

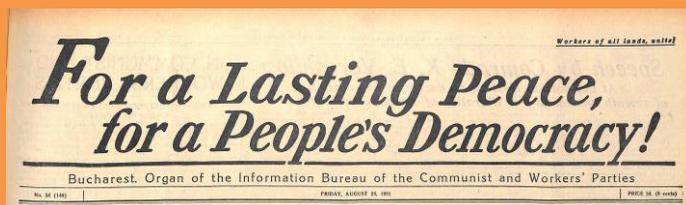
Workers of all lands, unite!

***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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STRENGTHEN PRESTIGE AND INFLUENCE OF COMMUNISTS AMONG MASSES

During World War Two and in the post-war years, the prestige of the Communists grew tremendously in all countries throughout the world, the influence of the Communist and Workers' Parties extended.

In Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania, where, after the world-historic victory of the Soviet Union in World War Two, the peoples threw off the chains of capitalist slavery, established the system of people's democracy and resolutely took the path of building Socialism, the Communist and Workers' Parties became the ruling parties. Under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party of China which opened up the way to Socialism for the Chinese people, the great people's revolution in China won complete victory over the forces of imperialism and feudal reaction. The Socialist Unity Party of Germany headed the struggle of the German people for a united, democratic and peace-loving Germany. The heroic Korean people, rallied around their vanguard—the Korean Party of Labour—are fighting bravely against the American invaders for freedom, honour and independence.

In the capitalist countries, particularly in those countries where fascism ruled at one time or which experienced fascist occupation—as for example, in Italy, France and some other countries—the Communist Parties have become a powerful force—a united, vigorous, effective and militant force. They have become really mass parties of the working class, extending their influence to tens of millions of working

people and rallying all the peace-loving and democratic forces. The growth of this influence was strikingly demonstrated in the Communist successes in the recent municipal elections in Italy and in the Parliamentary elections in France and Finland. Despite all the efforts of the imperialists and their Right-wing Socialist servants to “smash” Communism, the number of its adherents is growing and continues to grow daily.

As far back as 1946, Comrade Stalin pointed out that the growing Communist influence should not be regarded as fortuitous. It is a perfectly natural phenomenon.

Communist influence increased and continues to grow because in the difficult years of war and fascist domination, the Communists proved to be reliable, bold and selfless fighters against fascist tyranny, for the freedom of the peoples, Communist influence increased and continues to grow because in the post-war years, when the American pretenders to world domination, following in Hitler’s footsteps, openly began frantic preparations for a new war, the Communists act as indefatigable fighters for peace and friendship among the peoples as the most consistent and determined fighters for the national independence of their countries, for bread and democratic rights for their peoples. Communists express the fundamental and vital interests of the millions of ordinary people striving for peace, the fundamental and vital interests of their peoples.

“It is these millions of ‘ordinary people’, who, having tried the Communists in the crucible of struggle and resistance to fascism, decided that the Communists fully deserved the confidence of the people. That is

how the influence of the Communists grew in Europe. Such is the law of historical development". (J. Stalin).

The Communist and Workers' Parties grew stronger both ideologically and organisationally and today they are strong and united as never before. The great ideology of Leninism, Bolshevik strategy and tactics are the basis of their activities. The struggle for peace—the cardinal task of the Communist Parties—links in the closest possible way the Communist Parties with the masses, and will make it possible to ensure the realisation of united action by the working class and, on this basis, attainment of national unity on the part of all democratic forces for the purpose of rallying the broad masses of the people in struggle against U.S.-British imperialism and internal reaction.

Tirelessly consolidating their ranks ideologically and organisationally, educating their cadres in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and tempering them politically in the struggle for peace and the interests of the people, steadily cementing their base—the Branch organisations—and practising criticism and self-criticism, the Communist and Workers' Parties are creating all the necessary pre-conditions for their further organisational and ideological-political consolidation.

The great historic experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) and the experience of all Communist and Workers' Parties show that without wide contact with the masses, without constantly strengthening these ties, without ability to lend a ready ear to the masses and understand their vital needs, without readiness not only to teach the masses but also to learn from them—the Party of the working class cannot be a really mass party capable of

leading millions of the working class and all working people. To ensure still better fulfilment of their historic duty, to fight even more consistently and vigorously for the cause of the working class, for the interests of the popular masses, the Communist and Workers' Parties must reinforce their bonds with the masses. Of particular significance for the Communist Parties in this respect is continued "ideological exposure and irreconcilable struggle against any manifestation of opportunism, sectarianism, and bourgeois nationalism and the struggle against the penetration of enemy agents into Party ranks". (From the Resolution of the November 1949 Meeting of the Information Bureau).

Resolute struggle is waged by the Communist and Workers' Parties against all manifestations of opportunism in their ranks. They are irreconcilable in relation to penetration of elements of bourgeois ideology and survivals of Social Democratism, to any relegation of the ultimate aims of the struggle of the working class. Their duty is to expose tirelessly the vile imperialist lies and slander against the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and the People's Democracies, to expose the Right-wing Socialist and Titoite agents of imperialism—inveterate enemies of the working class. It is incumbent upon them to ensure that all Communists persistently master the all-conquering theory of Marxism-Leninism and to spare no effort in carrying out its great principles.

The Communist Parties are also fighting against any manifestation of sectarianism. As is known, sectarian tendencies reveal themselves in different forms. At times they find expression in the fact that some Communists still remain aloof from the peace movement, form the task of extending the mass base of

this movement, from drawing, on a large scale, non-Party people and members of the different public organisations, irrespective of their political and religious convictions, into the struggle for peace and security for the peoples. At other times, elements of sectarianism are revealed in the fact that some Communists fail to understand the need to wage a tireless struggle in the trade unions, although the trade unions are mass organisations, and to remain outside the trade unions, not to carry on work in them, signifies disregard for the interests of the working people, for defence of their everyday demands. Sectarianism is also displayed in failure to understand the need for Communists to carry on daily work in the other mass organisations: youth, women's and peasant organisations, co-operatives, in the associations of ex-service men and of the resistance movement, in sports clubs, tenants' associations, cultural societies, etc. In France, for example, there were instances when peasant members of the Communist Party refused to work in the General Confederation of Agricultural Workers on the pretext that it was run by reactionary landlords. But it is clear that if the Communists do not work in these organisations and do not become the staunch champions of the demands advanced by their members, the reactionary leadership will direct more easily these organisations along the path directly opposed to the struggle for peace and the immediate demands of the working people.

Elements of sectarianism are also revealed in the fact that some Communists do not draw a line between the Right-wing Socialist leaders—the Attlees, Mochs, Schumachers, Saragats, notorious betrayers of the working class and agents of the warmakers—and the

rank-and-file workers still inside the Socialist Parties or who are influenced by Social Democratic ideology.

Similar expressions of sectarianism are sometimes observed in relation to Catholic workers whom some Communists identify with the reactionary leaders of their organisations. The Seventh Congress of the Italian Communist Party acted correctly when it called upon the entire Party to combat sectarian tendencies in relation to Socialist and Catholic workers.

Sectarianism is also sometimes expressed in the lack of understanding by Communists of the task of organising a broad national, people's front to combat the war danger.

Irreconcilable struggle against any display of opportunism and sectarianism is, therefore, one of the most vital tasks for the further ideological and organisational consolidation of the Communist and Workers' Parties, for further enhancing the influence and prestige of Communists among the masses.

On this path of continuing unswervingly to reinforce the unity and monolithic strength of their ranks and cementing their close contact with the masses, the Communist and Workers' Parties in the capitalist countries will win further successes in organising the popular movement for a stable and lasting peace, in creating a broad nation-wide struggle against the aggressive plans of American imperialists, against the new world war which they are plotting.

FOR A PACT OF PEACE!

Decision of British Peace Committee

In a recent statement, the British Peace Committee announced the collection of the first 500,000 signatures to the Peace Pact Appeal and the decision to hold a “peace crusade”.

In support of this crusade, the British Peace Committee urged all local peace committees and organisations to intensify activity for signatures to the Appeal for a five Power Pact, to raise the rate of collection.

Twelve great peace meetings will be organised in the towns and cities of Great Britain during October, November and December. The Committee urged all local peace committees and organisations to organise at least one public meeting, demonstration or march during this period.

The Committee appeals for a greater effort by all local peace committees and organisations, to get thousands more people to help in collecting signatures.

The Committee calls on peace supporters throughout the country to take part in the “peace crusade”.

Draw All Sections of the Population Into Peace Movement

The Bureau of the All-India Peace Council pointed out that there are millions in India who genuinely desire peace, but who have not yet been drawn into active

participation in the peace movement. To bring these millions into the movement and make it really all-embracing, says the Bureau, it is necessary to have a different approach to different strata of the population in conducting mass-explanatory and organisational work.

The Bureau appointed a special committee to organise cultural work among different groups of the population and to prepare for the All-India Cultural Conference scheduled for the first week of November in Calcutta. This conference will coincide with a big Peace Festival. The Bureau also decided to hold section Peace conferences of businessmen, trade union functionaries, peasant organisers, etc.

Special attention was paid to organising peace work among youth and women. Youth Festivals and Peace Conferences will be held later in the year in all provinces, leading to an All-India Youth Conference and Festival next February.

Italian People Intensifying Struggle Against American Aggressors

Peace committees in Milan, Rome, Turin, Taranto, Livorno and in many other cities and provinces in Italy held numerous mass meetings in towns, factories and offices, jointly with democratic organisations. The people present at these meetings expressed support for the proposal for a Peace Pact contained in the reply of N. M. Shvernik, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., to President Truman.

The audiences decided to intensify collection of signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council.

The news that Florence has been turned over to the Americans for a military base and that U.S. General Slater has established permanent headquarters there, evoked a wave of indignation throughout Italy. In all the enterprises in Florence, workers immediately stopped work and joined the population in a protest demonstration. The resolutions adopted by the demonstrators demanded that the American troops clear out of the city. All the peace committees in Florence addressed a call to public figures, cultural workers and to all the people of Italy to do their bit to save the city from the danger hanging over it. It was decided to call a conference of representatives from all Italian cities occupied by the Americans for the purpose of Working out the necessary measures for permanent headquarters there, evoked a the struggle against the U.S. aggressors.

Activity of Cuban Women

Women in Cuba, united in the Democratic Federation of Cuban Women (DFCW), the Mothers' Peace Committees and other organisations, are taking an active part in the campaign for signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace.

They are holding discussions of the Appeal of the World Peace Council in factories and offices, delegating groups of women to houses, hospitals, markets and churches where they collect signatures.

Influenced by the agitation conducted by women's organisations, some congregations of Baptist and Presbyterian churches signed the Appeal and joined in the' signature campaign. The Appeal has been signed by many outstanding personalities in Cuba, local leaders of political parties and public organisations, teachers and professors, who received visits from groups of women.

In Camaguey, a nursing mother, unable to make a round of the houses or streets, collected 300 signatures outside her house. In Havana, Teresa Garcia personally collected nearly 4,000 and Maria Suaso 1,500 signatures. In Cueto, the members of a women's canvassing team who were arrested, succeeded in getting their police escort to sign the Appeal while being taken to the town of Holguin.

THIRD WORLD FESTIVAL OF YOUTH AND STUDENTS ENDS

One million young people gathered on Marx-Engels Square and in adjoining streets in Berlin on August 19 for the finale of the Third World Youth Festival.

