

**Workers of all lands, unite!**

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

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## **GREAT VITALITY OF SYSTEM OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY**

The celebration of the seventh anniversary of the liberation of Poland, Rumania and Bulgaria by the heroic Soviet Army, attracted the attention of the people's masses in all countries. The peace-loving peoples observe with keen interest and great joy the amazing social, economic and cultural changes that are taking place in the People Democracies which, following the great historic example of the Soviet Union and relying on its support and aid, are advancing rapidly along the road to Socialism. The camp of peace, democracy and Socialism is growing and gaining in strength; also growing and becoming more consolidated is movement of the peoples for peace, against the U.S.-British imperialist warmongers. The achievements and experience of the U.S.S.R., the achievements of the People's Democracies, place in the hands of the peoples fighting for peace and democracy an invaluable and most powerful weapon.

Only a few years—an historically brief period—have passed since the establishment of the people's democratic system in the countries of Central and South East Europe. All the more striking are the successes attained by these countries, and all the more instructive the conclusions that can be drawn from the path traversed by them.

These successes testify, above all, to the immense **vitality of the system of People's Democracy** which is a form of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the power of the working masses headed by the working class.

As is known, practically all the people's democratic countries were, in the past backward agrarian or agrarian-industrial countries dependent on the big imperialist powers which retarded their development and sought to keep them in a state of backwardness and dependence. Hunger, poverty and unrestrained exploitation and oppression of the broad masses—effected either by open fascist methods as in Poland and Bulgaria or in a camouflage way, by “democratic” methods as in Czechoslovakia—prevailed in these countries. The ruling bourgeois-landlord circles in these countries, linked with the French, British, German and American imperialists, went in mortal fear of the people's masses and hated the Soviet Union—the mainstay of Socialism, democracy and peace. The policy of the circles was outright betrayal of the national interests of their countries and it ended in complete bankruptcy. The masses of the people who endured, as a result of this policy, endless poverty and suffering, followed those who heroically and selflessly defended the national independence of their country and vigorously fought for the liberation of their homeland;—they followed the Communist and Workers' Parties whose influence grew immeasurably.

Guided by the Communist and Workers' Parties **whose policy constitutes the vital basis of the system of people's democracy**, the masses of the people demonstrated that they could not only direct the country and economy incomparably better than the capitalists and landlords, but that they could also achieve the greatest success in the socialist reorganisation of their countries. The liberated peoples immediately embarked upon radical social transformations—upon a completely consistent agrarian

reform, nationalisation of industry and banks and the introduction of the monopoly of foreign trade. In sharp class struggle, the landlords and big bourgeoisie were abolished and the foundations of capitalism undermined. For the first time in the history of these countries, the people took power into their own hands. **For the first time, these countries won complete national independence and are now successfully laying the foundations of socialist society.**

The historic mission of the working class is to transform the old exploiting society into a new, socialist society which knows no exploitation and exploiting classes, by means of revolutionary conquest of power and consolidation of this power. As the leading force of the new society, the working class in the People's Democracies, in alliance with the peasantry, is successfully playing its great historic role.

In a relatively brief period of time in the People's Democracies, the economy was rehabilitated, national-economic plans for socialist industrialisation, for laying the foundations of Socialism and strengthening the defence capacity, are being fulfilled and surpassed. Industrial output increased greatly compared with pre-war. Particularly powerful is the development of heavy industry. The national economy is advancing rapidly at rates never known to, and impossible for, the capitalist countries.

Agrarian reform and state aid to the peasants in the form of credits, seeds, etc. helped to raise agricultural production and considerably improved the position of the working people in the countryside. The voluntary peasant movement for forming producer co-operatives which have at their disposal the steadily growing technique of the state machine-tractor depots and

enjoy considerable state support, permitted the beginning of the reorganisation of small individual agriculture into large-scale socialist agriculture and facilitated a steady labour productivity and in the incomes of peasant co-operators.

Unemployment has been completely abolished in the People's Democracies. Additional hundreds of thousands of workers are entering industry every year. Real wages of factory and office workers are rising. The working people enjoy an all-embracing social insurance, a free health service and annual holidays with pay. A genuine cultural revolution is taking place in these countries, embracing the broadest strata of the population. The number of universities, schools, theatres and libraries is growing, the classics of Marxism-Leninism are being published in mass editions; art and science are developing and a new intelligentsia is rapidly coming into being. New people are coming forward—builders of Socialism, patriots of their county, boundlessly loving the Soviet Union and imbued through with the feeling of proletarian internationalism.

**New socialist nations are taking shape in the People's Democracies,** morally and politically consolidated, ready to defend peace and the homeland against each and every encroachment of the imperialists.

All these successes of the people's democracies became possible due to the fact that between these countries and the Soviet Union there are relations of close friendship and mutual aid based on complete equality; to the fact that their liberator—the Soviet Union—selflessly helps them and passes on its rich experience.

These new relations between peoples and states, relations which history had never known before, are the greatest barrier to the carrying out of the aggressive policy of the U.S.-British imperialists. It is precisely for this reason that the U.S.-British imperialists rage with animal fury and hatred against the countries of People's Democracy. They would like to wrest these countries from the Soviet Union, turn them into their own colonies and strangle the popular forces which have come to power in these countries and are showing to the whole world what the people, having rid themselves for ever of the yoke of capitalism, are capable of doing.

The despicable gang of Titoite spies and assassins, having seized power in Yugoslavia, betraying and bartering the country to the U.S. imperialists, are used by the warmakers for the most vile attacks and foul provocations against the countries of People's Democracy. Struggle against the encroachments of the Tito fascist clique is the international duty of all Communist and Workers' Parties.

Against the background of the successes of people's power in the countries of people's democracy, there stands out sharply the criminal character of the policy of the ruling circles in the capitalist countries. Ready to give every service to U.S. imperialism now engaged in preparing a new predatory war, these circles, together with the Right-wing Socialist leaders, are deliberately facilitating the ever-increasing subordination to, and dependence of, their countries on the U.S., which subjects them to merciless exploitation in the guise of "joint defence within the framework of the Atlantic pact." The ruling circles in the capitalist countries are trampling on democratic rights, intensifying terror and persecuting leading fighters for peace and democracy.

The successes and achievements of the People's Democracies are an instructive example for the working people of the world. This has found expression in the programme of the Communist Party of Great Britain—"The British Road to Socialism"—in the programme of the Communist Party of India, and in many other documents issued by the Communist Parties in the capitalist and colonial countries—documents which proclaim the road to Socialism through people's democracy.

The experience of the People's Democracies testifies to the great life-giving force of people's power, to the inexhaustible creative forces of the people who have taken power into their own hands for the purpose of building a happy life, for the struggle for peace, democracy and Socialism.

## **PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION RETURNS IN GREECE**

Despite the general brutal terror employed against the democratic forces, the “United Democratic Left-wing Party” polled 147,523 of the 1,220,147 votes counted in the parliamentary elections held in Greece on September 9. Its candidates in Piraeus polled 15,179 of the 70,123 votes: in Salonica, 21,189 of the 86,560; in Mitilini it took first place with 10,543 of the 37,036 votes.

Commenting on the election results, the “Free Greece” radio points out that the attempts of the U.S. Ambassador to weaken the forces of the popular movement collapsed. Despite the fact that almost 400,000 citizens were deprived of the suffrage, the people’s front polled considerably more votes than in the previous elections.

The Greek people voted against the American parties—for peace, for an amnesty, and’ for freedom.

# **FOR PRESERVATION AND CONSOLIDATION OF WORLD PEACE !**

## **“Italy Needs Only Peace”**

A letter addressed to Prime Minister de Gasperi by a meeting of peace committee representatives from Lombardy on the eve of his departure for America pointed out that 2,500,000 peace supporters in the region stand for a Five-Power Peace Pact. The letter says: “Any obligation on the part of the government in the matter of foreign states establishing military bases in our country will never be recognised by Italians because it is anti-constitutional and injurious to our national independence. All Italians who want to live in peace and freedom will, with growing vigour, oppose such a policy”.

The municipalities of Grosseto, Lecce, Monturano (Ascoli Piceno) and 20 communes in the Siena province expressed support for the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Pact of Peace. Peace supporters in Taranto (Apulia) collected 27,000 signatures in the course of a single day.

A National Congress of the Association of War Veterans, embracing over a million people of all political trends and non-party people, was held in Montecatini (Tuscany) a few days ago. In its resolution Congress condemned the government's policy of war and declared the resolve of war veterans not to be instruments of a new war for foreign interests. “Italy”, reads the resolution, “needs only peace to heal its still

gaping wounds and to create decent conditions of life for its unemployed”.

## **New Peace Committees in Denmark**

The number of peace supporters in Denmark is growing day by day. To date, 117,397 people have signed the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers.

Four new peace committees were set up in the suburbs of Copenhagen. These peace committees declared in a joint statement:

“Negotiations between the Great Powers for a Pact of Peace, provided there is mutual effective control over armaments, is the sole path to lasting peace. Negotiations are difficult but inevitable. The demand of the overwhelming majority of mankind for such negotiations will force statesmen to take the difficult but indispensable path of compromise. Hundreds of millions throughout the world, including over 100,000 in Denmark, have already affixed their signatures to the demand for a Peace Pact.

We call upon all to voice their will for peace by supporting the demand for a Pact of Peace.”

## **Unanimity of the Soviet People**

In the towns and villages of the vast Soviet Union the collection of signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Pact of Peace between the five

Great Powers is proceeding in an atmosphere of great political enthusiasm.

Unanimously signing the Appeal, the working people of the U.S.S.R. express once again their ardent desire to defend peace for peaceful labour, voicing their full approval for the Stalin foreign policy of the Soviet State.

The woman worker Karpova, speaking at a meeting of workers in the Moscow "Kauchuk" Factory, said: The Soviet people are proud that our great Motherland is marching in the vanguard of the fighters for peace. The Soviet Union is consistently carrying out the wise Stalin policy of peace. The signatures to the World Peace Council's Appeal are convincing proof of the nationwide support for the peace-loving Stalin policy of the Soviet State.

Thousands of signature collectors are visiting factories, mills, homes of workers, collective farmers, scientists, employees, men of literature and art. They are received as welcome guests. At many enterprises in Moscow, Leningrad, Minsk and other cities, collection of signatures to the Appeal has been completed. There is not a single Soviet citizen who would refuse to add his or her name to the document demanding peace throughout the world. Were it possible, Maria Marashkova, leading stakhanovite at the Kaganovich Factory in Moscow, said to the signature collector, I would put ten signatures to the Appeal. We are building for our children so that they may live and be happy. That is why all of us are for peace.

Expressing the thoughts and aspirations of Soviet scientists, Lepeshinskaya, world-renowned biologist, declared at the Moscow conference of peace partisans:

All our science and we, Soviet scientists, are working for world peace, for a happy future for our people. We, Soviet scientists, pupils of Lenin and Stalin, are working to create a healthy and happy life, we are for peace, for a Pact of Peace, for creative work, for happy life.

Millions of working people in the Soviet Union are backing their signatures to the Appeal with new labour achievements, seeing in this the basis for further strengthening their Homeland—the standard-bearer of peace throughout the world. Workers in numerous factories, mines and on construction sites are working stakhanovite shifts in honour of peace. Collective farmers and state farm workers are engaged in emulation for speedy completion of grain deliveries to the State.

In the course of these days, mass political work among the population gained fresh vigour throughout the country. Peace conferences are taking place in regions, areas and Republics. They are discussing the tasks of the Soviet people in the struggle for peace, forming peace committees and electing delegates to the All-Union Peace Conference. Everywhere—in towns and villages—mass rallies of the working people are being held and reports delivered on the struggle waged by the peoples against the U.S.-British warmongers, on the worldwide movement for a Pact of Peace, etc.

