

of the Polish National Liberation Committee illumined with a clear light the path of the Polish people to freedom, national independence and social regeneration.

Seven years ago, the Polish working class, headed by its Workers' Party, became the leading force of the Polish people. From an enslaved, exploited class, such as it was in old bourgeois-landlord Poland, the Polish working class became the creator of a new, people's democratic State. Uniting with representatives of the toiling peasantry and democratic intelligentsia, the Polish working class rallied the best forces of the Polish people and began building a new, genuinely democratic State.

Everybody sees now, that the Polish Workers' Party, the present United Workers' Party, rallying in its militant ranks, headed by its outstanding leader Comrade Bierut (**tumultuous, prolonged applause. All rise**), the best forces of the Polish working class, of the Polish people, chose the correct path for the regeneration of its homeland. It is known that the principal question which confronted the new power was that of land for the Polish peasantry. Taking the land from the landlords and handing it over to the peasants, Poland's people's democratic Government solved this main problem in favour of the people, and, by so doing, ensured the further successes of the new power. It boldly realised the cherished aspirations of the peasantry and thus won the confidence of the peasant Masses. From then on, the system of People's Democracy began rapidly to gather strength, backed by the solid support of the majority of the people. It is also understandable that the best people from the tanks of

the intelligentsia began to side confidently with the new people's democratic power,

All these factors created conditions for the rapid economic and political regeneration of the Polish State. The Polish people successfully coped with the task of completing the first Three-Year Plan for economic rehabilitation. As a result, industrial output increased rapidly and by 1949 had doubled the pre-war level; agricultural production also increased considerably.

Having fulfilled the Three-Year Plan ahead of schedule, the Polish people began work on the Six-Year Plan adopted by them. This is the second year of successful work in carrying out the Six-Year Plan. Fulfilment of this Plan will signify, by the end of the Six-Year Plan, more than a two and a half times increase in industrial output and a 50 per cent increase in agricultural output. It was possible to pose such grand aims only because the people's democratic power of Poland carried out a revolutionary land reform, transferring the land of the landlords to the peasants, because it carried out nationalisation of large and medium industry, transport and banks and realised the monopoly of foreign trade. In so doing the roots of capitalism and of the system of exploitation of the people were cut. This signifies that Poland has stepped out firmly on the path of socialist construction, the path of laying the foundation of Socialism. **(Applause).**

We, Soviet people, are well aware that the accomplishment of such great tasks places serious responsibility on the working class, on the toiling peasants, on the advanced intelligentsia, particularly on the leading forces of the Polish State and, above all, on the United Workers' Party, which stands at the head of socialist construction in the Polish Republic.

We know from personal experience that the class enemy in town-and countryside, and the kulaks in particular, will again, make more attempts to prevent and retard the advance of the Polish people towards Socialism. Not for one minute must we forget that the governments of the imperialist Powers are doing their utmost, resorting to every underhand practice, every villainy, to send more of their hired agents into our countries, sparing no money for the purpose of filtering spies, saboteurs and provocateurs. But we also know that the workers and peasants in Poland have already traversed a not at all short path in building up a people's democratic State, that they have accumulated such considerable practical experience as will enable them to cope successfully with the tasks confronting them and to march forward confidently towards the victory of Socialism. **(Applause)**. The reliable pillar of people's democratic Poland along this path was, is and will be, alliance and friendship between the Soviet Union and the Polish Republic. **(Prolonged, tumultuous applause, All rise)**.

You know, comrades, that six years ago a treaty was signed between Poland and the Soviet Union—a Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Post-War Collaboration. The political significance of this treaty is underlined by the fact that, beneath it, on the Soviet side, there is the signature of Comrade Stalin. **(Tumultuous ovation in Honour of Comrade Stalin. All rise. Cries of Stalin!, Stalin!, resound throughout the hall)**. Signing this treaty, Comrade Stalin explained the immense historical significance of the Soviet-Polish treaty which sealed the earlier unwritten alliance and friendship between the Soviet State and people's democratic Poland.

Comrade Stalin said at the time:

“The importance of this Treaty lies, first of all, in that it marks the radical turn in the relations between the Soviet Union and Poland towards alliance and friendship that was brought about in the course of the present struggle for liberation against Germany, and which is now formally sealed in this Treaty.

“The relations between our countries during the past five centuries, as is known, were replete with elements of mutual estrangement, unfriendliness and often with open military conflicts. These relations weakened both our countries and strengthened German imperialism.

“The importance of the present Treaty lies in that it puts an end to these end relations between our countries, nails them in their coffin, and creates a real basis for substituting the old unfriendly relations with relations of alliance and friendship between the Soviet Union and Poland”. **(Applause)**.

The bad relations which existed between our countries for five centuries concern the history of the relations between old tsarist-landlord Russia and old, gentry Poland. Naturally, in the past too, the best elements of both peoples were able to find a common language, supporting one another and seeking to create the conditions for the development of good neighbourly, friendly relations between our peoples. However, in the course of long centuries these relations were not established, and not infrequently matters ended in direct military clashes as a result of which no little suffering befell our peoples. As is known, Poland, the Polish people, and also the Ukrainian people and the Belorussian people, suffered particularly from this.

In connection with signing the Soviet-Polish Treaty Comrade Stalin said further:

“During the last twenty-five to thirty years, i.e., during the last two world wars, the Germans succeeded in utilising the territory of Poland as a corridor for invasion in the East, and as a jumping off ground for an attack on the Soviet Union. This could happen because there were then no relations of friendship and alliance between our countries. The former rulers of Poland did not wish to have allied relations with the Soviet Union. They preferred a policy of playing between Germany and the Soviet Union. Of course, they lost... Poland was occupied and her independence was annulled; as a result of this fatal policy the German troops were given the opportunity to reach the gates of Moscow.

“The importance of the present Treaty lies in that it does away with the old fatal policy of playing between Germany and the Soviet Union and substitutes for it a policy of alliance and friendship between Poland and her Eastern neighbour.”

These lucid words of Comrade Stalin contain the history of the period covering the two world wars. In the First World War and in the Second World War, Poland was a corridor for invasion of the East by the German imperialists and for attack against the Soviet Union. And even when the October Socialist Revolution had triumphed in Russia and when the Soviet Government had proclaimed unconditional recognition of the sovereignty and independence of Poland, expressing a readiness to establish good-neighbourly relations, the then rulers of the Polish State did not want to establish friendly allied relations with the Soviet Union. They played between Germany and the Soviet Union and cruelly miscalculated. The first victim

of this miscalculation was Poland herself, the Polish people, then deprived of the possibility to influence State affairs.

Comrade Stalin also pointed to the great the Soviet-Polish treaty signed on April 21, 1945. He said at that time:

“While there was no alliance between our countries, Germany was able to take advantage of the absence of a united front between us; she could play off Poland against the Soviet Union and vice versa, and thereby fight them one by one. The situation radically changed after the alliance between our countries was established. Now it is no longer possible to play off our countries against each other. Our countries now have a united front, from the Baltic to the Carpathians, against the common enemy, against German imperialism.”
(Applause).

Six years have elapsed since the signing of the Soviet-Polish treaty. In these years the alliance and friendship between the Soviet Union and Poland have strengthened, relations between our countries have become closer. Other important changes have also occurred. During this period there arose the German Democratic Republic, which established friendly relations both with the Soviet Union and Poland.
(Applause). Poland’s present neighbours are the Soviet Union, people’s democratic Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic. Hence, along its entire land border, Poland has friendly States as neighbours, a thing hitherto unknown in Poland’s history and which opens before the Polish State favourable prospects.

The development of Soviet-Polish relations in recent years fully confirmed the great significance of the radical change in relations between the Soviet Union

and Poland, arising from the friendship and alliance established between our countries.

Since the time Poland became a people's democratic State and gained freedom from landlord and capitalist domination, solid, friendly relations have been established between the U.S.S.R. and Poland—relations of fraternal co-operation in all spheres of economic, cultural and political life, as well as on the international arena. The results of this co-operation, even in the brief interval that has elapsed, definitely testify that these relations are developing to the mutual advantage- and benefit of our peoples.