The success of the Festival exceeded all expectations. It brought together two million German youths and girls and 26,000 delegates representing hundreds of millions of democratic youth from 104 countries. At the previous Festival in Budapest in 1949, 82 countries were represented. More than 200 "friendship meets" between youth delegates from various countries took place in Berlin during the Festival. Over 4,000 people from 37 countries participated in the international art contests. Forty-three countries were represented in the students' sports games. The celebration of Students' Day on August 17 revealed the growth and consolidation of the International Students' Union—the only organisation representing the students of the world and counting a membership of over five million students in 71 countries.

The World Youth Festival was a mighty manifestation of the will for peace and the growing unity of the youth of all races and nations, all political and religious convictions, all social sections, firmly resolved to uphold peace among the peoples and bar the way to the imperialist warmakers. Right from the outset, the Festival took on a significance far greater than a manifestation of youth. The entire population of the German Democratic Republic, millions of people in Western Germany, and peace champions in all other

countries, together with the youth, demonstrated their will for peace, resolutely protested against the war in Korea, demanded the signing of a Peace Pact and an end to remilitarisation of Western Germany and Japan. The Festival itself was possible because of the solidarity and support rendered to the cause of the democratic youth by millions of peace supporters throughout the world.

It was this that helped to frustrate the anti-Festival intrigues of the Trumans, Morrisons, Scelbas and Adenauers. Such was the fury of the American occupationists in Austria and the West German revanchists that they went so far as to shed the blood of the peaceful youth. Many young people on their way to Berlin were detained and beaten up in the U.S. occupation zone in Austria; some received serious injuries from American bayonets. Several young Germans were killed and many more seriously wounded by Adenauer's police on the zonal borders of Western Germany. Acting on the orders of the Schumacherite Reuter, Stumm's police brutally attacked German youth, using hoses and truncheons, firearms and tanks. Several hundred were wounded in consequence of this bloody provocation.

But these foul machinations of the enemies of peace and of the youth failed ignominiously. This failure, in the final analysis, was admitted even by the reactionary press. The London Daily Mirror wrote that nothing could be more idiotic than the attempt of the Governments of the Western powers to prevent the youth from attending the Festival.

The young men and women reacted to the attempts of the present-day barbarians to darken the bright

youth Festival by rallying their ranks more closely and raising their vigilance.

The wholehearted sympathy displayed at the Festival by the young people from all countries for the glorious Korean youth fighting for freedom; the gratitude and respect for the young people of the Chinese People's Republic and the People's Democracies, marching in the front ranks of the fighters for peace; the fraternal mingling of the American and Korean, French and Viet Nam, British and Malayan youth; the solidarity of the world youth with the young people of the colonial and dependent countries fighting for national independence—by means of these manifestations of friendship, the youth of the world firmly declared that it would not become cannon fodder for the warmongers, denounced and demanded a curb on the American plunderers who are plotting another world war.

Towards the end of the Festival, a meeting took place between the Soviet delegation and the youth from the United States of America and Western Germany. The representatives of the American and West German younger generation, which is being inoculated by the Wall Street servants with the venom of anti-Soviet lies, learned the truth about the Soviet Union, and saw for themselves the peaceful disposition of the Soviet people. The representatives of the American and West German youth pledged to spare no effort in strengthening friendship with the Soviet people, and in fighting for peace.

At the Festival, the democratic youth of all countries demonstrated, with particular enthusiasm, its boundless love for the Soviet Union—the mainstay and standard bearer of the policy of peace—and for

Comrade Stalin—the great leader of all progressive mankind.

At the final rally held on August 19, the participants in the Festival solemnly vowed, on behalf of the peace-loving youth of all countries:

To devote all their efforts in the struggle to prevent another war;

To foil and lay bare the designs of the enemies of peace and mankind;

To fight against the armaments drive, for a higher standard of life for the youth;

To cement friendship and peaceful cooperation among the peoples and youth of all countries;

To preserve, consolidate and extend the youth unity which found splendid expression in the World Festival;

To win additional millions of young men and women for the active peace struggle.

“We swear to devote all our efforts to the campaign for a Pact of Peace among the five Great Powers which will ensure the basis for peaceful co-existence of the peoples”, the youths and girls declared.

“At this solemn hour, we swear to remain loyal to the cause of peace”.

With the words of this sacred vow on their lips, with renewed confidence in the possibility of a lasting peace among the peoples and with full consciousness of the might and invincibility of the powerful camp of peace and democracy, the tens of thousands of envoys of the peace-loving youth are returning home to report everywhere what they saw and experienced at the Festival, and to continue, with fresh vigour, the glorious cause of upholding peace.

(From our correspondent)

Berlin.

SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF RUMANIA'S LIBERATION BY THE SOVIET ARMY

Celebration Meeting in Bucharest

On the eve of August 23—the seventh anniversary of Rumania's liberation by the Soviet Army from the Hitlerite invaders and the fascist regime of Antonescu — the towns and countryside of the Republic had a festive appearance. The decorations of the capital were particularly impressive. The main streets were festooned in greenery, the buildings carried huge paintings, slogans of welcome, portraits of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin, leaders of the Rumanian Workers' Party and the people's democratic Government.

For the great national holiday of the Rumanian people, delegations arrived in Bucharest from the People's Democracies: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary, from the Mongolian People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic.

On the morning of August 22, a Government delegation from the Union of Soviet Socialist' Republics, headed by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Marshal of the Soviet Union K. E. Voroshilov, arrived in Bucharest. The delegation was met by leaders of the Republic and representatives of workers and intellectuals of the capital.

*

In the evening of August 22, the best of Bucharest's factory workers, workers, in science, literature and art, and representatives of Bucharest's public organisations,

filled the Exhibition Hall in the Park of Culture and Rest named after J. V. Stalin. It was here that the celebration meeting, dedicated to the seventh anniversary of the liberation of Rumania by the Soviet Army, was held.

All present at the meeting greeted with prolonged and wholehearted applause Academician Parhon, Chairman of the Presidium of the Grand National Assembly; Dr. Petru Groza, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Rumanian People's Republic; Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej, General Secretary of the Rumanian Workers' Party; Ana Pauker, Vasile Luca, Josif Chisinevski, Alexandru Moghioros, Secretaries of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party; the Soviet Government delegation consisting of K. E. Voroshilov, Deputy Foreign Minister of the U.S.S.R., A. E. Bogomolov and S. I. Kavtaradze, Soviet Ambassador in Rumania; the leaders of the delegations from the European countries of People's Democracy, the Chinese People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic as they took their places on the Presidium.

With great enthusiasm, the members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.S.U. (B), headed by Comrade J. V. Stalin and outstanding leaders of the fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties, were elected to the honorary presidium. Dr. Petru Groza who opened the celebration meeting, called on Comrade Vasile Luca, Secretary of the Central Committee at the Rumanian Workers' Party and Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic.

August 23—the day of the liberation of our homeland by the glorious Soviet Army, the day of the overthrow of the Antonescu fascist dictatorship,—Comrade Luca said,

was simultaneously an historic turning point in the life of our people towards winning, their independence, towards national and social liberation. August 23 became, therefore, the holiday of the Rumanian people.

The fact that Rumania was liberated from the yoke of fascism by the Soviet Army, that it was precisely the Soviet troops and not the troops of the Anglo-American imperialists who entered our country, was of a decisive significance for further developments in the life of the Rumanian people.

The Soviet Army supported the struggle of the Rumanian people for the abolition of fascism, and, later, helped them to step out on a new path—the path of national and social freedom—in order to build a new life in accordance with their own will.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Rumanian people frustrated the intrigues of the Anglo-American imperialists who sought to enslave Rumania once again with the help of bourgeois-landlord reaction, Right-wing Social Democrats and treacherous elements of Patrascanu's type.

With the assistance of the Soviet Union, Comrade Luca continued, with the help of the system of economic co-operation based on the principles of proletarian internationalism, our country, at a rate hitherto unprecedented, is building its socialist industry and is marching forward along the path of socialist transformation of its agriculture, introducing mechanisation and advanced technique.

Comrade Luca stressed that the rapid tempo of the development of socialist industry and the big successes achieved by the industrial enterprises of the Republic in all spheres of production, would have been impossible

without the aid of the Soviet Union, aid in the form of modern machines, industrial equipment and raw materials and technical and scientific assistance.

Comrade Luca further noted the substantial changes in the country's agriculture in the direction of its reconstruction on a new, socialist basis, and in the development of science and culture in the Republic.

Later, K. E. Voroshilov, Marshal of the Soviet Union, who was welcomed with tumultuous applause, delivered a speech of greetings. His speech was repeatedly interrupted with ovations and cheering in honour of Comrade Stalin and the great Party of Bolsheviki, in honour of the Soviet Union and the glorious Soviet Army.

Messages of greetings were also conveyed by the leaders of the delegations from the People's Democracies—Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, the Chinese People's Republic—and also by the leaders of the delegations from the German Democratic Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic.

Amid great enthusiasm, the participants in the anniversary meeting sent a message of greetings to Comrade Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin.

SPEECH BY COMRADE K. E. VOROSHILOV

At Celebration Meeting in Bucharest on Occasion of Seventh Anniversary of Liberation of Rumania by Soviet Army

Comrades,

On behalf of the Soviet Government and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on behalf of the Soviet people and the armed forces of the Soviet Union, and also on behalf of the great Stalin personally, the Soviet delegation warmly greets and wholeheartedly congratulates you and all the people of Rumania on the occasion of the seventh anniversary celebration of Rumania's liberation from fascist enslavement. **(Prolonged applause).**

Seven years ago, the brilliant victories of the Soviet Army over the hordes of fascist Germany enabled the Rumanian people, led by their glorious Communist Party, to smash once and for all the fetters of fascist dictatorship and, hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet people, to rise in struggle against their mortal enemy—fascist Germany.

With the liberation of Rumania from the foreign imperialist yoke and the internal monarcho-fascist dictatorship of Antonescu, there opened a new era in the history of the Rumanian people, signifying its genuine national and social regeneration and the creation of hitherto unprecedented conditions for the rapid political, economic and cultural transformation of the country.

The Rumanian working class in fraternal cooperation with the working peasantry, headed by the Communist Party, and rallying round itself all progressive elements, became the leading force of the Rumanian people, the founder of the new socialist system; it founded the new Rumanian People's Republic.

Comrades,

The struggle of the Rumanian people for freedom and independence, for laying the foundations of Socialism, is now headed by the battle-tried Rumanian Workers' Party, the 30th anniversary of which was celebrated recently by the entire country and by all the fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties of the world. It was under its leadership that the working people of Rumania successfully overcame the resistance of the enemies of the people, abolished the bourgeois-landlord monarchy, deprived the landowners of their latifundia and, by so doing, of the right to plunder and oppress the working peasantry; carried out, in the interests of the people, a revolutionary land reform, nationalised the whole of industry, transport and the banks. In a brief space of time, a firm basis was laid for erecting the foundations of Socialism in the country. In a brief space of time, the Rumanian People's, Republic was transformed—it became a genuine people's Republic.

The Rumanian people, successfully solving the main tasks of the economic development of their country, are devoting the greatest attention also to science and culture, making them accessible to all. The Rumanian People's Republic has begun to plan its national economy. As a result, industrial output in the past two years increased twofold, and considerably surpassed the highest pre-war level. It goes without saying that the Rumanian bourgeoisie, with the monarchist condiment

thrown in, could not even dream of such splendid results.

