

**Workers of all lands, unite!**

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

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



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## **DUTY AND OBLIGATION OF COMMUNISTS— INDEFATIGABLY TO MASTER MARXIST-LENINIST THEORY**

The strength and invincibility of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the world are contained in the fact that in all their work and in their strategy and tactics, they are guided by the great Marxist-Leninist theory which, scientifically, unfolds the laws of the development of society and shows how to utilise these laws in directing the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

“Marxism”, Comrade Stalin teaches, “is the science of the laws governing the development of nature and society, the science of the revolution of the oppressed and exploited masses, the science of the victory of Socialism in all countries, the Science of building a Communist society”. This science enables the Communist and Workers' Parties to orientate themselves in the given situation, to realise the inner connection and foresee the course of events, to discern not only how and in what direction events are developing at present but also how and in what direction they will develop in future.

Comrade Stalin points out that only a party that has mastered Marxist-Leninist theory can go forward and confidently lead the working class. **“The role of vanguard fighter”**, Lenin taught, **“can be fulfilled only by a party that is guided by the most advanced theory”**.

Every day brings additional proof of the powerful vitality of Marxist-Leninist teaching. Marxism-Leninism is embodied in the great deeds and achievements of the

peoples of the U.S.S.R., in the political and economic victories of People's China, in the successes of socialist construction in the People's Democracies, in the struggle of the peoples in the capitalist and colonial countries to overthrow the yoke of imperialism, in the steady strengthening of the international camp of peace, democracy and Socialism.

The increasingly complex ideological, political and organisational tasks arising before the Communist and Workers' Parties and the unprecedented growth in the political activity of the masses, make greater demands on the leading Party cadres and on every Communist. They must know Marxist-Leninist theory and be able to apply it in solving the tasks of practical work. Ability to do so is acquired by tireless work on the part of Communists in raising their ideological-theoretical level. The results of the past academic year in Party education, summarised in all the People's Democracies, testify to a big improvement in the educational work of the Parties and to a considerable increase in the number of Party members and non-Party people studying Marxist-Leninist theory. In the Chinese People's Republic, in the People's Democracies and in the German Democratic Republic, the brilliant works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin are published and circulated in millions of copies. Particularly widespread in all countries is the circulation of the "Short History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks)"—a Stalin encyclopaedia of basic knowledge" of Marxism-Leninism, an inexhaustible fount of political experience and political wisdom.

Following the example of the C.P.S.U. (B) a unified academic year was introduced into the Party educational system in the People's Democracies as an

integral part of Party work. Hundreds of thousands of Communists receive training in central and regional Party schools, in evening universities of Marxism-Leninism, in courses held for urban and rural Party activists, in classes studying the “Short History of the C.P.S.U. (B)” and the biographies of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin. Party members studying Marxist-Leninist theory independently are helped by Party consultation centres, by lectures and talks. The composition of tutors and their grounding have improved noticeably.

Although working in the difficult conditions of police persecution and fascist provocations, the Communist Parties in the capitalist and colonial countries display increasingly greater concern for ideological education and revolutionary tempting of their members. The question of raising the ideological level of the entire membership was the pivot of the Seventh Congress of the Italian Communist Party. Tens of thousands of Italian Communists are studying in the central and regional Party schools, in short-term Stalin courses, Gramsci courses, etc. The Central Committee of the French Communist Party has repeatedly counselled all Party members that the growing tasks of the struggle for peace, for working-class unity and national independence for France, demand from Communists a higher ideological level. In addition to the Central and Department schools for Party cadres in France, section Party schools embracing tens of thousands of Party members, were also organised. In these countries, lectures—dealing with the Marxist-Leninist teaching on the origin and nature of imperialist wars, with the possibility of co-existence of the socialist and capitalist systems, the role of the Soviet Union, bulwark of peace,

democracy and Socialism—are held and circulated in printed form.

The Communist Parties in Latin America, in the Near East and in other countries, working in arduous conditions of terror and persecution, are improving the ideological level of their members. Overcoming colossal difficulties, the Parties publish and circulate the classics of Marxism-Leninism, Party papers and journals, booklets and leaflets.