In the past, in the conditions of the bourgeois-landlord system, Poland's economy was in a state of decline, not infrequently industry experienced ruinous crises with all the accompanying hardships of unemployment for the working class and working intelligentsia. The peasantry was forced to endure a miserable existence without any hope for the future. In its foreign economic relations bourgeois-landlord Poland was completely dependent on the main capitalist countries and on the ups and downs of the capitalist market, and, pursuing its anti-Soviet aims. did not want to have any dealings with the Soviet Union. Matters went so far that in 1938 trade between Poland and the Soviet Union shrank to a very insignificant figure, a state of affairs obviously detrimental particularly to the Polish State.

Now, in the conditions of the people's democratic system, Poland is going forward rapidly and unswervingly towards economic prosperity. Industry, both heavy and light, is expanding. The course of socialist industrialisation of the country is being successfully pursued. The well-being of the working

class is steadily rising. Agriculture is also on the upgrade. The development of producer co-operatives has begun in the countryside; they receive substantial aid from the State in tractors and agricultural machinery necessary for organising large-scale co-operative agriculture. The well-being of the peasants has considerably improved compared with pre-war. Possibilities for supplying the urban population with foodstuffs and of providing industry with agricultural raw materials are becoming increasingly greater.

The fact that close economic relations have been established between Poland, the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies is very important for the all-round economic advance of Poland. These links provide the possibilities for planning the development of Poland's national economy confidently, relying on the firm and ever-growing support of the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies. Suffice it to say that the exchange of goods between Poland and the U.S.S.R. has increased fivefold in the period since the end of the war and now reached the scale characteristic of big, economically highly developed, States.

Co-operation between Poland and the U.S.S.R. is now unfolding along many lines. In addition to trade relations, co-operation is developing in the sphere of exchange of technical and production experience; cultural bonds between our countries, between workers in science and art, between youth and women's organisations, are becoming closer. Since in the Soviet Union there already exists a socialist society possessing rich experience of socialist construction, this growing friendship between our countries is of special significance for the successful building of Socialism in Poland. **(Applause).**

All this became possible and was effected because relations between our countries are now developing on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism, on the basis of the principles of Lenin-Stalin, under whose leadership all-round co-operation among peoples wrested from capitalist slavery has been founded and is gaining strength. This co-operation is based on recognition of the equality of large and small nations, on fraternal mutual aid between them and joint struggle for the triumph of Socialism under the banner of Lenin-Stalin. **(Prolonged, tumultuous applause).**

All can see the fate of Yugoslavia, which, by means of deception, fell into the hands of spies and provocateurs who betrayed their people and sold themselves to the Anglo-American imperialists. Now all can see that the Tito-Kardelj-Rankovic gang has restored the capitalist order in Yugoslavia, has deprived the people of all their revolutionary gains and has transformed the country into an instrument of the aggressive, imperialist Powers. Conscious that the people of Yugoslavia hate this mercenary gang of criminals who wormed their way to power, this gang clings to power as yet by means of sanguinary terror and fascist methods of rule, This cannot last long, The peoples of Yugoslavia will find the way to freedom and to the liquidation of the Titoite-fascist regime. **(Applause).**

From this it follows that we must be on the alert in relation to masked enemies of proletarian internationalism, that the liberty-loving peoples must be true to the end to the Lenin-Stalin principles of internationalism and uphold them as the fundamental

basis of fraternal co-operation among the peoples, **(Prolonged applause)**.

In our days, when the Anglo-American bloc of imperialist Powers has taken to a policy of openly preparing for a new world war and even to acts of naked aggression, friendship and alliance between the Soviet Union and Poland is of immense significance also for the cause of safeguarding peace.

We cannot close our eyes to the fact that those States which make up the aggressive North Atlantic Union have taken the path of an unrestrained armaments drive and that the creation of more and more American military bases in Europe and in the Near East adds to the danger of war. The Anglo-American imperialists, together with their French and other satellites, have started on the remilitarisation of Western Germany and on the restoration of Japanese imperialism. They are hastening to realise these hopeless-adventurist plans, not hesitating at flagrant violation of international agreements. This, however, cannot conceal the fact that, in the camp of imperialism, there are growing inner antagonisms in individual countries and, at the same time, sharpening struggle between the ruling cliques of these Powers.

In these conditions it is necessary not only to maintain but also to reinforce in every possible way the vigilance of the peoples in the matter of averting war and defending peace. Only in this can we see a reliable guarantee of ensuring peace.

The camp of peace-loving Powers has acquired considerably greater strength in recent years. Together with the Soviet Union, the struggle for preserving peace is being waged by the People's Democracies and by our new, mighty ally, the Chinese People's Republic.

(Prolonged applause). The peace movement is also growing in the capitalist countries, in the West and East. Precisely for this reason did the voice of the representative of the Soviet Union, calling for a cessation of hostilities and truce in Korea, resound with such force.

The friendship and alliance between the Soviet Union and people's democratic Poland have strengthened during these years. The foundations of Soviet-Polish friendship laid by the great Stalin have developed into a fraternal alliance between the Soviet and Polish peoples. **(Tumultuous applause).**

Our peoples are going forward under a common banner, marching towards a single common goal. The dreams of such a renowned working class leader in the history of the struggle for Socialism as Felix Dzerzhinsky, whom Comrade Stalin justly called the hero of October, and who, simultaneously, was a great Polish patriot, have been realised.

On the threshold of the eighth year of the new history of the Polish people, the Soviet delegation warmly wishes more success to people's democratic Poland, building a socialist society and upholding the cause of peace.

Long live inviolable friendship and fraternal alliance between the Soviet Union and people's democratic Poland! **(Prolonged, tumultuous applause. All rise. Prolonged cheering in honour of Comrade Stalin and Comrade Bierut resounds throughout the hall).**

Long live the Polish people and its President Boleslaw Bierut! **(Prolonged, tumultuous applause. All rise).**

SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF POLAND'S REBIRTH*. BOLESŁAW BIERUT, President, Polish Republic, Chairman, Central Committee, Polish United Workers' Party

Today for the seventh time we are celebrating the Day of Poland's liberation from the yoke of Hitler occupation, the Day of Poland's rebirth as a State of people's democracy.

As in previous years, this year, too, on the anniversary of our liberation, we glance backwards over the path traversed and review the work carried out by our people.

Seven years ago, when the victorious Soviet troops and, jointly with them, Polish troops, driving out the Hitler invaders, set foot on our soil, Poland was still enveloped in the conflagration of a terrible war. The enemy still acted master on the greater part of Polish territory. When, following the victorious march of the liberation troops, the Polish National Liberation Committee, and later the Provisional Polish Government, took power into their hands on the liberated territory, we were confronted with scenes of appalling devastation, destroyed towns and villages, ruined factories, mills and workshops, plundered and ravaged farmsteads, paralysed transport and means of communication—scenes of war ravages such as history had never known, of sufferings and martyrdom of a people unprecedented in history.

* Speech delivered at celebration meeting in Warsaw on occasion of Seventh Anniversary of Poland's rebirth.

Already at that time the never to be forgotten July Manifesto charted ways and means for the restoration of our country and the development of our people. At that time, the July Manifesto, in keeping with the will of the people, called upon the broad masses to establish People's power, to overthrow the rule of the landlords and capitalists, to liberate Poland from bondage to foreign imperialists, to base the sovereignty and independence of Poland on eternal alliance with the Soviet Union, and to strengthen Poland's borders on the Oder, Neisse and the Baltic. **(Prolonged applause).**

For seven years we have marched unswervingly along the path outlined by the historic July Manifesto, In the course of these seven years the Polish people changed in the process of creative endeavour. From a society ruled over by landlords and capitalists, and whose blood and vitality had been sucked dry by countless leeches of international capital, a society in which the peasant had no land, the industrial worker no work and the professional worker no opportunity to apply his skill, a society in which the creative energy and talent of our people perished and where violence was the order of the day in social life, where the policeman's truncheon and fascism reigned, a society hurled into the abyss of the September catastrophe—from this society the Polish people emerged, grew, and changed in the course of the past seven years, steadily multiplying forces and ensuring for themselves the best conditions for further development.

Today ours is a society which every day multiplies the material and creative forces; we are a free people subordinated only to ourselves and to our own laws and aspirations.