In the course of collecting signatures in the U.S.S.R. to the Appeal of the World Peace Council, the powerful call of the great Soviet people to the peoples of the world resounds with new vigour—a call “to frustrate, by joint efforts, the sanguinary plans of the U.S.-British warmongers, to safeguard peace and win a Pact of Peace of the five Great Powers!”

## Peace Congress in Norway

The congress of Norwegian peace supporters, held in Oslo on September 8-9, discussed the tasks of the peace movement in Norway and addressed an appeal to the people of the country, calling upon them to do their utmost in the struggle for peace.

The appeal says: "Today we face the danger of a third world war. An armaments drive—unparalleled in history—is in full swing; military formations are being recruited in Germany; air and naval bases are being built and extended; military treaties are being signed with fascist and semi-fascist countries; the war in Korea continues. All these affect, to the highest degree, the interests of the Norwegian people, placing an increasingly heavy burden on their shoulders. This situation brings high prices, decline in the standard of living, and social and cultural stagnation. The foundations of our democracy are being sapped and the gains acquired through years of struggle are threatened with destruction".

The appeal calls upon the Norwegian people to unite all forces to resist the attempts of the warmongers to unleash another shambles, to participate actively in the common cause of the peace-loving peoples, in their struggle for peace. Every Norwegian citizen should express his will for peace by signing the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Five-Power Peace Pact.

The congress elected a new National Peace Committee.

## **“Peace is in Your Hands”**

Protesting against the separate “peace” treaty with Japan and the rebirth of Japanese militarism, members of the Ex-Servicemen’s Movement for Peace organised collection of signatures to the Appeal for a Five-Power Peace Pact in London’s Trafalgar Square on September 7. They carried the posters: “America wants a rearmed Japan: We don’t”; “As former prisoners of war in Japan we say ‘No arms for Japan’, and ‘A treaty for peace, not for war’”.

The “Peace is in Your Hands” crusade began with demonstrations in London and Cardiff on September 1. In Bradford, Mr. F. J. Corina, vice-chairman of the Bradford Branch of the British Peace Committee, said in connection with the preparations for a similar campaign: “I am a pacifist but the immediate urgency of the situation demands that all who want peace must work together for this Five-Power Peace Pact”.

John Scholes, a young Lancashire miner who has obtained over a thousand signatures among his mates in the pit, in the street, at dance halls, cinema queues, etc., declared that he gets only one refusal out of every hundred.

In Leeds, young engineers, W. Brown and D. Greed, both members of the Labour Party, are very active collecting signatures to the Appeal. To date, the two of them have collected over 500 signatures.

## **Successes of Campaign in Austria**

A report issued by the Austrian Peace Council, and published in the democratic press of Austria, states that more than 800,000 Austrian citizens have affixed their signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace. In Vienna, over 428,000 signatures have been obtained, which means that, to date, every fourth citizen of the capital has added his name to the Appeal.

Signatures collected in Vienna exceed the city's total to the Stockholm Appeal.

## **Signature Campaign in Finland Intensified**

News of the signature campaign in the Soviet Union to the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Five-Power Peace Pact has contributed to a considerable intensification of the signature campaign in Finland. The campaign in Finland has assumed a far wider scale in the past few days compared with the earlier period. To date, more signatures have been collected to the Appeal in three communes in Finland than to the Stockholm Appeal.

## **NOT PEACE TREATY, BUT TREATY FOR PREPARING ANOTHER WAR**

The San Francisco conference summoned by the U.S. Government, at the conclusion of which the shameful comedy of signing a so-called peace treaty with Japan was staged under Washington's dictat, ended its work with a rush on September 8.

This separate 'treaty' concocted by the U.S. and British rulers is in glaring contradiction to the will of the peace-loving peoples who are striving for an overall, democratic and just peace treaty with Japan. It is in clear contradiction to such international agreements as the Cairo Declaration, the Yalta Agreement, the Potsdam Declaration and the "Basic policy towards Japan after the surrender" agreed upon and adopted by the member-states of the Far Eastern Commission on June 19, 1947.

The Governments of the U.S.A. Great Britain cynically and perfidiously violated all these agreements bearing their signatures, Without the participation of the principal states neighbouring on Japan, they prepared a separate "treaty" which, in essence, is a **deal between the American imperialists and Japanese revanchists.**

This "treaty" contains no guarantees whatever for the demilitarisation of Japan. On the contrary, its object is to pave the way, for the rebirth of Japanese militarism as the main ally of the American imperialists in the aggressive war they are preparing against the Chinese People's Republic and the peace-loving peoples of Asia. It virtually preserves the occupation of Japan by the American troops and envisages not only the

transformation of Japanese territory into a U.S. war base, but also the withdrawal from Japan's sovereignty of a number of islands belonging to her and which are of great strategic significance, and the transfer of these islands to U.S. jurisdiction under the unlawful pretext of establishing United Nations trusteeship over them.

The "treaty" is aimed at consolidating the domination of American monopolies in Japan's economy and at converting Japan into a U.S. colony. It is aimed at extended utilisation of the material and manpower resources of Japan for aggressive purposes, in particular, for the U.S. military intervention in Korea. The treaty does not contain a single clause about democratisation of Japan. On the contrary, it is designed to place once again militarists and reactionaries at the helm of the country, to revive the fascist order and to intensify still more repressions against the democratic forces.

The "treaty" envisages the drawing of Japan into the aggressive coalitions now being formed by the U.S. imperialists in the Far East. Actually, on the day the "peace treaty" was signed in San Francisco, a special agreement was signed securing for the U.S.A. the right to maintain for an unlimited period of time, "in and around Japan", land, sea and air forces to be utilised for aggressive aims in the Far East and also for suppressing "large-scale internal riots and disturbances" in Japan.

**The separate "peace treaty" with Japan is not a peace treaty but a treaty for the preparation of a new war in the Far East.** Not only did the Governments of the U.S.A. and Great Britain prepare this treaty without the participation of the greatest country in Asia—the Chinese People's Republic, whose people bore the brunt

of the war with Japan—they also flagrantly violated China’s national sovereignty, seeking to legalise the predatory seizure, by the United States, of inviolable parts of Chinese territory—Taiwan Island, the Pescadores, Paracel and other islands. Nor is it fortuitous that India—the second biggest state in Asia—and Burma, refused the conference or sign the “treaty”, since it is in basic contradiction to the vital interests of the Asian peoples.

The world knows the decisive role played by the Soviet Union in the defeat of the Japanese aggressor. Without the participation of the Soviet Union there can be no talk of a peace settlement with Japan. The “treaty” is all the more absurd and ridiculous since it was drafted without the participation of the U.S.S.R. and makes no mention of the fact that Japan must recognise the sovereignty of the Soviet Union over ancient Russian territories—Southern Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands—as confirmed by the Yalta Agreement.

No diplomatic or propaganda twist of U.S. and British ruling circles can give even the semblance of legality to the “treaty” they are imposing on the nations, nor conceal from the peoples that, by means of this “treaty”, they seek to clear the way for a new war in the Far East.

The U.S., by means of dictat, forced their docile majority to sign the treaty. But all are aware that this majority consists of a medley of Wall Street lackeys such as the base rulers and diplomats of the aggressive Atlantic Pact countries, the countries of Latin America and other U.S. satellites. These betrayers of the national interests of their peoples, bartering, right and left, the sovereignty of their countries, obediently rubber-stamped this document.

Seeking to conceal from the peoples the truth about their predatory designs, the U.S. spared no effort to guillotine discussion of their draft, and, by means of threats and intimidation, forced upon the San Francisco Conference, a “rush” procedure, unprecedented in the history of international conferences. They failed, however, to stifle the voice of truth! This voice resounded forcefully in the speeches of A. A. Gromyko, head of the Soviet delegation, and in the speeches of the representatives of Poland and Czechoslovakia, who fully exposed the aggressive nature of the U.S.-British draft, as a treaty for preparation of a new war in the Far East, a treaty devoid of any right to recognition by the peace-loving peoples.

This unlawful and unjust “treaty” is opposed by the Soviet Union, the Chinese People’s Republic, India, Korea, Viet Nam, Burma, the European countries of People’s Democracy, countries whose overall population constitutes more than half of mankind. This treaty will never be recognised by the Japanese people who have no desire to become cannon fodder for the U.S. imperialists.

Even the reactionary bourgeois press cannot conceal the glaring injustice and groundless nature of this shameful document. The London “Sunday Pictorial” admitted the day after the “treaty” was signed that it was a shameless departure from all standards of international justice. We have antagonized one billion, one hundred million people in Asia by this treaty, the largest group of the population of the world, wrote the newspaper. A Japanese peace treaty which does not take them into account, has as much chance of a successful and stable existence as ice-cream in Abadan, concluded the newspaper.

The very next day after the signing of the “treaty”, reports of protests against it came from a number of countries. The indignation of the Chinese people found expression in numerous newspaper articles and statements by public figures. In Japan itself, the protests took different forms—from many thousands of leaflets scattered in Osaka to a hunger-strike by Buddhist monks in Tokyo. The Indonesian Government is face to face with the fact that practically the entire Parliament opposes ratification of the “treaty”.

This “treaty” is doomed to ignominious failure. The aggressive designs of its authors will be frustrated by the active struggle of millions of peace champions in all countries who are intensifying the campaign for signatures for a Pact of Peace, against the remilitarisation of Japan, for an overall, democratic and just peace treaty with Japan, for lasting peace throughout the world.

## **SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF BULGARIA'S LIBERATION. Speech by Com. V. Tchervenkov at Celebration Meeting in Sofia**

“Holiday of our Steady Ascent towards Socialism”, was the title of the leading article in “Rabotnichesko Delo”—central organ of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, which summed up the September 9, mass celebrations held throughout the country on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the overthrow of the fascist yoke and of Bulgaria's genuine national liberation.

The country was arrayed in grand festive garb a week prior to September 9. The very grandeur of the decorations reflected the great successes achieved in all spheres of state life, the growing prosperity of the country, and the joyful recognition that the bright prospects opened on September 9 are, more and more, becoming a living reality.

On the evening of September 8, outstanding Party, state and public figures, leading workers in industry and agriculture, representatives of science and culture, officers and rank-and-file of the People's Army, members of the diplomatic corps and numerous foreign guests filled the gaily-decorated People's Theatre. The hall rang with stormy applause when the leaders of the Party and Government, the Soviet Government delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union V. D. Sokolovsky, and Government delegations from the People's Democracies appeared on the Presidium.

Rousing cries of “Stalin”, the “Communist Party of the Soviet Union”, “Stalin—peace”, resounded repeatedly.

Comrade **Vylko Tchervenkov**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People’s Republic of Bulgaria, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Bulgaria and worthy successor to Georgi Dimitrov in the leadership of the Party, the State and the people, took his place on the platform. Expressing the innermost thoughts and feelings of the entire country, he addressed his first words, words of most profound and sincere gratitude, to the Soviet Union, its glorious army, to the beloved and dear teacher and leader **Joseph Stalin**. “Joyfully and gladly,” said V. Tchervenkov, “we are arranging our fate in accordance with our will and vital interests; we possess indestructible guarantees of our national independence and territorial integrity; we have numerous and loyal friends; we have rapidly restored our war-ravaged national economy and are now building Socialism— and for all this we are indebted to the Soviet Union, to its generous, selfless and constant fraternal aid.”

Our industry, said Comrade Tchervenkov, is rapidly growing. Industrial construction is being carried out on what for us, is an enormous scale. By May 1946 we had reached the pre-war level of industrial output. This year, overall industrial output will be four times that of 1939. New branches of industry, which were non-existent or practically non-existent in Bulgaria prior to September 9, 1944, have come into being. Previously our extraction of ores was insignificant. At present we have opened wide possibilities for extracting iron-ore, non-ferrous metals, coal, etc. We are on the way towards production of our own synthetic oil. Very soon

we shall have our own metallurgy and shall produce our own, iron, steel, lead, etc.