On the threshold of the new academic year in the system of Party education, the Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies are sparing no effort to remove shortcomings in the political education of Communists, to improve the content, raise the quality and ideological level of classes, lectures and consultations, to inculcate in Party education a militant, fighting spirit, to combine education with the practical work of building Socialism, to provide all-round theoretical and methodological assistance to tutors. Fulfilment of these tasks is all the more necessary because, as pointed out in the press of the countries of people's democracy, in the past, studies in various sections of Party education proceeded on an insufficiently high ideological-political level. The poor attention devoted by some regional and district Party committees and leaders of the basic Party organisations in the matter of how Party members are fulfilling, their obligation to raise their ideological-political level leads to theoretical backwardness, to weaker activity, weaker discipline and revolutionary vigilance on the part of Communists. Such a powerful weapon for propagating Marxism-Leninism as the Party press, by means of which it is possible rapidly and directly to address broad sections of the Party membership and non-Party

members, is still used inadequately. Independent study of original sources is, as is known, the basic method of studying Marxism-Leninism by Party cadres. However, little attention is still devoted to organising help for those studying Marxist-Leninist theory independently and in regular supervision of their study.

In the Communist Parties in the capitalist countries some Party functionaries sometimes underestimate the great significance of Marxist-Leninist training of cadres in the conditions of sharp class struggle. Evidently, unaware that theory and practice are indivisible, such comrades not infrequently incorrectly counterpose practical Party activity to political self-education. The Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain pointed out recently that some Party members looked on study of Marxist-Leninist theory as the business of a small group of “specialists”, and that talk about “priority” to work in the mass organisations often served members as justification for not devoting due attention to raising their theoretical level.

The great historical experience of the Bolshevik Party shows that the task of mastering the theory of Marxism-Leninism is not something that is within the power of only a small group of functionaries. The duty of every Party member is to work tirelessly to improve his theoretical knowledge, to learn how to apply this knowledge in everyday work.

Knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory gives Communists renewed strength and firm confidence in the victory of the cause of the working class. With the aid of this militant and mighty ideological weapon, Communists sharpen their revolutionary vigilance, their irreconcilability to all opportunist distortions of revolutionary proletarian ideology, fight successfully

against survivals of social democratic ideology, against bourgeois nationalism and chauvinism, against the falsehoods, slander and cannibal ravings of the imperialist warmongers.

It should be borne in mind that “...to belittle the socialist ideology in any way, to turn away from it in the **slightest degree** means to strengthen bourgeois ideology”. (Lenin). Ideological tempering of the membership is the most important pre-condition for successful work by the Communist and Workers’ Parties.

By improving and perfecting the Marxist-Leninist education of cadres, the Communist and Workers’ Parties in all countries are forging hundreds of thousands and millions of steadfast and fearless revolutionary fighters, endlessly loyal to the great cause of liberating the working people from the imperialist yoke, to the cause of peace, democracy and Socialism.

## **GENERAL STRIKE OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN ITALY**

Over one million working people took part in the general 24-hour strike of workers and employees of the State offices and enterprises in Italy on September 19. The strike was declared jointly by the three trade union confederations in support of the demand for higher wages to compensate for the rising cost of living.

# **PEACE-LOVING PEOPLES INTENSIFY STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AGAINST AGGRESSIVE PLANS OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS**

## **Unanimity and Resolve of Bulgarian People**

A report issued on September 16 by the National Peace Committee in Bulgaria announces completion of collection of signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Peace Pact of the five Big Powers. A total of 5,714,153 signatures were obtained.

“The unanimity and enthusiasm”, says the report, “with which our working people in the enterprises and peasant co-operatives, in offices and schools, in towns and villages signed the Appeal, testify to their united will courageously and stubbornly to uphold peace, democracy and their dear socialist homeland; they are a contribution to the mighty world-wide movement for peace headed by the Soviet Union and the great standard-bearer of peace—J. V. Stalin.”