Today, with feelings of satisfaction and pride for our people, we view the results of seven years diligent labour and selfless effort on the part of the broad masses of the people of Poland. **(Applause)**. Due to these efforts Poland has become a united, powerful people's State. Due to these efforts power has passed wholly into the hands of the masses of the people. Having driven out the landlords and capitalists, and having wrested Poland from the grip of home and foreign capital, the masses developed tremendous activity, displayed inexhaustible strength and energy and carried out the work of rehabilitating and developing the country at a rate and on a scale unprecedented in the history of our people.

In conformity with the will of the people, in conformity with the aspirations of many generations of Polish revolutionaries of whom so many fell in the struggle against the violence of foreign aggressors and home reaction, Poland, relying on the example and aid of the Soviet Union, stepped out firmly on the path of socialist construction. **(Prolonged ovation, cheering in honour of Polish-Soviet friendship)**.

Completing the Three-Year Plan for the country's rehabilitation victoriously and ahead of schedule, and successfully carrying out the Six-Year Plan for laying the foundations of Socialism, we restored our industry and also made big strides forward along the path of socialist industrialisation of the country.

At present, the value of industrial output per head of the population is 364 per cent compared with pre-war. This means that we have increased our industrial potential more than three and a half times. Developing and reconstructing our industry we considerably raised the technical level of our production and started a

number of branches of industry unknown in the pre-war Poland. Before the war, heavy and special machines were not produced in Poland; such machines are produced today. Before the war, tractors, lorries and oceangoing vessels were not made in our country, today they are being made. Before the war, there was no developed industry producing equipment for the iron and steel, coal, chemical, paper and other industries in our country, today we have this industry. Before the war, there was no production of synthetic materials in our country, today they are being produced. Before the war, there was no production of artificial fibre, today we are producing it.

Simultaneously, Polish agriculture has made rapid strides. Enjoying the all-round aid of the State which supplied the peasants with abundant artificial fertilisers and agricultural machines, the working peasants, having ousted the landlords, succeeded in raising their farmsteads from the post-war ruins, in ploughing millions of hectares of uncultivated land and rapidly developing crop cultivation and animal husbandry. State farms came into being and the first producer co-operatives appeared. Agricultural production, per head of the population, considerably surpassed pre-war level and is now 142 per cent compared with pre-war.

The well-being of the working masses has improved considerably. In Poland, there are no longer hungry and ragged, homeless people and people without work. No one in Poland is haunted by the spectre of poverty and unemployment, by the spectre of starvation and lack of shelter. Illiteracy has been practically wiped out; general education, professional, intermediate and higher education—all have been developed and are flowering.

The right to work, the right to rest and leisure, to medical aid and education have been transformed from dream into a reality. And these fundamental rights are now enjoyed by the broad masses of the working people in our country.

Today, on the seventh anniversary of Poland's liberation from Hitler occupation, we can and should stress with pride and satisfaction these results of the labour of our people who have taken the path of socialist construction. All over the country constructive work is in full swing. Millions of people in Poland are at work on construction sites, in industry, agriculture and in transport, building cultural and welfare establishments. At present in people's Poland we are spending on new construction per head of the population, nearly five times more than before the war and more that even during the best years of the so-called economic prosperity.

And this is only the second year of the great Six-Plan. Immense work remains to be done, great efforts lie ahead of us and more than one difficulty to be overcome. But opening up before every one of us, and already visible, are the grand and glad prospects of a powerful, highly industrialised, cultured, prosperous and happy Poland. Opening up before us are the prospects of a happy, cultured, pulsating and all-round life for our people. Every month of our labour makes up for the years of the former age-old backwardness and neglect. Every year of our work makes up for decades.

Every Pole is conscious of this, and this is the explanation for the enormous activity displayed by all the people—workers, peasants and intelligentsia—in the struggle for the Six-Year Plan.

Accordingly as socialist construction in our country progresses, our people, naturally, is becoming, to an ever increasing degree, a socialist nation. The national front of struggle for peace and the Six-Year Plan is steadily gaining in strength. In the struggle to overcome difficulties the patriotic unity of our people around the main slogans of the national front is taking shape and growing. Is not the creative and selfless labour of workers, peasants and working intelligentsia on all sectors of the peaceful construction proof of this? Is this not evident in the unanimity with which the Polish people backed the Stockholm Appeal and the Appeal for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers? Is it not evident in the general and wholehearted support which all Polish people accorded the national loan issued by the Government of the Polish Republic with a view to developing Poland's forces?

Today, as never before in all history, the Polish people are united, unanimous and imbued with but a single idea.

This idea is the idea of building a classless society free from exploitation, violence, hunger and unemployment, from privileges for capitalist magnates poverty for workers and peasants.

This idea is the idea of building a powerful, independent Poland, fighting for lasting peace and mutual respect for free peoples, for their steadily growing friendship. **(Tumultuous ovation in honour of Generalissimo Stalin and President Bierut)**. A live, eloquent and wonderful example of the realisation of this idea is provided also by our present national celebration. Today the people of Poland welcome to their country delegations from all countries and peoples neighbouring Poland, which was unthinkable under the

former, pre-war social relations. It should be recalled that the Sanazi Poland was always on unfriendly terms with all neighbouring States, and the single attempt at “friendship” made by Pilsudskyite governments, that with the Hitler aggressors, ended, and could not but end, in catastrophe for the Polish people. Today people’s Poland, loyal to the idea of international friendship, welcomes to its national celebration delegations representing the creative and progressive forces of the world, including also progressive forces from a number of capitalist countries, for we are united by a common great idea and indomitable will to struggle for peace, progress and fraternity, for a happy and creative future for human society as a whole. **(Applause).**

The best and most selfless fighters of mankind fought throughout their lives for the realisation of this greatest of human ideas.

Marx and Engels, Lenin and Stalin fought for the realisation of this idea of international brotherhood. It was fought for by the greatest Polish revolutionaries, Adam Mizkewic and Yaroslav Dombrowski, Ludwik Warynski and Rosa Luxemburg, Julian Marchlewski and Felix Dzerzhinsky.

Joseph Stalin, brilliant and steadfast standard-bearer of peace, is the great and bright symbol of the unshakable might and creative power of the great idea of international brotherhood. The personal participation in our celebration of his closest comrade-in-arms and friend, one of the outstanding leaders, of the Government of the U.S.S.R., our great friend Comrade Vyacheslav Molotov, as well as the participation in the delegation of Marshal Zhukov, one of the leaders of the victorious Soviet Army—this is a most vivid expression of

the warm friendship, indissoluble mutual respect and brotherhood which now unite the Polish people with the peoples of the mighty Soviet land. The principles of this friendship and brotherhood were expressed and reinforced in the historic Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Post-war Polish-Soviet Collaboration, concluded on April 21, 1945 in Moscow and signed personally by Comrade Stalin. This growing friendship with the peoples of the U.S.S.R., the People's Democracies, the German Democratic Republic and with those forces fighting for peace and progress throughout the world, is the powerful, inexhaustible source of patriotic pride and strength of our people, the guarantee of our freedom and independence, the source of our faith in the inevitable triumph of our strivings, aspirations and efforts, of our confidence in the triumph of peace, truth and justice, in the triumph of Socialism. **(Prolonged ovation, cries of "Stalin-Bierut!")**

The patriotic unity of our people is being forged in the struggle against remnants of the routed capitalist classes and agents of foreign imperialism. We know that, ahead of us there is still more than one class battle against the capitalist elements in town and countryside.

The Polish people crushed all attempts to divert them from the path of socialist construction and eternal friendship with the Soviet Union. The Polish people crushed all attempts to restore the power of the capitalists and landlords, all the attempts to turn Poland once again into a backward, ignorant, semi-colonial country harnessed to the yoke of the foreign imperialists. The Polish people expelled the traitors to the homeland, agents of foreign capital, betrayers and foreign hirelings—the Mikolajezyks and WRN elements,

National Democrats and Pilsudskyites. We know that foreign imperialism and the hostile forces of the routed capitalist classes in Poland have not relinquished their intentions of hampering us in the great work of national construction. We know that these hostile forces seek to those engage in sabotage and subversive activities in our country. We know that the imperialists are not stinting dollars in trying to extend the network of unbridled and slanderous radio propaganda, served by hired agents recruited from among reactionary emigrants. We know that these trumpets spread filthy and foul streams of slander, lies and deception. But we also know that all these efforts are doomed to failure. Only politically ignorant people can believe that they will succeed in accomplishing anything by means of foul slander and lies among the peoples who have tasted the joy of creative labour and who have thrown off the yoke of the capitalists and landlords. **(Applause)**. There can be no doubt that the patriotic unity of the Polish people will grow steadily and become stronger. There can be no doubt that vigilance in relation to attempts at sabotage and subversive activities will grow constantly; that the punishing hand of the people's justice will strike more surely at those who would like to place obstacles in the way of our grand peaceful construction.