Rapid development of industry is accompanied by the numerical growth of the working class. The relative balance of the working class population is rising, its leading role in socialist construction is extending and growing stronger. A broad socialist emulation movement, shock-work and rationalisation have gripped the working class. This has resulted in higher labour productivity. The average productivity per worker in industry increased by nearly 24 per cent in the past two years.

Noting the successes achieved in agriculture, Comrade V. Tchervenkov said: Agriculture in Bulgaria is being radically transformed. From the small and dispersed enterprise, primitive in technical equipment, and submerged in poverty, that it was before September 9, 1944, it is now developing into a big undertaking.

The harvesting campaign demonstrated the soundness of the co-operative movement, its deep roots among the people. Agricultural co-operatives won tremendous success in the struggle for high yields. The state delivery plan for wheat, rye, barley, oats, spelt and vetch was fulfilled 100.3 per cent and in the exact time stipulated by the government.

The average grain harvest this year is without precedent in the history of the country. From two to six thousand kilograms of wheat per hectare were gathered on the vast co-operative fields, from 2.5 to 6.5 thousand kilograms of barley, etc. Never before did our peasants even dream of such yields. All over the country, the co-operative farms demonstrated their immense superiority over individual farming.

Referring to the improved well-being of the working people, Comrade Tchervenkov said that the working people of Bulgaria enjoy the right to work, guaranteed by the rapid development of construction of Socialism, and the right to rest and leisure; they also enjoy the right to education for which large funds are allocated by the state each year. Soon, there will be not a single illiterate person in Bulgaria. Free medical aid is available to the entire population. Considerable construction of dwelling houses is underway.

With feelings of profound satisfaction we record the successes of the past seven years. These successes are the result of selfless work by the people, the correct policy of the Communist Party of Bulgaria and the Government, their boundless loyalty, together with the people, to Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, to friendship with the People's Democracies, with all the peace-loving and democratic popular forces throughout the world. Marching along this path, we shall overcome all difficulties, secure new, ever greater successes, and build a socialist society in Bulgaria.

At the same time, everyone can now see for himself whither the road of betrayal, of bestial chauvinism and lackey-like service to imperialism leads and has led. Everyone can now see for himself the dark and ominous abyss to which the Titoites—the fascist gang of old Gestapo and Anglo-American spies—have brought their country, the fraternal Yugoslav peoples.

Yugoslavia has once again been turned into the police prison of the days of King Alexander. Venomous anti-Soviet howling, provocations and base lies and slander against people's democracy and peace, open lauding of the imperialists preparing another war, frantic preparation for taking part in this war as the

vanguard of imperialist aggression—all are the sole concern and purpose of the Titoites. American and British capital has gripped the Yugoslav economy. The noisily trumpeted Titoite economic plans burst like soap-bubbles. Complete catastrophe in the national economy, restoration of the capitalist system, war hysteria and obscurantism—such are the results of the rule of the Tito clique, the tool of the American imperialists.

V. Tchervenkov dwelt in detail on the aggressive policy of the American imperialists who are feverishly preparing war. Referring to the tempestuous growth of the peace movement, V. Tchervenkov declared that the war plans of the American imperialists can be foiled and peace preserved and strengthened, “if the peoples take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and defend it to the end”. (Stalin).

We are happy to note, he said, that our people are increasingly strengthening and deepening their inviolable friendship with the peoples of the great Soviet Union with whom they are linked for ever by the treaty of alliance signed by the greatest son of Bulgaria, —her teacher and leader—Georgi Dimitrov.

Boundless is the gratitude of the Bulgarian people to the Soviet Union, valiant and invincible army—the liberator—to all Soviet people and, personally, to **Joseph Stalin**, brilliant teacher and leader of all peoples, our best defender and father, for our liberation and for the invaluable and constant selfless aid they render to us—aid without which our country would not have been able to rehabilitate and develop its economy, would not have achieved the attained successes and would be unable to advance along the road of Socialism.

Addressing the members of the Soviet Government delegation, V. Tchervenkov said: Greeting you, we ask you to convey to Generalissimo **Stalin** our feelings of profound gratitude and inextinguishable love for him and the Soviet Union—the indestructible bulwark of peace and progress throughout the world. We ask you to convey to the great **Stalin** that the Bulgarian people sacredly honour and will carry out the behests of their immortal Georgi Dimitrov, that they will spare no effort in continuing to cement Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, in making their full contribution to the cause of peace.

V. Tchervenkov's report was repeatedly punctuated with tumultuous and prolonged applause in honour of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, in honour of the Soviet Union and the great friend of the Bulgarian people—J. V. Stalin.

Following the report by V. Tchervenkov, a message of greetings was delivered by Marshal of the Soviet Union Y. D. Sokolovsky, leader of the Soviet Government delegation, who was welcomed with applause. After the messages of greetings delivered by the leaders of the Government delegations from the Chinese People's Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, Albania, Mongolia, the German Democratic Republic, and also by a representative from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Italy and the well-known Turkish poet, Nazym Khikmet, the anniversary meeting, amid great enthusiasm, sent a message of greetings to **J. V. Stalin**, brilliant teacher and leader of all progressive mankind, the best friend and defender of the Bulgarian people.

Next day, on September 9, demonstrations of the working people, distinguished by their exceptional mass nature and enthusiasm, took place throughout the

country. In Sofia, a powerful demonstration of the working people marched past the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum.

Sofia. From our own correspondent.

**SPEECH BY MARSHAL OF THE SOVIET  
UNION V. D. SOKOLOVSKY AT  
CELEBRATION MEETING IN SOFIA ON  
OCCASION OF SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF  
LIBERATION OF BULGARIA BY SOVIET  
ARMY**

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of the Soviet Government and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), on behalf of the Soviet people, on behalf of its armed forces and of Comrade Stalin personally. **(Tumultuous ovation throughout the hall, Repeated cries: Stalin! Stalin! Stalin!)**, the Soviet delegation conveys to you and to all Bulgarian people fraternal greetings and warm congratulations on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of Bulgaria's liberation from the fascist yoke.

Seven years ago the Soviet Army, fulfilling the orders of its brilliant leader Comrade Stalin, smashed the armed forces of German fascism in the Balkans and entered Bulgaria. **(Applause)**. This had decisive significance for the success of the liberation struggle of the Bulgarian people against its oppressors. Under the leadership of its glorious Communist Party and its leader Comrade Dimitrov, the Bulgarian people rose in armed revolt; overthrew the hated monarcho-fascist regime and took political power into its own hands. In this way the heroic Soviet Army, carrying out its great liberation mission, helped the freedom-loving Bulgarian people to cast off the yoke of the fascist invaders and take the path of democratic development.

“The peoples liberated by the Soviet Union from the fascist yoke”, said Comrade Stalin, “received the possibility of erecting their state life on democratic principles, of realising their historic aspirations. On this path they are meeting with fraternal aid from the Soviet Union”.

On September 9, 1944, as a result of the historic victories of the Soviet Army over fascist Germany and of the armed uprising of the Bulgarian people, a new epoch began in Bulgaria's history.

The old tsarist Bulgaria, with its regime of exploitation and oppression of the working people, with domination by foreign imperialists, departed irrevocably into the past. A new, people's democratic Bulgaria arose, founded, under Communist Party leadership, by the working class which headed the struggle of the Bulgarian people for democracy, freedom and independence.

On the initiative of the Bulgarian Communist Party and under its leadership, much work was carried out in creating a new, democratic Bulgarian army. The soldiers of free Bulgaria, together with the soldiers of the Soviet Army, fought valiantly against the common enemy—German imperialism. In the course of this struggle, the army of people's Bulgaria displayed its high fighting qualities. **(Applause)**.

Comrades, the Communist Party of Bulgaria, guided by the teaching of Lenin and Stalin, took the country along the right path—the path of peace, freedom, independence and well-being, This is evident from the successes with which you greet your holiday—the seventh anniversary of liberation from fascist enslavement.

Since then, only seven years have gone by. During this brief period, the people's democratic system has grown much stronger. Relying on the friendly, selfless aid of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, the new Bulgaria is making rapid strides along the path of industrialisation, overcoming the former technical-economic backwardness. The pre-war level of industrial output has been surpassed three-fold.

Today, the working masses of Bulgaria, under the leadership of the Communist Party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade **Tchervenkov**, are battling with the greatest enthusiasm for the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan—the plan for laying the foundations of Socialism.

Fulfilment of this Plan will signify, by the end of 1953, a more than two-fold increase in industrial output compared with 1948, and this will play a great role in consolidating the economic might of your country.

Bulgaria is building mills and factories, pits, reservoirs, power stations, railways, irrigation canals, etc. A big industrial amalgamation and a socialist town—Dimitrovgrad—are under construction.

Considerable successes have also been achieved in agriculture, The Bulgarian countryside is gradually switching to socialist construction, the working peasants are becoming convinced from personal experience of the benefits of collective labour.

The policy of mechanising agriculture, carried out by the Communist Party, plays a big role in the socialist transformation of the countryside. In tsarist Bulgaria, the main agricultural implements were the sickle and wooden plough.

Now, the picture has changed radically. In a brief space of time, the people's Government of Bulgaria

opened 115 machine-and-tractor depots filled with different agricultural machines. Thousands of tractors and many other machines are working on the fields of Bulgaria.

Substantial gains have been achieved in the sphere of creating a new culture. The working masses of Bulgaria, having become masters of their own lives, are successfully acquiring knowledge, taking an active part in the scientific and cultural life of the country. The greater part of the intelligentsia, moulded under the bourgeois regime, is now honestly and sincerely serving the people. At the same time, the ranks of the new democratic intelligentsia, emanating from the workers and peasants, are reinforced year by year.

Comrades, your successes and achievements in economic and cultural development are clear indications of the splendid prospects opening before the peoples who have thrown off the capitalist yoke, who have taken the path of Socialism.

The Soviet people are imbued with deep respect and love for the freedom-loving Bulgarian people. **(Tumultuous applause)**. Throughout all these years, the entire Soviet people and Comrade **Stalin** personally, have followed with close attention and love your efforts and successes in the sphere of economic and cultural development. **(Prolonged, tumultuous applause)**. The peoples of the U.S.S.R. regard each of your achievements as their own success. The peoples of the Soviet Union helped, and will help in the future, the fraternal people The Soviet people whole-heartedly wish the Bulgarian people new victories in the struggle for the continued flowering of people's democratic Bulgaria. **(Tumultuous applause)**. In the struggle for Socialism, for the preservation of their freedom and

independence, the people of Bulgaria rely on close alliance and brotherly friendship with the Soviet Union and all the peoples of the democratic camp.

The friendship between the Russian and Bulgarian peoples has centuries of traditions. It was cemented with the blood shed jointly by Russian and Bulgarian soldiers in the struggle against the Turkish enslavers. The profound influence on the activity of the advanced people of Bulgaria exerted by the great Russian culture, by the ideas of Belinsky and Dobrolubov, Herzen and Chernyshevsky, is well known. The revolutionary struggle of the Bulgarian working class and the Party of Blagoyev-Dimitrov, developed and strengthened under the influence of the working-class movement in Russia and the Bolshevik Party, under the influence of the great ideas of Lenin and Stalin. (**Prolonged applause**). The victory of people's democracy in Bulgaria and the joint struggle of our peoples against German fascism, our joint struggle for peace, against the instigators of war, further consolidated these historical traditions. The friendship between our peoples is growing stronger and developing on a new political and social basis. Today, this friendship is based on the principles of proletarian internationalism, on the principles of the Lenin-Stalin foreign policy of equality and respect for the sovereignty of big and small nations.

Due to this co-operation, friendship between our peoples has become stronger and more consolidated. In March 1948, these friendly relations between our countries were sealed in the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Aid, based on respect for the principles of state independence and national sovereignty, and which serves the cause of peace and security in Europe. The policy of the Soviet Union and

the People's Democracies is a policy of peace and sincere co-operation between peoples. An altogether different policy—a policy of wars, armaments drive and seizure of foreign territories—is pursued by the governments of the imperialist countries.