Radical changes have also taken place in the Republic's agriculture. The constant aid rendered by the Rumanian Government and the Workers' Party ensures big successes for the peasantry in the matter of gradual transition from individual to collective farming. Rumania's working peasantry, together with the working class, the pillar of the new State, is giving effective help to its Government and Workers' Party in their efforts to reorganise the country along Socialist lines.

The Rumanian people have achieved great success in the sphere of national culture, science and art. They have revived, and summoned to life from the very depth of the people, the creative energy and cultural values, retarded and neglected during the rule of the bourgeois-landlord system.

Comrades,

At the beginning of this year, the working people of the Rumanian People's Republic, filled with confidence in their strength, and unswervingly following the counsel of their Workers' Party and Government, enthusiastically began their first Five-Year Economic Plan and the Ten-Year Plan for the electrification of the country. The Five-Year Plan of your Republic is a grand programme for laying the economic foundations of Socialism. By the end of the Five-Year Plan, the Rumanian People's Republic will be transformed—of this all of us are sure—into a country with a developed Socialist industry and a considerably mechanised agriculture. According to plan, the standard of living of the working people in 1955 will be 80 per cent higher compared with 1950.

The results of the fulfilment of the plan for the first six months of the first year of the Five-Year Plan give grounds for believing that, thanks to the labour enthusiasm and the unfolding of socialist forms of labour among the working masses of Rumania, the plan for the first year and for the entire Five-Year Plan will, 'undoubtedly, be fulfilled. (**Tumultuous, prolonged applause**). The guarantee of this is the leadership of the Rumanian Workers' Party headed by Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej; the Rumanian Government, headed by Petru Groza; the firm alliance and friendship between the Soviet Union and the Rumanian People's Republic; and also the constant moral and material support and aid rendered Rumania by the Soviet Union and personally by Comrade Stalin, the great and faithful friend of the Rumanian people! (**Tumultuous, prolonged applause**).

The friendship of our peoples is of long standing and its roots go back to the distant past. This historically-formed friendship, sealed with the blood of the best sons of our peoples in the struggle for independence against the Turkish enslavers, contrary to the will of the Rumanian people was violated after World War One by the then rulers of Rumania to gratify the American, British and French imperialists.

Seven years ago, in the fire of fierce fighting against the common enemy—the German-fascist aggressors—this friendship was renewed once more and given a new political and social basis. This basis is the joint struggle of our peoples for peace, democracy and Socialism. (**Stormy applause**).

In, the last fifteen years, particularly acute tension arose in international relations. Present-day world imperialism has become still more brazen, more brutal. This is understandable. Capitalism has entered the most

difficult era of its domination, It is writhing in agony and, in this feverish state, is “heading towards the abyss” in which Hitler game to his inglorious end.

Comrades,

The friendship between the Rumanian and Soviet peoples, as well as between other peoples, must be a friendship that grows stronger and develops all the time. The Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Aid between our countries is eloquent testimony of Soviet-Rumanian mutual understanding and close co-operation.

Joint, indefatigable struggle for peace—peace for all peoples—close economic and trade relations, exchange of technical and production experience, constant intercourse between workers in science, culture and art and also between the mass and public organisations of our countries—all are vital links in these friendly relations which are becoming stronger every day.

These new relations, hitherto unknown in history and which took shape during the past few years between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Rumania, constitute a new type, new code, if one may say so, of relations between peoples and States, relations developing on the basis of principles of proletarian internationalism, on the basis of the Lenin-Stalin foreign policy. These principles of international relations, proceed from recognition of full equality for all States and peoples, both big and small; they are reinforced by fraternal mutual aid and joint struggle for Socialism, for the bright future of mankind under the victorious banner of Lenin-Stalin. **(Tumultuous, prolonged applause).**

These unshakable principles of proletarian internationalism are the opposite of the bestial ideology

of present-day bourgeois aggressive imperialism and nationalism which constitutes the fundamental basis of relations between the States of the imperialist camp. The relations between the U.S.A. and its “allies”, can be compared with the relations between the master who has grown fat on riches and insolent with gold and power, and his impoverished hangers-on who are ready for service and any baseness. Downright plunder and unrestricted exploitation by American monopolists of the national wealth of countries—such is the model and the result of these so-called mutual relations.

Miserable, indeed, is the fate of present-day Yugoslavia—your Western neighbour. The rulers of this country betrayed their splendid and honest people, betrayed the camp of Socialism and democracy and scuttled to the camp of capital and blackest of black reaction. Tito, Kardelj, Rankovic and Co.—despicable hirelings of the Anglo-American imperialists—restored the capitalist order in the country and, having abolished, step by step, the democratic gains of the Yugoslav people, established a sanguinary fascist regime in the country in the interests and for the benefit of their transatlantic masters. However, the savage violence and terror of the Titoite gangsters against the Yugoslav people, and the barefaced bartering of their interests and blood, cannot last long. The peoples of Yugoslavia will find ways and means of getting rid of the Titoite fascist regime, ways and means of liberating their long-suffering homeland. **(Prolonged applause).**

Comrades,

In the present conditions of growing proletarian solidarity and the co-operation of all socialist and democratic forces, even greater unity, friendship and fraternity of the Rumanian People’s Republic and all the

People's Democracies with the Soviet Union take on a special, urgent significance for the cause of peace, for the cause of Socialism.

The Anglo-American bloc of imperialist Powers has taken the path of an armaments drive, has switched to acts of outright aggression against the free peoples, as evidenced by the bloody intervention of the U.S.-British plunderers and killers in Korea. The unprecedented atrocities perpetrated in Korea by the U.S.-British invaders surpass in savagery and brutality everything hitherto known in history. Things are bad with you, Messieurs MacArthurs, Ridgways and other shameless and dishonest Anglo-American war experts, when you so "valiantly" launched your air "strategy" and "tactics" against defenceless and homeless children, women and aged folk of Phonyngyang and other cities and villages of heroic Korea.

However, the imperialist plunderers are not satisfied even with this naked brigandage in the Far East. They do not disdain any means to hamper the building of Communism in the U.S.S.R., to undermine the building of a new life in China, to employ any foulness against the people's democratic countries. But the boundless aspirations of imperialism in this respect are limited by their modest possibilities.

In these conditions, all peace-loving peoples and particularly those States waging the struggle for peace, must sharpen their vigilance in every way in order to avert and prevent war, to defend and safeguard peace. We should not forget for a moment the warning of the great Lenin that the bourgeoisie will not stop at any savagery, at any brutality and crime, in order to maintain the dying capitalist slavery.

“The peoples of the world”, the great Stalin points out, “do not want a repetition of the horrors of war. They are persistently fighting to strengthen peace and security”.

The clearest example of this is the powerful world-wide campaign for a Pact of Peace among the five Great Powers. The report issued recently by the Information Office of the World Peace Council on the course of the collection of signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace is further proof of the irresistible nature of the powerful contemporary movement—the movement of the people of the world for peace, for strengthening the camp of peace-loving peoples and countries, for preventing another world conflagration.

The forces of peace are growing daily in numbers and strength. In the vanguard of this unprecedented struggle there is marching the mighty Soviet Power—the mainstay of peace and security of all peoples. **(Applause)**. The cause of peace is resolutely and honestly upheld by the People’s Democracies. **(Tumultuous applause)**.

Comrades,

During the past seven years, the Rumanian people have marched, under the leadership of their Workers’ Party, along the correct path of consolidating the fraternal bonds with the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies, fighting jointly with them for peace and Socialism.

This is the only correct policy; it is the fundamental basis of the stability of the democratic gains, the guarantee of Rumania’s freedom and independence, the guarantee of the successful building of socialist society and a happy future for the valiant Rumanian people—a

people of fighters and builders of the new life. **(Applause).**

Over and over again, the Soviet delegation heartily wishes the Rumanian people, their Government and the Workers' Party more success in the struggle for building a socialist society, in the struggle for genuine. peace throughout the world. **(Tumultuous applause).**

Long live the fraternal, inviolable friendship between the Soviet Union and the Rumanian People's Republic! **(Tumultuous, prolonged applause).**

Long live the Rumanian people firmly advancing towards Socialism under the leadership of the Rumanian Workers' Party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Gheorghiu-Dej! **(Tumultuous, prolonged applause).**

Long live the Rumanian People's Republic headed by Petru Groza! **(Tumultuous applause).**

Glory to the great leader and teacher of all progressive mankind, the best friend of the Rumanian people and the working people all over the world—our STALIN! **(Tumultuous, prolonged applause passing into ovation, All rise. Loud cheers in honour of the great friend of the Rumanian people and the peoples of the world— Comrade J. V. Stalin).**

STIRRING DEMONSTRATION OF WORKING PEOPLE OF BUCHAREST

With joy and enthusiasm, the Rumanian people celebrated the seventh anniversary of the liberation of their country by the glorious Soviet Army from fascist bondage.

Year by year, August 23, which has become a great national holiday of the Rumanian people, is marked ever more brightly; as year succeeds year, the happiness and joy of the people who gained their freedom is felt more and more fully. Here, every toiler is filled with the consciousness that he is an active participant in building the new life, the new society; that he is at once citizen and master, enjoying full rights, and not a slave of a capitalist or a landlord, not a mute appendage to a machine. Therein lies the source of the mighty enthusiasm which permeated the demonstration of the Bucharest working people on August 23.

Barely had the sun appeared on the horizon than factory and office workers, men of science and art, college students and school pupils, in groups and individually, were on their way to their factories, offices and institutes. Flowing in tiny streams to the mustering points, they formed, by nine o'clock, powerful currents which overflowed into the main thoroughfares converging on Victory Square and then on the Generalissimo Stalin Avenue.

By this time, the troops were lined up in quadrangles in front of the tribune on J. V. Stalin Square. On the tribune were leading Bucharest workers, representatives of the capital's public organisations, scientists, writers, journalists, members of the

diplomatic corps and many visiting delegations from the fraternal People's Democracies and friendly States.

On the Government tribune were the leaders of the Rumanian Worker's Party and the people's democratic Government, the Government delegation from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics headed by K. E. Voroshilov, Marshal of the Soviet Union and Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., leaders of the delegations from the European People's Democracies, the Mongolian People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic. The square resounded with cheering and greetings. General Bodnăraş, Minister of National Defence of the Rumanian People's Republic, received the report from the commander of the parade and, riding along the lines of troops, saluted the soldiers and officers who responded with loud, powerful and repeated "hurrahs", Later, General Bodnăraş addressed the assembled troops. Having congratulated the soldiers, sergeants, officers and generals on the occasion of the celebration, he spoke in warm terms about the glorious Soviet Army—the liberator of the Rumanian people—about the great aid of the Soviet Union—aid which enabled the Rumanian people, in an historically brief period of time, not only to rehabilitate the country's economy ravaged by war and occupation, but also to embark on the industrialisation of Rumania, to begin laying the foundations of socialist economy.

We are busy with peaceful creative labour and do not want war, said Bodnăraş. In the ranks of the powerful peace camp headed by the Soviet Union, we are advancing towards peace and progress. Our troops are not being prepared for aggression, nor for seizure of foreign lands. They stand on guard over the interests of our homeland, vigilantly protecting the peaceful labour

of the Rumanian people from the encroachments of the imperialists who are preparing to kindle the conflagration of another world war.