We are celebrating the day of the liberation of our homeland at a time when the American imperialists and their satellites seek, in the most cynical fashion, to kindle the conflagration of another war.

They seek, with the support of the reactionary forces of the world, including the Vatican, to revive Hitler militarism in Western Germany.

The American imperialists, jointly with the German neo-Hitlerites, Adenauers' and Schumachers, and with

the backing of the reactionary forces of the world, including the Vatican, are unleashing a revisionist campaign against our Western lands, those territories which we have settled and rehabilitated and which for us will always remain the border of peace and an integral part of our State.

The American imperialists and their satellites are extending the network of military bases directed against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

The American imperialists are waging war in the Far East, ruthlessly destroying the beautiful country of the heroic Korean people, and striving to prevent the development of the liberated great Chinese people, rejecting a peaceful settlement of outstanding questions, refusing to discuss them on the basis of equality and justice and to sign a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers.

The Polish people observe these war machinations with indignation and wrath.

Like the Soviet Union and all the People's Democracies, we are fully taken up with peaceful construction; like the Soviet Union and all the People's Democracies, we have no desire to interfere in the affairs of other States and believe in the possibility of peaceful co-existence and wide co-operation between the peoples, irrespective of differences in social-political systems. This has been expressed more than once and constantly finds expression in our concrete policy. As is the case with the Soviet Union and all the People's Democracies, with us, too, the struggle for peace is the main thing. We remember Comrade Stalin's words that "peace will be preserved and consolidated if the peoples take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and defend it to the end".

The Polish people, jointly with all progressive forces, under the leadership of the great Soviet Union, have taken the cause of preserving peace into their own hands. The Polish people know that the struggle for peace is struggle for the all-round development of our country and for its economic, cultural and defence power. The Polish people will spare no effort along this path. **(Prolonged applause, cries in honour of Generalissimo Stalin and President Bierut).**

We ask the Soviet delegation and Comrade Molotov to convey to the peoples of the Soviet Union, to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) and to the leader of all progressive mankind—the great Stalin—assurances of our profound devotion, affection and respect. **(Prolonged powerful manifestation in honour of Comrade Stalin).**

We ask that our warm gratitude for the liberation of Poland be conveyed, and to report that we deeply honour the memory of the Soviet heroes who fell in the struggle against Hitlerism. We ask that our gratitude for the all-round and selfless aid that they constantly accord us in the work of rehabilitating and developing our country be conveyed to the peoples of the Soviet Union and to the great Stalin. We ask you to say that the Polish people see in the Soviet Union the mainstay of the forces of peace and progress throughout the world, that they will spare no effort in the struggle for peace and progress under the leadership of the great Stalin. **(Prolonged ovation, cries in honour of Comrade Stalin and Polish, Soviet friendship).**

We ask the delegations from Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Albania, Mongolia, taking part in our celebration, to deliver to their peoples and

Governments our warm greetings and gratitude for their friendship and co-operation. **(Prolonged applause).**

Today, celebrating the seventh anniversary of the liberation of our country, we are proud of our achievements, confident of our continued advance and imbued with knowledge of the growing forces of the international camp of peace, of which we form a link.

On this seventh anniversary of Poland's liberation we call for a further strengthening of the patriotic unity of the people, for even closer co-operation by all parties of the democratic bloc headed by the Polish United Workers' Party, for rallying the ranks of the National Front in the struggle for peace and the Six-Year Plan.

Filled with confidence in the future we march forward towards new historic victories of our people!

Long live and prosper our homeland people's Poland! **(Applause).**

May the National Front grow stronger in the struggle for peace and the Six-Year Plan! **(Applause).**

Long live and strengthen the international camp of peace and progress, headed by the Soviet Union!

Long live the great Stalin! **(Prolonged ovation, all rise, the hall resounds with the cries: Stalin! Stalin! Long live the great Stalin!).**

GERMANY NEEDS PEACE TREATY. Statement by Secretariat of the Central Board, Communist Party of Germany

Representatives of the Western Powers recently informed Adenauer's puppet Government in Bonn that they "regard the state of war with Germany as being ended". In this connection the Secretariat of the Central Board of the Communist Party of Germany issued a statement describing this step by the Western imperialists as an attempt to create a legal basis for refusal to conclude a peace treaty, and for perpetuating the occupation regime in Germany. By their manoeuvre, the Western Powers seek to distract the attention of the population in Western Germany from the actual situation and to prepare the psychological pre-requisites for building West German formations of mercenaries within the framework of the Atlantic military bloc.

"Instead of this", the Communist Party statement says, "the German people need an immediate peace treaty with Germany, restoration of its State unity and withdrawal of all occupation forces. Only the conclusion of a peace treaty providing for withdrawal of all occupation troops from Germany within one year can return to the German people its right to national self-determination".

The statement recalls the proposals made by the Soviet Union to the Western Powers for a peace treaty with Germany and withdrawal of all occupation forces in the course of one year. The statement stresses that these proposals of the Soviet Union correspond, in all points, to the national interests of the German people.

The statement contains the following four demands of the Communist Party of Germany:

An end to all remilitarisation measures; cessation of Adenauer's negotiations for forming a German mercenary army; an end to the measures for building up the camouflaged military formations known as "border guards", "mobile police", etc.;

Rejection of the Schuman Plan;

Negotiations between representatives of Western and Eastern Germany concerning restoration of the unity of Germany;

An immediate peace treaty with Germany, envisaging withdrawal of all occupation troops from Germany in the course of a year.

CZECHOSLOVAK PEASANTS UTILISE EXPERIENCE OF SOVIET COLLECTIVE- FARMERS

A delegation of Soviet collective-farmers spent more than a month in Czechoslovakia. They were greeted everywhere as welcome guests. These Soviet collective-farmers visited 36 agricultural co-operatives (U.A.C.), a number of machine and tractor depots, State farms and several villages where there are as yet no co-operatives. Czechoslovak peasants displayed great interest in their talks with them. A total of 70,000 peasants attended the meetings and talks during which the Soviet guests were asked no fewer than 2,000 questions. Czechoslovak peasants in their turn talked about the all-round aid rendered the Czechoslovak countryside by the Soviet Union, about how Soviet pilots are combating the Colorado beetle and about the excellent work of Soviet combine harvesters, etc.

The Czechoslovak press widely popularised the achievements of the Soviet collective farm system and the experiences of the best collective farmers, as related by the guests. Utilising this experience, co-operative members, personnel of machine and tractor depots and State farms are improving organisation of labour, and practicing the achievements of Soviet agrobiological science. Party organisations are working more perseveringly with a view to strengthening the agricultural co-operatives and unfolding on a broader scale the struggle against the kulaks.

BUILDING IRRIGATION SYSTEMS IN BULGARIA

Following the example of the Soviet people, working people in Bulgaria are developing irrigation systems in order to combat drought and to raise yields.

An area of 1,180 thousand decares (1 decare equals 0,1 hectare) was irrigated with the help of irrigation systems, pumping stations and reservoirs built by the people's Government in 1950. This year, the irrigated area will reach 1,700 thousand decares.

The largest irrigation systems, built with the selfless, fraternal aid of the Soviet Union—the Bryshliansk irrigation system named after Stalin and the Belenskaya irrigation system—supply water to more than 250,000 decares of land. The equipment for the pumping stations was received from the Soviet Union. Fifty pumping stations, with an overall capacity of 32.2 cubic metres of water per second, have already been put into operation and 25 others are under construction.

By the end of the Five-Year Plan, work will be completed on the irrigation system linked with the “Rositsa” reservoir and other irrigation systems. These will increase the irrigated area by 3,600 thousand decares.

SUCCESS OF FILMS OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES IN GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

A festival of films from the People's Democracies has been held in the German Democratic Republic. Cinemas are showing the new Polish musical film, "Warsaw Première", the Bulgarian newsreel, "Men in the Clouds", Czechoslovak films, "The Siren" and "Brigade", the Rumanian film, "Rings the Valley", and the first Hungarian colour film, "Ludas Matyi". The films are meeting with great success, particularly the Chinese film, "Daughters of China" which depicts an episode of the heroic struggle of the Chinese people.