“Of course”, says Comrade Stalin, “in the United States of America, in Britain as also in France, there are aggressive forces thirsting for a new war. They need war to obtain super-profits, to plunder other countries. These are the billionaires and millionaires who regard war as a lucrative business yielding colossal profits. They, these aggressive forces, control the reactionary governments and direct them”.

At present, the imperialist camp is intensifying preparations for a new war against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. For the second year now, the U.S.-British interventionists have been waging an aggressive war against the heroic Korean people, savagely bombing towns and annihilating the civilian population of Korea. Compelled, by pressure of public opinion, to begin negotiations for a truce, the U.S.-British imperialists, throughout these two months, have organised brazen provocations seeking to wreck the negotiations.

But these aggressive predatory actions of the Anglo-American imperialists evoke hatred for the plunderers on the part of the peoples of Asia in whose history a new era set in with the great historic victory of the Chinese people and the birth of the Chinese People's Republic. Gone for ever are the days of oppression of the peoples of Asia by the U.S.-British imperialists. The rout of militarist Japan by the Soviet Army and the great victory of the Chinese people created a new situation in Asia. Great friendship arose between the

Soviet and Chinese peoples who, together, comprise almost one-third of the population of the world. **(Tumultuous, prolonged applause).**

The American imperialists are engaged in remilitarising Western Germany and Japan. They are building bases there for launching war against the peace-loving peoples of Europe and Asia. They are hastening the formation of an aggressive North Atlantic army. In the Balkans, the American imperialists have assigned the job of instigating a new war to Judas Tito—their trusted servant, the sanguinary butcher of the peoples of Yugoslavia.

This imperialist agent, striving to merit his master's approval, is doing all in his power to poison the political atmosphere in the Balkans, to keep his peace-loving neighbours in a state of tension, to provoke conflicts and incidents on their borders. There can be no doubt that an end will come to the patience of the Yugoslav peoples tormented and plundered by the Tito clique.

Comrades, faced with the brazen provocations of the imperialists who have run amok, the entire camp of peace and democracy, headed by the Soviet Union, is rallying its ranks more and more, displaying firmness and self-control, maintaining vigilance all the time, and intensifying in every way the sacred struggle for peace. In the unity and friendship of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and the other People's Democracies, there lies the guarantee of our invincibility and strength, the guarantee that all the evil designs of the warmongers will be foiled and that all their intrigues will crash against the unity and firm will of the peoples for peace. **(Tumultuous, prolonged applause).**

Shoulder to shoulder, always together in labour and in struggle, our peoples are going forward, marching

towards the ultimate goal—to Communism—led by the great and wise leader, Comrade **Stalin**. (**All rise, Tumultuous, prolonged applause and cries: “Long live Stalin!”**).

Comrades, on the day of your people’s great national festival, allow me, on behalf of all the Soviet people and the Soviet soldiers, to wish you every success in the struggle for peace, for Socialism, for the happiness and prosperity of the fraternal Bulgarian people. (**Tumultuous, prolonged applause**).

Long live and strengthen the Soviet-Bulgarian friendship! (**All rise. Loud cries: “Eternal friendship!”**).

Glory to the Bulgarian people confidently marching along the road to Socialism!

Long live the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Government of the People’s Republic of Bulgaria headed by Comrade **Tchervenkov**, loyal disciple and comrade-in-arms of the unforgettable **Georgi Dimitrov!** (**Tumultuous, prolonged applause**).

Long live our leader and teacher, the best friend of the Bulgarian people—the great Stalin! (**Tumultuous, prolonged applause passing into an enthusiastic ovation. For several minutes the cries resound throughout the hall: “Stalin—Stalin—Stalin! Stalin means peace!”**).

# **IN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES**

## **16th CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF AUSTRALIA**

The keynote of the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Australia, held in Sydney, on August 23-26, was determination to struggle for peace, against the Menzies-Padden Government's policy of war and attacks on the standard of living of the working people, for its replacement by a new government—a people's government—dedicated to peace, struggle for national independence of the country and the genuine welfare of the Australian people.

In his report L. L. Sharkey, General Secretary of the Party, emphasized the vital importance of the struggle for peace, and especially, for a Five-Power Peace Pact. In advocating a policy of peace said Sharkey, the Communist Party stands in opposition to the leaders of the other political parties in Australia, who relinquish our national independence and obey the commands of the U.S. billionaires and militarists.

The Communist Party of Australia to draw the broad masses into active struggle for peace, bread and freedom.

Both the speaker and the delegates taking part in the discussion subjected to severe criticism the shortcomings of the Party in all spheres of its work and especially in the peace struggle.

In its resolution, “Fight for Peace—collect signatures for Five-Power Pact”, the Congress called upon the entire membership to take a far more active part than hitherto in the signature campaign for a Pact of Peace among the five Great Powers. In a special resolution, “For a disarmed, democratic Japan and stable peace in the Pacific”, Congress denounced the treacherous policy of the Menzies Government in accepting the U.S. dictated Japanese “peace treaty” and the associated Pacific war pact.

The Congress also adopted resolutions demanding immediate cessation of the war in Korea and Malaya and the withdrawal of all foreign troops and, in particular, the recall of all Australian armed forces.

The draft programme “Australia’s Road to Socialism”, was another important questions discussed at the Congress. In presenting the draft programme, R. Dixon, President of the Party, said that in the conditions when capitalism is in a state of acute crisis and can offer the working people nothing but fascism and war, the Communist Party says to the Australian people that there is an opening before them: “the path of struggle for peace, for freedom and for the establishment of people’s power”.

The draft programme, with some amendments, was unanimously adopted by Congress.

In view of the fact that on September 22 the Menzies-Fadden Government is holding a national referendum in which the Australian people will be asked to grant powers to declare the Communist Party “an illegal organisation” and to attack the trade union movement, peace organisations and other democratic bodies, Congress called upon all Communists and the entire working people to spare no effort of in the

struggle against the fascisation of the political regime in Australia.

Congress also amended the Constitution and Rules of the Party. It decided to change the name from, "The Australian Communist Party" to, "The Communist Party of Australia". New leading organs of the Party were elected. R. Dixon and L. Sharkey reappointed President and General Secretary respectively.

The Congress demonstrated the unity of the Party, a unity unprecedented in its history, and also the confidence of the Australian Communists in the complete victory of the cause of peace, democracy and Socialism throughout the world.

Summing up the results of the Congress, L. Sharkey, General Secretary of the Party declared: "We are marching to new battles, to great victories and new grand achievements. We are confident and convinced of the victory of the Party and its programme.

"We are part of the great international camp of peace and democracy, at whose head stands the glorious Soviet Union. We possess the science of Marxism-Leninism to guide us in the coming battles. We are assured of victory".

The Congress received telegrams of greetings from the Communist and Workers' Parties of a number of countries. A message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was received with great enthusiasm.

## PLENUM OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY

A plenary session of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, held in Ivry-sur-Seine on September 7-8, attended by Federation secretaries and by many Communist Deputies.

A report "Party Policy—the policy of unity, independence, national salvation and peace" was delivered by the Secretary of the Party, Jacques Duclos.

Etienne Fajon, member of the Political Bureau, delivered a report on the subject of the municipal elections scheduled for October 7 and 14. Pointing out that the varying results in the elections held on June 17 reflected the greater or lesser activity of the Party and the more or less correct carrying out of Party policy in local conditions, Etienne Fajon added: "We can face the elections with confidence, with the enthusiasm of victors, since the political situation enables us to anticipate new successes provided we fulfil our duty.

Speaking in the discussion, André Marty, Secretary of the Party, called for an intensification of the national movement for a peace treaty with Viet Nam by means of negotiations with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam headed by Ho Chi Minh, the withdrawal of the expeditionary corps, and the establishment, on the basis of equality, of trade and cultural relations between the two countries.

Auguste Lecoer, Secretary of the Party, pointed out that Communists, and particularly Party cadres, must persevere with ideological study in order to fulfil the tasks posed by Jacques Duclos. Calling on members to give more time to independent study. Lecoer

emphasised the exceptionally rich content of the writings of Maurice Thorez, General Secretary of the Party, which are a model of the application of Marxism-Leninism in the conditions prevailing in France.

Exposing the creation of fascist reserves in the guise of the so-called "Peasants" Party, Waldeck Rochet, member of the Political Bureau, spoke of the need to develop mass work among the peasants.

Georges Cogniot, member of the Central Committee, called for unity of all democratic and progressive forces in order to frustrate the fascist attack against secular education and Republican law.

The Central Committee unanimously approved the two reports and adopted the text of a call to the people. The plenary meeting, amid great enthusiasm, adopted a message of greetings to Maurice Thorez, General Secretary of the Party.

## **MEETING OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia took place on September 6.

The Central Committee discussed the motion for reorganising the economic bodies, submitted by Jaromir Dolansky, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee. The purpose of the proposal is to establish closer contact between the leading economic bodies and enterprises, to make leadership more flexible and to ensure adherence to the principle of personal responsibility of the leaders. A considerable number of

administrative workers will be freed for industry as a result of the reorganisation.

Comrade Gottwald, who was warmly greeted by all present, dwelt on certain organisational and individual changes in the leadership of the Party. Speaking on behalf of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Gottwald submitted the proposal that the post of General Secretary of the Party be abolished, that the duties be turned over to the Party Chairman. The posts of Deputy General Secretaries are also being abolished. The personnel of the Presidium of the Central Committee will be increased. A Political Secretariat, headed by Comrade Gottwald, was elected for everyday leadership of Party policy. The Chairman of the Party and six secretaries of the Central Committee constitute the Organisational Secretariat.

Twenty-one participants in the meeting spoke in the discussion. All proposals submitted were unanimously approved by the Central Committee.

## **IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF SYRIA AND LEBANON**

The recent enlarged Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Syria and Lebanon, which is fighting in underground conditions, discussed two questions. The first item on the agenda was the report of the Central Board of the Party on the political and organisational reasons for the unsatisfactory carrying out of the Party line for a more

resolute orientation on the workers and peasants. This line was laid down in the decision of the February Plenum of the Central Committee on the basis of the report submitted by Khaled Bakdash, General Secretary of the Party: "In the interests of the success of the struggle for peace, national independence and democracy we will orientate ourselves more resolutely on the workers and peasants". The second item on the agenda was the report by the Central Board on the campaign for signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace among the five Great Powers, and on the work of the Communists in the peace movement.

The report and discussion on the first question showed that the Party had attained success, having won new positions among the workers and peasants. However, the results achieved do not yet correspond to the rate of the steady growth of the struggle of the workers, peasants and the people as a whole against the policy of national betrayal pursued by the ruling clique of feudalists, bankers and comprador importers who are in the service of U.S. imperialism and its British and French satellites. The Plenum pointed out that the penetration into the Party of tendencies alien to the ideology of the working class is the political reason hampering a more rapid extension and strengthening of the basis and influence of the Party among workers, peasants and all working people. These are bourgeois-nationalist tendencies of chauvinism and cosmopolitanism which are alien to proletarian internationalism. US. imperialism, whose influence is strongest at present in Lebanon, continues to support and intensify in every way cosmopolitan tendencies in the struggle against the national liberation movement.

The Plenum unanimously decided to wage a systematic, everyday struggle against bourgeois-nationalist tendencies and their penetration into the Party ranks.

The report and discussion on the second question revealed that although more signatures had been collected to the World Peace Council's Appeal than were collected during the same period to the Stockholm Appeal, the campaign as yet was not sufficiently organised. The work of the Communists in the peace movement must be improved and directed particularly at consolidating the movement organisationally and at establishing peace committees among workers, peasants and all sections of the working people. A decision concerning more active work by Communists in the peace movement—a decision directed against manifestations of sectarianism among the Communists—was adopted.

