

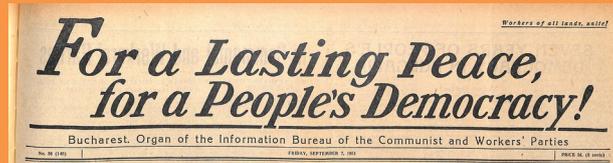
Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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



NO. 36 (148), FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1951



**Source: Journal "For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy",
No. 36 (148, Friday, September 7, 1951**

Origin of language: English

Scanned, transcribed and prepared as an E-Book.

October 2022

**The Socialist Truth in Cyprus
Party)**

Direct Democracy (Communist London Bureaux

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

www.directdemocracy4u.uk



CONTENTS

FOR PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE FAR EAST!5	
TO CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS GENERALISSMO J. V. STALIN	12
TO CHAIRMAN OF CENTRAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA COMRADE MAO TSE-TUNG	13
FOR A PACT OF PEACE!14	
Unswerving Will of Soviet People.....	14
Over 12 Million Signatures in Italy.....	15
People of Egypt Sign the Appeal.....	16
Peace Pact Campaign in Columbia.....	17
SIX YEARS OF DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM	18
SEVEN YEARS OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY IN BULGARIA. Vladimir Poptomov, Member, Political Bureau, Central Committee, Communist Party of Bulgaria	23
IN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES	34
RESULTS OF PARTY EDUCATION YEAR IN RUMANIA	34
LOCAL CONFERENCES OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA	36
NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF NEWSPAPER "ZERI I POPULIT"	37
CONFERENCE ON QUESTIONS OF ECONOMIC POLICY IN SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY.....	37
ORGANISING GROUPS IN HUNGARIAN WORKING	PEOPLE'S PARTY 39
ADMITTANCE TO COMMUNIST PARTY OF	CZECHOSLOVAKIA RESUMED
.....	41
FROM PRESS OF COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES	43
Peace Pact Appeal is Call to all People of Goodwill ("The Canadian Tribune", Central Organ, Labour-Progressive Party, Canada)	43
"COMMUNIST PRESS MONTH" IN ITALY. Luigi Longo Deputy General Secretary, Italian Communist Party	46
SUCSESSES OF FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY IN	BY-
ELECTIONS	50
AMERICAN PUBLIC ACTS IN DEFENCE OF "DAILY WORKER"	52
"NEW" FALSHOOD OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE	LABOUR PARTY.
Harry Pollitt General Secretary, Communist Party, Great Britain	54
STALIN'S NEWSPAPER "BRDZOLA" (On the Occasion of	Fiftieth Anniversary
of First Issue)	60
FOR JOINT STRUGGLE OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS,	COMMUNISTS AND
TRADE—UNIONISTS	69
SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF PEOPLE'S UPRISING IN	SLOVAKIA 71

PEOPLE OF BURMA WILL TRIUMPH (LETTER FROM OPEN LETTER FROM N. D. SHANKAR, EDOTOR AND JOURNAL "YUGANTHARA", TO POSTMASTER GENERAL, 77	RANGOON) 72 PUBLISHER OF MADRAS CIRCLE (INDIA)
FACTS ARE FACTS! Drawing by J. Paulo	79
POLITICAL NOTES	81
'Warmongers' Clique in the Balkans.....	81
RURAL WALL-BEWSPAPER EXHIBITION IN POLAND	83
BOOK REVIEW	84
"I Return from Free Viet Nam"	84

FOR PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE FAR EAST!

On September 2, the peace-loving peoples of the world celebrated the sixth anniversary of the unconditional surrender of imperialist Japan. The defeat of the Japanese aggressive forces in the Far East, following the defeat of Hitler Germany in Europe, signified the end of World War Two, that at the cost of enormous effort, blood and sacrifice, the essential conditions for consolidating peace throughout the world were created.

In his Address to the People on September 2, 1945, Comrade Stalin pointed out:

"Two hotbeds of world fascism and world aggression had been formed on the eve of the present World War: Germany in the West and Japan in the East. It was they who unleashed the Second World War. It was they who brought mankind and civilization to the brink of doom".

The armed forces of the Soviet Union saved mankind and civilization from the catastrophe that threatened them.

The world historic victory of the Soviet Union over Hitler Germany and the destruction of the predatory Hitler army predetermined also the inevitable defeat of Japanese imperialism. The Soviet Army played the decisive role in smashing the main armed forces of Japan in the heavy and victorious battles in Manchuria, Korea, on the Kurile Islands and in Southern Sakhalin, the excellently equipped crack Kwantung army was crushed and the Japanese Militarists expelled from Manchuria and Korea. The destruction of the main armed forces of Japanese imperialism created the conditions for the victory of the Chinese people and their liberation from both Japanese oppressors and the domination of the corrupt Chiang Kai-shek clique and the U.S. imperialists who stood behind it.

In his telegram to Comrade Stalin on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the victory over Japanese- imperialism, Comrade Mao Tse-tung points out:

“The great aid given by the Soviet Union to the People of China in the war against the Japanese invaders and the firm alliance between the U.S.S.R. and the People’s Republic of China, directed towards jointly averting the rebirth of the aggressive forces of Japan, are a boundless inspiration to the people of China in the struggle against the forces of aggression in the Far East.”

For many years, the Chinese people waged stubborn struggle against Japanese aggression. The Japanese plunderers were confronted by the heroic People’s Liberation Army headed by the Communist Party of China and by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, tried leader of the Chinese people. The working people of China shouldered the entire brunt of the struggle against the Japanese invaders. But the Kuomintang generals, with huge armies and colossal armaments at their disposal, instead of waging military operations against the Japanese troops, spent most of their time in suppressing the democratic forces of their own country. The Chinese people and their vanguard—the Communist Party—made heavy sacrifices in the difficult struggle against the Japanese imperialists. But this selfless struggle brought great results.

J. V. Stalin, in his telegram to Comrade Mao Tse-tung, said:

“The people of China and its liberation army, despite Kuomintang machinations played a great role in liquidating the Japanese imperialists. The struggle of the people of China and its liberation army radically facilitated the smashing of the Japanese forces of aggression”.

The rout of militarist Japan created conditions for the victory of the people’s forces in China, for restoring the national independence of Korea enslaved by Japanese imperialism, for the successful national-liberation struggle of the peoples of Viet Nam, Burma, Indonesia and Malaya. It is precisely because of this that the sixth anniversary of the unconditional surrender of Japan is celebrated everywhere as the sixth anniversary of the **liberation of East Asia from the yoke of Japanese imperialism.**

The exchange of telegrams between Comrade Stalin and Comrade Mao Tse-tung is of historic significance indeed, because these telegrams not only give a profound estimation of the forces that led to the liquidation of the Japanese hotbed of aggression; they also show the only sure path for defence of peace in the Far East.

With great confidence and hope, the peoples of the Far East, like the peoples of the whole world; look to the Soviet Union—the mainstay of world peace. They welcome enthusiastically and joyfully, and resolutely support, the daily strengthening friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Chinese People’s Republic. Born in the flames of the battles of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and cemented with the bloodshed in joint struggle against Japanese imperialism, this great friendship is, manifested today in peaceful creative labour and in noble actions in defence of peace in the Far East.

“There can be no doubt”, Comrade Stalin points out, “that inviolable friendship of the Soviet Union with the People’s Republic of China serves and will serve the cause of ensuring peace in the Far East against each and every aggressor and warmonger”.

This friendship of the great peoples is a reliable guarantee against the attempts to revive Japanese militarism—attempts undertaken by the U.S. ruling circles in the interests of carrying out their insane plans for world domination.

Since the end of World War Two, the armed forces of the United States have occupied Japan. The U.S. rulers dictate their aggressive policy in the Far East to the U.S. satellite countries. To the accompaniment of talk about “defence”, designed as a screen for the most predatory and buccaneer designs of the American millionaires and multi-millionaires, the U.S. rulers seek to restore the Japanese war industry which is already supplying the American troops in Korea with arms and equipment. The Japanese islands are covered with a network of U.S. military bases, strategic roads and airfields. The Japanese Navy and Airforce are being rebuilt. The Japanese Army, which already actually exists in the guise of “police corps”, “maritime guard” and other signboards, numbers several hundred thousands of regular soldiers and officers and is participating in the American plunder in Korea.

On orders from the U.S. occupationists democratic organisations of the working people in Japan are ruthlessly suppressed, progressive and democratic elements, fighters for peace, democracy and the independence of the country, are thrown into prison and a criminal crusade waged against the Communist Party of Japan—vanguard of the Japanese people.

The U.S. imperialists are now seeking to crown their outright colonising policy in relation to Japan by signing a separate “peace treaty”, designed to legalise the revival of Japanese militarism and to subordinate Japan completely to U.S. aggressive designs in Asia, in particular, to legalise the continued stay of American troops in the country. The military agreement with the Philippines, Australia and Newey Zealand, combined with the secret Japanese-American treaty, aims at ensuring the U.S. position for unleashing war against the peace-loving peoples in the Far East. According to the plans of the U.S. rulers, militarist Japan is to become their main springboard and chief supplier of cannon fodder for military gambles against the Chinese People’s Republic, against the peoples of the countries of South East Asia and Oceania.

There has opened in San Francisco the conference for signing a so-called peace treaty with Japan, at which the U.S. rulers calculate on giving a semblance of legality to their schemes for plundering and enslaving the peoples, plans for aggression and war. Eloquent testimony of this are the preparations made for this conference and the adoption of procedure, based on the calculation that the U.S. satellites, many of whom contributed absolutely nothing in the struggle against Japanese militarism, will rubber-stamp the American draft of the so-called peace treaty.

Violating the Potsdam and Yalta agreements with the U.S.S.R., ignoring the Chinese People’s Republic—a great Power which made the heaviest sacrifice in the war against Japan—disregarding the interests of India, Burma and other countries in Asia—the U.S. imperialists are exposing themselves in the eyes of the peoples as their sworn enemies.

Mass protest demonstrations against the separate peace treaty with Japan are being held in all the countries of Asia. The Japanese people, through their trade unions and other democratic organisations, are resolutely demanding an overall peace treaty. The Governments of India and Burma declined the invitation to attend the San Francisco conference and sign the “treaty” dictated by the Americans. Nearly two-thirds of the population of Australia are opposed to the U.S. draft. It follows, therefore, that the U.S. imperialists will not succeed

in getting even a semblance of approval for their aggressive designs in the Far East. They have, as obedient followers, only the mercenary Latin-American henchmen, puppet rulers of Laos, Cambodia and the Viet Nam “representative”, the “nightclub emperor” Bao Dai.

The Soviet Union, true to its peace policy and its international obligations, is waging a consistent struggle for lasting peace and security in the Far East. Together with the U.S.S.R., the struggle for ensuring peace in the Far East, for preserving and consolidating peace, is being waged by all progressive forces in all countries. Against the misanthropic propaganda and whipping up of war hysteria, they advocate a struggle for friendship among the peoples, for development of civilian economy, for disarmament and struggle for peace. They regard the campaign for a Five-Power Peace Pact as a most powerful weapon levelled against all the designs of the warmakers. To help further extend this movement, to work more persistently for the participation in it of all people of goodwill, to expose more boldly and persistently the slander and manoeuvres of the warmongers, their hypocritical speeches of peace and their wolfish preparation of new acts of aggression—this is the paramount duty of all Communist and Workers’ Parties in the world, of the millions of valiant and heroic fighters for the vital interests of the working people, for world peace.