SOCIALIST EMULATION AND STAKHANOVITE MOVEMENT IN HUNGARY. Antal Apró, Member, Political Bureau, Central Committee, Hungarian Working People's Party

Socialist emulation and stakhanovite methods of labour are developing on a wide scale and, everywhere, are becoming the basis of economic construction in Hungary. The experience, with the aid of which our working class and all our working people are coping more and more successfully with the tasks of the national-economic Five-Year Plan, is growing and becoming richer. This is the natural outcome of the victorious advance of our country along the road to Socialism; it is also striking evidence of the life-giving and fruitful influence exerted on the Hungarian working class and hundreds of thousands of Hungarian working people by the example of the heroic working class of the Soviet Union, by the example and experience of Soviet stakhanovites.

The main conditions for the development of mass emulation in industry were the transfer of the basic means of production to public ownership and socialist planning of the national economy.

I.

Mass labour socialist emulation in our country dates from 1949 when the Party called upon the working people to complete the Three-Year Plan ahead of schedule. In honour of the 70th birthday of J. V. Stalin,

the great leader of progressive mankind, hundreds of thousands of working people joined the emulation in November and December 1949. In doing so, they expressed gratitude to, and love of the Hungarian working people for, the great leader of the working people of the world. The mass character of the emulation movement among the working people dates from that period. The number taking part in individual emulation exceeded 300,000. Nearly 100,000 factory and office workers and technicians, united in work-teams, began socialist emulation. This upsurge in the emulation gave rise to the stakhanovite movement in Hungary.

The success of this movement was demonstrated particularly at the first meeting of stakhanovites held on February 25-26, 1950, and attended by Comrade Matias Rakosi and other leaders of the Hungarian Working People's Party. The well-known Hungarian stakhanovites, Imre Muszka, Zoltan Pozsonyi, Barnabás Varga and others were also present at the meeting.

This meeting of stakhanovites recorded big successes in the movement of innovators. A few months earlier, the leading innovators held a conference which was attended by outstanding Soviet stakhanovites—Bykov, fast turner; Shavljugin, master of fast bricklaying; Ananieva, textile worker, Stalin Prize winner; Filimonov, outstanding miner and the equally famous railway worker, Panin. In the course of 1949, our workers and engineers submitted 75,973 innovation suggestions. The suggestions that proved workable yielded an economy of 341 million forints for the national economy.

The stakhanovites' meeting was addressed by Comrades Rakosi and Gerö, who gave valuable counsel

for the further development of socialist emulation and the stakhanovite movement. Comrade Gerö pointed out that our stakhanovite movement was developing along the same lines so brilliantly described in 1935 by Comrade Stalin in his historic speech at the first All-Union Conference of Stakhanovites.

Addressing the stakhanovites, Comrade Rakosi urged the working people “boldly to display their initiative, to act in a broad way, not to be afraid of new methods, and new experience since they had the whole-hearted backing of the entire Communist movement in Hungary, and the Hungarian Working People’s Party, and that behind them was the mighty Soviet Union with its inexhaustible arsenal of experience...”.

The stakhanovites’ meeting, which summed up the experience accumulated, marked an important stage in the development of socialist emulation. This stage laid the foundation for the stakhanovite movement in our country and opened up broad vistas for its further development.

At that time, 31 per cent of all workers in industry and building were engaged in individual emulation. In November, 1950, the number participating in individual emulation reached 47.3 per cent of the total number employed. The number of work-teams taking part in the emulation doubled—in December 1949 their number was 19,340; in November, 1950, 38,200.

Thus, our working class and all our working people were able to begin the first year of the Five-Year Plan (1950) in conditions of widespread socialist emulation and an equally widespread stakhanovite movement.

Now, as before, much work and serious effort are required to ensure that the labour emulation grows that it leads to a steady rise in labour productivity; that it

really becomes the main and all-embracing method of socialist labour. This struggle must be directed, above all, at eliminating the old obsolete technical norms, at overcoming conservatism, and against machinations of all kinds by hostile elements who seek to hamper the development of socialist emulation and the stakhanovite movement. A number of measures taken: during the past eighteen months radically changed the situation as regards norms, helped to expose enemy agents—former Right-wing Social Democrats—in the enterprises, in factory administrations, in workshops and in trade union organs. These enemies had penetrated into these places where they provoked violations of labour discipline, abuses in relation to norms and wages, and retarded the growth of labour productivity.

It was not fortuitous that during these eighteen months the number of people engaged in individual emulation further increased. In the machine-building industry, 60 per cent of those employed took part in individual emulation in the second half of 1950; by May 1951, the figure had risen to 70 per cent. Today, individual emulation embraces 60 per cent of all engaged in industrial production.

Sixty per cent of the miners, 80 per cent of metal workers, nearly 76 per cent of engineering workers, about 74 per cent of textile workers, are now engaged in emulation; in manufacturing industry as a whole, the figure is 74 per cent.

An important factor stimulating the activity of the working people in production is the steadily rising standard of living and the great care displayed by the Party in satisfying the growing material needs and cultural requirements of the working people. The wage fund shows a steady increase. In manufacturing

industry, it rose 125.6 per cent compared with 1938. In 1950 alone, the average wage in the national economy increased 16.6 per cent. The number of factory and office workers in industry increased by 63 per cent. Unemployment—the cursed heritage of capitalism—has been abolished and our expanding industry needs more and more manpower.

In 1950, the State allocated 900 million forints for social insurance. In addition, millions of forints were allocated by enterprises for the social and cultural requirements of the working people and their families, for labour protection measures and recreation. Big sums are placed at the disposal of the trade unions by the State for organising rest and leisure for the working people and their children, for maintaining rest homes and children's holiday camps, for building houses of culture.

II.

A new stage in the development of the creative activity of the masses was the emulation in honour of the Second Congress of the Party, emulation begun at the end of 1950 under the slogan of struggle for pre-schedule fulfilment of the plan for the first year of the Five-Year Plan, and proper preparations for the second year. Inexhaustible reserves, arising from the socialist attitude to labour, were disclosed. Immense possibilities for economising materials, correct utilisation of working hours and means of production, rational organisation of labour—all were put into operation. Early in 1950, Comrade Rakosi said at the gathering of stakhanovites: "When a worker innovator, a leading worker, a rationaliser, racks his brains over new methods of

production, economises materials, and makes better use of his machine, he not only raises his own standard of living and earns more; he simultaneously accelerates and strengthens the building of Socialism”.

It is noteworthy that during the pre-Congress emulation alone, technicians and workers submitted 63,000 innovation suggestions, the introduction of which will yield an economy of nearly 270 million forints. Managers of industry and trade union leaders tendered greater assistance to those taking part in emulation by better organisation of labour and by ensuring uninterrupted supplies of materials and equipment; they saw to it that the progress and results of emulation were widely popularised.

The broad development of the pre-Congress socialist emulation also facilitated the stakhanovite movement. The number of stakhanovites increased twofold compared with December 1950. The scale of the emulation in honour of the Second Party Congress can be gauged from the fact that 75-80 per cent of the factory workers took individual pledges. In the first quarter of the current year, the system of leading workers imparting their skill to their fellow workers, of instructing new entrants, assumed a mass character. Emulation between enterprises is also widespread. Stakhanovites have appeared, who, having fulfilled the quota for the current year, are working on the quotas for the next years of the Five-Year Plan. Acting on the counsel of Comrade Rakosi, the working people unfolded emulation for the title of best worker in the given trade. And now, workers of every trade, of every industry, are proud of their hundreds of leading workers.

The results obtained in the sphere of raising productivity of labour form the basis for increasingly greater achievements. In 1950, labour productivity in manufacturing industry increased not by 16.9 per cent as stipulated in the plan, but by 20.1 per cent.

Proceeding from the results of Socialist emulation, the Second Congress of our Party resolved that labour productivity should rise 90 per cent in the next four years. The need for such a considerable rise in labour productivity is dictated by the increased targets of the revised Five-Year Plan—providing for a 200 per cent increase in manufacturing industry output.