## AN AGITATOR—THE VILLAGE SCHOOL TEACHER—TALKS WITH PEASANTS AT THRESHING POINT IN VILLAGE OF HART



Threshing of the rich grain harvest is well underway in Hungary and peasants are delivering their quotas to the state. **Photo:** An agitator—the village school-teacher—talks with peasants at threshing point in village of Hart.

## **FROM PRESS OF COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES**

### **For Political, Ideological and Organisational Strengthening of the Party (“A CLASSE OPERARIA”, Central Organ, Communist Party of Brazil).**

The Plenum of the National Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil held last February, focused attention on the organisational, political and ideological strengthening of the Party. The Plenum subjected to a profoundly critical and self-critical analysis the situation in the Party at the time. After the Plenum, the Party press repeatedly returned to this subject. Recently, the newspaper “A Classe Operaria” carried a detailed article by Comrade Luis Carlos Prestes, General Secretary of the Communist Party, who wrote:

“To achieve success in the struggle building the Party, it is essential that we put an end our own ranks to underestimation of the leading role of the working class and of the Party itself, the role and significance of Party organisation”. Describing, in the light of Marxist-Leninist teaching, the role of the working class and its party. Comrade Prestes referred to the rich experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), and called upon all Communists to make a thorough study of this experience.

Pointing to the need to intensify the struggle against opportunism in the ranks of the Communist Party of Brazil, Comrade Prestes stressed that this struggle is urgent now, because for a number of years and as a result of the pre-1948 “incorrect” political line we greatly weakened our class vigilance, weakened the struggle against opportunism in our ranks and were unable to take the necessary measures for waging a proper struggle inside the Party against ideology alien to the proletariat. On the contrary, this incorrect line disarmed us, hampered the work, retarded the building up of the Party, led to growing underestimation of the leading role of the working class, to underestimation of the role and significance of organisation—the sole weapon of the proletariat in its struggle, as Lenin said.

In the conditions prevailing in Brazil, building our Party as the organised and conscious vanguard of the working class is possible only in stubborn, irreconcilable and vigorous struggle against all Right and Left deviations, against the ideological influence of the petty bourgeoisie in the ranks of the Party. The basic task of Party building now is ideological reorganisation which means educating and creating new proletarian cadres and re-educating a section of Party members, mainly those from the petty bourgeoisie.

Comrade Prestes wrote that it is necessary to direct blows in the first place against the Right danger, against all attempts and all “theories” seeking to revert the Party to the former tactics when the struggle for peace and for immediate demands was not linked up with the struggle for national liberation and for people’s democracy.

Pointing to the need to develop daily criticism and self-criticism inside the Party, and inner-Party

democracy, Comrade Prestes wrote that in order to carry out the decisions of the February Plenum it is necessary:

“... To work for the organisational strengthening of the Party by consolidating its base in the big enterprises and in districts with dense rural population. To improve the social composition, drawing into the Party, in an organised manner, the best elements of the working class, which will also contribute to the ideological strengthening of the Party;

“To work for the political consolidation of the Party by activating the political life of all its organisations and all Party members; this will strengthen inner-Party democracy and make it possible for the entire Party to exercise control over the realisation of its policy and over the activities of its leaders;

“To work for strengthening the Party ideologically by immediately organising courses and classes for regular study of Marxism-Leninism by all Party members, to raise the level of the Party press and increase its circulation.”

Pointing out that the work for the organisational, political and ideological strengthening of the Party must help to extend its influence, Comrade Prestes called upon Brazilian Communists to redouble their efforts in order to “form a broad Democratic Front for National Liberation, capable of leading the struggle for national liberation from imperialist yoke and for innig people's democracy, capable of waging to the end the struggle for peace in our country.”

## **POLICY OF FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY—POLICY OF UNITY, INDEPENDENCE, NATIONAL SALVATION AND PEACE\*. Jacques Duclos, Secretary, French Communist Party**

The American imperialists have the insolence to pose as our allies. Nothing could be more mendacious. They are simultaneously oppressors and exploiters of our homeland which they deliberately intend to sacrifice in the interests of their expansionist policy. Their presence on our territory creates a danger to France, since they want to wage war on our territory and are ready to destroy everything on it. Such a policy, shamefully backed by the parties of the majority and the Gaullist R.P.F., is fraught with future dangers and is ruinous at present. Therefore, every effort should be made to put an end to this policy as soon as possible. Just as yesterday we, the French Communist Party, were the party of national liberation, today we are the party of the independence of France, whereas all other parties are subordinated to the will of the American occupants. However, in the ranks of these parties there are honest people who have been deceived and whose eyes we must open. Similarly, in the towns and villages of France there are also masses of men and women who, while not sharing our views, agree with us that the sovereignty of France must be restored, and who are

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\* From report delivered by Comrade Duclos at Plenum of Central Committee, French Communist Party, held September 7, 1951.

**ready to demand that the Americans get back to America.**

In view of this situation, fraught with dangers for our country, the French Communist Party solemnly addresses all French men and women, **irrespective of their social position, convictions and beliefs.** Regarding ourselves as being, in Maurice Thorez's excellent definition, the "continuers of France", we confidently say that we will be heard and understood: Frenchmen cannot become reconciled to the brazen dictatorship which the Americans want to impose on our country, the dictatorship of ignorant, despised magnates who are so taken up with the omnipotence of the dollar that they think everything can be bought.

Repeating today what we said during the grim days of the Hitler occupation when we extended our hand to all Frenchmen anxious to liberate the country, we declare our readiness to fight shoulder to shoulder with everyone, without exception, who wants to restore the independence of France, to annul the treaties harnessing her to the chariot of the American imperialists and to pursue in the political, economic and military spheres an independent policy based on defence of French interests and on a policy of peace. Today, as in the days of struggle for national liberation, we seek only to defend the material and moral interests of the nation and to restore its independence. And just as it was impossible to wage a successful liberation struggle against the Nazis without the participation in this struggle of the working class and its Communist Party, so today there can be no question of liberating France from American domination without the assistance of the working people and the Communist Party which is their living expression.

Anxious to defend the interests of our country in all spheres, we reject the role which it is intended to impose on the French army. It is deprived of its national character so that it can be turned into a component of the Americanised army under Eisenhower's command. A new "Wehrmacht" is being restored under the label of the so-called European Army. The French Army is not told about the interests and security of our country, but about the Europe of Adenauer under whose rule German Nazis are reviving the "Wehrmacht"; it is told about the Europe of the sinister Franco whose intentions bear an unmistakably anti-French character and who wants to repeat, on Truman's side, the fascist war which he waged on the side of Hitler; it is told about the Europe of the traitor Tito who recently received American-British-French loans in reward for his daily increasing activities as an instigator of war in the Balkans; it is told about the Europe of the Greek fascists who, together with their Turkish associates, are to be brought into the Atlantic coalition in the name of defending "democracy".

Maurice Thorez stressed, time and again, the **national and democratic** role which should be fulfilled by our army. But. this corresponds neither to the schemes of Pleven nor to the aspirations of de Gaulle, for whom class interests are higher than national interests.

The French Communist Party declares that within the framework of restoration of our national independence, and with the aid of military credits—the amount of which would be considerably less than that dictated to us by the American policy of aggression but which would be correctly utilised in order to secure the proper material conditions for soldiers and satisfy the

lawful demands of officers and non-commissioned officers—the French Army could once more fulfil its basic task, could rid itself of any foreign subordination, win prestige for itself and, finally, could again become a national army serving exclusively the interests of the security of the homeland and preserving peace.

We demand an immediate peace treaty with the Government of Ho Chi Minh and the withdrawal of the expeditionary corps from Viet Nam. Moreover, we demand that the signing of the peace treaty—which, incidentally, could have been signed long ago had foreign interests not prevailed over French interests—should be accompanied by economic agreements corresponding to the interests both of Viet Nam and France, and by cultural agreements which would restore firm bonds of friendly mutual understanding between the peoples of Viet Nam and France. This policy corresponds to the real interests of the nation, whereas support for Bao Dai, the Viet Nam Petain, while in line with American demands, obviously runs contrary to the interests of our country.

It is perfectly clear that this policy of independence cannot be pursued by the Plevin Government formed by the National Assembly majority which consists of deputies elected by fraudulent means. On the contrary, reaction wants to destroy democratic rights, as is evident, in particular, from the attacks on the principle of secular education.

It should be mentioned that, since the last election, the R.P.F. has played a double game in the National Assembly. The Gaullist deputies pretend to observe parliamentary rules, seeking thereby to dispel the fears of the Republicans, while with the help of the government majority they are preparing their advent to

power. This outwardly lawful advent to power would be the starting point for a fascist coup from above, with the utilisation of the state apparatus, and with the support of R.P.F. terror groups operating secretly and who are becoming more and more active, proof of this being the repeated attacks on the premises of democratic organisations.

We say to the socialist working people, our brothers: you know that should fascism triumph you will become its victims in the same way as the Communists. You see how the fascist de Gaulle, acting through the medium of his deputies, is getting through the National Assembly the Pleven law directed against the principle of secular education, the self-same Pleven who denies workers the guaranteed minimum of 23,600 francs and the sliding wage scale, the self-same Pleven whose powers as Prime Minister would never have been approved had the Socialist deputies not voted for them. You see how the reactionary deputies, elected because of the bloc with the candidates of your party, are paving the way to power for R.P.F. men. Comrades socialist working people! We extend to you our brotherly hand and call upon you to fight jointly with us against our common enemies. We call upon you to work jointly to effect working class unity which will result in rallying all Republicans to bar the way to fascism. The fascist plan is to divide the working people. They seek, vainly, to do this in the political sphere, conducting most disgusting campaigns against our Communist Party; in the trade union sphere they seek, vainly, to isolate the General Confederation of Labour (CGT).

The existence of a strong General Confederation of Labour, led by people firmly resolved to defend the interests and rights of the working class, represents a

mighty barrier in the way to fascisation. The duty of the working people is to strengthen the General Confederation of Labour, whose organisations seek to achieve united action with the working people belonging to the French Confederation of Christian Workers, the “Force Ouvrière”, the various other groupings and the unorganised workers.

It is necessary to activate the work of the Communists in the trade unions. **Above all, it should be remembered that every Communist must be a trade unionist, and that; if a Party member is employed in a factory where there is no trade union organisation, his first duty is to do everything possible to speed up the creation of such an organisation.**

We see that at present, influenced by events, big changes are taking place in the sentiments of many French men and women. Communists, who fail to take this into account, who by their narrowness and sectarianism would hinder the first steps of people, alarmed and searching for the truth, who would let these people think that we regard as our worst enemies all who do not agree with us on all questions, such Communists would be displaying lack of political understanding, very harmful to the cause which we uphold.

Knowing that nothing can be achieved without the masses, Communists must work actively in the different mass organisations. Organisations embracing peasants must receive our attention first of all, particularly in view of the fact that in these organisations Communist peasants did not wage the necessary struggle, thereby giving the landlords and so-called “peasant” politicians a free hand for their activities.

The fact that over 7,000,000 signatures have been collected to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace, including 1,416,000 since July 15, testifies to the vitality of the movement which is destined—of this we are certain—to achieve new and decisive successes. In view of the growing war danger, we helped, are helping, and in the future will help more vigorously than ever before to get millions of French men and women to sign the Appeal for a Five-Power Peace Pact. We facilitated the great success of the national rally on July 15 when all Departments in the country were represented and which was attended by public figures who hitherto kept aloof from the peace movement. We are helping to form peace committees and will do all in our power to make the local peace conferences, scheduled for November 11 and which will be preparation for the big National Peace Congress, a decisive success in order to extend the peace movement further and make it an insurmountable barrier in the path of the warmakers.