**TO CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
GENERALISSMO J. V. STALIN**

On the occasion of the 6th anniversary of victory over Japanese imperialism, on behalf of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and of all the people of China, I ask you, the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. and the Soviet people, to accept warm congratulations and profound gratitude. The great aid given by the Soviet Union to the people of China in the war against the Japanese invaders and the firm alliance between the U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of China, directed towards jointly averting the rebirth of the aggressive forces of Japan, are a boundless inspiration to the people of China in the struggle against the forces of aggression in the Far East.

Long live the great friendship of China and the U.S.S.R. in the just cause of struggle against Japanese imperialism and for the defence of peace in the Far East!

**Chairman, Central People's Government, People's Republic of
China**

MAO TSE-TUNG

September 2, 1951.

**TO CHAIRMAN OF CENTRAL PEOPLE'S
GOVERNMENT OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
COMRADE MAO TSE-TUNG**

PEKING

Thank you, Comrade Chairman, for the high estimate of the role of the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces in routing the aggressive forces of Japan.

The people of China and its liberation army, despite Kuomintang machinations, played a great Japanese imperialists. The struggle of the people of China and its liberation army radically facilitated the smashing of the Japanese forces of aggression.

**Chairman, Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.
J. STALIN**

FOR A PACT OF PEACE!

Unswerving Will of Soviet People

The working people of the Soviet Union warmly welcomed the decision of the Soviet Peace Committee to begin collection of signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council. The Soviet people are firmly resolved to uphold to the end the just cause of peace and friendship among the peoples. Workers, peasants, scientists and cultural workers—all Soviet people unanimously approve the decision of the Soviet Peace Committee and declare their full support for the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Five-Power Peace Pact.

Talks devoted to the forthcoming collection of signatures to the Appeal are being held in factories and offices, on the great construction sites of Communism, and on collective farms.

Preparations for the regional and republican peace conferences are underway throughout the country. On September 5, a peace conference of the Moscow region was held in Moscow. Representatives of workers, collective-farmers, workers of science and art from Moscow and the Moscow region gathered in the Hall of Columns in the House of Trade Unions. They spoke of the readiness of Soviet people unanimously to sign the Appeal for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers and to mark the occasion with new successes in building Communism.

On the same day, the Republican Peace Conference of the Byelorussian SSR opened in Minsk. The Conference discussed the report, "Soviet people in the struggle for preservation and consolidation of peace".

Over 12 Million Signatures in Italy

As reported by the National Peace Committee, 12,225,277 signatures, had been collected in Italy to the World Peace Council's Appeal by September 1, 1951. The number of signatures obtained for the Stockholm Appeal was exceeded in 32 provinces.

The American sabotage of the peace talks in Kaesong and the brutal extermination of the civil population in Korea by American aircraft and naval forces give rise to wrath and indignation among the Italian people who are redoubling their struggle for peace.

Protest demonstrations against unloading arms were held in Naples and in the Naples province under the slogan: "No foreign arms for Naples!". In Florence, the Peace Pact Appeal was signed by 160 soldiers.

The arrival of the warmonger—Marshal Montgomery in Belluno (Veneto region) for military manoeuvres evoked deep indignation among the local population.

People of Egypt Sign the Appeal

The people of Egypt are voicing more and more loudly their will for peace. Signing the Appeal for a Peace Pact, Egyptian peasants, workers and intelligentsia express their hatred for the British and U.S. imperialists who are trampling underfoot the national independence of the country and seeking to use the Egyptian people as cannon fodder.

As reported by the Egyptian newspaper, "Al Kateb", according to far from complete data, more than 22,000 Egyptians have put their signatures to the Appeal. Among those who signed are Ahmed Hussein, Chairman of the Socialist Party; Abdel Rahman el Hamisi, writer; Mahmud el Hinavi, Secretary, of the National Party; Dr. Mohamed Abasa-bei, former Vice-Minister of Health; Zahir Shabri, writer; and many other people prominent in public life in Egypt.

A conference of peace partisans and representatives from the various democratic organisations of the country, held in Cairo at the end of August, took measures to further extend the campaign for signatures to the Appeal.

Peace Pact Campaign in Columbia

Despite the terror and persecution by the Government, peace partisans in Columbia have begun collection of signatures to the Peace Pact Appeal. The first thousands of signatures have already been collected among workers, intelligentsia and owners of commercial and industrial enterprises. Eminent writers, scientists, art workers and clergymen have also signed. Foremost in collecting signatures is the Tolima Department where the campaign is headed by Alvaro "Vasquez del Real, Barrister. The Colombian Association of Democratic Lawyers and the Trade Union Committee for Peace, which were established in Bogota, are organising the collection of signatures.

The National Peace Committee, now organising local peace committees throughout Columbia, intends devoting particular attention to the work among peasants which at present is lagging behind the work in towns.

SIX YEARS OF DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

September 2 marked the sixth anniversary of the proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. In August 1945, the people of Viet Nam, who for eighty years had been in bondage to the French imperialists, overthrew the hated yoke of colonial slavery, and, for the first time in their history, established a democratic system in the country.

The victory of Viet Nam workers and peasants was one more victory gained by the peace-loving peoples. This victory struck a powerful blow at the imperialist camp, and clearly demonstrated the instability of the colonial hinterland of the imperialist Powers, and the great and indomitable striving of the enslaved and down-trodden peoples of colonial and dependent countries for freedom and democracy.

The people of Viet Nam gained their freedom and independence as a result of long and stubborn struggle against foreign enslavers. Beginning with 1944, a widespread partisan movement developed in the country under the leadership of Viet-minh—Union of Struggle for Independence of Viet Nam. Although poorly armed and lacking equipment and ammunition, the partisan units struck devastating blows at the Japanese and French colonial troops.

The successes of the national-liberation movement in Viet Nam would have been impossible without the victory of the peoples of the Soviet Union and China in the war against imperialist Japan. Viet-minh, guided by Ho Chi Minh, leader of the Viet Nam people, skilfully took advantage of this situation and in August 1945 rallied the broad masses of the working people in a general armed uprising, the outcome of which was the establishment of the Democratic Republic. A new, happy era began in the history of the Viet Nam people—a history replete with the horrors of colonial slavery.

But world imperialism could not become reconciled to the loss of its domination in Viet Nam. It immediately reacted savagely against the young Republic, striving to reverse the wheel of history.

Carrying out the will of the French and U.S. imperialists, the “Socialist” rulers of France began a criminal aggressive “dirty war” of conquest against the people of Viet Nam who had established a democratic system in their country.

Tanks and aircraft, artillery and infantry were hurled by the criminal French rulers against the valiant freedom-loving people. But the people of Viet Nam, who know what they are fighting for, are invincible! Having risen as one in defence of their Democratic Republic, they are daily intensifying their blows at the enemy. This is evident from the heavy losses sustained by the imperialist invaders. Even according to incomplete data, during the years of the “dirty war” they lost, in battle against the People’s Army of Viet Nam, 156,000 men and officers, 2,799 tanks and armoured cars, 151 planes, 177 naval and river vessels. The People’s Army captured 35,000 rifles and tommy guns, 6,000 machine guns, 300 mortars, and large quantities of equipment and munitions. At present, the People’s Army controls over 90 per cent of Viet Nam territory with a population of nearly twenty million. “The hour is approaching when the plunderers will be expelled from our country”, declared Ho Chi Minh, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

During the six years of the Republic, the Viet Nam people achieved—in the difficult conditions of war—big successes in all spheres of economic, State and cultural construction.

The working people of Viet Nam received a new democratic Constitution which guarantees them the right to work, to rest and leisure, to education, freedom of speech, press and assembly. The working people have a normal working week, paid holidays, sick benefit, and social insurance.

A people enslaved for centuries by the imperialists, who had only the right to silence, now enjoy the full possibility to administer the entire country. Local organs of authority—people’s councils—have been created in all districts of the Republic. Faithful sons and daughters of Viet Nam have been elected to these councils.

In the space of six years, the free people of Viet Nam have performed enormous and heroic work in rehabilitating the economy. The country is now working on a Three-Year Plan for economic development. Rail transport has been restored and many enterprises are in normal operation. The peasants of Viet Nam received thousands of hectares of land that belonged to the colonisers, and have succeeded in extending the crop area. Hunger no longer threatens the Republic. Patriotic emulation for higher productivity of labour, for bumper harvests, for consolidating all links of the Republic’s economy and for aid to the front, has developed everywhere.

The French imperialists held the people of Viet Nam in extreme cultural backwardness. In 1938 the country, with a population of 25,000,000, had 120,300 wine shops, 1,700 opium dens and only four secondary schools. The democratic Government spared no effort to liquidate the accursed heritage of the colonisers. It introduced compulsory elementary education and opened thousands of elementary and secondary schools. More than 13,000,000 people have learned to read and write, while the percentage of illiterates has dropped from 90 to 10-15 per cent. The first university has been opened.

Battling heroically against the French colonisers equipped mainly with U.S. arms, and upholding the honour and independence of their country, the people of Viet Nam are making their valuable contribution to the cause of the struggle for peace. The fact that 5,359,000 people signed the Appeal of the World Peace Council is eloquent testimony to the desire of the people of Viet Nam for peace.

The selfless struggle of the people of Viet Nam at the front and in the rear is headed by Lien Viet—National United Front of Viet Nam and the Party of Labour led by the leader of the people—Ho Chi Minh. They have forged indestructible

unity among the different sections of the population, consolidated their forces and will for final victory over the French colonisers.

The liberation war of the people of Viet Nam for freedom and independence enjoys the wholehearted support of the entire camp of peace and democracy. The people of France, headed by the Communist Party, are actively demanding an end to the sanguinary gamble of the colonisers in Viet Nam. "Peace to Viet Nam!", "French colonisers, clear out of Viet Nam!" —such are the slogans heard in many countries of the world.

"Our victory is certain", declared Ho Chi Minh, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, "because our liberation war is a just war. We shall certainly win because we are closely united; we have but one thought and one resolve—to fight. We are certain of victory because all the democratic peoples of the world support us. Our long resistance will certainly end in victory".

Celebrating the sixth anniversary of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Communist and Workers' Parties in all countries warmly salute the selfless struggle of its workers, peasants and intelligentsia for freedom and independence of their home-land and wholeheartedly wish them speedy and final victory over the enemy.

SEVEN YEARS OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY IN BULGARIA. Vladimir Poptomov, Member, Political Bureau, Central Committee, Communist Party of Bulgaria

Seven years ago, the glorious Soviet Army, after a series of brilliant victories over the Hitlerite hordes, crossed the Danube and liberated the Bulgarian people from fascist slavery. On September 9, 1944, the working people of Bulgaria, relying on the strength of the Soviet Army, and led by their Communist Party, overthrew the fascist dictatorship—the bastion of German

imperialism in the Balkans and sanguinary reaction in Bulgaria—and took the fate of the country into their own hands. In this way, an end was put to the rule of the mercenary bourgeois cliques in Bulgaria, which, headed by the German Coburg dynasty, harnessed the country to the chariot of German imperialism and thrice brought the Bulgarian people to national catastrophe.

For the first time, the country of Georgi Dimitrov, delivered from imperialist dependence and capitalist exploitation as a result of the historic liberation mission of the Soviet Army, became a really free and independent State. For the first time, under the leadership of the Communist Party, a people's democratic regime was established in Bulgaria, a regime fulfilling the functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, a regime which relies on the confidence of the overwhelming majority of the people—workers, peasants and progressive intelligentsia. For the first time, the Bulgarian State began to pursue a genuinely national foreign policy corresponding to the vital interests, progressive aspirations and ideals of the working people of Bulgaria—a policy of eternal friendship and the most close co-operation with the great Soviet Union.