## **New Strata of Population Join Campaign in France**

Ever-wider sections of the people of France are taking action for the signing of a Pact of Peace.

In the Eastern Pyrenees Department the Appeal of the World Peace Council has been signed by 1,300 reservists of the 1946-49 contingents, that is the

contingents which Eisenhower has earmarked as cannon fodder for aggressive war. In this same Department, the St-Pierre-des-Forcats and St-Jean-Lascseille municipalities, both of which have Socialist majorities, adopted a resolution demanding the signing of a Pact of Peace.

Seventy-five per cent of the population in Cagnes-sur-Mer (Alpes-Maritimes) have signed. After thorough discussion of the Appeal, the entire population of the village of Roqueverre (Lot-et-Garone) signed. The Appeal has been supported by seventy-three per cent of the miners in Calonne-Ricouart (Pas-de-Calais).

## **Young Peace Fighters Active in Tunisia**

The campaign in Tunisia for signatures to the Peace Pact Appeal is being conducted with great, enthusiasm. Having already collected 100,000 signatures, Tunisian peace supporters are now planning to double this figure.

Young people are particularly active in the campaign. Because of the repressions of the French colonisers, the best signature collectors were unable to attend the World Youth Festival in Berlin. Nevertheless, Gilda. Saad from Tunis received from the Council of the International Federation of Democratic Youth a badge embossed with a gold dove and containing the inscription: "For struggle, in defence of peace".

## **German People Take Action for Peace and Unity of their Homeland**

The warmongers are seeking to speed up remilitarisation of Western Germany and restoration of the fascist army in order to intensify preparations for an aggressive war in Europe—such is the real substance of the decisions of the recent Washington conference of the Foreign Ministers of the U.S.A., Great Britain and France. The decisions reached in relation to Germany by this separate conference which took place without participation of the German people, occasioned profound indignation and grave alarm for the fate of their homeland among broad sections of the population of Germany.

On September 15, a special session of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic was summoned in Berlin. Otto Grotewohl, Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic, made a statement on behalf of the government.

Otto Grotewohl revealed the utter falsity of the hypocritical declaration made by the participants in the Washington conference who alleged that the Adenauer Government would enjoy “equality” and “sovereignty”. Grotewohl stressed that the imperialist preparations for a new world war had entered the decisive phase, and that inclusion of German troops into the so-called Atlantic “defence” system meant nothing more nor less than reducing Germans to the status of colonial soldiers. “We need equality”, declared Grotewohl, “but not ‘equality’ in the preparations for a new war leading to death on the battlefield. Such ‘equality’ can only be to the liking of militarists and revanchists whose interests

differ fundamentally from the interests of the people. We need equality with other peoples for the purpose of peaceful development in the political, economic and cultural spheres". Grotewohl particularly emphasised that the greatest responsibility for preserving peace lay with the German people and that no German could avoid this responsibility.

Continuing, Grotewohl pointed out that the war now being plotted by the American imperialists and their lackeys threatened not only the material conditions of the population of Western Germany, but its very existence.

Denouncing the anti-Soviet propaganda assiduously conducted by the American imperialists and their lackeys, Grotewohl recalled the bitter lessons of World War Two. He declared that enmity towards the Soviet Union would mean the inevitable doom of the German people, "The German people do not want to become a nation of suicides!", Grotewohl declared. "They must, therefore, resolutely spurn the path of enmity for the Soviet Union and take the road of close friendship with the Soviet people".

Stressing the need to appreciate the entire seriousness of the situation, Grotewohl added: "It is now extremely urgent to take measures to save the German nation As before, agreement between Germans themselves is the first and most urgent preliminary condition for saving the German people. We are ready and we are endeavouring to remove all obstacles in order to reach agreement on the decisive questions. These questions are: preservation of peace and the prevention of Germany from being involved in another world war".

Representatives of all groups in the People's Chamber who spoke in the discussion, approved the Government statement.