In the development of labour emulation, valuable help was given by Soviet stakhanovites, both by personal demonstration of their methods and by publications describing these methods. Comrade Panin, Soviet locomotive driver, who visited our country, greatly helped our railwaymen. The number of Hungarian followers of Comrade Bykov, master of fast metal-cutting, is also growing. The Soviet stakhanovites, Zhuraylev and Petrov, helped Hungarian steel-workers to initiate methods of accelerated smelting. Comrade Amosov, Soviet metal-worker, was very helpful to our steel-makers. Comrade Maksimenko, master bricklayer, famous for his fast methods of bricklaying, created a stakhanov school on the greatest building site of the Hungarian Five-Year Plan—the Danube Metallurgical Combinat. The broad masses of the working people are becoming increasingly convinced of the indissoluble links between higher labour productivity and the standard of living of the working people; that higher labour productivity discloses more and more reserves, and that their utilisation leads to a further rise in labour productivity.

Most important for the further development of emulation are strict planning of production and proper organisation of labour. Another very important problem is that of skilful use and maintenance of machinery.

Finally, in the country where power is exercised by the working class in alliance with the toiling peasantry, resolute action must be taken against those who weaken and violate labour discipline, who waste working-time and labour to no purpose. The struggle for strengthening labour discipline is closely linked with the question of exposing enemy elements who have penetrated the enterprises and are engaged in subversive activity. The fact that the influence of conscious or unwitting accomplices of home and international reaction, enemies of peace among our working people, is daily diminishing, is closely linked with the organisational and educational work, carried out in the interests of strengthening labour discipline and developing labour emulation.

We shall successfully solve all these tasks only on the condition that we struggle consistently against the still prevailing campaign tendency, if emulation is based always and everywhere on concrete tasks, and if we ensure widespread popularisation of the results of emulation.

III.

Acting on the counsel of the Central Committee, the role of Party organisations in leading the emulation has grown in recent years. Party functionaries are handling production problems with increasing skill. Leading bodies in industry and the managers of enterprises are rendering more effective assistance in organising

emulation; the number of engineers and technicians participating in the emulation has increased. Under the leadership of the Party organisations and acting on Party advice, the trade unions also improved their work. Since the publication in the summer of 1950 of the Party decision on trade union work, trade union activists are becoming increasingly conscious of the fact that, in the period of building Socialism, the basic task of the trade unions is to organise socialist emulation. The rich experience of the heroic working class of the Soviet Union and exchange of experience with the other countries of People's Democracy, help to improve our work in organising emulation.

Socialist emulation at present is proceeding under the slogan of stubborn struggle for fulfilment of the national-economic plan. In the emulation in honour of August 20 (Constitution Day) our working people are making diligent efforts for new production achievements. It can be said that the experience of the pre-Congress emulation has, in considerable measure, advanced our work in organising emulation. Criticism by the masses is now far more sound and bolder. Competing enterprises are revising their pledges with a view to fulfilling the assignments of the second year of the Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule. A feature of all the pledges is the striving to economise materials and cut production costs. Personal records of individual economy of materials are being introduced in our enterprises. The system of co-operation among individual enterprises is being strengthened. In keeping with the demand of hundreds of thousands of working people participating in emulation, Party organisations, economic organs and the trade unions are sharply posing the question of strengthening labour discipline. Active

work in this direction is being carried out by our organisations in the ore-mining industry where poor labour discipline is seriously hindering production. The State organs (industrial Ministries) have speeded up the organisation of new departments which should substantially facilitate the development of the stakhanovite movement. The network of stakhanovite schools and courses, organised by the Ministries jointly with the trade unions, is being strengthened.

Participating in socialist emulation, the working people are simultaneously and on a growing scale criticising shortcomings shows that the major mistakes of our Party organisations, State organs and trade unions in organising emulation are the still prevailing views that emulation is only a campaign, the careless attitude still met with in work among the technical personnel, the weakness of explanatory work and the bureaucratism in appraising and applying the suggestions of workers, particularly innovation and rationalisation proposals. The production conferences, held regularly at enterprises, and the stakhanovite conferences in various branches of industry, prove most helpful in eliminating shortcomings.

It is noteworthy that labour emulation is also spreading to the socialised sector of agriculture and even among individual peasants. The example and direct assistance of industrial workers help our working peasantry in the struggle for higher labour productivity. This emulation is very significant just now, since the task of the socialist reorganisation of agriculture is becoming increasingly important.

The working people of our country are devoting all their efforts to securing fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule, to consolidating the Hungarian

sector of the peace front. They are responding with successful socialist labour to the invaluable aid rendered us by the Soviet Union. Guided by our Party, Hungarian stakhanovites are steadfastly and perseveringly raising labour productivity, which is the decisive weapon in the struggle for achieving the final victory of Socialism over capitalism.

THE BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE FIGHT FOR WORKING CLASS UNITY.

**Harry Pollitt, General Secretary,
Communist Party of Great Britain**

Every student of politics in Britain is now being compelled to admit that a great change is taking place in the moods of the working people. It is an anxious questioning mood behind which lies the principal thought, "Where is it all going to end?"

As the war in Malaya and Korea continues; as the British rulers encounter new difficulties in Persia because the Persian people want to own and control their own natural resources; as the American bosses, having already obtained 20 of the decisive army, navy and air bases in Britain, now insolently increase their demands and ask for the control of all naval forces in the Atlantic and Mediterranean as well as Gibraltar and Cyprus; as rearmament inevitably demands that the main sacrifices shall come from the working people; and as Britain more and more comes under the domination of the U.S.A., carrying out its policy in Korea and against China—it is no wonder that there is growing disillusionment with the policy of the Labour Government and a searching for a new, constructive policy that could avoid all the dire calamities threatening the British people.

It is an open secret that scores and scores of local Labour Parties are in revolt against the foreign policy of their Government, and special steps have had to be taken by the Labour leaders to try and damp down the growing revolt.

This revolt is clearly expressed in the resolutions sent in from the local Labour Parties and affiliated trade unions for the forthcoming Labour Party Conference. A large number of resolutions urge the Labour Government to take the initiative in summoning a meeting of the five Great Powers for the purpose of easing the international tension; others criticise the Labour Government for its slavish following of American policy and demand the withdrawal of Britain from the aggressive North Atlantic bloc. The huge armaments programme comes in for particularly severe criticism and likewise the plans for rearming Western Germany and Japan. A resolution submitted by the National Union of Railwaymen expresses disagreement with the Uno decision branding the Chinese People's Republic as an "aggressor", categorically opposes any sanctions against the Chinese People's Republic, calls for a ceasefire in Korea, the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and the return of Taiwan to China. Thirty-six resolutions express anxiety concerning the foreign policy of the Labour Government; 134 resolutions express serious alarm at the sharp rise in the cost of living.

The mass discontent among the rank and file of the Labour Party and trade unions, the resignation of Bevan from the Government and the publication of the new pamphlet, "One Way Only," by Bevan and his supporters, clearly reflect the crisis in the Labour Party.

Even Bevan, forced by mass pressure, was compelled to set out a series of proposals which include a reduction in the armaments programme, negotiations with the Soviet Union for a general settlement, diminution of dependence on the United States, and, at home, the use of controls and taxation of profits to keep down prices and maintain the social services.

The worth of these “left” phrases becomes particularly clear from the single fact that, at the present moment, Bevan is the guest of Tito, the spy and fascist.

But the rank and file must be warned that not by private meetings and personal intrigues, can they be united and organised to change false policies and leaders. This can only be done by leadership, selfless and personal activity, a readiness to unite with all those who want peace.

The full meaning of the cost of rearmament is now beginning to be felt. All the early illusions that “war means work” and that “rearmament may not be a bad thing from the standpoint of guaranteeing full employment”, are being relentlessly smashed, as the reality of what it actually means begins to sink home. Every day is proving how correct the Communist Party was in denouncing Attlee’s policy of rearmament as being one that would inevitably lead to the economic ruin of Britain and to a third world war, unless stopped by the action of the people.

But very few expected that its domestic consequences would be seen as quickly as they have. The cost of living is rising every day. Everything the workers need is going up and up in price. The things they eat; the clothes they wear; the trains, tubes, buses and trams on which they must travel to work; gas, coal and electricity—all are constantly increasing in price. And yet this is nothing compared to what will take place unless the British workers unite their forces and fight back against the policy of the Government.