Concluding his speech, Bodnăraş saluted the Rumanian People's Republic, the Rumanian Workers' Party and its General Secretary, Comrade Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej, and the great leader of the peoples, Comrade Stalin.

After the parade, in the wake of the troops, armed workers' detachments entered the square, symbolising the readiness of the Rumanian people to repel any attempt on the part of the imperialists to again impose on them the yoke of bourgeois-landlord enslavement.

This same readiness pervaded the stirring demonstration of hundreds of thousands of Bucharest's working people. The keynote of the demonstration was the unswerving will of the Rumanian people for peace and their bitter hatred of the warmongers. The people of Rumania made a tremendous contribution to the cause of peace: more than 11,000,000 people, practically the entire adult population of the country, signed the Appeal for a Pact of Peace. By exceeding production quotas, by diligent endeavour to produce high quality goods, strict economy of State funds and materials, the working people of the Republic are daily and hourly strengthening the cause of peace and Socialism. Happy and inspired, they marched in their columns, not only with flags and flowers, but also with reports of production victories.

The column of workers from the August 23 factory, who, together with the "Red Grivitsa" workers, led the march of the working people of the capital, had good reason to be proud of the fact that their factory had

fulfilled the August programme by July 31, and greeted August 23 with new production victories.

Columns of textile and metallurgical workers, workers of the “Dynamo” Motor plant and tramway workers, the workers of “Electroaparat” and hosiery workers, the personnel of scores of other enterprises, all demonstrated the achievements of their free labour which are increasing month after month. Each column displayed diagrams and figures telling convincingly of overfulfilment of plan.

This was a joyful song of free labour.

Over each column floated a call for peace, the demand to curb the warmakers, and warnings to the imperialist plunderers. The Rumanian people expressed their hatred for the American pretenders to world domination and their contempt for the Right-wing Socialist and Titoite henchmen in wrathful slogans, in politically caustic cartoons and satirical street scenes.

The working people of Bucharest displayed great joy, initiative and ingenuity in the demonstration; great hatred and great love. Hatred for the enemies of peace, democracy and Socialism, and love—warm and boundless—for Rumania’s liberator—the Soviet Army, the mighty Soviet Union, for Comrade Stalin—the great friend of the Rumanian people and leader of all peoples—for the peoples of all countries fighting for peace.

Throughout the demonstration, the name of beloved Stalin—the standard-bearer of peace and great friend of the Rumanian people—was pronounced by hundreds of thousands of people in the Rumanian capital.

IN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF NEW ZEALAND COMMUNIST PARTY

The National Conference of the New Zealand Communist Party, held late in July, dealt with the questions of further intensifying the peace struggle and of broadening the united front of peace supporters in New Zealand. The reporters—Sid Scott and: Vic Wilcox—General Secretary and Assistant General Secretary respectively—and the delegates who took part in discussion, stressed that the struggle for peace was the main issue confronting the New Zealand people and that the petition for a five Power Peace Pact is the central feature of the struggle.

“The Communist Party”, the Conference declared, “must work tirelessly to unite all who desire peace in a great people’s movement for peace which will be able to impose its will upon the Government. This great task demands that Communists must be prepared to work with other peace fighters whose motives might be diametrically opposed to their own”.

A programme for peace and a decent life was adopted.

Conference endorsed the retirement of Alex Galbraith and Sid Scott from the positions of Chairman and General Secretary of the New Zealand Communist Party for reasons of ill-health. They remain members of the National Committee. George Jackson, former Secretary of Auckland District Committee, was elected Chairman of the National Committee, and Vic Wilcox,

former Assistant General Secretary, was elected General Secretary.

STRUGGLE OF COMMUNISTS IN FRENCH PARLIAMENT FOR RAISING LIVING STANDARD OF WORKING PEOPLE

Communist Deputies in the French National Assembly are waging a persistent struggle for improving the living conditions of the working people. Recently, they submitted a bill on the housing problem, It calls for the immediate better utilisation of existing houses and at ensuring in the Shortest possible time normal living conditions for all French families. This bill, simultaneously, is an exposure of the policy of preparing war pursued by the French Government.

The bill paints a truly hideous picture: “20 per cent of the city dwellings have been in use for more than 100 years; in the countryside, cottages average 120 years..., our towns rank among those with the worst sanitary conditions, the housing situation in the countryside is likewise in the category of the worst. More than 50 per cent of the city dwellings are over-crowded. 220,000 farm labourers live in stables and cattle-sheds; of 38,000 communes only 14,000 have running water”.

The bill exposes those responsible for this situation: “Beginning with May 1947, the Governments and their parliamentary majority have been boasting of increasing the numbers of guns, tanks, bombers and police forces, while dwellings are crumbling, thousands of children are withering in the slums, aged men and women committing suicide because they can no longer pay rent

or because they are being evicted. Hundreds of thousands of young men and women cannot enjoy family life; people who lost their homes during the war are denied new apartments while the West German army is being restored under the leadership of the generals who devastate our country". The bill points out: "This poverty results from the capitalist system of production and is intensified because in conformity with the plan for the subjugation of France by U.S. multi-millionaires, the resources of the nation are flowing into the maws of military expenditure instead of serving the cause of life and social progress".

The bill then outlines concrete ways for overcoming this catastrophic situation: "This is possible on the basis of a peace policy"; it is necessary annually to allocate an obligatory 900 billion francs (i.e. a sum practically equal to the military expenditure acknowledged by the Government—Ed.) construction and reconstruction.

Bold defence from the platform of the National Assembly and extensive popularisation of this bill help to bring home all working people, all honest French men and women, the fatal consequences of the policy of national betrayal and war, pursued by the French Government, help to strengthen the links of the French Communist Party with the broad masses of the people and to isolate the French lackeys of the U.S. warmakers.

COMMUNIST PRESS MONTH IN ITALY

During September, in accordance with tradition, the Communist Party organisations and "Friends of 'Unita'" Association will conduct a campaign to increase the

circulation of the Communist press and collect funds for “Unita”. In the towns and districts in house blocks and villages and in remote localities, millions of Italians will demonstrate at thousands of “Unita” festivals their solidarity with the newspaper and will establish closer contact with the Communist press which is conducting an indefatigable, daily campaign in defence of peace and independence, for bread and freedom for the Italian people. “Only in this way will the voice of truth be heard by all”, says the communique of the Board of the Italian Communist Party. “It will give a crushing reply to the wave of slander spread daily in the country by the press of warmongers and transgressors of the Constitution”.

Communist Party organisations are gaged in varied activities competing for best preparation for the month’s campaign. In many localities “Unita” galas are taking place. In a number of provinces, the Party organisations decided to hold “Unita” celebrations in every branch. In the Reggio Emilia Province, 250 “Unita” festivals have already been held. In Trentino, “Friends of ‘Unita’” organised an extensive competition of children’s drawings devoted to peace. In Magenta, Lodi and other places in Lombardy, a number of highly successful “Unita” galas have been held; the programme of the galas included sports events, Soviet news-reels and films, exhibitions of paintings and popular books, dances, concerts, lotteries, etc.

In reply to the call of the Communist Party Board to collect 300 million lire for the “Unita” fund, the Party organisations in Rome, Naples and Bologna pledged to collect 30 million lire each; Livorno, nine million lire; Cosenza and Catanzaro, four million lire each, etc. In

addition, all Party organisations are engaged in competing for increased sales of the newspaper.

A Communist press day for Southern Italy will be held in Reggio Calabria. A national “Unita” festival and the Third National Congress of the “Friends of ‘Unita’” Association will be held on September 23 in Bologna.

20th ANNIVERSARY OF “SCANTEIA”

The twentieth anniversary of the “Scanteia” was warmly celebrated in Bucharest on August 17. The meeting, dedicated to the glorious jubilee of the organ of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers’ Party, was attended by Party and Government leaders and representatives of the Rumanian and foreign Communist press.

Addressing the meeting, Gheorghe Apostol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers’ Party and Chairman of the Confederation of Labour, pointed out that during the thirteen years of its underground work, “Scanteia” proved itself a staunch and consistent advocate of the ideas of Communism, and today it is assimilating the splendid experience of the Bolshevik press.

Amid great enthusiasm the meeting sent a message of greetings to Comrade Stalin.

On August 18-19, a congress of worker-peasant correspondents of the Rumanian People’s Republic was held. In his report to the Congress, “Worker-peasant correspondents—pillar of the Party and the Government in the struggle for peace and Socialism”, Josif Chisinevschi, Secretary of the Central Committee of the

Rumanian Workers' Party, stressed that correspondents were confronted with big tasks in the all-people's cause of building Socialism.

Sorin Toma, Chief Editor of "Scanteia", delivered a report—"Work with Worker-Peasant Correspondents".

Representatives of the foreign Communist press, worker-peasant correspondents and worker and peasant delegates of the Rumanian People's Republic made speeches and conveyed greetings to the Congress.

On Eve of Autumn Sowing in Poland

The Polish Government has adopted a decision which provides for autumn sowing to be carried out on a territory of 5,725,000 hectares in individual farmsteads and producer co-operatives and on a territory of 643,500 hectares on State farms. Sowing will be carried out in drills with high quality seeds and in better time with a view to raising yields. The area under wheat and technical crops will be extended.

Responsibility for carrying out the autumn sowing lies with the people's councils who will acquaint the peasants with the main tasks of the autumn sowing, popularise advanced methods of cultivation and, particularly, better use of the available machines.

Peasants' meetings to outline concrete measures for ensuring successful sowing, and, in particular, better utilisation of the machinery at the disposal of a given village are now being held in the countryside.

The State is rendering agriculture much more assistance this year. It will supply district co-operatives with more than 500,099 tons of artificial fertilisers and

89,000 tons of high quality seed grain for sale to the peasants. In addition, peasants will be able to exchange with State farms any quantity of grain for seeds. The peasants will be aided by 277 machine-and-tractor depots; the co-operative machine-and-tractor stations are placing 43,800 sowing machines and other machinery at their disposal. During the autumn sowing a total of 16,800 tractors and 14,828 sowers. will be engaged on the fields of the State farms, Meetings of State farm workers and employees are now assigning concrete tasks to the work-teams and to individual workers.

FROM PAGES OF PRESS OF COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

BRITISH WORKERS EXPOSE Mr. MORRISON ("Daily Worker")

Mr. Morrison's glorification of "freedom" in Britain, in his statement published in Pravda", evoked considerable comment among the British working class. Letters sent by workers to the editorial board of the Daily Worker show that there is an extremely wide gap between Morrison's hypocritical utterances and British reality.

For example, Sydney Hamilton, member of the Transport and General Workers' Union, biggest in Britain, writes:

"Mr, Morrison's statement to Pravda must have caused laughter among members of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Our freedom is such that members of the Communist Party are banned from holding office, much against the will of the membership.

Is it freedom of speech when the threat of treason was made against the Daily Worker and Mrs. Felton for speaking the truth

Why is Harry Pollitt or William Gallacher never heard on the radio?

Mr. Morrison's idea of freedom does not fool the Soviet Government or the British working class".