In the south, the Bulgarian People's Republic borders directly on monarcho-fascist Greece. In the autumn of 1944, after the partisan forces led by the Communist Party of Greece had expelled the Hitlerite invaders from their land and actually established people's power; the British landed troops in Greece. Acting in the guise of "liberators", they occupied the country, and then, with their guns and tanks, crushed the heroic people's liberation movement of the Greek working masses, restored the monarchy and once more imposed a fascist dictatorship in Greece. The Greek people, having been plunged into black slavery, are deprived of all rights and liberties, their national independence abolished, and their country reduced to a colony of U.S.-British imperialism.

What an immense difference in the fate of these two neighbouring countries—the People's Republic of Bulgaria and monarcho-fascist Greece! They represent at the present moment two different worlds—a world building Socialism, of liberty and progress, and a world of black imperialist slavery, reaction and fascism. What a vivid historical lesson of that which the Soviet Army—the liberator—brought the peoples, and that brought to the peoples by the "liberators" from the armies of the Anglo-American imperialists!

For this reason the Bulgarian people are deeply indebted and filled with eternal gratitude to the glorious Soviet Army—the liberator,—to the noble Soviet people whose efforts and sacrifices in liberating the peoples from the fascist slavery are without parallel in history, and to the great Stalin—the brilliant organiser, leader and inspirer of the historic victories over fascism. For this reason, the people of Bulgaria celebrate September 9, 1944—the day of the liberation of Bulgaria by the Soviet Army—as their greatest national holiday.

*

Comrade Georgi Dimitrov referred to September 9 as a turning-point in the history of the Bulgarian people, since, on that day, the dictatorship of capitalism was overthrown and the way to socialist development opened for Bulgaria. Learning from the rich historical experience of the Soviet State, and constantly adhering to the experience of the C.P.S.U. (B) and the counsel of the

great Stalin, the working masses of Bulgaria, led by the Communist Party, began work on profound political, economic and cultural reforms. A people's republic was proclaimed, relying on the alliance of workers and peasants, with the working class playing the leading role. The people's democratic regime was given legislative embodiment in the Dimitrov Constitution which reflects the gains of the working masses and ensures the conditions for the development of the country along socialist lines.

The nationalisation of industry, mines and banks, the transfer of foreign and home trade into the hands of the State, agrarian reform and gradual incorporation of small farmsteads into co-operatives—undermined the economic power of the capitalist elements in town and countryside. Due to the generous and selfless aid of the Soviet Union, the Two-Year Plan (1947-48) for the rehabilitation of the national economy, was successfully fulfilled. In 1949 work began on Bulgaria's first Five-Year Plan, the plan for the industrialisation of the country and for laying the foundations of Socialism. We are now in the third year of the Five-Year Plan. By the end of 1950, industrial output in Bulgaria had risen 2.9 times compared with the 1939 level; this year it will exceed the 1939 level 3.5 times. Branches of industry, hitherto non-existent in Bulgaria, such as the electrical, machine-building and particularly agricultural machinery, and new branches of the chemical industry, have been developed as a result of technical and production aid received from the Soviet Union. At present, all types of agricultural machinery, excluding tractors and combines, are made in our country.

This year, the machine-building enterprises are assimilating and beginning serial production of more than a hundred new types of machines. Each year of the Five-Year Plan sees more and more mills and factories, pits and power stations, reservoirs and irrigation canals, being put into operation. Capital investments in industry this year increased by 20.8 per cent compared with last year, and in agriculture, capital investments for producing and supplying agricultural machinery, due to the successful rate of co-operative development, increased by 281 per cent. The working people of our country are justly proud of their socialist construction: the fertiliser plant named after Stalin, and the heat-and-power station, "Maritsa III", scheduled for completion this year, are, in the conditions of our country, real giants. "We are not building ordinary plants, but giant monuments of eternal Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, declare the builders with admiration for, and gratitude to, the Soviet Union.

Considerable successes have also been achieved in the sphere of agriculture—in organising, on the basis of strict observance of the voluntary principle, cooperatives among the poor and middle individual farmers, in cultural work and in developing modern agro-technique. In July this year, agricultural co-operatives (TKZH) timbered 2,734, embracing over 53 per cent of all the farmsteads in the country and 48 per cent of the arable land. Twenty new machine-and-tractor depots were organised this year. The agricultural machinery park received 1,200 Soviet tractors, 550 combines and other machines. Work in the machine-and-tractor depots and agricultural co-operatives was far better organised and conducted on a higher technical level this year, which resulted in higher yields. Yields in the agricultural co-operatives are 20-30 per cent higher than on the individual farmsteads; this is the main incentive for drawing the poor and middle peasants into the co-operatives. Agricultural output in the current year is almost one-and-a-half times the output of 1939 with the co-operative and State farms (that is, the

socialised sector) yielding even more than the planned 53 per cent of the gross agricultural output. The wealth of the country is growing.

The well-being of the working people is also growing. The national income increased 1.7 times compared with 1939. The working class has increased numerically and labour productivity is rising. In 1950, the population received 16.3 per cent more goods than in 1949 and this year will receive 18 per cent more than last year. The abolition of consumer goods rationing effected last springs and the transition to free trade, speak for the successes achieved by the national economy.

The Bulgarian People's Republic has also won marked successes in the sphere of public education, science, art and culture. Resolutely shaking off the survivals of bourgeois ideological influence, and learning from the rich experience and splendid models of socialist science, art and culture in the Soviet Union, we are creating a new, progressive culture—national in form and socialist in content.

The people's democratic power is growing stronger and stronger, receiving ever greater support from the popular masses. Patriotism, socialist consciousness and the moral-political unity of our people are growing. This is evident in the successful struggle waged by the people's power and the working people against home and foreign counter-revolution. This is seen in the fact that subscriptions for the State loan for the development of the national economy, floated early in February, exceeded the stipulated sum one-and-a-half times.

*

The big successes achieved in laying the foundations of Socialism, made during the seven years of people's power in Bulgaria, testify to the immense significance of political, economic and cultural co-operation between the Socialist State and the People's Democracies, and, above all, the significance of the broad and selfless aid rendered us by the Soviet Union without which it is impossible to build Socialism in any country, large or small. This co-operation, which is developing on the basis of proletarian internationalism, equality and mutual benefit, naturally, has nothing in common with that "co-operation" which is simply outright plunder of the weak States by the strong and which is the invariable law of the imperialist world. Domination of this jungle law among the so-called "Atlantic community" cannot be concealed by any trickery on the part of the false bourgeois propagandists paid by Wall Street.

The achievements of the Bulgarian People's Republic clearly confirm the world historic significance of the Soviet socialist experience—experience which cannot be dispensed with by any country developing along socialist lines. They brilliantly confirm the immortal principles of Marxism-Leninism, the great ideas of Lenin and Stalin about the laws of the transition period, about the dictatorship of the proletariat, socialist industrialisation, co-operation and collectivisation of agriculture, about the development of socialist culture, etc. These achievements testify most eloquently to the superiority of the socialist and people's democratic system over the capitalist system.

The unenviable situation of the capitalist countries bordering on the People's Republic of Bulgaria lucidly confirms this. The national economy of Yugoslavia, where Tito's clique of international spies and provocateurs has restored the capitalist order, is in complete chaos. The peoples of Yugoslavia

are literally groaning under the yoke of the Titoite butchers. Titoite Yugoslavia is now living on the doles of the American imperialists in return for which the Titoites allow them to plunder most of the country's wealth. In monarcho-fascist Greece, reduced literally to a British-U.S. colony, the national economy is in a state of chronic crisis. Inflation and chaos are rife in the entire economic life of the country. The working masses suffer from chronic unemployment and hunger. Reactionary Turkey is today, too, notorious as a country of permanently hungry workers and peasants. Recently, even the Minister of that country was forced to admit that the "standard of living in Turkey is the lowest..."

Such is the painful picture of crisis and utter decline in economic and cultural life in countries neighbouring on the Bulgarian People's Republic and developing under the shelter of the "Truman doctrine".

*

The successes of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in all spheres are a source of dismay to the class enemy, within and without the country. The creative enthusiasm of the working masses in building Socialism, the economic and cultural might of our country, evoke rabid fury on the part of the remnants of reaction and fascism within the country, of the agents of Anglo-American imperialism whose main base in the Balkans's Titoite Yugoslavia. The Balkan satellites of Anglo-American imperialism constantly, send terrorists, spies and saboteurs into the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The Anglo-American intelligence and their Titoite agency are doing their utmost to recruit agents among the fascist remnants, former exploiter elements, kulaks, declassed and criminal rabble and other enemies of the people. These renegades and traitors are assigned the task of carrying out espionage, subversive activities, sabotage and assassinations for the purpose of creating disorder and hampering the economic development of the country. However, the vigilance of the people's power and the working people uncovers and eliminates these foul machinations and snakes' nests of foreign agents.

The Anglo-American agency is conducting vile, slanderous and provocative propaganda against the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The main object of this "cold war" waged against our country by means of radio and press and the carrying out of which is entrusted, above all, to the agency of the Tito gang, is to inflame bourgeois nationalism and chauvinism, to implant Kostovism and anti-Soviet sentiments. The Communist Party, the people's power reply to this foul campaign with redoubled vigilance, an intensified exposure of the machinations of the Anglo-American imperialists and their Titoite agency, with vigorous struggle against any manifestation of bourgeois, nationalism, and by educating the people in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, fraternal friendship and co-operation with the great Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

In its "cold war" against the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Anglo-American agency expends feverish efforts in trying to rouse the peasants and turn them against the working class and the Communist Party in order to weaken the Worker-peasant alliance—the pillar of the people's democratic power and of Socialist construction.

Fabricating and circulating slanderous rumours against the people's power and its representatives and using the bogey that war is imminent, are some of

the forms of enemy propaganda conducted by the Anglo-American agency in Bulgaria. In this way the enemies seek to work up artificial alarm and uncertainty in the country and to dampen the labour enthusiasm of the masses. In support of this campaign of war blackmail, the Anglo-American imperialists and their Balkan lackeys organise sanguinary incidents on the borders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, violate its land and sea borders and also its air space.

However, these provocations and blackmail crash against the firmness and vigilance of the Bulgarian working people, against the consistent peace policy of the people's Government. The working masses are aware that the People's Republic of Bulgaria—outpost of peace in the Balkans—and the peaceful efforts of the Bulgarian people find support in the powerful peace front headed by our great ally, and liberator—the Soviet Union. The Bulgarian people are confident that the growing strength of the peace-loving peoples is invincible and that the gambles of the U.S.-British warmongers and their provocative machinations in the Balkans will end in complete fiasco. The call addressed to the peoples by the great Stalin—standard-bearer of world peace—to take the cause of peace into their own hands, was welcomed by the Bulgarian people with joy and complete readiness to devote all their efforts to ensure victory for the cause of peace. There is no doubt that the greatest contribution the Bulgarian people can make to the cause of peace is, above all, to strengthen the alliance and friendship with the great Soviet Union—the mainstay of peace, democracy and Socialism throughout the world.

Georgi Dimitrov—the great son of the Bulgarian people—who laid the foundations of the alliance and eternal friendship between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the fraternal Soviet Union, counselled us to treasure this alliance and friendship like the apple of the eye. This behest is sacredly adhered to by the Bulgarian people. Led by Comrade Vylko Tchervenkov, the Communist Party of Bulgaria, the Government, and the Bulgarian people, consider it their cardinal duty to consolidate and further extend our friendship and co-operation with our liberator—the great Soviet Union—to be loyal to proletarian internationalism and Socialism, to the leader and teacher—the great Stalin. This duty will be the keynote of the celebration of their national holiday by the Bulgarian working masses on September 9—the seventh anniversary of the liberation of the country from fascist slavery.