The participation of youth in the campaign in defence of peace developed on a particularly large scale in connection with the Berlin Festival, We greet the successes 'of our young comrades in the work done by them for mass representation of French youth at the Peace Festival in Berlin. We express the hope that these successes will rapidly be supplemented by a **mass strengthening of the youth organisations which is the urgent need of the moment.**

Due to the struggle of the masses and the outstanding contribution made to the cause of peace by the Soviet Union, the warmongers have so far failed to plunge the peoples into a new adventure. Since these actions are defeating the foul slander campaigns, **the U.S.S.R., stands out in the eyes of increasing numbers**

of French men and women as a country of peace, a fact that explains the growing influence of the U.S.S.R. It is also our duty resolutely and concretely to rebuff the assaults and slander directed against the Soviet Union. It is necessary that we, in our agitation, thoroughly explain the nature of freedom in the Soviet Union, show how the masses fully enjoy the basic freedoms, show that in the Soviet Union there is no freedom to exploit the people, no freedom for waging war propaganda and that it is precisely the absence of these so-called freedoms that the champions of anti-Communism particularly bewail.

In order to effect broad national unity it is necessary to increase the circulation of our press, raise the ideological level of the membership of our Party, struggle resolutely against all manifestations of opportunism and sectarianism, for the development of proletarian internationalism, against survivals of social democratism, against any relegation of the final aims of the working class.

We are living at a time when the broad masses in our country are turning questioning glances at our Party; they see in us a great and growing force and regard us all the more critically because they do not confuse us with other parties.

The workers sense the scale of the danger threatening them; they feel that war hovers over them; they realise that their poverty is the result of the war policy; they regard with suspicion the fact that rabid reactionaries are fighting against the Communists in the name of "democracy"; they see that they are in danger of being deprived of their social gains; they are alarmed that the fascists, relying on their numerous accomplices, are worming their way to power.

Consequently, big successes in effecting unity of the working class can be achieved and will constitute an important factor of national unity.

By unity and struggle, the people of France can halt the movement towards the abyss whither our country is being hurled by dishonest rulers in foreign service; they can create a situation by means of which it will be possible to form a genuinely French Government.

Without the Communists it is impossible to fulfil these national tasks. Therefore, our Party, seeking to unite all French people of good-will, stands out and will stand out more than ever in the eyes of all, who desire a change for the sake of saving the country, as the bearer of great hope for **our homeland, which must be liberated from foreign yoke, wrested from the state of poverty, guarded against fascism and saved from war.**

Guided in our everyday activities by the lessons, counsel, and example of our dear great Comrade Maurice Thorez—Stalin's best disciple in France—we shall transform this great hope into the triumphant reality of the morrow.

## **DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN POLAND. R. Zambrowski Secretary, Central Committee, Polish United Workers' Party**

The agrarian question was an insoluble problem for the rulers of pre-war Poland, for the bourgeoisie and landlords. The acute discrepancy that prevailed in land ownership is evident from the fact that the poor peasants, who comprised 65 per cent of all households, possessed only 15 per cent of the total land, while the landlords, who constituted a mere 0.6 per cent of households, owned 43 per cent of the land! According to official statistics, there were eight million "surplus" workers in the countryside.

Land hunger, the falling off in the flow of the surplus rural population to the towns due to the mass unemployment there, the restricted market, unfavourable correlation in prices for agricultural and manufactured goods, the enormous arrears of taxes and rent in the countryside, and the survivals of feudalism—otrabotki (labour rent), the strip system, etc.—all resulted in the fact that, in the twenty years between the two world wars, agriculture in Poland declined and the peasants sank into the gloom of semi-serfdom and poverty.

During the seven years of people's power in Poland, radical changes took place in the conditions of the peasantry and in agriculture. Land reform was carried out. The dreams of generations of Polish peasants were realised—the medieval fetters shackling agriculture were smashed and the landowners' estates passed into

the hands of the tillers of the soil—into the hands of the working peasantry. The people's power regarded the problem of land for the peasants as the most important and most urgent issue.

The reform and the settlement on the Western territories gave six million hectares to the peasants. At present there are 1.7 hectares of land per head of the rural population compared with 1.1 hectares before the war. Land hunger is no longer a nightmare in the Polish countryside, and, together with it, there, disappeared the poverty and such common place occurrences in the pre-war countryside as keeping children in of chaff to prevent them from freezing, splitting single matches—due to poverty—into several parts; house-to-house borrowing of burning coals; and retaining for other purposes the salt water that remained after boiling potatoes.

The enormous debt for land purchase and the onerous land rent were a heavy burden on the shoulders of the Polish peasantry. During the twenty years between the two wars, the peasants paid out 3,000 million pre-war zloty in land purchase—a sum equal to the ten-year cash income of peasants from the sale of grain.

The chronic unemployment in the towns, the steady decline in emigration due to the agrarian crisis in the Western countries, the growth of the strip system in agriculture, the existence of an army of eight million surplus people in the countryside—all compelled the working peasantry to submit to the most onerous conditions when purchasing land. They saw, in a plot of land, the hope of averting starvation. That is why the bulk of all peasant expenditure—33 per cent—went in payment of debt for land purchase.

One of the first measures taken by people's power was to rid the countryside of debt to landowners, kulaks and bankers; to give land to the agricultural labourers, to the poor, and partly to the middle peasants; and also the enactment of restrictions on sale and leasing of land.

The people's power destroyed the survivals of feudalism, abolished the class of landlords, confiscated their land and handed it over to the peasants, annulled the onerous debts, effected many other radical transformations in the countryside, and, in doing so, laid the firm foundation for the successful development of the Polish countryside, creating, in the course of these seven years, the essential conditions for the gradual transfer of the countryside to the path of socialist construction.

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Sixty-five per cent of the population was engaged in agriculture in pre-war Poland. However, agricultural production accounted for only 30 per cent of the national income, This was due to the extremely low productivity of labour in agriculture.

Whereas, after World War One, in the conditions of bourgeois-landlord Poland, it took a decade to attain the pre-war level of agricultural production, in people's Poland, despite the immeasurably greater destruction suffered during World War Two, the prewar level was not only achieved but even surpassed as early as 1948.

Taking the value of agricultural production in 1937 at 100, the comparative indices for the post-war years will be as follows:

	1937	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Agricultural production as a whole	100	67	86	106	119	132
Crop production	100	71	90	111	124	130
Animal husbandry production	100	60	81	97	111	136

These results were achieved by extending the area under crops by more than one-and-a-half times, and by fully utilising formerly waste land which in 1946 amounted to six million hectares. The yield of cereals and productivity of animal husbandry increased considerably. During the period from 1946 to 1950, the harvest of wheat and rye rose 41 per cent, potatoes, 25 per cent.

Animal husbandry developed at an even more rapid rate. For the same period, the number of horses and horned cattle increased more than one-and-a-half times; sheep, two-and-a-half times; hogs, three times.

The successful advance of agriculture provided the basis for a considerable improvement in the well-being of the rural population. Consumption of agricultural products in the countryside per capita of the population (in kilograms) changed as follows:

	1938	1949	1950
Wheat	43	50	52
Rye	175	190	193
Potatoes	305	301	300
Meat	13.7	15.3	17.0

What do these figures show? In his brilliant work—“Economics and Politics in the Era of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat”, written in 1919, Lenin wrote:

“In this peasant country it was the peasants as a whole who were the first to gain, who gained the most and gained immediately from the dictatorship of the proletariat. The peasant in Russia starved under the landlords and the capitalists. Throughout the long centuries, of our history, the peasant has never yet had the opportunity of working for himself: he starved, while surrendering hundreds of millions of poods of grain to the capitalists, for the cities and for foreign delivery. It was under the dictatorship of the proletariat that the peasant **for the first time** worked for himself and **fed better than the city dweller**. The peasant has seen real freedom for the first time—freedom to eat his bread, freedom from starvation...”

These words, undoubtedly, fully apply also to our country.

Peasant income in money increased one-and-a-half times compared with pre-war.

Consequently, people's power wrested agriculture from the long years of stagnation and decline into which it had been plunged by the policy of Polish landlords and capitalists, and freed the bulk of the peasants from the concomitants of the prewar Polish countryside—poverty and hunger.

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What conditioned this rapid progress in Poland's agriculture? Is it solely the result of the agrarian revolution?

Certainly, the abolition of the class of landlords and the transfer of their land to the working peasants played a big role in the development of our agriculture. But the agrarian reform was only part of the general

revolutionary-liberation movement of the Polish working people—a movement which began and triumphed solely due to the fact that the Soviet Army smashed fascist Germany and liberated Poland from the Hitler occupation. The revolutionary-liberation movement of the working masses, led by the working class, resulted in the establishment of a state of a new type—the state of people’s democracy.

In his speech at the anniversary meeting in Warsaw on July 21, Comrade Molotov mentioned this:

“The principal question which confronted the new power was that of land for the Polish peasantry, Taking the land from the landlords and handing it over to the peasants, Poland’s people’s democratic government solved this main problem in favour of the people, and, by so doing, ensured the further successes of the new power... From then on, the system of People’s Democracy began rapidly to gather strength, backed by the solid support of the majority of the people...”

The agrarian revolution is an extremely important link in the entire chain of profound social—transformations place in our country. At the time the land reform was being carried out in Poland, the working class took into its hands the big and medium industrial enterprises, and a year later the decree on nationalisation confirmed the actual state of affairs. This shows that the liberation of Poland by the Soviet Army which smashed Hitlerism, created the conditions that enabled the people to build, under the leadership of the working class, the new state as a state of the socialist type. Advancing along the road of profound social transformations, people’s power, having abolished the remnants of feudalism, solved

simultaneously the tasks of the bourgeois-democratic revolution in Poland.

The fact that we have achieved such big successes in the countryside, despite the still predominant petty commodity production, is due to the nature of the power in our country which is based on the alliance between the working class and the working peasantry. The Party and the people's state devote constant care to consolidating this alliance and to strengthening the vanguard role of the working class in this alliance.

The big increase in agricultural production and the rise in the living standard of the peasants over the past seven years would have been impossible without the fundamental socialist transformations, without the nationalisation of industry, transport and banks, without effecting the monopoly of foreign trade.

On the basis of these radical transformations, industrialisation is developing rapidly, the demand for agricultural raw materials and for food is growing and the home market for agricultural produce is expanding. Whereas, before the war, the non-agricultural population comprised only 37 per cent, in 1950 it was already 54 per cent. The relative over-population in the countryside is disappearing. There is a flow of the rural population to the rapidly developing towns. The broad scale of capital construction has opened up great possibilities for this.

The rapidly expanding socialist industry is giving increased production aid to agriculture. For example, 1,263 villages were electrified during the twenty years that preceded the war, whereas, last year alone, 1,009 villages were electrified.

Before the war, there were only a few dozen tractors in Polish agriculture. In 1950, there were nearly

17,000 tractors on state farms and nearly 8,000 in the state machine-tractor depots.

This assistance becomes even more tangible if the fact be taken into account that the people's state has eliminated the disparity in prices for manufactured and agricultural products, that it is consolidating the production unity between town and countryside, extending exchange of goods between them and creating conditions for a cultured and well-to-do life for the working people.

The share of the middle peasant households is growing. In this, under people's power, the law of agricultural development is manifested with full vigour. "There can be no doubt", Comrade Stalin teaches, "that differentiation under the dictatorship of the proletariat must not be identified with differentiation under the capitalist system. Under capitalism the extremes grow—the poor peasants and the kulaks—while the middle peasants are washed away. In our country the opposite is the case; the number of middle peasants is growing, because a certain part of the poor peasants rise to the status of middle peasants..."

At present, the kulaks still hold substantial positions in our agriculture. One hundred and seventy thousand of the wealthiest households in Poland own 2,800,000 hectares of land; in other words, 5.1 per cent of the households have at their disposal 15.6 per cent of the total land. Having routed the Gomulka clique of Right nationalist deviationists, the People's power began resolutely to restrict the exploiting tendencies of the kulaks. For this purpose, the people's Government utilises, in particular, the tax policy. The land tax paid by poor peasants in our country accounts for 3.5 per cent of their cash income, while 378,000 kulaks and the

most wealthy middle peasant households pay taxes amounting to 27.6 per cent of their cash income.