As is known, Morrison asserted that hundreds of thousands of Britons are "free" to spend holidays on the

Continent. In this connection a reader, A. T. Alexander, wrote to the Daily Worker:

“If Mr. Morrison’s idea of freedom of movement is to do all in his power to prevent the youth of Britain from meeting the youth of other countries in such festivals as the World Festival of Youth in Berlin, then it is not mine.

If Mr. Morrison’s idea of promoting friendship and understanding between the people of different countries is to do all in his power to prevent British youth from meeting the youth of other countries, then I don’t think much of Mr. Morrison’s idea of promoting friendship”.

M. Mazin, member of the Stepney (London) Borough Council, castigated Morrison’s outrageous Festival action in the following words:

“Two days after Morrison’s ‘freedom’ statement was published in Pravda, 300 young Britons on their way to the World Youth Peace Festival were removed from their train by American troops in Austria.

These included Stepney lads and girls elected by their factory and club or other organisation.

In Stepney, people are burning with anger.

Parents of the delegates have issued a protest petition to take to the local M.P.”.

Cyril Parry, a worker in Wales, wrote as follows:

“Mr. Morrison talks about freedom, democracy and peace. About the people of Britain and Russia getting to know each other.

Why didn’t he tell the Russian people that the British Government refused permission for foreign delegates to attend the World Peace Congress to be held in Sheffield?

Why didn't he tell them that Mrs. Felton was sacked for no other reason than speaking the truth about Korea? That dockers were tried at the Old Bailey because they went on strike for better wages and conditions? And that because Professor Burhop wanted to get to know the Russians better his passport was withheld?

Why didn't Mr. Morrison tell the Russians that Mr. Fred Bullock, of Swansea, was expelled from the Labour Party because he tried to promote better understanding between the two peoples as a result of his experiences in the Soviet Union last year?

I notice he didn't tell the Russians that people like myself were purged and denied the right to earn a living simply because we are members of the Communist Party".

These factual statements by ordinary British citizens whose everyday lives are a living refutation of his vaunted "freedoms", reveal Morrison as a barefaced, unscrupulous and shameless falsifier of truth.

COMMUNIST WORK IN TRADE UNIONS ("l'Humanité" and "France Nouvelle")

Recently "l'Humanité" began a special column "Communist Work in Trade Unions". An article by Waldeck Rochet published in this column quotes a letter from member of the food industry workers' union in Macon (Saône-et-Loire Department) which describes difficulties of the struggle waged by the 2-3 million unorganised workers employed in small enterprises.

Waldeck Rochet calls on the Communists to respond to the letter and help organise these workers.

Another article published in this column gives a number of examples of a different nature. For example, at the end of 1950, only 35 of the 500 workers in the “Forges Stéphanoises” works (Loire Department) were members of the trade union. Things changed radically the moment the Communists in the enterprise realised their responsibility for the work of this trade union. At present, after four successful strikes, 289 workers are members of the union.

In the “Manufrance” enterprise, where the Communist Party members conduct vigorous trade union work, the membership of the union is constantly growing despite repressions. The membership of the Metal Workers’ Union in this enterprise numbered 372 at the end of 1947, 490—in 1949, 550—in 1950, and is now 632.

Pierre Doize, Secretary of the Federation in the Bouches-du-Rhône Department, in an article published in the Party weekly, “France Nouvelle”, gives a profound analysis of the situation in the Department and subjects to serious criticism those “members of the Party who set the bad example of complacency in relation to trade union organisation, towards recruiting the workers for the trade union”.

He compares this bad attitude by some members of the Party with the activity of a “20-year old girl who recruited 65 union members in her department in Servaux enterprises”, although she had only been a Party member for 15 days.

Active trade union work will help the French Communists to establish closer contact with the working masses, help to strengthen their leading role in the

struggle for bread which is inseparable from the struggle against the danger of fascism and war.

SITUATION IN MOROCCO AND TASKS OF MOROCCAN COMMUNISTS. Ali Yata, Secretary, Communist Party of Morocco

Morocco occupies one of the most important places in the strategic plans of the imperialist warmongers. It is assigned the role of “aircraft carrier” and, simultaneously, of a “hinterland in event of retreat”. For a number of years past, the country has been prepared for this double role. Bartering a country which is not theirs and which they occupied and assert their control solely by means of brute force, the French imperialists, ever since the end of World War Two, have allowed their Washington masters to use, as they please, the ports and airfields of Morocco. Last December, they granted permission to the Americans, in secrecy from the Moroccan people, to build seven big air bases, construction of which is now nearing completion. In the caliphate, ruled by Franco, the American imperialists have similar favourable conditions for war preparations. At the same time, plunder of Morocco’s strategical resources (manganese, cobalt, lead, uranium, oil) is on the increase. Large enterprises are being built with the view to utilising them for war production.

The people of Morocco remain, as before, completely excluded from looking after their own affairs. Actually, the country is under the undivided rule of the French General Juin, notorious for his brutality in relation to the Moroccan people and for his unconditional and unblushing subordination to whoever happens to be most powerful at any given moment.

The state of siege proclaimed in Morocco in 1939 has never been raised. Public meetings and even private gatherings are forbidden. No patriotic organisations are allowed. Only one independent political daily newspaper is allowed to appear. But, due to the rigid censorship, its pages often contain blank places. The central organ of the Moroccan Communist Party, issued in the native language, has appeared illegally since 1946. People are persecuted, convicted and jailed for taking part in private meetings, for circulating or being found in possession of leaflets, for criticising the French authorities, for saluting the national flag and ignoring the French flag, for displaying, **indoors**, the text of the Stockholm Appeal.

For these terrorist activities the protectorate maintains and pays lavishly, at the expense of the Moroccan people, an army of 14,000 police and thousands of hired spies. At the same time, there are only 181 doctors for the nine million Moroccans doomed to poverty and disease.

But like the peoples of other colonies, the Moroccan people have not submitted to the imperialists. They are resisting the imperialist oppressors and are fighting for restoration of the national independence which they enjoyed for thirteen centuries. The struggle which they waged up to 1934 with arms, is being continued in other forms,

Early this year, the French Government and its agent, Juin, launched an all-out campaign to destroy the national-liberation movement; they used for this purpose the big feudals and traitors to the country, headed by El Glaoui, Pasha of Marrakesh, and endeavoured to set the peasants against the urban population in general and against the workers and

students in particular, and to split the Moroccan people into hostile camps—Arab and Berber.

The most brutal reprisals were taken against patriots, irrespective of their political convictions. At the end of March the Moroccan parties unanimously pointed out that the number of patriots subjected to repression amounted to 30,000.

But since the people refused to bend the knee, the colonisers did not confine themselves to this particular act. The General Residency organised a foul provocation. Taking advantage of the deliberately incited assassination of five French citizens in the Tadla region, a region where the population is particularly militant and where the Moroccan Communist Party exercises considerable influence, the Residency despatched to this area 10,000 soldiers and big police and gendarme units who, on the pretext of searching for the assassins, raided every house, destroyed villages and crops, violated women, pillaged and plundered, arrested and imprisoned thousands of people.

The Residency, in its cynicism, has now gone so far as to place responsibility for the Tadla assassination on the Moroccan Communist Party, and particularly, on its members—Maati Yousfi, Ahmed Bel Mahdi (members of the Central Committee) and Marcel Lamoureux.

However, the citizens of Tadla, like the rest of the Moroccan people, refused to submit. They are fighting tenaciously and will go on fighting until the end, conscious of the righteousness of their cause, inspired by burning patriotic confidence and relying on the successes of the world peace forces.

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The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Moroccan Communist Party, held on March 20, 1949, pointed out in its summing up: "The best way to fight for peace in Morocco is to fight for freedom. Fighting for freedom means striking blows at the imperialist forces and consolidating the Moroccan national movement. Striking blows at the imperialists means weakening their military potential; strengthening the national movement makes the rear-lines of the warmongers unreliable".

In this way, we, Moroccan Communists, place the struggle for national independence in the forefront of our Party's activities. It is that independence the basic demands of which were formulated in the Manifesto of the Central Committee of the Party in August 1946: annulment of the Fez treaty, of the Madrid treaty of 1912 and the Paris convention of 1923. This implies the unification of our national territory; abolition of the organs of the protectorate; election based on universal and direct suffrage with secret ballot, of a sovereign National Constituent Assembly; formation of a national government arising from the National Assembly and responsible to it.

However, in making the struggle for genuine national independence the pivot of our activities we do not restrict the problem of national struggle to this aspect alone. We regard this struggle as being indissolubly linked with the struggle for peace and against the unjust war now being prepared, since the fight for peace bears an anti-imperialist character and is an effective and valuable contribution to the struggle for national independence.

Arising from this, we are striving to organise the struggle for peace on the territory of Morocco. We

called upon our people to sign the Stockholm Appeal and organised the collection of signatures. Now we have called upon them to take part in the world-wide campaign for a Pact of Peace among the five Great Powers. We will do our best to ensure that our country is represented in a worthy manner at the congress of peace partisans of the Near East and North Africa. Finally, all our efforts will be aimed at heading the struggle of our people to secure the return of the Moroccan troops, arbitrarily and unlawfully sent to Viet Nam, the withdrawal of foreign troops from our territory, and against unloading arms and building military bases.

Fighting for genuine national independence and preservation of peace, we are working to give correct direction to the national movement which expresses the will of the oppressed classes in Morocco for liberation. In pursuing this aim we approve any positive stand taken by the parties representing these classes, pointing at the same time—not for the purpose of polemics but for the purpose of explanation—to any incorrect stand taken by them. We consider it a highly patriotic duty not to gloss over in silence any manifestation of anti-Communism and anti-Sovietism, knowing that anti-Communism and anti-Sovietism are the favourite weapons of our imperialist enemies—weapons that are always used to the detriment of the national cause. We are opening the eyes of some patriots to the illusions still cherished by them in regard to U.S. “anti-colonialism”, to the illusion that the Moroccan problem can be solved by Uno. As Comrade Stalin pointed out, Uno has become an “organisation for the Americans, an organisation acting in the interests of the American aggressors”. In these conditions the Moroccan problem

can be solved not by Uno but as a result of the struggle of the entire nation, only as a result of the struggle of all the anti-imperialist forces in the country.

We point to the community in struggle of our people and the peoples of France and Spain. We are grateful for the valuable, constant and effective assistance rendered to us by the party of the French proletariat—the French Communist Party—particularly by its campaigns in the press and by its statements in the French legislative organs, exposing the crimes of the French imperialists in Morocco.

Carrying out this work, we believe that the correct direction of the national movement depends, above all, on the leading role of the working class. Uninterrupted and consistent national-liberation struggle is guaranteed, in a great measure, by the degree of organisation of the working class which is growing rapidly in our country and which will wage the liberating political and social struggle to the very end, since it has nothing to lose but its chains.

We seek to organise workers' struggle at the enterprises for their immediate demands and to link this struggle with the fight for national independence and peace. We must devote particular attention to the most exploited workers—the miners, dockers and building workers.

Jointly with the efforts directed toward organising the working class, we must, and indeed do, attach great significance to the peasants who, numerically, constitute the biggest section of the exploited in our country. They account for three-fourths of the population, and, therefore, form the basic army of the national movement.

It is our duty to further the militant spirit of the peasants, to direct it into the correct channel, to ensure that it is expressed in the joint struggle of the peasants with the workers, with the struggle of the entire people for national independence and peace. For this purpose, we must, together with the peasants, define their demands and find ways and means of realising these demands. With the help of the peasants, we must supplement and specify the Party's agrarian programme which we drafted in August 1946 and for which we have been fighting since then.