IN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

RESULTS OF PARTY EDUCATION YEAR IN RUMANIA

The Rumanian Workers' Party has summarised the results of Party education for the past year. These show that considerable success has been achieved: Party education was better organised; regional and district committees, and bureaux of basic Party organisations devoted far more attention to Marxist-Leninist education of the membership.

Two hundred and twelve people attended the two-year Higher School of Social Sciences named after A. A. Zhdanov. The 102 students who graduated this year were allocated to work on the ideological front. One hundred and fifty-two Party functionaries, graduated from the Stefan Gheorghiu University, were assigned to leading posts in the apparatus of the Central Committee and regional committees of the Party and the State apparatus.

Twenty two-year evening universities and schools of Marxism-Leninism, attached to the Central Committee and regional Party committees and attended by 3,657 responsible workers in the Party, State and economic apparatus, functioned.

Seventeen seminars for secretaries of regional and district Party committees, and also for heads of departments and sections of the regional Party committees, were arranged under the auspices of the Central Committee of the Party.

Fifty-four schools for the regional and district Party Active with a study term ranging from three to six months functioned under the auspices of regional and district Party committees. The study course of these schools was completed by 7,364 people. During the winter, 19,433 secretaries and members of the bureaux of local Party organisations attended courses for rural activists. 35,700 Party members enrolled in 2,500 classes, studied "The History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) and biographies of Lenin and Stalin; 64,200 Party members attended 3,300 evening courses and 105,200 studied current policy in 6,000 classes. The number studying Marxist-Leninist theory independently was inadequate.

Ninety-eight regional and district Party consultation centres gave systematic help to instructors, which included seminars monthly. The training of propagandists, however, did not everywhere meet requirements.

Altogether, 236,000 members studied and 13,400 worked as instructors in the network of Party education during the past academic year.

LOCAL CONFERENCES OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

Local conferences of the Communist Party of India have been held in different parts of the country.

The conference in Hoogly approved the draft programme of the Party and the Election Manifesto. It also adopted a number of important political resolutions, one of which focused particular attention on activating the peace movement.

The conference held in Manbhum decided to nominate six Communist Party candidates for the forthcoming election. The conference elected the local Party committee headed by Radjeshwar Prasad.

In Singbloom, the conference endorsed the formation of the Bihar left united front for the forthcoming election.

NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF NEWSPAPER "ZERI I POPULIT"

A Press and Book Month was held in Albania from July 25 to August 25, by decision of the Albanian Party of Labour, to mark the ninth anniversary of the first issue of the "Zeri i Populit",; organ of the Central Committee of the Party. The "Month" played a big role in the matter of further improving the content of the press, in securing increased circulation of the press among the working people and of further extending and intensifying its links with the masses. A broad campaign was developed during the "Month" for the circulation of newspapers, journals and books; the bookshops sold more books and gained many more readers. Lectures on the significance of the press were delivered in many localities.

At present, sales of newspapers and journals have increased six-fold compared with pre-war: in 1938, Albania had 21 newspapers and journals with a total circulation of 247,000 copies; at present, 40 newspapers and journals are published with a total monthly circulation of 1,677,000 copies.

CONFERENCE ON QUESTIONS OF ECONOMIC POLICY IN SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY

A conference on questions of economic policy, under the auspices of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, was held in Berlin on August 23-24. Delegates to the conference included over 120 tutors from the Higher Party School and Party schools in the Laender and districts, propaganda department workers, from the Party leadership of the Laender; teachers from the central schools of the mass organisations and from the higher schools. The conference had as its theme, "New tasks of our Party in the sphere of economy, and their significance for our propaganda work".

Members of the staff of the Central Economic Department of the Socialist Unity Party dwelt on the decision of the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee on questions of economic policy. They outlined the measures to be carried out

and the tasks confronting Party propagandists. The speakers called for greater attention in propaganda work to questions of the Party's economic policy, for studying the works of Lenin and Stalin on questions of economic policy, assimilating Soviet experience in the economic sphere and to stimulating in all Party members interest in planning, financial policy, improving accounting of the financial-economic work, etc.

Over twenty delegates who spoke in the discussion approved the holding of this conference, emphasising that a thorough study of its decisions will help them to improve propaganda work in this sphere. Comrades from Party schools and higher schools of learning told how they succeeded in combining study of political economy, with questions of economic policy in the German Democratic Republic and of the difficulties which must be surmounted. A number of speakers told how, as a result of studying the works of Comrade Stalin: "New Conditions—New Tasks in Economic Construction", "Speech at the First All-Union Conference of Stakhanovites" and other works, they got a better understanding of the present tasks in carrying out the Five-Year Plan.

Speakers in the discussion made a number of suggestions for improving the study of political economy and for elaborating questions of economic policy in Party schools, higher schools of learning and Party consultation centres; they pointed to the need for broader treatment in Party newspapers and journals of the basic questions of economic policy.

ORGANISING GROUPS IN HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY

The "ten-man groups", headed by the organisers of the lower Party organisations of the Hungarian Communist Party, were formed in 1948 on the basis of the decision of the January conference of Party functionaries. Their activity, particularly in the factories, helped to improve Party work, to boost production and strengthen contact between the Party and the non-Party workers.

However, the shortcoming of the "ten-man groups" was that they united Party members working in different sections of the the plant. Consequently, the Party organisers could not effectively organise the education of members and probationer members of the Party, deal with questions of production and frequently confined activity to collecting membership dues.

Acting on the basis of the new Party rules, adopted by the Second Congress of the Hungarian Working People's Party, the Central Committee elaborated principles for organising the groups; the "ten-man groups", first in the factories and then in the territorial organisations, will be organised into Party groups. The Party groups constitutes a section of the Party organisation. It does not have the right to admit members and probationer members nor can it impose penalties on Party members. The group unites members and probationer members working in the same work-team or shift and contains at least 15 people. The organiser is elected at a group meeting and is confirmed by the bureau of the basic organisation.

The basic task of the Party group is to train leading workers from among the members and probationer members of the Party, men and women who work whole-heartedly for fulfilment and overfulfilment of plans, for strengthening discipline, extending socialist emulation and the stakhanovite movement, for

reducing production costs and eliminating waste, for economy and successful realisation of the Five-Year Plan. The organiser distributes assignments among members of his group, takes care of their political education and improving their skills, inculcates vigilance and fidelity to the Party and to the people.

While propagating the policy of the Party and its decisions, the group educates non-Party workers, draws them into the work of fulfilling Party assignments and helps the best of them to become probationer members and then members of the Party.

The group meetings must regularly discuss the decisions of the leadership of the basic Party organisation, production political work. The Secretary of the bureau of the basic Party organisation must, at monthly meetings, inform the group organisers of decisions by leading Party organs and the bureau of the basic organisation.

ADMITTANCE TO COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA RESUMED

At its February meeting, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia decided to resume admittance of probationer members into the Party. Every applicant will be admitted individually, his degree of preparation being taken into account.

The decision of the Presidium of the Central Committee to resume admittance of new members met with a wide response in the Party, in the mass organisations among the working people and particularly in the Czechoslovak Youth Union. Since February until the present time, much work has been done in preparing to admit new members and probationer members. Party organisations which worked correctly, in Bolshevik style, rallied round themselves numerous non-Party people who helped them in their work. As a result, they can now recommend for membership the best of the non-Party people to the general Party meeting. Some Party organisations are successfully raising the political level of comrades preparing to enter the Party. At the "Barbora" Pit in the Usti region, for example, the Party organisation is training for Party membership several members of the Youth Union, hewers and other leading miners. A number of rural Party organisations are training, for Party membership, the best members of the agricultural co-operatives.

The latest issue of the journal "Funkcionar" gives a positive estimate of a number of Party organisations in training non-Party people for Party membership, criticising simultaneously, shortcomings that still exist in this sphere. The journal points out that the data relating to admittance of probationer members to the Party cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The scale of the socialist emulation, the extension of the shock-worker movement and the first major successes in reorganising the countryside along socialist lines—all show that there are many among the working people worthy of being Party members. Those comrades who seek to justify their inactivity in the matter of preparing the best representatives of the working people for individual entry into the party by pleading that they are overloaded with other important Party work evidently do not realise that admittance to the Party is a most responsible and cardinal task. It is particularly important to ensure that the district Party committees organise admittance of probationer members from among miners, iron and steel workers, tractor-drivers, leading members

of the agricultural co-operatives, and politically developed peasants. The principle of individual selection for admittance to Party membership is an important principle. It is essential also to overcome the sectarian views to the effect that those people who, in the opinion of some Communists, had time to join the Party earlier, should not be admitted.

The journal stresses that the Party strengthen itself by constantly purging its ranks of hostile and alien elements and by admitting to its ranks the best representatives of the working masses. A particularly favourable feature is the fact that most of the new probationer members are from the ranks of the working class youth.

FROM PRESS OF COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

Peace Pact Appeal is Call to all People of Goodwill (“The Canadian Tribune”, Central Organ, Labour-Progressive Party, Canada)

Questions relating to the struggle for peace receive the close attention of the Canadian Tribune, organ of the Labour-Progressive Party of Canada. The Tribune is the only national newspaper in Canada regularly reporting the signature campaign for a Five-Power Peace Pact, the only paper consistently exposing the intrigues of home and foreign reaction seeking to poison the Canadian people with war hysteria and to plunge the country into the vortex of another world war.

In addition to reports from all parts of the country on the progress of the signature campaign, the Tribune features letters from readers describing

experiences in the campaign and criticising certain shortcomings in the work of the peace movement in Canada. One letter from a reader of the Toronto-Yorkville Party organisation says:

Our Club held a discussion on the editorial, “For a Pact of Peace”, reproduced in the Canadian Tribune from the journal “For a Lasting Peace, for a People’s Democracy!”.

This editorial stated that the Appeal was addressed to hundreds of millions of people, to proletarians and non-proletarians, to poor and rich, to believers and non-believers, to members of any party and organisation, to adherents of all political convictions. During the discussion, the question: “Do you believe that it is possible to do this in Canada?” was posed to the members of the Club.

The majority said “No”. They spoke of people who refused to sign when asked because they seemed completely duped by the war propaganda in the press. They argued that many signatures could be got, but every Canadian? No.

It seems to me, says the reader, that unless such doubt as to what the peace petition campaign can do is cleared up in our minds, we shall be unable to carry through the great task before us.

Too many have a mechanical concept of the campaign. They picture a fixed number of Canadians who will sign, if asked, and regard the campaign as a process during which it is our duty to get this fixed number to sign. They don’t see the campaign in a living, moving sense—they don’t see the power of the petition to change the balance of peace in our country. It must be understood that once half a million have signed, many thousands more will do the same, including many who at first refused. If the campaign is fought through correctly and the united front is built by the involvement of people of every belief an religion and class, then it is perfectly possible to get every Canadian to sign.

Supporting the viewpoint expressed by this reader, the Tribune writes that the doubts of some comrades are the result of not trusting the broadness of the Appeal. It is addressed to “millions throughout the world, regardless of their views as to the reasons giving rise to the danger of world war”, and, because of this, it can and must be signed by all citizens in every country.

“COMMUNIST PRESS MONTH” IN ITALY. Luigi Longo Deputy General Secretary, Italian Communist Party

“Communist Press Month” held annually in Italy, and particularly the celebrations in honour of “Unita”, central organ of the Party, have become traditional celebrations of the Italian people. “Press Month” is held in September. It consists of tens of thousands of festivals, demonstrations, various undertakings in the regional and provincial centres, in city suburbs and residential areas, at the factories, offices and in the countryside.