The development of agriculture in Poland proceeded and is proceeding in conditions of sharpening class struggle in the countryside. Rallying the broad masses of the working people under the slogan of the national front of struggle for peace and for the realisation of the Six-Year Plan, our Party is guided by the counsel of Comrade Bierut who said that “the slogan of the national front means raising the class struggle to a higher level and that we will conduct it in conditions more favourable for us; it means a change in the former methods of the political struggle but not in the **aims** of this struggle, not in the **direction** of this struggle, not in the **basic tasks** of this struggle of Agriculture in Poland which is the struggle to carry out the historic mission of the working class, and this means struggle for the victory of Socialism...”.

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The balance of development of our agriculture is, undoubtedly, a favourable balance. The people's power has provided the working peasantry with everything necessary for raising labour productivity and for considerably improving its material conditions to the extent possible in conditions of the predominant petty agricultural production.

Increasing the output of food and industrial raw materials, the working peasantry, by selfless labour, made no small contribution to the cause of laying the foundations of Socialism in Poland.

However, if we compare the immense growth of the urban population, the rate of industrial development,

and, consequently, the ever-growing demand for foodstuffs and raw materials for industry, with the rate of development of agricultural production, we shall observe a marked disproportion. Whereas, in 1949, the output of heavy and medium industry per capita of the population was two-and-a-half times that of pre-war, agricultural production constituted but 119 per cent of the pre-war level. In 1950 these figures were, respectively, 310 and 139 per cent of the pre-war level.

While it would be wrong to say that small and middle peasant farming has already exhausted all possibilities for further development, it would be hard, however, to expect it to maintain the high rate of growth achieved mainly as a result of assimilation of wastelands. It is also of no little significance, and the people's power cannot but take this into account, that the kulaks, who supply 26 per cent of the total grain, are putting up stronger resistance to the policy of restricting their exploiting tendencies.

In these conditions, the experience of the Soviet countryside and its example of un- paralleled rate of development of agricultural production, acquire particular significance. As is known, if agricultural production in the U.S.S.R. in 1932 be taken as 100, then in 1937 the index was already 153, in 1940, 177 and in 1950, 225.

According to the Six-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of Poland, agricultural production in 1955 is scheduled to rise 50 per cent compared with the bumper harvest of 1950.

Despite the fact that petty commodity production still prevails in our country, we can set ourselves big tasks. Why is this possible ? Firstly, because the Six-Year Plan provides for a 158 per cent increase in industrial

output and this guarantees that agriculture will receive increasingly greater production aid. Secondly, because our countryside already has certain achievements in the sphere of developing socialised economy.

The Polish United Workers' Party opens before the peasantry the prospect of a flowering countryside on the basis of gradual unification of the small and medium farmsteads into producer co-operatives, created on an absolutely voluntary principle and functioning on the basis of new technique.

The experience of the existing producer co-operatives demonstrates their superiority over the individual farmsteads. Being big enterprises, the co-operatives have every opportunity for utilising the achievements of science and agro-technique, for obtaining higher yields and higher marketability, and for ensuring continued advance in the well-being of the peasants.

Our countryside has achieved substantial quantitative and qualitative successes in the sphere of developing producer co-operatives. The rate of development of producer co-operation is characterised by the following figures: if, on the eve of the 1949 spring sowing, the producer co-operatives numbered 136, by the spring of 1950 they numbered 634, by autumn 1950, 1,840, and by spring 1951, 2,872. By July 1, the number of producer co-operatives had grown to 3,054.

The bulk of these co-operatives registered substantial success both in production and organisation. In some places, however, the Party organisations and local administration organs, in a drive for numbers, violated the basic principle of organising producer co-operatives—namely the voluntary principle—and did not

give political and organisational help to the existing co-operatives.

The Party leadership reacted sharply to these distortions and advanced as the paramount task in the present phase the strengthening of the existing producer cooperatives and of making them centres of visual and concrete propaganda among individual working peasants.

State machine depots are vitally important for the further development of producer cooperation. In 1951 they totalled 258 with over 8,000 tractors at their disposal. According to the Six-Year Plan, the depots will number 850 in 1955 with a park of more than 40,000 tractors. An increasingly important role will be played by State agricultural enterprises which, during the period 1945-50, increased seven-fold the volume of their produce, and, by 1955, should yield 14 per cent of the marketable agricultural produce.

However, the specific feature of the present phase of the struggle for developing agricultural production is that small and medium peasant farming still has great and, so far, unutilised possibilities for raising labour productivity and increasing marketability. The development of trade and supply co-operatives, the growth of co-operative machine centres and large scale development of the system of contracting for the purchase of agricultural produce and hogs, are of great significance in this respect. Pronounced success has been achieved in this sphere. It is worth mentioning that the scale of the contract system increased six-fold in the period from 1947 to 1950.

All this is of vital economic and political significance since it acts as an incentive to increased output by individual farmsteads, and helps, as Comrade Stalin

teaches "... to build a bridge between individual poor and middle peasant farming and collective, socialised forms of farming, in the shape of the contract system on a mass scale, in the shape of machine-and-tractor stations, and in the shape of the fullest development of the co-operative movement, in order to help the peasants to transfer their small individual farming to the lines of collective labour..."

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Big tasks face agriculture in our country. This imposes serious obligations on the organisations of the Polish United Workers' Party, on its main ally—the United Peasants Party—and on all activists in the countryside.

The rich harvest has now been gathered. On the occasion of the traditional harvest festival, which in Poland coincides with the historic date of the land reform, the working peasantry summed up the achievements of the countryside. These achievements are great. But an enormous political mobilisation of the masses is still needed to complete successfully the grain purchasing and the system of contracting. Much work remains to be done for autumn sowing.

All these campaigns and undertakings, vitally significant for the entire country, are being conducted in conditions of sharpening class struggle, in conditions of growing kulak resistance. Party organisations are developing their activity both among the individual peasants, who still form the majority in our countryside, and in the socialised sector which is the morrow, the future of the Polish village.

Undoubtedly, fulfilment of the tasks aiding the small and medium individual farmsteads to raise production, and the tasks of reorganising agriculture in Poland, call for varied forms and methods of work on the part of Party organisations. However, the basic condition for the successful fulfilment of these tasks is that Party members should thoroughly assimilate the brilliant teaching of Lenin and Stalin concerning the alliance between the working class and the peasantry and the socialist reorganisation of the countryside. All our achievements were made possible precisely because our Party consistently carried out the Lenin-Stalin teaching about the alliance of the working class and the peasantry, about the leading role of the working class in this alliance.

The moment some Party organisations began to forget that the purpose of this alliance is to create conditions for the transfer of the working peasants onto the rails of Socialism and to educate them in this spirit, they isolated themselves from the main peasant masses and facilitated kulak influence in their midst.

On the other hand, every attempt to force socialist transformations by means of administrative measures, every tendency to use methods of force against the middle peasant in the sphere of economic relations, constituted a real danger threatening with complete failure the entire undertaking, and undermining the confidence of the peasant masses in the Party and in the people's power.

It was for this reason that our Party so sharply condemned such distortions in the political line.

Equipped with the teaching of Lenin and Stalin about the alliance between the working class and the peasantry, creatively utilising the rich experience of

socialist construction in the U.S.S.R., the Polish United Workers' Party, led by Comrade Bierut, will fulfil its historic mission for the socialist reorganisation of the Polish countryside.

## **FAILURE OF INTRIGUES OF AGENTS OF TITO GANG IN URUGUAY AND ARGENTINA. Eugenio Gomez, General Secretary, Communist Party of Uruguay**

In their strivings to stifle at all costs the struggle of the working people for peace, for democratic rights and better conditions, the warmakers resort to utterly criminal measures against the working class—slander, provocations and brutal repressions. An active role in all these evil deeds is played by the Titoite fascist gang.

Being in the service of the U.S. imperialists and world reaction, the Titoite gang does not confine itself to causing poverty and slavery in Yugoslavia itself, to carrying out the U.S. policy of aggression and preparation for another world war, and to spreading foul lies against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. The Titoites try, on U.S. dollars, to engage in espionage activities in other countries whither they send their spies and provocateurs, often under the guise of "diplomats".

In the countries of Latin America where the mass movement and the struggle against imperialism, for peace and national liberation, is assuming an ever-growing scale, the Titoite bandits, hand in hand with the Yankees and puppets in the national governments, are zealously conducting their base subversive work. In pursuing their policy of war preparations, police repressions and spreading poverty, the US. imperialists and domestic reaction in the Latin American countries utilise the Titoites, above all, for undermining activities against the working class, the Communist Party and the

progressive forces. Numerous facts can be cited in proof of this.

The moment the Titoites were exposed as fascist accomplices of the Yankees, the Videla Government—vile U.S. agent in Chile—hastened to resume diplomatic relations with the Titoite Government, and began to sing the praises of the fascist Titoite gang. The Uruguay Government which refused to sign a trade agreement with the Soviet Union—an agreement which would have been most advantageous for Uruguay's economy—immediately signed a trade agreement with Tito's Government. The Peron Government in Argentina, assiduously pursuing the policy of fascisation of the country, jails or seeks to deport progressive citizens of Yugoslav origin and simultaneously works in collusion with the Titoite spies, supplies them with lists of Yugoslavs residing in Argentina. The Peron Government not only allows the Titoites to enter and leave the country freely, but, so to say, imports and exports this scum with whose aid it carries out its police policy.

The Government of Uruguay which crawls on its knees in its servile zeal in slandering the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democratic States—drawing for this dirty work from the arsenal of its master, the U.S.A.—and which slanders the leadership of the Communist Party of Uruguay, strives at the same time, on direct orders from the U.S. imperialists, to consolidate in every way its bonds with the Titoite fascist gang. A certain Stilinovic arrived in Uruguay in the guise of "Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary". The grand reception accorded to this provocateur was designed as window-dressing, to mask his real countenance and legalise the activities of the Titoite "diplomat" in instructing the leaders of the espionage network.

Exposed as a spy and provocateur in the People's Republic of Czechoslovakia and expelled from that country, this specimen is now carrying out his espionage functions both in Uruguay and also under the wing of the Peron Government. To facilitate his nefarious mission, the Americanised Government, press and radio gave loud publicity to Stilinovic. Striving to deceive the masses, they depict this Titoite cur and arch spy as a "Communist". What were his first, widely advertised statements? They were bombastic speeches breathing the spirit of fascism and hatred of democracy, speeches that are now characteristic of the entire Titoite fascist gang. They constituted frenzied attacks on the democratic forces in Uruguay, against national independence and the interests of the entire people.

But while the Yankees and the Americanised Government and press laud Stilinovic, the progressive citizens of Yugoslav origin, as well as the workers' unitarian organisations and the progressive forces in the country, spurned him with disgust.

In its fascist activities in Uruguay, the Titoite gang also makes use of Djukic, the Yugoslav "Consul". Both the Consul and the Yugoslav Ambassador with the high title are frequent guests of notorious Nazi elements, such as a certain Kir who, during the last war, was expelled from a factory for his pro-fascist activities; as Adam Barlecovic who, for the same reason, was expelled from the trade union organisation of the Swift cold-storage workers; with Juan Chimic, notorious for his pro-fascist views since the birth of Nazism. This gang is aided by the handful of renegades expelled from the progressive Yugoslav organisation in Uruguay, known as "Bratstvo".

Both, in Uruguay and in the Argentine, the Titoites make wide use of individuals who formerly belonged to the Communist Party of Uruguay and who personally know many progressive figures. For instance, a certain Milka Levnaic, who lived for a while in Uruguay and Argentina, has now returned to Uruguay. Looking up a number of old acquaintances, and reckoning that they were badly informed, and anticipating no difficulty in deceiving people who trusted her, Levnaic lauded Tito and his regime. On the other hand, when speaking with progressives, she posed as an opponent of Tito, saying that she was anxious to find ways and means of reconciling citizens of Yugoslav origin. Simultaneously, she sowed doubts in relation to the policy of the U.S.S.R. and the aims of the Communists.