The Chamber unanimously adopted the text of an address to the German people, which says: "The will of the German people for unity and peace has impelled the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic to approach the Federal Parliament of the German Federal Republic with the proposal for an all-German meeting of representatives of the German Democratic Republic and Western Germany".

The address further points out that this all-German meeting should decide on the following: 1) To hold general, free, and equal democratic elections with secret ballot for a National Assembly with a view to creating a united, democratic and peace-loving Germany; 2) To demand the speedy signing of a peace treaty with Germany and the subsequent withdrawal of all occupation troops from Germany.

The address of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic, which expresses the thoughts and aspirations of all German patriots, found a ready response among all people of good-will in Germany, Rallies and meetings in the German Democratic Republic are adopting resolutions approving the proposals of the People's Chamber.

In Western Germany, too, the address of the People's Chamber is meeting with a lively response among broad masses of the people. Many representatives of different sections of the population, people of different political views and outlook, have already declared their solidarity with the proposals of the People's Chamber.

The address of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic is warmly welcomed by all peace-loving peoples fighting for lasting peace and security for the peoples, In this address, the peoples see a real basis for overcoming the dismemberment of Germany, for creating conditions for the speedy signing of a peace treaty with a united, democratic and peace-loving Germany.

The clear proposals of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic, directed at preserving peace, are meeting in all countries with the unanimous support of all honest people who have no desire to die for the interests of imperialist spoilers.

## **Collecting Signatures in Belgium to Peace Pact Appeal**

The latest measures of the Pholien Government and its imperialist masters, aimed at preparing war, are meeting with growing resistance on the part of the people of Belgium. A mass movement against the Government policy of poverty and war is developing throughout the country. Over 307,000 people have already signed the Appeal of the World Peace Council. Nationwide preparations are being made for the National Peace Congress scheduled for September 22-23. In Brussels, Liege, Charleroi, Antwerp and other places, rallies and meetings were held, which, discussed questions of the struggle for peace and elected delegates to the Congress.

Addressing the Antwerp meeting, the member of the World Peace Council, Isabelle Blume, who was expelled

from the Socialist Party for her part in the peace movement, exposed the lying propaganda of the warmongers who alleged that the World Peace Council is a “Communist organisation”. She called for intensified collection of signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace.

## **Brazilian People Intensify their Struggle for Peace**

The Government of fascist Vargas is seeking by means of ruthless terror to suppress the growing peace movement in Brazil. Scores of peace activists have been thrown into prison and many put on trial.

But the people of Brazil are not flinching in face of police terror. The signature campaign for a Pact of Peace, closely combined with the struggle against sending Brazilian troops to Korea, is developing on an increasing scale. Seven hundred thousand signatures have already been collected to the Appeal. Signatories include more than a hundred deputies from different political parties, numerous political and public figures, industrialists, tradesmen, Catholic and Protestant clergymen.

The Appeal received the backing of more than 20 municipal chambers. Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, ex-Foreign Minister and former Chairman of the General Assembly of the United Nations, in a press statement expressed himself in favour of a Five-Power Peace Pact.

Preparations for the Third National Peace Congress in Brazil are well underway.

## **158,000 Signatures Collected in Uruguay**

The campaign in Uruguay for signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council has now developed on a wider scale. To-date the National Peace Committee has collected 158,160 signatures.

## WASHINGTON CONSPIRACY OF WARMONGERS

The conference of Foreign Ministers of the U.S.A., Britain and France, held recently in Washington, adopted a decision—dictated by the Wall Street magnates—immediately to bring Western Germany into the aggressive Atlantic bloc and to create a regular army of aggression in Western Germany. The decisions of the Washington conference also state that for the purpose of ensuring “equality and sovereignty” for Western Germany, the occupation statute will be replaced with bilateral agreements between the Western Powers and Bonn. However, the same communique says quite explicitly that the occupation troops, of the U.S.A., Britain and France will remain on the territory of Western Germany for an indefinite period. Moreover, the communique stresses that the Western Powers reserve for themselves “special rights”, i.e., rights to dictate to the Bonn puppet Government any decision advantageous to the American warmongers.