Preparations for the celebrations, which got underway 2-3 months ago, are carried out by the Party organisations, the Association of Friends of “Unita”, hundreds of thousands of activists, Party members and non-Party people. Men and women, adults and children, eagerly look forward to the forthcoming political, public, theatrical, stories and other entertainments.

The distinguishing feature which renders the “Communist Press Month” something new and more significant as compared with other mass festivals, both of a civil and religious nature, is the content, the programme of “Press Month”, and that it pursues not only the aim of providing entertainment but also political aims—aims of struggle.

The festival programme does not include the usual entertainment for purposes of advertisement and trade which is the content of every fair and every festival in bourgeois countries, and which makes these celebrations unpopular so far as the people are concerned. The programme of the “Communist Press Month” and “Unita” celebrations is of a popular nature. It expresses the deep protest of the people against poverty, violence and injustice, and a their confidence in a new and better world for which they are fighting and for the sake of which they are ready for any sacrifice.

This year’s “Communist Press Month” has three basic aims:

1) To unfold a broad national campaign in defence of peace, against the American, Christian Democrat, Right-wing Socialist other slanderers and warmongers;

2) To rally still closer round “Unita”, round the Communist Party, all Italians who desire, in an atmosphere of labour and national solidarity, to follow the line of progress and well-being.

3) To collect 300 million lire in support of the Communist press in order to doom to failure all the encroachments of the enemies of the Party and of the people, aimed at stifling its voice. We must make the Communist press an even more powerful weapon in the struggle.

The social, political, cultural and sports events, the exhibitions and competitions, will reflect these noble ideas. The planned exhibitions will reflect the activities and achievements of various political, trade union, co-operative, women’s, youth, and children’s organisations. One exhibition will display peace posters, another Chinese posters; exhibitions of the newspaper “Unita”, as well as propaganda material of the Communist Party, published by the Central and local Party organisations, will be opened in the main centres. At all the festivals there will be special stands devoted to the splendid achievements of the peoples of the Soviet Union in building a Communist society.

Communist Party leaders will speak at the main rallies dedicated to “Unita”.

Various sports contests will be held (gymnastics, walking competitions, cycling, boxing, etc.), contests for choirs and dance ensembles, singers and folk instrument performers, and also contests for the best painting, sculpture, prose and folk poetry. Winners will receive national prizes. A performance will be given by Italy’s popular mass theatre which will stage the “History of Unita’”. Participants will include a number of theatrical groups and will embrace a total of several thousand performers. There will also be a week’s festival of Italian realistic films: each show will be accompanied by an address. Thousands of discussions will be held throughout Italy to expose the slander spread by the American, Christian Democrat and Right-wing Socialist Press. Relays will be run from the four cities where ‘Unita’ is published (Rome, Turin, Milan, Genoa) to Bologna where the main “Unita” celebrations will take place this year. The participants will bring to Bologna the pledges for “Unita” circulation to be taken by the population of the towns and villages situated along the relay route.

The varied and profoundly popular entertaining and, at the same time, educational nature of our scheduled programme will ensure the success of the “Unita” celebrations and the “Communist Press Month”. Our political adversaries, unable to see the reason for this success, resort to the usual slander and lies. They do not understand that our Communist activists, working tirelessly for the successful organisation of the Month’s celebrations, and the common people participating in them with utmost enthusiasm, thoroughly understand that it is not simply a question of an hour’s leisure and entertainment but of expressing in a specific and popular form their ardent striving for peace and justice. Therein lies the source of the political, organisational and cultural successes of our festivals. Therein also lies the reason for the success of subscriptions to the “Unita’—the newspaper which indicates, in concrete form, the necessity to extend the fight for peace and to strengthen unity of all democratic forces.

These successes would not be complete were they not followed by a steady increase in the circulation of our press among all sections of the population. Every Party organisation must double and treble the number of members pushing the circulation of our newspapers, who constantly and regularly deliver them to all factories, all districts and houses where they were not sold hitherto.

The Communist Party needs annually a sum of 300 million lire to support the Communist press, to make it a more effective weapon in the struggle. Thanks to the wholehearted support of the people, this sum is exceeded every year. The same thing will happen this year, despite the poverty which has affected almost every Italian family. The sum will be exceeded because today, as never before, Italian working people understand the need to rally still closer round their newspaper—round “Unita”—to rally round the Communist Party for defence of peace, work and freedom, in order to march forward and to direct along lines the social and political life of our country since it is no longer possible to live in the old way. The people want to live and to go forward; they are ready for any sacrifice, for the most difficult struggle.

SUCSESSES OF FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY IN BY-ELECTIONS

By-elections have been held in many villages of France since the general election of June 17 in which the French Communist Party won a great victory despite the electoral law swindle.

The results of these elections testify to the growing influence of the French Communist Party. For example, the Communist Party gained an additional 703 votes in by-elections held in seventeen localities since June 17.

These figures are all the more striking in view of the fact that the elections were held in small rural settlements (each of which has only a few hundred, or even less, voters) and in widely varied parts of the country: from Nord to Alpes-Maritimes, from Landes to Cher.

The results in some settlements are especially eloquent. In Nantiat (Haute-Vienne Department), for example, the Party polled 78 additional votes, or 25 per cent more, compared with June 17, and secured an absolute majority (393 of 726 votes). In Ampus (Var Department), the Party received 40 per cent more votes (140 against 100 polled on June 17), thus gaining 51.5 per cent of the total vote compared with the 39.6 per cent polled on June 17.

These results reflect the discontent of the French people with the policy of poverty and war pursued by the Government in the service of the U.S. occupiers. They are the natural reaction of an electorate indignant over the fraudulent electoral law that operated during the Parliamentary elections. They are the result of the persistent struggle waged by the French Communist Party for peace, bread and national independence for the country.

AMERICAN PUBLIC ACTS IN DEFENCE OF “DAILY WORKER”

Paving the way for the Wall Street monopolists to unleash a new world war, the Trumans and Achesons, the Hoover secret police and U.S. Department of Justice are suppressing the democratic forces fighting for peace and for the genuine interests of the American people. Hundreds of Communists, officials of progressive trade unions and other democratic organisations, are already in prison. Now the “defenders” of “free America” have launched a crusade against the progressive press, striving thereby to deprive the American people of the possibility of openly expressing their views in regard to the Government policy of war and unrestrained armaments’ drive.

Following the arrest of two editors of the “Daily People’s World” (California), Hoover’s secret police are now concentrating their main blow on the “Daily Worker”, the real tribune of the working people of the U.S.A. The editor of the “Daily Worker”, John Gates, is in jail. The reactionaries endeavoured to keep the newspaper from the news-stands and some fascist-minded Congressmen have called for its “outright suppression”. Carrying out the demands of the witch-hunters, Attorney General McGrath threatens the staff of the “Daily Worker” with arrest.

This latest attempt to trample on the last vestiges of democratic rights, has caused indignation among the American public. Twenty-two prominent public figures— writers, artists, labour leaders and scientists—have formed a “Committee for Freedom of the Press” for the purpose of “fighting against the Government efforts to hamper publication of such working-class newspapers as the ‘Daily Worker’ and its week-end edition, ‘The Worker’, and to assist in seeing to it that they continue to publish”.

“NEW” FALSHOOD OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE LABOUR PARTY. Harry Pollitt General Secretary, Communist Party, Great Britain

For many weeks now, the rank-and-file of the Labour Party have been waiting expectantly for the publication of the new Declaration of Policy in preparation for the Annual Conference of the Labour Party in October.

Now the “great day” has arrived, and if ever a Mountain produced a Mouse, this long-expected policy is it.

It must be recalled that it appears against the background of the most critical agenda for the October Conference that has ever appeared in the history of the Labour Party. An agenda which on every basic issue of domestic and foreign policy, proves how deeply the rank-and-file of the Labour Party are hostile to the policy of their leaders.

It is of great significance, however, that the title of the Labour Party’s new Declaration is “our first duty—peace”, a title obviously deliberately chosen because of the strong and widespread feelings for peace which exist in the Labour Party, and the fear that the policy of the right wing Labour leaders is leading to war.

Both the Liberal and Tory press treated the Declaration with indifference and scorn because they know they have nothing to fear as far as their class and profit-making interests are concerned. The Labour leaders will do nothing to offend the capitalists!

It is worth-while noting some of the comments of the press after all the publicity building-up that preceded the publication of the document itself: The Daily Express referred to it contemptuously as “just 16 pages of wind and waffle...” The Manchester Guardian said: “...The Labour Executive’s statement opens with a thorough-going defence of rearmament, marred by the ingenious

care with which a direct reference to the United States is avoided". The Times: "...The Conservatives may draw encouragement and a serious warning from the Labour statement: encouragement because it could only have been produced by a party which is afraid to tell the truth... a warning that there is nothing to be gained by appealing to the electors on the same grounds as its opponents". The Daily Mail says: "...Peace through strength is now the Government's official policy. ...That policy was first laid down by Mr. Churchill..."

In an attempt to sugar the bitter and hated pill of the armaments drive and the policy of accelerated war preparation, Labour's official newspaper "Daily Herald" resorted to shameless demagoguery: "Re-arm we must—but no one shall make profit from it. Sacrifice we must—but none shall dodge the sacrifice".

The whole of the new Declaration is based on deception; lies and political fraud. It is filled with empty phrases using the language of peace to cover up the preparations for war. As is only to be expected as far as the right-wing Labour leaders are concerned, the cause of all their troubles is the policy of the Soviet Union. It is the old Goebbels technique. But the title has changed and slander about the Soviet Union is no longer taking the tricks expected of it. The masses are beginning to understand that the fundamental cause of every principal problem that the British people are faced with is the domination over Britain's policy by the United States of America.

The Labour Party Declaration states: "The new programme will demand some sacrifice from us all... The only aim of our rearmament is to prevent a war".

What brazen demagoguery is this! Not a word about Britain occupied by the dominant American Air Force, with all the best aerodromes of Britain at their disposal! Not a word about Britain being tied to the impossible demands of the North Atlantic Pact! Not a line about Britain being forced to agree to an indefensible "Peace Treaty" with Japan, which is against every present interest of Britain, which shows the extent to which she has lost national sovereignty!

Naturally, no honest Labour worker would expect the right wing Labour leaders to refer in this document to all the peace proposals made by the Soviet Union time and time again, such as an all-round reduction in armaments, a cease-fire in Korea; a Five-Power Peace Pact; and their proposals which could make the United Nations Organisation a bastion of peace and not the instrument of America's war aims.

The Document makes the most amazing statements trying to prove that the burdens of life are being equally shared, trying to justify this monstrous lie. Selected figures are produced which ignore the rise in prices and the lagging of wages behind the rapid and ever-increasing rate of profit. The best living condemnation of this demagoguery is the fact that the disparity between the rich and the working people in Britain is enormous.

The workers and their families are seething with indignation at the rise in the cost of living; the colossal profits being made by big business and especially the war manufacturers; the drastic cutting-down of the housebuilding programme; the miserable pensions paid to the war disabled and aged people; the heavy direct and indirect taxation imposed on the working people; while the employers, parasites and rentiers never were so well off in their lives.

The Document has the brazen effrontery to state that the carrying out of this policy in the circumstances of the time, represents "the British way of advancing to Socialism".

If this is the case, the Labour leaders might well have asked themselves how it comes about that the agenda for their coming October Conference is of such a highly critical character so far as the rank-and-file are concerned, or why the agenda of the September Trades Union Congress contains so many demands for wage increases and a different foreign policy.

The Document states: "People will sacrifice to defend only what is worth defending".

How true that is! And just because it is true, it explains the deep feelings of frustration and apathy which now are the outstanding features of the internal situation inside the Labour Party.

When, on the 1st of February 1951, the Communist Party issued its Programme entitled "The British Road to Socialism", it is worth recalling it aroused great political interest throughout the country.