While devoting special attention to the workers and peasants, we must not lose sight of other sections of the working population, particularly the artisans who are being ruined by foreign competition, traders who are becoming bankrupt in ever growing numbers, and students who are prevented from assimilating that which is most dear to them—national culture.

Finally, one of our basic tasks must be—steady and consistent work to effect national unity from which only traitors in the service of the imperialist enemies will be excluded.

We must bring home to the people the importance and need for national unity and show to them that this unity will be ineffective and impossible if it is carried out without the Communists, because the Communist Party expresses the basic and vital interests of the Moroccan people, their desire for freedom and independence.

We will take advantage of every possibility to establish contact with the local organisations of the other Moroccan parties, to draw them together with the non-party people into the struggle to achieve the aims of the national-liberation movement. And each time, in

accordance with the circumstances, we will place before the leadership of these parties concrete proposals for defending the interests of the nation as a whole, for furthering the cause of the Moroccan people and for ensuring their victory.

Inside the Party we will combat any manifestation of sectarianism, explaining that the realisation of unity means neither fusion with other parties, abandonment of the principles of Marx-Lenin-Stalin, nor silence about the programme of our Party, the Party of the working people.

Marxist-Leninist education of the entire Party is the indispensable condition for success in realising the tasks outlined above. That is why we will always stress the significance of organising collective and individual education of Party members, first of all, of those who bear the great responsibility of leading the Party.

Organising the education of the Party members becomes even more essential in view of the fact that the Moroccan Communist Party is a young party, that it is faced with the task of leading a young and constantly growing working class; that it must adapt its organisational forms to the difficult conditions of the given moment; that it must safeguard its correct line from colonial and nationalist deviations from which, as a rule, Communist Parties in colonial countries suffer and which our Party must, combat vigorously and persistently.

**THE SCHUMACHERS—ADVOCATES OF
REMILITARISATION OF WESTERN
GERMANY. Robert Korb, Head,
Propaganda Department, Socialist Unity
Party of Germany**

I.

The reactionary chiefs of the Social Democratic Party, headed by the frantic revanchist Schumacher, constitute a direct agency of the Anglo-American imperialists in Western Germany. It is on this clique of enemies of the German people that the Anglo-American warmongers rely in reviving German imperialism. With the direct complicity of the Schumachers, the occupation authorities of the Western Powers were able to maintain the power of the German cannon-kings. They tried to paralyse the will to struggle on the part of the working class by their dishonest and false “theories”, according to which the “breaking up” of the trusts is, allegedly, the “way to Socialism”.

The Social Democratic leaders and the leaders of the Amalgamated Trade Unions today openly advocate American hegemony and special privileges for the German imperialists in Europe; they call for relinquishing national sovereignty, for the “European idea” and “equality for Germany in a united Europe”.

Ludwig Rosenberg, one of the Amalgamated Trade Union theoreticians, proceeding from the Hitler “European idea”, declares that it is useless to fight for a “national economy” or to talk about sovereignty and independence. He even goes so far as to allege that

combining the economy of the European countries under American rule “corresponds to the interests of the European workers”.

In all their writings, the Right-wing Socialist and Trade Union leaders uphold the so-called achievements of Western civilisation, that is, the standpoint of the bankers and trust magnates. Their press clearly betrays the fear of the Right-wing Socialists of the great mass movement in defence peace which is undermining the position of the monopolies in the capitalist countries. Hence, the Right-wing Socialists openly demand American intervention in Europe.

The Schumachers give full support to the Adenauer Government and the coalition of bourgeois parties on all basic questions of the policy of restoring German imperialism under American hegemony. The policy pursued by the Schumachers proves, once again, the correctness of the estimate of the role of the Right-wing Socialists given in the November 1949 Resolution of the Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers' Parties:

“Today, the Right-wing Socialists appear not only as the agents of the bourgeoisie of their own countries, but also as agents of U.S. imperialism, turning the Social Democratic parties of European countries into American parties and into a direct weapon of U.S. imperialist aggression”.

II.

The Adenauer Government knows that the German people are opposed to remilitarisation. By restoring and building up such fascist formations as the legions and the fascist “Grossdeutschland” Division, it seeks to

terrorise the population in Western Germany and to pursue, by means of force, the imperialist policy of preparing war. The Schumachers play the role of a so-called opposition and try to fob off the discontented with talk of coming elections, the date of which is unknown. The demagogue, Schumacher, has disclosed his cynical attitude towards the new elections for the Bonn Federal Parliament. On May 25, in a statement to press representatives in Frankfurt-on-Maine, he declared that the Bonn Federal Parliament, in accordance with the Constitution, may continue in office for four years. And he added: "In the long run, Social Democracy, which helped to draft the Constitution, built the house for the Federal Government and made its bed. For this reason, the demand for an election should be regarded in the first place not formally, but psychologically".

A feature of the "opposition" acrobatics of the Schumachers is that, in relation to American policy and, particularly, in relation to remilitarisation, and in their anti-Soviet and revanchist propaganda, they outstrip the bourgeois parties in the Government.

The so-called opposition and reservations made by Schumacher in relation to remilitarisation and the "Schuman Plan", by no means signify that he is opposed to the policy of preparing war. On the contrary, they signify support of the rapid and all-out remilitarisation of Western Germany. In an interview with the American journalist, Kingsbury Smith, Schumacher stated that he wanted to see "Germans not as second-class", but as first-class soldiers in "the German military formations without any restriction as to numbers and equipment". The Schumachers, in fact, advocate a so-called "people's army" and universal military conscription.

Speaking in Bonn, on August 23, 1950, Schumacher said that “the Allies should concentrate powerful armed forces on the Elbe since this alone would be able to settle accounts between the Vistula and the Niemen Rivers”.

Thus, Schumacher and his clique act openly as an American party, as a party of warmongers and enemies of a peaceful settlement of the German question,

III.

The demagoguery and double-dealing of the Schumachers are particularly evident in their attitude toward the “Schuman Plan” which is not only the economic bulwark of remilitarisation, but, at present, is the main form of economic expansion by the German imperialists. The “Schuman Plan” signifies the sole right of American monopoly capital to rule in the Ruhr region, and the right to its occupation for a period of 50 years. It consolidates the hegemony of the US. monopolies and their collaboration with the West German trust magnates in the matter of preparing war. It also means intensified armaments production and remilitarisation in general.

Posing, for the purpose of deceiving the masses, as the enemies of the “Schuman Plan”, the Schumachers actually demand, in the guise of “equality”, a still broader representation of German monopolists in the leadership of heavy industry. Schumacher declared on May 26: “So long as we are not granted equal rights, our sole answer to the ‘Schuman Plan’ is cold, and not sentimental, refusal”.

In this matter, as in their “opposition” to the high occupation costs, the Schumachers are concerned not

with any difference in principle, but with the fear that the profits of the German monopolists might be cut, that the remilitarisation policy might be endangered.

Between the Right-wing Social Democratic leaders and the Right-wing union leaders, the roles in deceiving the masses are strictly divided.

While the Right-wing leaders of the Social Democratic Party seek, by means of their demagogic policy of pseudo-opposition to the “Schuman Plan”, to deceive the masses and to conceal their treachery, the Right-wing leaders of the trade unions openly support the “Schuman Plan”. What is more, these leaders even boast of their participation in working out the “Schuman Plan”. Thus, for instance, on May 7, the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Trade Unions adopted a special decision which, while expressing support for the “Schuman Plan”, welcomed the speedy American investments in German economy. The fact that some union secretaries are allowed to take part in meetings of the Consultative Council of the Union of Heavy Industry is regarded as the right of the trade unions to participation in carrying out the “Schuman Plan”. These union leaders give their approval to rearmament, regarding it as “good for the economy and West Germany’s contribution to defence of the West”. Nor was it without the consent of the Executive Board of the Social Democratic Party that the Right-wing union leaders reached agreement with Adenauer in the matter of supporting the “Schuman Plan”, on the plea that, allegedly, it serves the interests of the workers.

But the Right-wing union leaders and the Schumachers are well aware that it is impossible to carry out the “Schuman Plan” without betraying the social and economic rights of the workers.

The carrying out of the “Schuman Plan” is closely linked with wage cuts, high prices, unemployment, increased taxation, and loss of democratic and economic rights for the working people.

And the Schumachers and the Right-wing union leaders are now holding forth about the “courage” necessary for a “civil peace” and of the need to abandon the just demands of the workers in order to support the restoration of German imperialism. In this manner the Schumachers’ opposition is revealed as a manoeuvre aimed at deceiving the discontented workers and all the working people, at harnessing them to the chariot of remilitarisation. The world bourgeois press spoke quite openly about this. For instance, the Bonn special correspondent of the London “Observer” wrote on August 27, 1950, that in Bonn considerable significance was attached to the attitude taken by Schumacher. The point is, the correspondent continued, that in essence, Schumacher adheres to the standpoint of Adenauer. His service, according to the correspondent, is that he overcame the critical inner differences of which many were afraid and, in relation to “national defence”, managed to secure his idea of unity.

The most fervent supporters of remilitarisation and the most zealots champions of the “Schuman Plan” are the Right-wing leaders of the Social Democratic organisation in Berlin. One of these, Klingelhöfer by name, speaking in connection with the 8th Congress of the Berlin Social Democrats, called for greater courage in maintaining the “civil peace” and declared that “civil peace should be obligatory for all parties on all important inner-political questions”. As is known, the “civil peace” reached in 1933 between the Social

Democratic group in the Reichstag and Hitler, plunged the German working class and the German people into the catastrophe of the Second World War. In Berlin, the Right-wing Social Democratic leaders, by advancing the slogan of “civil peace” and supporting the policy of revenge dictated by the American and German monopolists, sacrificed all the demands of the workers and the people for the sake of the so-called broad coalition in West Berlin. They even boast of their treacherous policy and recommend it as a model for the formation of a broad coalition in Bonn.

Such, in fact, is the so-called opposition of the Schumachers in relation to the “Schuman Plan”. Actually, the Schumachers are zealous champions of the “Schuman Plan”—the plan for the rebirth of German predatory imperialism.

IV.

One of the slogans of the Schumachers and of the Right-wing union leaders is that of struggle against “radicalism”, i.e. against the popular referendum, against united action, against the national demands of the working population of Germany, against the demands of the working class. On March 21, the “Stuttgarter Zeitung” quoted the announcement made at a Social Democratic Party press conference that “Dr. Schumacher had turned own the popular referendum on the remilitarisation of Germany”.

Schumacher and the Right-wing union leaders reject the popular referendum and united action because they support German imperialism and the American warmongers. The explanation for this latest act of shameful betrayal on the part of the Social Democratic

leaders is that they have long since betrayed the working class and the working people and pin all their hopes on the German and American imperialists. And if they still retain leading posts, this is due solely to the fact that the Bonn Government and the monopolists, who have united with the U.S. Government, regard them as their most useful agents, and also to the fact that, by indulging in nationalist phraseology and hypocritical promises, they are still able to deceive certain sections of the working people in Western Germany.