Anyone who has reason to consult Titoite diplomats on one or another personal matter is thoroughly interrogated about the work and the strength of the Communist Party and the working-class movement, and is promised satisfaction of his requests provided he agrees to act as a spy.

Publication and circulation of propaganda material directed against the U.S.S.R. and the Communists is another form of activity by Titoite "diplomats" and other associates of this gang. In Uruguay, for example, they circulate literature published by the Yugoslav Embassy in Argentina, including a violently anti-Soviet and anti-Communist rag. Relying on fascist elements, on the morally and politically corrupt, on those expelled from the progressive organisation "Bratstvo", the Titoite residents succeeded in basing themselves on the "Croat House" where they hold regular meetings of their handful of adherents.

The undermining activities of the Tito agents are vigorously rebuffed by the Yugoslav progressive organisations, "Bratstvo", for example, is actively combating the Titoite gang, In radio broadcasts it systematically denounced the Titoite machinations. True, the "Bratstvo" can no longer use the radio for anti-Tito propaganda, since the Americanised radio stations, which give full and complete backing to the Titoite fascist gang, deprived the "Bratstvo" of the right to speak over the radio. However, "Bratstvo" has not ceased its anti-Titoite propaganda. It held several lectures and issued a number of calls. Together with "Bratstvo", the unitarian workers' organisations and the Communist Party of Uruguay are also combating the Titoite gang which seeks to split the working-class movement.

The Titoite gang, headed by "diplomats", has displayed vigorous activity in the Argentine where it is directly aided by the fascist-dictator government and relies on the reactionary emigrants from among the Yugoslav bourgeoisie and other scum. It publishes a paper and other materials in the Spanish language, directed against the U.S.S.R., the People's Democracies and the progressive forces of the world. With the aid of the police, the Titoites circulate, among organisations, speeches by the fascist chiefs of the gang, as well as the foul lies uttered by some Spanish emigrants. This propaganda material is despatched to Uruguay and other countries of Latin America. Mention should be made of the fact that the Argentine secret police, who brutally persecute Slavs, deporting and torturing them, and who for the past two years have held several Yugoslavs in prison, facilitated in every way the entry and departure of the traitor Zanetic.

Due to his previous work, Zanetic is acquainted, better than any other, with the Yugoslav colony in Argentina. Recently, this scoundrel paid a visit to Yugoslavia where he was given concrete instructions about the organisation of undermining work among the Yugoslav colony and in the ranks of the Communist Party of Argentina. Now, using his old contacts, he is constantly calling on his friends, “explaining” the situation in Yugoslavia which he “saw with his own eyes”. Simultaneously, Zanetic disseminates rumours, organises intrigues, etc. On the assignment of the Titoite clique, Zanetic visited Yugoslavs who once lived in the Argentine and Uruguay and returned to Yugoslavia, but, the majority being members of the Communist Parties of the Argentine and Uruguay, they remained loyal to the internationalist banner of their parties and to the Soviet Union. So that all Zanetic’s efforts to sow all kinds of doubts among them in relation to the policy of the Communist Parties of Argentina and Uruguay, ended in complete failure.

At present, the progressive elements of the Yugoslav colony publish a newspaper which systematically denounces the fascist Titoite clique and contains detailed information about the work of Communists in Yugoslavia who remain loyal to the banner of proletarian internationalism. This newspaper calls upon citizens of Yugoslav origin for solidarity with the thousands of the best sons of Yugoslavia now languishing in the Rankovic torture chambers, and shows how to organise concrete help for them.

It should be added, however, that the unpopularity of the Titoite “diplomats” and their agents among the people and in the mass organisations gave rise, here and there, to an extremely harmful underestimation of the

activities of this fascist gang. It would be a grave error not to wage most resolute struggle against it. We must intensify in every way the work of further exposing these enemies of peace and national liberation, the enemies of democracy and of the well-being of the peoples.

## SONGS OF PEACE AND HAPPINESS

The development of the cultural revolution in the Rumanian People's Republic is reflected in the unprecedented flowering of folk art. The amateur art review conducted by the rural and urban cultural centres, which continued for three months and ended on September 8, rallied a total of 300,000 competitors.

Over 3,500 choirs, 4,200 song-and-dance ensembles, nearly 1,000 folk orchestras and over 7,000 singers demonstrated their art. An event of this kind was impossible in the old Rumania which had, in all, two folk theatre groups and 156 choirs.

In the past, the Rumanian people sang songs of sorrow, of their hatred for the boyars and capitalists. Now the new songs express their aspirations for peace and creative labour, love for their free homeland, for the U.S.S.R. and for Comrade Stalin—the great liberator and friend of the Rumanian people.

A large number of amateur art groups of the nationalities residing in Rumania performed Hungarian, Serbian, German; Macedonian, Tatar and other national songs and dances.

The final concert of the review, held in Bucharest, included 6,000 performers.

## **CONFERENCE OF LEADING WORKERS IN ALBANIA**

The second national conference of shock-workers, innovators and rationalisers in the Albanian mining industry, was held recently in Tirana. Addressing the conference, Hamiti, Minister of the Mining Industry, pointed out that the number of miner shock-workers rose from 19 to 31 per cent of the total compared with 1950. Labour productivity is rising due to the application of new methods of work.

The conference considered questions pertaining to the further development of the shock-worker movement in the mining industry, and called upon miners to redouble their efforts to fulfil the plan.

## **FACTS EXPOSE...**

### **“Individual Freedom” Morrison Style**

Recently, a meeting was held outside the gates of Metropolitan-Vickers in Manchester in defence of Ken Spencer, a moulder who was sacked by the firm for attending the Third World Festival of Youth and Students in Berlin.

As is known, Mr. Morrison not so long ago zealously argued that the Government of Great Britain deeply values individual freedom for all citizens.

Ken Spencer, who exercised this individual freedom, was sacked for doing so.

Such, in reality, is the “individual freedom” in Great Britain lauded by Morrison.

\* \*

### **1,100,000 illiterates... But More and More Tanks**

The National Institute of Statistics in France recently reported that there are 1,100,000 illiterates in the country. This is a substantial figure though it is far from reflecting the real situation.

But how could things be otherwise...

This year there is a shortage of 12,000 class-rooms and far from enough teachers for the education of all children of school age. When the schools open in October, 300,000 children are in danger of being without accommodation.

Twenty-four billion francs would solve the school problem, but 480 tanks cost exactly the same sum, and the present French Government does not hesitate in its choice of the two things.

# POLITICAL NOTES

## 1. Mexican Police—Branch of U. S. Police

There is no slander, lie or monstrous invention that imperialist propaganda does not hurl against the Communists. There is no provocation to which the police of the Americanised countries do not turn in combating the “Communist danger”. But even in this respect the U.S. imperialists and their agents are not original. Hitler and Goebbels resorted to similar provocations with arson, to similar lies and slander.

Mexico is, formally, an “independent” country. This means that its rulers headed by Aleman, the U.S. henchman, are, as Mexican democrats put it, thoroughly “Yankee-ised”. This means, in addition, that the Mexican police is but a branch of the U.S. police. “His Excellency”, the U.S. Ambassador, zealously carrying out the orders of Miller, Acheson’s deputy for tin America, lords the country, with his feet planted on the desk of the President of Mexico. This is the only kind of “independence” recognised by the U.S. State Department. And woe to him who speaks or thinks in a language different from Acheson's! Here are the facts.

On August 31, Dionisio Encina, General Secretary of the Mexican Communist Party, stated at a press conference that the Aleman Government “had taken the path of subordination to U.S. imperialism”. He added that since the Minister of the Interior, disregarding the Constitution, had not replied within the prescribed time to the application of the Communist Party it regarded itself as being lawfully entitled to take part in the

forthcoming Presidential election. Next day, i.e., on September 1, Encina was arrested, the Communist Party premises were raided by the police who arrested ten persons. In the evening of the same day about 100 students from the National Polytechnical Institute were arrested.

What is the charge against Dionisio Encina and the students? It appears that Encina is “involved” in nothing more nor less than an attempt to set alight, on the morning of the same September 1, two premises occupied by the “Federation of People’s Parties” which is opposed to the Government and which nominated Miguel Enriquez Gusman as its candidate for the Presidency. In vain did the Communists explain to the political blockheads from the Mexican Government that Communists oppose individual terror, oppose arson and other such anarchist actions; that the “Federation of People’s Parties” was a democratic party, and, consequently, the Communists could have had no reason what ever for wanting to set fire to its premises, and equally there was no reason why the students should want to burn the triumphal arches in the capital of Mexico...

That in this instance the matter is of a deliberate provocation against the leader of the Mexican Communist Party, against Communism in general and against democratic students is clearly evident from the statement made by General Lobato, chief of police in the city of Mexico. This creature declared that even if it were proved that Encina was not implicated in the attempt to commit arson, he would, nevertheless be tried for... carrying arms!

Thus, Encina is held guilty simply because he is innocent—such is the essence of the fascist reprisal

against one of the most consistent democrats in Mexico. In the eyes of the criminal warmongers, all are “guilty” who fight for peace and the vital interests of the people.

But this provocation testifies not only to the fury of the fascist enemies of democracy, to the fury of the U.S. imperialists and their Mexican lackeys whose “zeal exceeds their reason”. This provocation testifies to their weakness and completely exposes them as inveterate enemies of their people, as enemies of democracy and peace.

## **2. Scelba Launches Crusade Against Italian Children**

Recently, two police units made their appearance in picturesque Due Ponti not far from Rome, With carbines in hand the Police advanced in extended order. Against whom were these units of Scelba Present Italian Minister of Interior, mobilised? Against a gang of bandits? No, against 150 children from the Ponte Milvio district whose parents are unemployed and who were due to spend month in a holiday camp organised by the General Confederation of Labour, in the sun and fresh air, away from the grinding poverty of their homes.

Brutally manhandling the children, the police evicted them from the camp, hustled them into lorries and took them back to Rome. Nor was this the only instance of ruthless police terror; the “operation” was a major one. Thousands of children from Naples, Aquila, Forli, Bari and other places were simultaneously ejected

from the summer camps organised for them by democratic organisations.

Seeking to justify its monstrous action, the Government issued a communique explaining the monstrosity as an act directed against the “political propaganda carried on there”. This “political propaganda” was expressed in the fact that in one of the camps the children sang “Bandiera Rossa”, and in another they cried: “Peace, peace, peace for Rome, for Italy and for the whole world!”

This unprecedented action of the Italian rulers against the children of working people and the brazenness of the Scelba communique, evoked deep indignation on the part of the broad masses of the Italian people.

Actually, the matter had nothing to do with “political propaganda”, the real reason is that the Government fears the influence acquired by the democratic organisations in educating the young generation. In the post-war years, despite the resistance of the Government and reactionary circles, the democratic bodies organised, with funds collected by working people’s organisations, 3,600 kindergartens, 3,000 summer camps, 1,655 after-school evening centres and 497 courses for juveniles who lacked the means to attend school. More than two million children of Italian working people benefited from this undertaking.

Having evicted the children from the summer camps the police notified their parents that they could apply to the “Papa Aid Committee” for assistance.

However, the “aid” already rendered by Scelba’s police is of a more tangible nature. Recently, an investigation conducted by the democratic press

revealed that more than 200 boys and girls from the war devastated town of Cassino were hired, for a mere pittance, by a gang of swindlers. Putting children from 6 to years of age in filthy rags, the gang sent them begging on the highways. The returns went to the “employer”. The police generously granted permits for this “business.

To beg charity from the Vatican or beg in the streets—such is the only opportunity offered by Scelba to the children of Italian working people.

However, the Italian people, acting fighting for peace and freedom, will find ways and means of securing a happy life for the young generation.

**Jan MAREK**

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