In view of Mr. Morrison's boasts about freedom of the press in Britain, it must also be recalled that Labour's official newspaper, "The Daily Herald", gave our Programme exactly eleven lines, and from that day to this has never dared to comment on it. Why? Because it dare not give publicity to the only policy that can really help solve in a fundamental manner Britain's immediate pressing problems, and at the same time, help forward the advance toward Socialism in Britain.

There is an alternative to the grim prospects of war and economic disaster held out by the Labour Government's policy. This alternative was given by the Communist Party in its Manifesto published on the eve of the Trades Union Congress. This Manifesto called for Britain to lead the way to world peace by taking the initiative for a Five-Power Pact of Peace Conference and a Five-Power Pact of Peace, and an all-round reduction of armaments. If Britain were to do this, the majority of the nations of the world would be rallied for such a policy, the American war plans would be paralysed.

The Manifesto also called for new relations of friendship and co-operation with all the peoples of the Empire on the basis of national independence and equal rights. It showed that the present relations of hostility and the military burden of Empire domination and colonial wars are crippling Britain. Ending these relations and establishing new ones on the basis of full recognition of national independence and equal rights can alone open the way to mutual economic cooperation and social advance for the benefit equally of the British people and all the peoples of the present Empire.

Then the Manifesto showed how Britain can strengthen its world position by friendship and co-operation with the Soviet Union, People's China and the People's Democracies of Europe.

Only by ending the bans on East-West trade can Britain's trade problems be solved. This policy is the only way to protect the living standards of the people, maintain the social services and make possible new economic and social advance. Those who pretend to stand for these aims while supporting the rearmament drive and the war policy are guilty of the most flagrant deception of the people. What is needed is a fight against the war policy and for wage increases, control of prices, drastic taxation of profits and reduction of taxation on the workers' and middle incomes, and restoration of the cuts in the social services.

Such a fight would open the way for a united Labour Movement to enter on a new path of advance against the big monopolies and if the direction of the aims of Socialism.

This Manifesto of the Communist Party concludes: "The only way to achieve these great and noble aims is by uniting the ranks and power of all the working people in Britain so that the policy of the present right-wing Labour leaders can be reversed and the basis laid for a decisive advance of the Labour Movement and a smashing defeat of the Tory Party at any future General Election".

STALIN'S NEWSPAPER "BRDZOLA" (On the Occasion of Fiftieth Anniversary of First Issue)

In September, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, all working people in the U.S.S.R., and together with them, the entire international Communist and working-class movement, will celebrate a memorable date—the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of the first issue of the underground newspaper "**Brdzola**" (**Struggle**), founded by Comrade Stalin—the best Marxist newspaper in Russia after Lenin's "Iskra".

Only nine months separate the first number of Stalin's "Brdzola" from that of Lenin's "Iskra"—the first underground Marxist newspaper to appear in Russia and which played an outstanding role in the struggle to unite the scattered Marxist circles and groups into a united revolutionary party of a new type, a party of social revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

'Iskra' and "Brdzola" were linked together by an intimate and profound ideological affinity. '

This ideological affinity was based on Lenin's brilliant concept that the building of a revolutionary party of the working class must begin with the organisation of a militant political newspaper which would tirelessly and effectively propagate the views of revolutionary Marxism. Without such a newspaper, wrote Lenin, "we cannot systematically carry on that extensive and theoretically sound propaganda and agitation which is the principal and constant duty of the Social-Democrats in general, and the essential task of the present moment in particular, when interest in politics and in questions of Socialism has been aroused among the widest sections of the population".

This ideological affinity was based on Stalin's brilliant concept, expressed at the same time, that "as the organ of the Social-Democrats, the newspaper must head the working-class movement, show it the way, guard it against

mistakes” and that the “first duty of this newspaper is to stand as near as possible to the working class, be in a position to influence it constantly, to be its conscious and leading centre”.

Stalin’s “Brdzola” consistently advocated the principles of Lenin’s “Iskra”. The struggle waged by “Brdzola” for Lenin’s plan to build a Marxist party was truly of invaluable historical significance for the victory of the working class, for the victory of the socialist revolution in Russia.

*

The idea of founding an underground Marxist newspaper in Transcaucasia that would play a paramount role in the struggle for a Marxist Party of a new type and for the unification of the revolutionary movement of the Transcaucasian proletariat with the all-Russia working-class movement, was advanced by J. V. Stalin as far back as 1898. The propaganda of revolutionary Marxism and the struggle against the “legal Marxists” in Georgia were regarded as one of the most urgent tasks of such a newspaper.

The first number of Stalin’s “Brdzola” appeared in Baku in September 1901, in an underground printshop organised on instructions from the Leninist-Iskra wing of the Tbilisi Social-Democratic organisation by Comrade Stalin’s immediate colleague, Lado Ketskhoveli.

The leading article of the first number, headed “From the Editorial Board”, was written by Comrade Stalin. Volume One of J. V. Stalin’s works opens with this historical article.

Defining the tasks of the newspaper Comrade Stalin wrote: **“...the Georgian Social Democratic newspaper must give a clear answer to all questions connected with the working-class movement, explain questions of principle, theoretically explain the role of the working class in the struggle, and illumine with the light of scientific Socialism every phenomenon encountered by the worker”**. (our italics. A. R.)

“Brdzola” posed a remarkably wide range of questions before the Georgian and Russian revolutionary working-class movement of that time. Every topic was elaborated with remarkable profundity. The wide range of questions posed by “Brdzola” in relation to the revolutionary movement, the theoretical depth with which it illumined and generalised the experience of the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat, were the result of the direct leadership and participation in the newspaper of J. V. Stalin—V. I. Lenin’s close associate in elaborating the ideology and policy of Leninism, in creating the revolutionary Marxist Party, the party of Leninism.

“Brdzola” widely propagated the need for the Social Democratic organisations to pass to mass political agitation, to organise the revolutionary political struggle of the working class against the autocratic regime.

The illegal May Day gatherings of the Tbilisi workers, held in 1899 and 1900 and widely popularised by “Brdzola”, were of the greatest significance in this respect. “The entire Caucasus lay deep in slumber”, wrote “Brdzola”. “Suddenly, a shattering event took place. All at once, on April 19, 1899, at one blow, the ominous silence was broken... The musty atmosphere which enveloped the country was set in motion and dispersed. And within it, although faintly, but with sufficient daring, voices were heard, saying: ‘Caucasian workers, unite!’”

The May Day gatherings played an outstanding role in the transition of the Tbilisi Leninist-Iskra organisation to mass political agitation among the workers. "In this way", wrote "Brdzola", "the foundation was laid for **agitation**; in this way that tactic which hitherto relied solely on propaganda, took the road of agitation".

"Brdzola" upheld, defined, and confirmed the unity of the all-Russian revolutionary Social Democratic movement, the indissoluble bonds of the revolutionary struggle of the Transcaucasian proletariat with the revolutionary struggle of the working-class in Russia as a whole.

"The Georgian Social Democratic movement", read the Stalin article, "From the Editorial Board", "does not represent an isolated, merely a Georgian working-class movement with its own programme; it marches hand-in-hand with the entire Russian movement, and, consequently, is subordinate to the Russian Social Democratic Party..."

"Brdzola" took as its guiding principle the idea of Lenin's "Iskra" for the organisation of a united and independent revolutionary political party of the proletariat.

"Social Democracy needs", wrote Comrade Stalin in an article, 'Russian Social Democratic Party and its Immediate Tasks', published in issues 2-3 of "Brdzola", "a strong and closely united organisation, namely—an **organisation of the Party** which will be united, not in name alone, but also by basic principles and tactical views. It is our task to work for the creation of such a strong party that will be equipped with firm principles and indestructible conspiracy".

"Brdzola" consistently and irreconcilably sharply posed the question of breaking with the "economists" and "legal Marxists"—future Georgian Mensheviks. Following Lenin's "Iskra" which wrote: "Before we can unite, and in order that we may unite, we must first of all draw firm and definite lines of demarcation", "Brdzola" advanced similar tasks in the revolutionary struggle. It directed the fire of its polemics against opportunists of all kinds—Bernsteinists, nationalists and the liberal bourgeoisie.

"Brdzola" resolutely upheld the need to combine scientific Socialism with the spontaneous working-class movement, propagated Lenin's idea of the hegemony of the proletariat in the Russian revolutionary movement and in the bourgeois-democratic revolution, and upheld the theoretical foundations of revolutionary Marxism and the tasks of the class struggle of the proletariat.

"The bourgeoisie is in constant fear of the 'red spectre' of Communism"—Comrade Stalin wrote in his article, "Russian Social-Democratic Party and its Immediate Tasks"—"and in all revolutions it seeks to end matters at the point where they have just begun. Having secured a favourable minor concession, the bourgeoisie, scared of the workers, extends the hand of reconciliation to the rulers and shamelessly barter the cause of freedom..."

"The working class alone is the reliable pillar of genuine democracy. It alone will not enter into agreement with the autocracy because of a concession of one kind or another, and will not allow itself to be lulled when they begin to sing sweet songs to the accompaniment of the constitutional lute.

"Consequently, what is of the greatest significance for the democratic cause in Russia is: will the working class be able to head the general democratic movement, or will it tail behind the movement as an auxiliary force of the 'intelligentsia', that is, of the bourgeoisie".

“Brdzola” also widely featured the peasant movement in Transcaucasia, pointing out that only joint struggle under the leadership of the working class could bring the peasants to victory.

Of particular interest is the way “Brdzola” formulated, theoretically and practically, the question of the transition from strikes to street political demonstrations. This question was raised by the newspaper in connection with the famous May Day demonstration of Tbilisi workers held on April 22, 1901—a demonstration which was prepared and carried out under Comrade Stalin’s direct leadership and with his personal participation. Referring to the historic significance of the Tbilisi demonstration, Lenin’s “Iskra” wrote that: “from now on, an open revolutionary movement begins in the Caucasus”.

In his article, “The Russian Social-Democratic Party and its Immediate Tasks”, Comrade Stalin wrote that a street demonstration is interesting, above all, in that it quickly brings into motion the vast mass of the population, acquainting them at once with the revolutionary demands and creating that favourable soil on which revolutionary Marxists can boldly sow the seeds of socialist ideas and political freedom.

Administering a resolute rebuff to those who alleged that, in Russia, where a regime of brutal political reaction reigned, it was impossible to organise political demonstrations since they involved sacrifice, J. V. Stalin wrote:

“... Let the street demonstrations not bring us direct results, let the power of the demonstrators today be, as yet, too weak to compel the rulers to make immediate concessions to the people’s demands—the sacrifice made by us today in the street demonstrations will be returned to us a hundred-fold. For every fighter who falls in the struggle of who is wrested from our camp, hundreds of new fighters will arise. As yet, we will be beaten more than once in the street; as yet, the Government will emerge victorious more than once from the street battles. But this will be a ‘Pyrrhic victory’. A few more such victories—and the defeat of absolutism will be inevitable, its victory of today paves the way for its defeat. And firmly confident that this day will come, that this day is not far off, we brave the lash in order to sow the seeds of political agitation and Socialism”.

Comrade Stalin’s penetrating words about the great organising and mobilising significance of political demonstrations in the revolutionary struggle of the working class—words uttered half a century ago—are as actual as if they were pronounced today. And at the present time, when the Communist and Workers’ Parties in capitalist countries, under the difficult conditions of terror and police persecution, are rousing the masses of the people in the struggle for peace, democracy and Socialism, political demonstrations constitute a vital form of this struggle, headed by the working class.