However, there is not only widespread discontent among the membership of the German Socialist Democratic Party as a result of the policy of the Schumacher leadership. Rank-and-file members and activists openly oppose the remilitarisation policy of the leadership. An example of this revolt was provided by the conference held at the end of April in Frankfurt-on-Maine, attended by 1,000 activists of the Party from all parts of Western Germany. The conference delegates—chairmen of local groups and district organisations of the Party, trade union activists, chairmen of production councils, representatives of the organisation “Falken” (“Falcons”) and “Young Socialists”—frankly denounced the remilitarisation policy of the leadership, urged participation in the popular referendum, and courageously expressed the firm determination of the rank-and-file members of the Social Democratic Party to fight for the preservation of peace, for unity of action on the part of the working class.

The working class of Western Germany and its vanguard—the Communist Party of Germany—are confronted with a great task: to lay bare the treacherous policy of the Right-wing Social- Democrats

and the Right-wing union leaders, to help the masses still under the influence of the Right Socialists, to break with the reactionary leadership of the Social Democratic Party, to reinforce and continue the struggle for unity of action. Today, as never before, unity of action by the working class and all progressive forces of the German people is essential in order to strike the main blow against the remilitarisation of Western Germany pursued by the American and German imperialists.

Struggle by the working people of Western Germany against remilitarisation, for the social and democratic rights of the people, for a united, democratic Germany—is the big contribution which the German people must make to the cause of preserving world peace.

EVE OF ELECTIONS IN GREECE. M. Porphyrogenis, Chairman, Central Control Commission, Communist Party of Greece

The Parliamentary election is scheduled for September 9, contrary to the original course of the Americans which was to evade holding an election.

The aim of the Americans is—by means of this thoroughly fascist election—to strike a blow at the democratic camp, to secure by force, “general approval” for their policy of colonisation and war, and impose “Marshal” Papagos on the country as the main transmitter of this policy.

What are the conditions in which the election will be held? Economically and financially, the country is in a truly appalling situation. Officially, 45 per cent of the budget goes for military expenditure, excluding the funds provided for this purpose directly by the Americans. In point of fact, nearly 75 per cent of the budget is spent on military requirements. According to the Americans themselves, the budget is a “huge swindle” and there is an enormous deficit. Tsouderos, former Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, who was appointed Vice-Chairman of the Council in the Venizelos Government, admitted to an intimate circle that he saw no way out of the situation and that the finances of Greece were in a worse plight than those of Chiang Kai-shek. Naturally, this situation is used by speculators and parasites headed by the royal court. Lapam, Chief of the U.S. economic mission in Greece, described the

royal court as a den, of thieves headed by an idiot (the King), and by Satan in petticoats (the Queen).

Nevertheless, the Americans maintain this “den of thieves” in power since it suits their purposes in Greece. The poverty of the people beggars description. Prices are soaring at sky-rocketing speed. “Greece has the honour of being the most expensive country in the world”, writes an Athens journalist. According to official data, a worker’s family cannot afford meat even once a month. What, then, can be said about the conditions of 300,000 unemployed in a country with a population of seven million?

Even worse is the poverty among the peasants. Their products are either purchased by the authorities at prices which do not cover even cost of production, or they remain unsold—as is the case, for example, with tobacco—due to American competition in consumer countries (Western Germany, etc.) and to the deliberate cutting-off of the markets in the countries of Central Europe. It is worth noting that the main demand of the peasant tobacco growers at their latest demonstration in Drama was “free exchange of goods with the countries of Central Europe”.

Small traders and handicraftsmen are ruined and closing their shops without any hope of finding employment. The American policy of world domination and aggression has had disastrous results for the economy and the peoples of all the Marshallised countries. But nowhere else (excluding Yugoslavia which is in the hands of the Tito gang) has this policy resulted in such terrible poverty, blood, tears and suffering as in Greece.

The Greek people are waging a stubborn struggle against this policy. The strikes, peasant demonstrations

and the mass movement of recent months have testified to the scale of the resistance offered by the people to the American policy. In view of the conditions prevailing in Greece where there is a reign of terror and where military tribunals systematically despatch punitive units against fighters for the cause of the people and against ordinary citizens whose sole crime is refusal to renounce their political views—in such conditions, every manifestation is of the greatest political significance and assumes the nature of a battle against American domination in Greece.

And those battles are fought without respite. Every day, in one place or another, a strike or peasant demonstration takes place. During the month of July alone, 500,000 people took part in strikes and peasant demonstrations. In July, a strike of Civil Servants continued for 15 days, and despite open interference by the Americans (the U.S. Ambassador issued a letter declaring that in the event of the strike continuing he would stop the subsidies to the Government), despite persecution and complete lack of consistence on the part of their committee composed of higher officials, the Civil Servants won a partial victory.

An interesting feature of this strike was that the small traders agreed to grant credit to the strikers for the duration of their struggle, and solidarity on the part of other sections of the working people was expressed in the collection of money for the strikers. All realised that the battle begun by the Civil Servants was a battle against the Americans who are lording over the country and who are responsible for the distress of the people. The peasant demonstrations acquired a mass nature everywhere. One of the monarcho-fascist politicians

declared, not without reason: "This is a volcano and no one knows when it will erupt".

The people's resistance to the American plans is manifested in the most varied forms. The results of the municipal elections held last April showed the will of the people to continue the struggle until victory. One should not under-estimate the fact that in a country where sanguinary terror reigns, the authorities were forced to admit that, in the very heart of the capital, from 16 to 20 per cent of the electors voted for freedom, peace and democracy, and that in the working class areas and in a number of provincial towns, the democratic candidates even won a majority of the votes. The astonishment of the Americans and their local agents was such that after the election one of them declared: "We have nothing to do in Greece".

The steadfast resistance of the people is aggravating the antagonisms between the various monarcho-fascist parties on the one hand, and between the Americans and British, on the other. After the 1950 elections, a "centre" Government with a demagogic programme and headed by General Plastiras, was formed. However, three months later, this Government suffered defeat. Since then, the Americans have tried in vain to form a more or less stable government, and the chronic political crisis has gone from bad to worse.

Taking advantage of these reverses of the Americans, the British sought to restore their political influence in Greece. Having numerous agents among members of the monarcho-fascist parties and particularly at the court, the British launched an attack. And since Marshal Papagos was the chief American agent and their great "hope", a struggle began between the court and Papagos.

At the end of May, Papagos demanded full power from the King. The putsch failed and Papagos had to relinquish his post as Commander-in-Chief.

The British intrigues made the Americans furious. Ambassador Peurifoy, returning post haste from Washington, went straight to the King to call him to order. But it was too late, the King dared not retreat with such haste. He threatened to abdicate, which, had he done so, would have made the situation even more complicated, and so the Americans had to wait. They said, quite shamelessly: “The British and this idiot of a king will be made to pay for this”.

On July 30, the King dissolved Parliament. On July 31, Papagos, acting at the behest of the Americans and contrary to repeated earlier statements, declared that he would participate in the election. He heads a new fascist party of the de Gaulle type—the so-called Party of Greek Unity.

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As the day of the American election approaches, the discord among the monarcho-fascists, fanned by the Anglo-American antagonisms, becomes more acute. The other day, the pro-British newspaper “Elefteria” published the rules of the “IDEA”—the Papagos fascist military league. In his turn, the King, in an interview with the “New York Times”, denounced Papagos as a swindler. Finally, the newspaper “Atinaiki” published a confidential report submitted to the King by Tsakalotos, Chief of the General Staff of the Army, insisting that the personnel of the armed forces should abstain from voting in the election since “IDEA” conspirators would force them to vote for Papagos. The overwhelming

majority of the higher command share this view of Tsakalotos. General Ghikas, commander of the Eighth Division, friend of Papagos and one of the “IDEA” chiefs, was dismissed.

These developments have accentuated the discord among the monarcho-fascist officers and are having a demoralising effect on the army which is advertised by American propaganda as the “best in Europe” precisely because it offers the cheapest cannon fodder for Eisenhower.

The hostile fascist cliques in the army regard the rank-and-file soldier masses as “playthings”. But here, too, they are calculating without the master. The Greek soldier who knows the American General Van Fleet both as butcher in Greece, and now in Korea, will vote, together with the people, for peace, democracy and for an amnesty, i.e., for the programme of the united democratic union.

The formation of a democratic alliance by prominent representatives of democrats with the support of all progressive forces in the country, has evoked great enthusiasm among the people. The programme, submitted to the democratic coalition by the Communist and Peasant Parties, is a precise expression of the hopes and aspirations of the people. It is a programme for national independence, peace, general amnesty, freedom and prosperity.

Despite all difficulties and terror, despite the swindle and absence of even the least signs of freedom, the people of Greece will find the strength with which to deliver a blow against reaction, above all at the American plans and put a straight-jacket on the sinister American “Marshal” Papagos, the candidate for dictator. The Papagos of war—inspirer of aggressive

plans against Albania, our peace-loving neighbour; Papagos, ally of Tito, like all enemies of peace and democracy in Greece, must be defeated.

NEW ACADEMIC YEAR IN HUNGARY

The Hungarian Working People's Party and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic are doing everything to facilitate access to knowledge for broad sections of the working people. Correspondence departments are now functioning in the mechanics, architectural, electro-engineering and mining-engineering faculties, in the University, Economic University and the Pedagogical Institute. The programme of the correspondence departments is the same as that in the main courses; students are provided with study materials and have access to consultations.

The recent decision of the Council of Ministers to increase the number of female professional workers is yielding results in the admittance to higher schools: of the applications submitted for the electrical department of the University of Technical Sciences, 16 per cent were females, for the general engineering department over 21 per cent of the applications were female. In the old Hungary, women were denied entry to these departments. Many women are registering for the engineering-chemical, metallurgical, biological and veterinary departments.

Teaching in their native language for the non-Hungarian nationalities residing in Hungary is being extended. In 185 rural schools the pupils are taught in the Slovak, Rumanian, Serb, Croatian and Slovene languages.

DIFFERENT FATES OF WOMEN IN ASIA

Women in the Korean People's Democratic Republic, and with them all working people of the country, recently marked the fifth anniversary of the law proclaiming equal rights for women. The enactment of this law was one of the first measures of the People's Government. Since then, the Korean women, emancipated from age-old oppression, have won an honourable place in social life, in industry and in the sphere of culture.

On the very day that the Korean press noted this anniversary, the Japanese newspaper, "Tokyo Nichi-Nichi", featured a laconic item to the effect that traders in human flesh had bought 12 girls in the Ibarahi Prefecture.

FACTS EXPOSE...

Universities or Barracks?

The leadership of education and scientific research in higher educational establishments in the U.S. is passing more and more into the hands of army generals. For example, the science council of Harvard University—the biggest in the country—contains 10 generals (the remainder are company and bank directors). Purely military subjects are taught in the higher schools and some colleges have even a course of “special strategic war against the U.S.S.R.”.

Militarisation of higher education is accurately reflected in figures: the budget allocation for military training is one-and-a-half times higher than allocations for education and scientific research.

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Scoundrel Wanted

The Egyptian newspaper “Al-Malaïen” reports that some time ago a booklet was written in the American Embassy in Cairo under the title: “Communism Fights Islam”. The booklet, replete with foul attacks against the Communist movement, is edited and ready for the press. What, then, is the reason for the delay? It appears that only one thing is needed:—a hack who would agree to publish it under his name.