The Ministry of Labour, in a Memorandum to the Select Committee on Estimates, has made it clear that the British workers, in the name of “Defence”, are

going to be asked to work longer hours and to give up hard-won Trade Union rights and practices.

On the other hand, the contrast between rich and poor, between the wages of the workers and the profits of the capitalists, becomes more marked every day.

While practically every section of the Trade Union movement is demanding increases in wages because of the rising prices, and are being told that it is impossible to meet these demands because to do so “would ruin the economy of the country and lead to inflation”, at the same time the profits of the British capitalist class are higher than at any time in the history of British industry.

Here are a few significant figures to prove this point:

Company profits in 1950 increased by 14%. This was three times as great in proportion as the wage advances made to the workers. After tax—profits in 1950 were more than double what they were in 19388.

Vickers made £2,828,000 in 1950—and £2,712,000 in 1949. Dunlops made a profit of £14,000,000 after tax in 1950—double the 1949 figure. English Electric made over £4,000,000, as compared with £2,600,000 in 1949, Imperial Chemical Industries made £40,000,000 (before tax) in 1950 as compared with £24,000,000 in 1949. The “Financial Times” summary of reports of companies, published in the first quarter of 1951, shows a rise of 19% in profits.

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It is against this background that, for many months, the Communist Party has been conducting a serious political campaign pointing out to all sections of the

Labour Movement in Britain that the entire situation could be changed, provided there was **working class unity** in support of a working class policy, and repudiation of the present policies of the right-wing Labour leaders, which are leading the British working people to disaster.

Of course there are radical ideological differences between the Communists and the Labour leaders who are waging a policy of treachery in relation to the working class, and who on all fundamental questions are in unity with the Tories. But, between the Communist workers and the Labour workers there are no differences. The argument that there are “differences” between them is deliberately manufactured by the Right-wing Labour leaders for whose policy the Labour and Communist workers and all working people alike, are paying such a heavy penalty now, and the certainty of a still heavier one in the future.

When the Labour and Communist workmen draw their wages on Friday night, their thoughts are exactly the same. When their wives go shopping on a Saturday and see what has gone up in price since the last week, their thoughts are exactly the same. When Labour and Communist fathers and mothers see their sons taken for two years’ military training, or sent to Malaya or Korea, their thoughts are the same. When Labour and Communist Z Reserve men receive the calling-up notice, their thoughts are the same.

When unscrupulous employers victimise Shop Stewards who are not “bosses’ men”, Labour and Communist workmen stand together, act together and strike together, and whenever this has been done,—and there are many examples—it is the workers who have won. When working class strike leaders are placed on

trial by a Labour Attorney General, it is the Labour and Communist workers alike who rouse up such strong protest feelings that, as in the case of the 7 Dockers recently on trial in London, this mass pressure played an important role in securing their acquittal.

Of course, loyalty to the Labour movement is splendid thing, but misplaced loyalty to false policies and leaders can be a terribly dangerous one for the British working class.

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The Communist Party in Britain is fighting, as it has always fought, for the unity of the working-class movement, but it is also pointing out that such a unity is only possible on the basis of policies that weaken the capitalists and strengthen the genuine socialists.

In its fight for working-class unity, the Communist Party has made, and will continue to make, every effort to reach an understanding between the local branches of the Labour and Communist Parties.

In preparation for the important local elections which took place in Britain in May, the Party issued from a meeting of its Executive Committee on April 11th, the following statement:

“Every local Communist Party Branch should now make a new approach to local Labour Parties, both where we are running our own candidates and where we are not proposing discussions on questions of policy and candidates, with a view to obtaining united action against all Tory and ‘Independent’ candidates. At the same time, we should make it absolutely clear that, taking the wishes of the workers into account and their hatred of the Tories, the members of the Communist

Party will work for the return of all Labour candidates in all places where no Communist candidate is standing.

“No member of the Labour Party can avoid being alarmed at the serious drop in the votes given to Labour candidates in Parliamentary by-elections. It is not only what are described as ‘black-coated workers’ and their families who are swinging away from Labour, but manual workers as well.

“It is a serious warning to the thinking members of the Labour Party that they must not only change the present reactionary policy of their Government, but in formulating policy, take into account the special demands of professional workers and their families.”

When Bevan and Wilson announced their resignations from the Labour Government towards the end of April, the Communist Party again called on local Labour Parties for united action.

Our proposals for united action on a commonly agreed-on series of demands, and especially those aimed to guarantee the decisive defeat of the Tories at the next General Election, have obtained a serious hearing and discussion in many local Labour organisations and among Labour Members of Parliament.

It is true that this is only a beginning. But what is important is that the ice is being broken, that barriers previously existing between the Labour supporters and Communists are being broken down, and that there is beginning to exist a better understanding and contact between Labour supporters and Communists in many important local areas.

This is the decisive moment for Labour and Communist workers, Trade Unionists and Co-operators to close their ranks, unite and fight as never before for the withdrawal of Britain from the wat alliance with the

American millionaires; for negotiations with the five Great Powers for a Peace Pact; for an immediate reduction in arms expenditure; for a revision of the Budget economies at the expense of the working people; no attack on the social services increased pensions for the war disabled and old-aged pensioners; the withdrawal of the strike-breaking Order 1305, and the most drastic attack on the rent, interest and profits of the rich.

The American millionaires relentlessly press forward with their war policy of Britain, aiming to use British boys as cannon fodder while, as Senator Taft says, “the American boys will stay at home”.

This, surely, is the moment to unite all the working class; democratic and progressive forces to fight for the present and future interests of all working people, for a Britain, free, strong and independent, one that is subservient to no foreign power and that stands in friendly association with all powers that recognise and respect Britain’s national interests.

It is in this situation also that the programme of the Communist Party, “The British Road to Socialism” is of special significance, for it is the only constructive policy before the working people showing simply and convincingly, that there is a correct way out of all their problems and difficulties, providing that they take things into their own hands.

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The sooner and the stronger the links of working class unity are forged, the surer will be the building of the foundations upon which this great political act of the people would be possible, and the feet of the British

people set squarely on the road to Socialism, which means economic prosperity, lasting peace, and the surety of Britain's national independence.

The Communist Party will intensify its fight to win working class unity, bearing in mind the important statement in the November 1949 Resolution of the Information Bureau, which stated:

“Unity of the working-class movement and the rallying together of all democratic forces are necessary, not only for the solution of the day to day current tasks of the working class and the mass of the working people, but also for the solution of the basic questions which confront the proletariat as a class which is leading the struggle for the elimination of the power of monopoly capital, for the Socialist reconstruction of society.

“On the basis of the successes achieved in securing unity of the working-class movement and rallying all the democratic forces, it will become possible to develop the struggle in the capitalist countries for the setting up of governments which will rally all the patriotic forces opposed to the enslavement of their countries by American imperialism, will adopt the policy of stable peace among peoples, will stop the armaments race, and will raise the standard of living of the working masses.”

In relation to building unity of the working class it should be admitted that the British Communist Party still has serious shortcomings.

The Extended Meeting of the Executive Committee held last October subjected these shortcomings to sharp criticism and self-criticism, so that a decisive turn could be made in overcoming them and in achieving genuine unity of the working class.

The most urgent duty before the Communist Party is to work for the unity of the working class and all democratic and peace-loving people who are, concerned about the present international situation and the consequences arising therefrom.

PLENUM OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF ALGIERS

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Algiers held a plenary session on July 7-8. In his report Larbi Buali, Secretary of the Central Committee, dwelt on the results of the parliamentary elections (Algiers elects deputies to the French National Assembly), criticising the shortcomings revealed during the elections. The election campaign demonstrated the strivings for unity on the part of the Algerian people, but the leadership of the national parties, overestimating their possibilities refused to unite with the Communists, and, as a result, lost all seats to the candidates hand, the Communist Party did not adequately mobilise its forces during the campaign and conducted weak propaganda among the local Moslem population.

Larbi Buali spoke of the need to direct all the Party's activities towards achieving the main aim of the Algerian people—the winning of national independence. It is necessary. to unite all the forces of the national movement, declared Buali, in order to forge the most effective weapon for national liberation—the National Democratic Front of Algiers—which should include all the nationalist parties, Communists, democrats and non-party people.