In its preparation for another world war, American imperialism is banking on converting Western Germany into the main hotbed, into, a shock-force of aggression: in Europe, just as in Asia it assigns a similar role to Japan. The Washington conspiracy of Acheson, Morrison and Schuman is another step in this direction. Even prior to the Washington conference, a bargain was made between the war messenger Harriman, special representative of the U.S. President, and Adenauer, the Bonn “Chancellor”; on financing the formation of the first twelve West German divisions, naval units, and an

air-force equipped with two thousand jet planes. The Washington plot is accompanied by manoeuvres of Eisenhower's "European Army", announced for Western Germany,—manoeuvres in which land, naval and air-forces totalling 150,000 men will take part.

At the moment, the entire propaganda apparatus of the imperialist warmongers is being used to camouflage by hook or by crook these obvious preparations for aggression by means of demagogic and false phrases about "equality" for Western Germany in the "European Community", about "economic co-operation" and the "defensive nature" of Eisenhower's "European Army". However, according to the Acheson-Morrison-Schuman conspiracy, the "equality" of Western Germany will consist only in "bilateral agreements" between the Bonn Government and the Governments of the U.S.A., Britain and France, who will "legalise" the stay of the U.S., British and French occupation troops on the territory of Western Germany and ensure for the Western Powers the right to prevent the advent to power of a democratic government in Western Germany.

As for the "economic co-operation" expressed in the so-called Schuman Plan, it envisages obvious subordination, of the heavy industry of France, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg to the Ruhr coal and steel cartel. The purpose of setting up this super-cartel, in which the key positions will be held by American capital, is to create a military-industrial potential for American aggression.

Western Germany has now been officially brought into the Atlantic bloc. With a view to reviving the German aggressive army on the basis of the so-called Pleveln Plan, all former Hitler generals, officers, SS men

and soldiers of special units are being mobilised. And although it is Germans who, in the main constitute the cannon fodder in this army, and although the idea of its revival is ascribed to a Frenchman, it will be commanded by the American Eisenhower.

Who in Western Germany gains from the Washington conspiracy? The Hitler generals who now get the possibility of leading virtually the entire European Army”, since German troops will be the most numerous in this army, Then, the Ruhr manufacturers, since they will direct, on behalf of their American masters, the economy of Western Europe with the aim of preparing a new world war. Thus, the Washington conspiracy puts **the seal on the deal between the U.S. imperialists and the revanchist forces in Western Germany.** This is a flagrant violation of the Potsdam Agreement—the basis for peaceful development of Western Europe; it is a direct threat of repetition of German aggression.

Consequently, the ruling circles of Britain and France have openly betrayed the interests of their peoples, helping the U.S. to revive German imperialism, sapping, as was the case at the time of Munich, the foundations of peace in Europe.

On their part, by their deal with American imperialism, the ruling circles of Western Germany perpetuate the dismemberment of Germany. They openly act as lieutenants of the enslavers of their people. This is clearly expressed in ‘those points of the Washington conspiracy which provide for using the “European Army” not only for American military gambles but also for suppressing resistance by the population in Western Germany.

No sooner had the organisers of bases of aggression, the instigators of anew war, manufactured the San

Francisco treaty and Washington agreement, than they rushed to Ottawa to the gathering of the Permanent Council of the Atlantic Pact countries to discuss the speeding up of the aggressive preparations in Europe, to confirm the “incorporation” of monarchist-fascist Greece, and Turkey into the Atlantic bloc, and to promise the disciples of Italian fascism, that they would remove the contradictions between the conditions of the peace treaty and the country’s present situation, in other words, to pave the way for de Gasperi to extend the armaments programme. Simultaneously, they are negotiating with Franco, seeking to use his army also as cannon fodder, and they are promising the Austrian reactionaries a “peaceful settlement” on the Japanese-German model.