*

In all, “Brdzola” appeared in four numbers: No. 1, September, 1901; No. 2-3 November-December 1901, and No. 4 December 1902. During this comparatively short period of time, Stalin’s “Brdzola” won tremendous popularity among the working class and all working people in Georgia and throughout Transcaucasia. On December 20, (old calendar), 1901, Lenin’s “Iskra” estimated the appearance of the first number of the “Brdzola” as an event of great significance.

“Brdzola” was succeeded by “Proletariatis Brdzola” (“Struggle of Proletariat”) founded on a decision of the Caucasian Union of the Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party which decided to merge “Brdzola” and the Armenian Social-Democratic newspaper “Proletariat” into a single organ issued in three languages—Georgian, Armenian and Russian.

Like “Iskra”, Stalin’s “Brdzola” was a model of a militant Bolshevik newspaper. The distinguishing feature of “Brdzola” was its militant offensive spirit, its high ideology and adherence to Party principle, its irreconcilability towards enemies of the people, and its intimate links with the masses of the people, devotion to the people’s interests and firm confidence in the final triumph of the revolutionary cause of the working class. That is why, even today, “Brdzola” is an inspiring example to the entire press of the Communist and Workers’ Parties.

The fifty years that have passed since “the first issue of “Brdzola” have been years of the triumph of the ideas of Lenin-Stalin, of grand victories of international Communism. At the cradle of these victories stood Lenin and Stalin—the great proletarian leaders who raised high over the world the banner of emancipation of the working people from the yoke of capitalism, the banner of building a new, socialist life.

FOR JOINT STRUGGLE OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS, COMMUNISTS AND TRADE—UNIONISTS

The Central Committee of the Socialist Germany addressed the members of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and the Communist Party of Germany with an open letter calling for joint struggle for peace and against remilitarisation of Western Germany.

“To effect joint struggle by the members of the Social Democratic and Communist Parties and of trade-unionists”, says the letter “we consider that the following tasks should be carried out:

1. Contrary to the Bonn Constitution, conscription is being planned. Hence, the vital task of all peace-loving Germans is to proceed vigorously with the referendum against remilitarisation. It is essential to ensure that all peace-loving Germans use the right contained in the Constitution to vote against mobilisation laws now being prepared by Adenauer’s Nazi generals.

2. It is necessary to refuse to serve in all camouflaged and official military units. It is essential to ensure, by means of an extensive explanatory campaign, that not a single young German is used for war preparations directed against his own people.

3. The magnates of the coal, iron-and-steel and chemical industries are coming forward once again as organisers of militarisation and war preparation. Peace for the German people can be guaranteed only by confiscating their mines and factories and transferring these enterprises into the hands of the people.

4. No war production or transportation of war materials.

5. Struggle against the burden of militarisation and war preparations, for higher wages and better labour conditions under the leadership of freely elected strike committees.

6. Joint struggle in» defence of all democratic rights and liberties. Rebuff to all terrorist acts by the fascist Lehr, Minister of the Interior, and his accomplices, directed against workers’ and peace organisations.

7. Joint defence and aid for all workers and peace supporters subjected to terror on the part of the Federal Government and its organs.

8. Struggle for immediate dismissal and punishment of all generals and officers—traitors to the country—who place the German youth at the disposal of the foreign military clique and force the young people to die for the interests of others.

9. Dissolution and prohibition of all reactionary militarist unions and organisations disseminating militarist and revanchist ideas, and terrorising the peace-loving population”.

SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF PEOPLE'S UPRISING IN SLOVAKIA

The people of Czechoslovakia celebrated in a worthy manner the seventh anniversary of the popular uprising in Slovakia. A special meeting of the Slovak National Council in Bratislava was addressed by Viliam Siroky, Chairman of the Communist Party of Slovakia.

Comrade Siroky stressed that in resolute struggle against the fascist invaders, the Slovak people, led by the Communist Party and Comrade Gottwald, were inspired by confidence in the victory of the Soviet people, by confidence in Stalin. Now, after the liberation of the country by the heroic Soviet Army, the Czechoslovak people, treasuring the memory of the Slovak people's uprising, are successfully building Socialism.

The meeting developed into a powerful demonstration of love for, and devotion to, the Soviet Union, to the great Stalin.

PEOPLE OF BURMA WILL TRIUMPH (LETTER FROM RANGOON)

The people of Burma are fighting with arms in hand against the puppet Government set up by the British imperialists—the Government which guards the decayed colonial-feudal way of life. The British and American imperialists—despite the utilisation of nationalist traitors propped up by pound sterling and dollar loans, by the bayonets of imported Gurkha troops and the more backward native tribesmen—can no longer rob, plunder and shackle our country with the impunity that they enjoyed in the past.

Eloquent proof of this is the fact that puppet rule has been destroyed in part of the country and replaced by People's Administration. Our guerilla units have now been combined into a single People's Army; the popular forces are united in the powerful People's Democratic Front and, most important, the entire movement is led by the Communists who enjoy the backing of the masses.

Burmas' misfortune was that after the Japanese occupation forces were thrown out, the country was re-occupied by the troops of the British imperialists whose sole intention was to retain Burma as a rich source of

colonial plunder. They wanted to keep their grip on our oil, on our valuable teak-wood forests, on our railroads, shipping and export trade.

But in the immediate post-war years, the temper of the national liberation movement revealed to the British Labour Government that continuation of the old direct colonial rule was a thing of the past. Consequently, the imperialists fell back on their old "divide and rule" tactic, and, finding willing tools in the reactionary leadership in the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League, they negotiated, in January 1948, a sham independence for Burma, similar to the "independence" imposed on Iraq and Jordan.

The puppet Government installed by the British imperialists acknowledged the right of only the British to have their Military Mission in Burma; to have air, naval and army bases in the country (by way of reciprocity, the non-existent Burmese Air Force can use airfields in Britain), and that British capitalist and financial interests retain their dominant positions in Burmese economy.

This betrayal led to widespread strikes and peasant demonstrations. Lacking anything ever resembling a mass base among the people, the puppet Government was as putty in the hands of the British imperialists, and, egged on by the latter, resorted to repressions against the popular movement. Early in 1948, wholesale arrests of Communists, militant trade unionists and all other democrats and progressives were carried out and troops used to break strikes and peasant demonstrations.

But our people, who during the war had fought bravely against the Japanese occupationists, were not in a mood to be cowed by the traitors. Led by the Communists relying on the support of other democratic organisations, they formed guerilla units. The guerilla units received powerful reinforcements in July 1948 when two battalions of puppet Government troops came over to their side. The peasants took possession of the landlord estates.

Successive military operations launched by the puppet Government ended in complete fiasco.

The People's Liberation Forces defeated the enemy and captured thousands of rifles, machine guns, a considerable number of armoured cars and other war material. Two thousand Government soldiers sided with the People's Forces and over 15,000 political prisoners were released.

Burmese Communists were the heart and soul of these successes. Taking into account that, at present, Burma is a backward, semi-feudal, imperialist-dominated country, the Communists declared their immediate aims as follows: to win complete freedom from imperialism; to abolish the feudal survivals; to transform a backward agricultural country into an industrial country. The programme envisages a "democratic republic... ruled by the anti-imperialist and revolutionary classes; the proletariat, peasants and urban petty bourgeoisie". The programme also points out that this People's Front of workers, peasants, intellectuals and petty bourgeoisie is the main instrument of the revolution, led by the workers and based on the firmest alliance between workers and peasants.

Since, in our country, the agrarian question is of supreme importance, the basic demand is "Land to the Tiller", Important, too, is the recognition in the programme of the right to self-determination for the national minorities in our country.

A very important step towards unifying the popular forces was the formation, in March 1949, of the People's Democratic Front. The formation of the People's Democratic Front was followed by profound changes in the

Liberated Areas: People's Committees replaced the old colonial bureaucracy. People's Courts superseded the old British penal code. Land distribution was carried out in 14 districts, debts to landlords and moneylenders were annulled, and the wages of agricultural labourers increased. Co-operatives, both agricultural and fishing, were established. Military training is being given and arms captured from the enemy and those made in small arsenals distributed among the people. The armed People's Militia comprises tens of thousands of men and women.

Naturally, the successes of our National Liberation Movement have given rise to serious alarm in the imperialist camp. The moneybags in London hastened to prop up the puppet Thakin Nu Government with a £6 million loan; they supplied him with mercenary Gurkha troops, with aircraft, tanks and artillery. No less a personality than Field Marshal Slim, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, came specially to Rangoon to supervise the details of military aid. And the Americans, who always see their opportunity in the difficulties of their British partners, advanced an 11 million dollar loan to the Burmese puppets, and installed an "economic mission" in Rangoon. It was reported that the U.S. aid to Burma contained a secret clause providing for a 35 million dollar loan. In exchange, the puppet Government granted far-reaching rights and concessions to the U.S. "missions" and monopolies. In the military sphere, the agreement provides for building strategic highways and railways and the construction of airfields capable of accommodating heavy bombers.

The American-British imperialists are making use of all kinds of spies, diversionists, Trotskyites and other scum in an effort to disrupt the people's organisations from within. They even go to the length of forming and subsidising freak "revolutionary" bodies, and extra special efforts are being made to foment discord and strife among the national minorities.

After intensive military and political preparations, a third all-out military offensive was launched against the Liberated Areas in March, 1950. Vastly outnumbered by an enemy armed to the teeth by the British and American imperialists, the People's Army, with its forces intact, withdrew from the large towns in order to prepare a counter-blow.

Undaunted by temporary setbacks, and protected by their armed forces, the people in the liberated districts are going ahead with their democratic reforms.

In a recent address to the members of the People's Army, Thakin Than Tun, General Secretary of the Communist Party, and President of the People's Democratic Front, declared: "We shall be victorious because we are waging a just war for liberation, because we are fighting for a new life for our people. We have the support of the united front of the entire people, we have a correct political programme, we have the leadership of the Communist Party and, provided we fight with greater stubbornness, with greater determination, we shall completely defeat the enemy and liberate our country".

Rangoon, August 1951.

S. P. H.

OPEN LETTER FROM N. D. SHANKAR, EDOTOR AND PUBLISHER OF JOURNAL “YUGANTHARA”, TO POSTMASTER GENERAL, MADRAS CIRCLE (INDIA)

The journal “Yuganthara”, published in Bangalore (India), printed an open letter by N. D. Shankar, editor and publisher of this journal, to the Postmaster General of Madras Circle. In this letter Shankar strongly condemns the censoring of private correspondence practised by the Special Branch Police in India “evidently in connivance with the Postal authorities”. Correspondence is not only “Censored” but also tampered with.

We know from the newspapers, writes Shankar, that the Home Department of the Government of India has authorised the Special Branch to censor some letters addressed to certain persons. But, tampering with letters without even putting the Seal “Censored” is rather an un-understandable stealthy behaviour by Government authorities. Alas! we are said to be in a free country!

“I have spent a good lot of my precious life in the jails for the crime of being a patriot”, writes Shankar. “Our letters in jail used to be ‘Censored’ by the jail authorities but they used to put the seal ‘Censored’ or ‘Passed’, some portion cut or blacked out. ‘Free’ India seems to be worse than a jail, the Hon’ble Home Minister brandishing as the Jailor”. N. D. Shankar then quotes a number of sinister examples of the delay and censoring of unsuitable letters. The censors have become so brazen that they mix up the opened letters—put a letter from Madras into an envelope from Bombay and vice versa. “This much about those letters that are kindly and generously delivered to me”, writes Shankar. “But what about those that do not reach me at all?” “It is indeed a sorry plight in India with the Congress regime”, writes Shankar in conclusion. “I have given the best part of my life to build the Congress organisation, which today has become a monster”.