Speakers in the discussion criticised the sectarianism among some -Communists. Bashir Hadj Ali, Secretary of the Central Committee, declared in his speech: “The basic task is to abolish all sectarianism in order to effect an alliance of the three national parties—the main condition for winning liberation.”

In a report devoted to the question of peace, Junes Kush, Secretary of the Central Committee, underlining that the struggle of the colonial peoples for national independence is the best contribution to the cause of peace, spoke about the major tasks of the Communist Party of Algiers at the present moment: collection of signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace and preparation for the conference of peace partisans of the countries of the Near and Middle East and North Africa.

The plenum adopted an appeal to the people of Algiers, calling for unity of action in the struggle for the national independence of Algiers.

TRAINING TECHNICIANS FROM AMONG WORKERS IN RUMANIA

The rapid development of the Rumanian People's Republic along the lines of building Socialism requires a large number of skilled technicians. In the autumn of 1949, on the initiative of the Rumanian Workers' Party, two-year courses were established for training technical personnel from among leading workers.

Seventeen courses have been opened throughout the country with an enrolment of 2,16 worker-students who will specialise in mechanics, electrical engineering, mining, railway transport, industrial chemistry, the textile, food and fishing industries.

Excellent conditions for study have been created for the students. They have been released from work for the entire period of the course, receiving wages as usual from their factories. The students have at their disposal hostels, canteens, libraries, reading rooms, laboratories, etc.

The switch from work at the bench to study required great initial effort on the part of the students, But the successful results of last year's and this year's exams show that the worker-students have mastered their professions in two years.

The first graduates will begin work shortly in socialist enterprises.

FACTS EXPOSE...

What They Fear Most of All

The American imperialists and their puppets in the Yoshida Government are creating an aggressive army in Japan under the guise of a “reserve police corps”.

However, neither American tanks, nor American instructors were able to ensure the “militancy” of the Japanese soldiers. Therefore, investigation departments were hastily set up in each camp and district headquarters and a military tribunal in each district. These “measures for control over the recruits” were motivated by the need to combat “communist penetration”, in other words, against those Japanese who do not want to die for the interests of the American monopolists.

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“Flourishing America”

“There are thousands today eating out of garbage cans. I know such, miserable souls personally. They compete with mongrel alley dogs. One woman reached into a garbage can, got hold of a big ham bone and discovered a small dog had a grip on the other end and wouldn’t let go. The dog bit her hand, She said she was ashamed to fight for the bone, the dog really had priority and as she could still walk and there were other garbage cans she let the dog have it.”

Is this the imagination of a writer? Or is this taking place in a country suffering from the pangs of hunger?

No, this is a daily scene in present-day America and was described by a citizen from San Diego (California) in the American newspaper “National Guardian”.

TENTACLES OF WASHINGTON OCTOPUS.
Drawing by J. Paulo



TENTACLES OF WASHINGTON OCTOPUS

Drawing by J. Paulo

POLITICAL NOTES

Another Conspiracy by Enemies of Peace

A few days ago a military agreement prepared in Madrid between U.S. ruling circles and General Franco— butcher of the Spanish people, protégé of Hitler and Mussolini. This agreement provides for the inclusion of Spain in the European defence system”, i.e. for the actual transfer to the U.S.A. of Spanish military bases and supplies of cannon fodder for another world war which the American imperialists are preparing. Thus, butcher Franco, the mortal enemy of the Spanish people and of all peoples, the fascist murderer who, on the gallows and the block, slaughtered thousands of the finest sons and daughters of freedom-loving Spain, and who turned Spain into a huge dungeon, into a country of medieval horrors—this butcher takes his place at the same table as Mr. Truman. The meaning of this conspiracy of the enemies of peace is plain to all.

The Chilean newspaper “Diario Ilustrado”, Wall Street’s loyal mouthpiece, wrote early this year:

“Spain is the key to the Atlantic. From the European Continent it is, geographically, the nearest point to America, and is essential for the safe landing of men, equipment and foodstuffs... Spain is the safest place for organising a combined expedition which, if required, would be able to operate in France and Italy”.

In vain do the Marshallised rulers of Britain and France pretend, trying to deceive the masses, that they “do not agree” with, and “object” to, the Truman-Franco conspiracy. Their twisting and squirming and their “diplomatic” manipulations, dictated by fear of

the growing indignation of the peoples at the shameful deal which brings Franco Spain into the Atlantic Pact, cannot deceive anybody. Obviously, Wall Street's latest step towards war was not undertaken without the agreement and backing of the Marshallised rulers of Britain and France. Access to the aggressive military bloc headed by the American imperialists which yesterday admitted West German revanchists and the fascist Tito clique, is now made available to butcher Franco. Such are the allies of "Western democracy", such is the real essence of aggressive Atlantic Union!

Full responsibility for this conspiracy of U.S. imperialist circles and Franco rests with the British and French Right-wing Socialist betrayers of the national interests of their peoples, the direct accomplices of the warmongers who, in no small measure, facilitated "reconciliation" with Franco. Also directly responsible for this conspiracy are the Spanish Right-wing Socialist and Anarcho-Syndicalist leaders who direct their blows not against the fascist regime of Franco and its imperialist protectors, but against the militant unity of Spanish patriots.

Way back in 1947, two months after the general political strike of working people in Vizcaya, Prieto, leader of the Spanish Socialists, cynically declared: "We are interested, above all, in counsel from Britain and the U.S., in whose hands settlement of the Spanish problem lies". And today when Prieto hypocritically "expresses regret", saying that the bilateral agreement between Truman and Franco "discredits" the Atlantic bloc, he simply regrets that the American masters did not entrust to him the job performed by another Wall Street puppet—butcher Franco.

However the results of this conspiracy against the Spanish people and world peace will not be those anticipated by Truman and Franco. The people of Spain, who never reconciled themselves to fascist enslavement, will never let themselves be used as cannon fodder for the American multi-millionaires.

This will of the Spanish people was clearly expressed during the recent mass strikes and protest demonstrations in Spain when one of the slogans was: "Americans, clear out of Spain!"

Jan MAREK

AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN KOREA DO NOT WANT TO FIGHT

Reactionary circles in the Pere countries are scared stiff at the prospect of peaceful settlement in Korea. They are alarmed for the profits flowing from the sanguinary gamble in Korea; they fear that a peaceful settlement would slow-down the armaments drive in the countries of the aggressive Atlantic bloc. But an altogether different view is held by many American soldiers who have personally experienced the powerful blows of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese volunteers.

More and more the soldiers are beginning to realise the senseless and criminal nature of the American aggression in Korea. They welcome Y. Malik's proposal for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question and ever more loudly demand that the predatory war against the Korean people be stopped. Even the reactionary press in the U.S. cannot ignore the decline in the morale of the American soldiers in Korea.

"New York Times" writes: To the G. I. the most important aspect of this war is his ability to keep alive until he is rotated... The choice, then, for our troops is to become completely despondent or to maintain their morale by some device".

In a message to the recent People's Congress for Peace in Chicago, American war prisoners in the Korean People's Democratic Republic wrote that, having seen the terrible devastation, needless slaughter and complete futility of aggressive wars, they were determined to devote themselves to securing a speedy end to the conflict in Korea and to ensuring world

peace. They added that without any doubt the war in Korea was an unjust war, and that the Uno decision to send troops to Korea was unlawful.

Many American war prisoners in their radio messages to all Americans, to relatives, friends and fellow-soldiers at the front lines, urge them to spare no effort to stop the American aggression in Korea. The radio appeal to American soldiers in Korea broadcast by Corporal Lester Bishop and signed by a large group of war prisoners, says: "Just stop and think about it for a minute. Who is benefiting from this war? It is not you, nor your mom and dad, but those big shots whose eyes see nothing but cash registers... The Chinese volunteers and the Korean people's soldiers are not your enemies, but in fact your friends, so what is the sense in fighting friends? Let's go home and live in peace once again."

The appeal published by the journal "New Korea", and signed by dozens of war prisoners representing several thousand American, British and Turkish soldiers, resolutely called for an end to the American intervention in Korea, and for a Pact Of Peace.

The peace committee organised by foreign war prisoners in Korea sent copies of a declaration to the World Peace Council and to Uno. This document, which was discussed and adopted in all prisoner of war camps in Korea, calls for an end to the war and protests against any extension of the aggression.

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