YUGOSLAV WORKING CLASS INTENSIFYING STRUGGLE AGAINST FASCIST TITO REGIME (Letter from Belgrade)

The worker's standard of living in Belgrade, as well as everywhere else in Yugoslavia, is steadily deteriorating. The cost of living is rising, real wages falling. Prices on prime necessities in Belgrade in 1951 rose 40-60 per cent compared with 1949. Conditions are so bad that even skilled workers, unburdened by large families, can hardly make ends meet. As for the tens of thousands of unskilled workers and those with large families, they sell or barter their belongings, bed-linen, blankets, pots and pans and other utensils in order to get the food with which to keep alive.

Workers are subjected to brutal exploitation. In most of Belgrade enterprises the 8-hour day is not observed (factory and office workers are forced to work an extra 20 hours a week without remuneration), In addition, they are often made to work overtime against their will. In many enterprises in the provinces, particularly those connected with war preparation export and the trade (ore-workings mines in Timok, the in Arsa and Istria, the lumber camps in Croatia, etc.), the "normal" working day is 10-12 hours.

The Titoites resort to widespread forced labour. This is done on the Hitlerite model: Tito's police surround a village, summon all adult males and ask who would like to work ("voluntary"), in the mines, on railway construction, lumbering, in the ports, etc. The majority refuse, but this does not prevent the police from

hustling them into lorries and sending “volunteers” off for 2-4 months labour.

The conscripted men work and live in arduous conditions. They are cooped in vile barracks and sleep on straw beds. Meals consist of a plate of boiled turnips and a slice of bread. In the Istria coal basin, labour conscripts are held in concentration camps fenced off with barbed wire and guarded by soldiers. The regulations in these concentration camps are reminiscent of Dachau and the other Hitlerite camps. In Rijeka, Susak, Pola and other ports, these “volunteers” are made to perform the most difficult and dirty work. They are organised in separate squads, get different food and less pay than the other workers employed on the same jobs.

Despite the widespread system of labour conscription, unemployment is rife. Mass dismissals of factory and office workers year have taken place this in Belgrade and throughout Yugoslavia, Office staffs were cut everywhere per by 30-60 cent. The majority were discharged political for reasons, being regarded as individuals dangerous to the Titoite regime. Special commissions of the Ministry of Industry dismiss workers and arbitrarily raise production norms. At present, there are tens of thousands of unemployed in the country, not counting those sacked from the factories or offices and sent to forced labour in the lumber camps, in the mines, etc.

Titoite Yugoslavia has become a country where illness is rampant and the mortality rate very high. Tuberculosis is particularly widespread. In Belgrade and other towns, over 80 per cent of the industrial workers suffer from tuberculosis. Terrible, indeed, is the sight of those workers suffering from tuberculosis who are

forced to continue at their jobs. Official statistics show that more than 100,000 people in our country die annually from tuberculosis.

In Belgrade, as everywhere else in the country, sanguinary terror is rampant. Nobody is safe, U.D.B. agents are everywhere. We learned that more than 20,000 Belgrade citizens are languishing in concentration camps alone. And how many more have been killed, exiled, arrested and imprisoned is known only to the Belgrade U.D.B. and butcher Rankovic!

However, the bloody terror has not broken the militancy of the People of Belgrade. Together with all working people in Yugoslavia, Belgrade factory and office workers, students and women are waging a heroic struggle against the usurpers. This struggle is headed working class of Yugoslavia.

Workers in the motor works in Racovice, by the in the "Proletera" metallurgical plant, in the "October 20" textile factory, railway workers, and workers in "Yugostroi", "Belsak", Jeleznjak, "Teleoptic", "Shumadia" and other enterprises are actively struggling against war preparations, During the current year, output in these enterprises declined by an average of 30 per cent. At the majority of enterprises in Belgrade working on war orders, about 30 per cent of the workers absent themselves from work.

Sabotage at the Belgrade power station last year caused damage estimated at 12 million dinars, and in January this year, damage estimated at 25 million dinars. Three boilers were put out of operation at the Belgrade power station on July 21. The Kostovica power station was also put out of operation. Acts of sabotage also took place at the power stations in Jablanica and Svetlan, on the Belgrade-Sarajevo railway line, etc.

During the first two months of 1951 alone, railway workers succeeded in delaying the date fixed for unloading some 150 freight cars loaded with war materials. War materials were destroyed on the Belgrade-Sarajevo railway line; in Nish, a military depot was burned down; in Belgrade, patriots set fire to the main shops in an army building enterprise, and an explosion in the “Grmec” factory brought work to a standstill.

Absenteeism has assumed mass dimensions. Due to the failure of factory and office workers to report to work, two million work-days were lost in Belgrade in the course of a few months of the current year.

A similar situation prevails in other places. Every day in the shipyards in Rijeka and Pola, up to 40 per cent of workers do not report for work, In Croatia, over 35 per cent of the workers refused to work in the mines, the output of which goes for export. Productivity at all mines in the country slumped by 50 per cent.

In order to compel attendance at work, the Titoites decreed the signing of labour agreements between workers and enterprises. But the workers soon saw through this Titoite device and began to refuse to sign such agreements. In Croatia, 75 per cent of the railway workers, 80 per cent of those employed in the trade network, and 90 per cent of agricultural workers refused to sign the agreements.

Due to resistance by the workers to the regime of the Tito clique, nearly 40 per cent of the current year’s output of the “November 29” leather-ware factory in Belgrade was defective, the “Remont” enterprise reduced output by 42 per cent, and the Cukarica shipyard by 53 per cent.

Some twenty thousand workers participated in strikes in the Adriatic ports in the course of several months of the current year. Strikes also took place in Istria, at the Bor mines and in other mines in Serbia, on the railway in Zenica, at the "Djuro-Djakovic" factory (Bosnia), etc. Recently, fishermen in the Umago and Isola regions (Adriatic coast) went on strike, demanding higher payment for the catch, and better food supplies.

Protest demonstrations were held at the "Prezisna Mehanika" enterprises in Belgrade when many employees were dismissed and sent to work as labourers in mines and lumber camps.

Labour disputes also occurred at the "Primorie" enterprises in Pola, the steel-smelting works in Vares and Nis, the iron foundry in Susak, at "Gradic" and "Umetna-Kamna" in Ljubljana, the Rankovic factory in Rijeka, "Alia Aliazhic" and "Graditelj" in Sarajevo, etc.

Here and there in the province, workers make use of legal possibilities. At the "Delta" enterprise in Rijeka, for example, workers conducted "legal" agitation and adopted a resolution demanding lower production quotas, and overalls. The resolution was submitted to the trade union, but the Titoite "bosses" refused to back the legitimate demands of the workers. At the May 3rd. shipyard in Rijeka, which employs five thousand workers, economic demands were put forward at a trade union meeting and a delegation elected to call on the shipyard "workers' committee". Similar demands were advanced at the building enterprise of the "Jadran" firm (Istria).

Last year, alarmed at the organised and ever-growing struggle of the Belgrade working people, the Titoites replaced nearly ten thousand "doubtful" trade

union functionaries and subordinated the Belgrade trade unions directly to the U.D.B.

More and more, our workers hate the Titoites and realise that their economic demands can be won only by means of resolute political struggle. Under the leadership of the working class, the entire people of Yugoslavia are extending the political struggle against the fascist Tito-Rankovic clique. The aim of the struggle of the people of Yugoslavia is to overthrow the colonial-fascist regime of the Belgrade clique, to establish people's democracy, and restore Yugoslavia to the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism.

Belgrade, August 1951.

N. K.

HOOVER: GET HOLD OF THIS NEW AMERICAN! WE HAVEN'T GOT HIS FINGERPRINTS YET. Drawing by J. Nowak

The "New York Herald Tribune", quoting Hoover, recently reported that the F.B.I., had 118 million sets of fingerprints of American citizens.



Hoover: Get hold of this new American! We haven't got his fingertips yet.

POLITICAL NOTES

1. Swiss Rulers Obey Orders of Warmongers

Pierre Nicole, editor of the Swiss newspaper “Voix Ouvrière”, faces a threat of five years imprisonment. What has the editor done? What crime has he committed?

The indictment submitted by the Swiss Attorney General states that Pierre Nicole insistently underlined the following: 1. The U.S.S.R. is a peaceful power; 2. The U.S. is an aggressive power and is preparing to attack the U.S.S.R.; 3. Abandoning the principle of neutrality, the Swiss Government is preparing to link Switzerland to American aggression against the U.S.S.R.

It is well known that, under cover of so-called Swiss “neutrality”, the U.S. imperialists are as much masters in Switzerland as they are at home. There are Washington representatives in Berne, and the Federal Government dances to their tune. It is precisely this nature of Swiss “neutrality” that prompted the Attorney General to make this monstrous charge against a progressive journalist, because advocacy of peace has long ago become a criminal offence in “neutral” Switzerland.

“Neutrality”, as interpreted by the present Federal Swiss Government, means trailing blindly in the footsteps of Ameren war-makers, whipping up war hysteria, bringing the country into the North Atlantic bloc, and persecuting peace supporters. This was precisely why Mr. Petitpierre, President of the Swiss Federation, who, time and again has declared that the statute of “neutrality” does not permit the participation

of Switzerland in such organisations as the “Council of Europe” or the Atlantic Pact, travelled to Paris for the session of Council of European Economic Co-operation, declaring that this particular body is an “autonomous” organisation, although it is well known that it was set up by the American Government for the militarisation of European economy. Precisely for this reason, the Swiss Government is spending a considerable part of its budget on armaments, and, acting on orders from Washington, has all but severed trade relations with Eastern Europe and the People’s Republic of China.

Pursuing a naked pro-American and, consequently, aggressive policy, the Swiss Government fears the growing peace movement. The Federal Council has even forbidden posters containing the text of the Appeal for a Pact of Peace; it denounces the Appeal as “foreign subversive propaganda”.

By staging this trial against a journalist waging the struggle for peace, the Swiss government has simply given further confirmation of its allegiance to the camp of the warmongers. But the peace-loving Swiss people will not allow themselves to be dragged towards catastrophe. The task of peace the lie of the warmakers, extend the fight for peace, and intensify the collection of signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace.

2. Truhillo Elects... Truhillo

Rafael Truhillo, fascist dictator of the Dominican Republic, is a master juggler. The forthcoming Presidential elections in the Dominican Republic spurred

Truhillo to take up the art. And not so much the elections as the Americans. He was told: “See to it that you remain in office and that the elections are held in a manner worthy of genuine Western democracy...”

This gave Truhillo no end of a headache: What could he do to cling to power and at the same time hold these “elections”? So he decided to put on a couple of acts:

Act 1: Minister of the Interior and the police dispatched a circular “To all political Parties”: Please, launch an election campaign! Nominate candidates!

None of the Parties responded to this touching appeal, because... the only legal Party in the country is Truhillo’s Party. Then followed the **second and final act**. Rafael Truhillo made a public statement: “It is my brother Hector’s turn to become President. But, to calm public opinion, the reins of power will remain in my hands”.

And the Truhillo “Dominican Party nominated Truhillo (Hector) to the Presidency with the kind permission of Truhillo (Rafael) whose allegiance to “Western democracy” now leaves not a shadow of doubt...

The Eastern people have a saying: “You can’t get two sheep heads into the same pot”. Truhillo’s democratic juggling shows that this is obviously outdated: Rafael and Hector have no difficulty at all in getting into the same presidential pot.

Jan MAREK

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