FACTS ARE FACTS! Drawing by J. Paulo

U.S. General Ridgway war criminal, stands exposed, by irrefutable facts, as direct organiser of the provocations by the U.S. military clique, aimed at breaking up the negotiations in Kaesong. (Press item!)



POLITICAL NOTES

'Warmongers' Clique in the Balkans

The Titoite gang of spies and murderers, having betrayed and bartered Yugoslavia to the American imperialists, are doing their utmost to merit greater praise from their transatlantic masters.

Every single form of "socialist" camouflage has now been discarded. The Titoite gang, directly and openly, is legalising capitalist relations in the country.

“Successfully, not just in words” but by their actions, the Titoite traitors have passed “the test of the West”, wrote the London correspondent of France-*presse* recently. The Titoite clique has not only harnessed itself completely to the aggressive chariot of the U.S. warmakers and is driving the country at full speed towards war, but, for the purpose of currying new favour with the U.S.-British imperialists, is indulging in new, criminal, provocative machinations in the Balkans.

“A few days ago, the ultra-reactionary London “Observer” featured another warmongering interview by the chief of the Belgrade gang. This “interview” would not have merited attention, were it not for the fact that, for brazen and naked aggressiveness, it surpasses all the cannibalistic war calls—calls which, — hitherto, emanated mainly from the U.S.A.

In this interview with the “Observer” correspondent which took place in Tito’s “hunting lodge in Brdo”, Tito, without blinking, declared that he: 1) rejects the idea of a Peace Pact; 2) and in the future prefers to arm, naturally, “for purposes of defence”; 3) suggests a military alliance of Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey, which, adds the “Observer”, will willingly be supplied and backed by the air and naval forces of the U.S., Britain and France, and will create “sound prospects” and a “powerful position” for military gambles in the Balkans on the part of the imperialists.

This latest “interview” by the Belgrade butcher, abundantly flavoured, as usual, with foul slander and falsehoods against the U.S.S.R. and the People’s Democracies, met, naturally, with the wholehearted approval of U.S.-British imperialist circles and the mercenary bourgeois press. An alliance of the criminal fascist rulers of Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey, ready on orders from Wall Street to commit any base and foul deed, and the prospect of getting cheap cannon fodder from three countries at once, are the tastiest possible morsel for the imperialist plunderers. Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey, roars the “Observer”, dispose of three of the numerically strongest armies in Europe. Hold them, support them, buy them!—is the cry issuing from every imperialist hall-door.

The peace-loving peoples will draw from this all the necessary conclusions. They will increase their vigilance ten-fold in relation to the aggressive machinations of the Tito-Rankovic-Kardelj clique—the clique of warmakers in the Balkans, the clique of enemies of peace and mankind.

Jan MAREK

RURAL WALL-BEWSPAPER EXHIBITION IN POLAND

The Peasants’ Mutual Aid Union in Poland is organising exhibitions of rural wall-newspapers in all districts during the harvest festival. Similar exhibitions are being opened in the provincial centres. The best rural wall-newspapers will be sent to the main exhibition in Warsaw. Prizes will be awarded to the boards of wall-newspapers produced regularly and which keep the villagers well informed on economic, political and cultural life in the village. Authors of

articles and reports describing planned State grain purchases, harvesting, threshing and other agricultural activities, will also be awarded.

BOOK REVIEW

“I Return from Free Viet Nam”*



“I dedicate this modest work to young Frenchmen who, like Henri Martin, are jailed for fighting against the dirty war in Indo-China, for the honour of their homeland;

“To their brothers and sisters in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos who do not spare their lives in fighting for the just cause of the freedom of their native land”.

With these words Léo Figuières,; member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party and General Secretary of the Union of Republican Youth, begins his book “I Return from Free Viet Nam”.

* Léo Figuières: «le reviens du Vieét- Nam libre» Editions de «l'Avant-garde» Paris 1950. 230 p.

Last year, Léo Figuéres spent two months in the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the sixth anniversary of which was celebrated recently. At a widely representative press conference, held on his return, and in a number of articles, published in the democratic press, Léo Figuéres exposed the foul crimes perpetrated by the French imperialists in Viet Nam and proved that peace, repeatedly proposed by the Viet Nam Government, was quite possible, that the interests of the French people called for peace.

This sufficed to evoke the hatred of the guilty—the national traitors, rulers of France. To prevent Léo Figuéres from telling the truth, the Government issued a warrant for his arrest on the basis of a law enacted in 1940 which provides for the death sentence.

But truth cannot be put behind bars. By writing this book, Léo Figuéres made the truth known to additional thousands of Frenchmen.

*

“I Return from Free Viet Nam” consists of travel notes. In simple and popular language, the author acquaints the reader with the young Democratic Republic. Every page bears the imprint of the remarkable unity of the entire people of Viet Nam in the struggle for national independence. This is the unity of munition workers who, on their backs, transferred the machines and tools to the forests, “thus creating a veritable national resistance industry in the forest thickets”. This is the unity of the workers who are the heart and soul of the struggle of the Viet Nam people and who recently created a new and effective weapon—the Party of Labour. This is the unity of the peasant of the Bac-Ning Province who walk 300 kilometres in order to present “Uncle Ho with the rice gathered in their villages to foil the blockade of the colonisers who seek to doom the patriots to starvation”.

This is the unity of the Viet Nam national army tempered in battle. This is the unity of the youth which plays a big role in all spheres of life. This is the unity which is expressed in the fact that: “All prominent writers, poets, musicians and artists left the comparative comfort of their city homes in order to share the difficult conditions of life of those living in the forests”. This, finally, is the unity which found concrete expression in the formation of the national front of Viet Nam—Lien-Viet.

The author describes the colossal efforts made by the Viet Nam people in conditions of war to abolish the age-old backwardness in which they were kept by the colonisers. During five years, 54 per cent of the population learnt to read and write. At present, there are 475 thousand elementary school pupils and 13 thousand intermediate school pupils. Dams are being built everywhere to control flooding. In the Hating Province, for example, the youth built a 2,700 metre dam which protects 250 hectares of rice fields. Irrigation canals are under construction. Forests are being cleared. In this way, the Government succeeded in overcoming the hunger which periodically swept the country.

What is the position of the colonisers in face of the united people who are dominated by the will to struggle? The author’s answer is: “The colonisers’ army is operating in an entirely hostile country at a distance of 15 thousand kilometres away from its initial bases. Its positions are isolated, its communication lines are under constant threat, and its numerical composition restricted and extremely heterogeneous”.

This situation is becoming increasingly clear to the soldiers and even to some of the officers “whose morale is not raised by the growing naked interference of American staffs in the military operations” and among whom “the idea is becoming more and more prevalent that the best solution is to end the present situation and withdraw the expeditionary corps...”

*

Léo Figuéres’ book is not simply reportage, it is a crushing document, an indictment against the colonisers who for eighty years held the Viet Nam people under their bloody yoke, who kept millions of Viet Nameese in a state of ignorance (in 1945, four-fifths of the population were illiterate) and frightful poverty, who doomed millions of people to death from starvation and who created the terrible penal colonies in Poulo-Condor and transported thither the best sons of the Viet Nam people.

The book by Léo Figuéres’ charges the French colonisers with committing monstrous crimes aimed at suppressing the freedom-loving people—crimes arising from the very nature of the war, for, as Léo Figuéres points out, “unjust war can be eased only by unjust and criminal methods. Dirty methods are the inevitable accompaniment of a dirty war”, The colonisers resort to savage methods of struggle against the people: a system of torture by means of plunging people into water, torture by electricity, killing with cold weapons, execution of hostages. For example, “in March 1948, 500 women and children were slaughtered on the Quang Trach bridge over the Son-Gianh River only because partisans were active in that region”.

With facts and documents, Léo Figuéres charges the reactionary parties, above all, the French Socialist Party, with the criminal policy of unleashing and prolonging the war in Viet Nam. He recalls that “Leon Blum was the head of an all ‘Socialist’ Government when the war was begun throughout Viet Nam on December 19, 1946”, and that it took Marius Moutet, “Socialist” Minister and head of the investigation commission, only 24 hours “to establish the truth” concerning the 1946 events and to draw the conclusion that “the entire responsibility” rested with the Viet Nam authorities. This original investigator investigated the matter by... paying a visit to the Angkor Temple. The documents cited by Figuéres throw clear light on the secrecy with which the reactionaries would like to shroud the unleashing of this war and the conditions under which it is waged.

The book shows that the war of the Viet Nam people is not an isolated case, is not a “riot of fanatics” as asserted by the imperialist lackeys but a broad movement of the entire people, a component of the powerful movement of the colonial peoples battling for national independence. All the peoples of Asia are engaged in this gigantic movement.

Léo Figuéres draws the reader’s attention to the situation in Cambodia and Laos—the two countries neighbouring Viet Nam.

“In Cambodia, eight of the ten provinces are the theatre of military operations. A territory of 100,000 square kilometres with a population of one million people has been liberated. In Laos, the national banner waves over a territory of 200,000 square kilometres with a population of 200,000”.

Overcoming countless obstacles and difficulties and relying on the solidarity of the powerful peace camp, the people of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos are fighting, shoulder to shoulder, for the free future of their native land. This unity was further consolidated by the formation last March of the united front of the

three countries in order, as pointed out in the Manifesto issued on the occasion, "to smash the French colonisers, expel the American invaders and punish the puppet traitors".

The author also writes about his meetings with Ho Chi Minh, leader of the Viet Nam people, about his talks with him and, particularly, the talk in the course of which Ho Chi Minh promised to free the French prisoners of war. "We have nothing to fear from the return of the French war prisoners to France", said Ho Chi Minh. "On the contrary, we expect only good from this". Hundreds of war prisoners, now back at home, are fighting for peace with Viet Nam.

Léo Figuéres also exposes the harmful chauvinistic attitude expressed by the reluctance to look facts in the face, and the tendency to regard the crimes committed in these countries as being the acts only of SS men and other bandits recruited for the Foreign Legion. Apropos the terrible crimes, Léo Figuéres writes: "I could not help thinking: fellows from my country are doing this, and so long as the dirty war continues, all of us will be partly responsible for these actions".

*

Léo Figuéres' book is a call to struggle. The French people demand peace with Viet Nam. This is manifested by those workers who refuse to produce arms for the colonial war; by railwaymen, dockers and seamen who take action against the transportation of arms; by mothers, wives and sisters who insist that the youth sent to Indo-China be brought back, and who call upon those likely to be sent to refuse to go there; by repatriated" soldiers and officers who declared through the organ of their Associations that they would "regard those who oppose withdrawal of the expeditionary corps as being responsible for the death of their comrades"; by men and women, youth and aged people who are fighting against extending the term military service to eighteen months and against the despatch of young soldiers to Indo-China.

Continuing and intensifying their struggle, the French people are carrying out their sacred duty—the duty of proletarian solidarity of the peoples in the struggle to peace, against the imperialist instigators of another war. This struggle is laying the foundations for future relations of friendship and co-operation between the French and the Viet Nam peoples.

The best fighters in this struggle—the leaders of the French Communist Party, the heroic patriots of the people Henri Martin, Raymonde Dien and many others— have won the love of all Viet Nam People. By their struggle against the war in Viet Nam, they stand out as daring and high principled patriots.

In writing this book, Léo Figuéres has fulfilled his patriotic duty. Joint struggle by the Viet Nam and the French People will frustrate the designs of the warmongers. The book "I Return from Free Viet Nam" is a notable contribution to the cause of peace. For this reason the French Communist Party is making every effort to secure a mass circulation for the book— a book which will help the French people to understand that the struggle against the Nam is indivisible from the general struggle for peace.

LOUIS GAURIN

EDITORIAL BOARD

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