But these feverish activities of the war-makers are signs not of strength but of weakness. The warmongers are planning without the masters—without the peoples. Just as in San Francisco where the “treaty” for Japan was concocted without the participation of the countries of Asia, so in Washington and in Ottawa, the U.S. rulers and their European satellites acted contrary to the clearly expressed will of the peoples of Europe for peace.

The movement of protest against the Washington conspiracy of the warmongers has gripped broad strata of the German people. The French, Italian and other peoples of Europe are indefatigably resisting the armaments drive imposed on their countries by the United States, resisting the revival of German imperialism. And this struggle against the base designs of the warmongers will grow in intensity day by day. The peoples remember too well the horrors of the last war and are too well aware of their strength to allow

the aggressors to unleash another shambles. The peace forces throughout the world will intensify **the struggle for demilitarisation and democratisation of Germany, for a peace treaty with a united Germany, for a Five-Power Peace Pact,**—for this is the only way to ensure peace and security for all peoples in Europe, including the German people.

**FOR FURTHER IMPROVEMENT IN WORK  
OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES IN  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA. V. Nosek Member,  
Presidium of Central Committee,  
Communist Party of Czechoslovakia**

**I.**

The liberation of Czechoslovakia from the fascist yoke and the establishment of a people's democratic system were the outcome of the historic victory of the Soviet Union over Hitlerite Germany in World War Two, the result of the correct policy of the Communist Party, of Czechoslovakia. In the course of the liberation struggle of the people, headed by the Communist Party under the leadership of Comrade Clement Gottwald, the base of people's power was laid in the form of the national committees, the role of which grew particularly in the liberated country. Of enormous significance for the consolidation of the national committees was the victory which the working people led by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia won over reaction in February 1948.

The national committees in Czechoslovakia, like the people's councils in the other countries of people's democracy, are the basis of the people's state power which is a form of the dictatorship of the proletariat and fulfils its functions.

Comrade Stalin teaches that the dictatorship of the proletariat has three main aspects:

"1. The utilisation of the power of the proletariat for the suppression of the exploiters, for the defence of

the country, for the consolidation of the ties with the proletarians of other lands, and for the development and the victory of the revolution in all countries.

“2. The utilisation of the power of the proletariat in order to detach the toiling and exploited masses once and for all from the bourgeoisie, to consolidate the alliance of the proletariat with these masses, to enlist these masses for the work of socialist construction, and to ensure the state leadership of these masses by the proletariat.

“3. The utilisation of the power of the proletariat for the organisation of Socialism, for the abolition of classes, for the transition to a society without classes, to a socialist society.

“The proletarian dictatorship is a combination of all three aspects. Not one of these three aspects can be advanced as the sole characteristic feature of the dictatorship of the proletariat. On the other hand, it is sufficient, under the conditions of capitalist encirclement, that even one of these three features be lacking for the dictatorship of the proletariat to cease being a dictatorship. Therefore, not one of these three aspects can be omitted without running the risk of distorting the concept of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only all these three aspects taken together give us a complete and finished concept of the dictatorship of the proletariat.”

These three features of the dictatorship of the proletariat are also fully inherent in the people's democratic system in Czechoslovakia. They are manifest in the activity of the local organs of power—the national committees—despite their peculiar forms and methods of work in the conditions of our country. The national committees can ensure the power of the working people

headed by the working class only by always having in mind the realisation of these three features of the dictatorship of the proletariat and their correlation.

In the People's Democracies, in connection with the huge socialist construction, the creative, economic-organisational and cultural-educational work of the people's power acquires an ever-increasing significance. However, it is also clear that, due to sharpening class struggle during the transition of the countries of people's democracy from capitalism to Socialism and also due to the preparations of the Anglo-American imperialists for a new aggressive war and the subversive activities of their agents, it is necessary to do everything possible to intensify the activity of the people's power directed towards crushing the enemies, strengthening the security organs, the army and the defence capacity of the country. All this comes within the sphere of work of the national committees.

The more skilfully the national committees apply in practice the brilliant teaching of Lenin and Stalin on the dictatorship of the proletariat, the more fruitful will be their work, the greater their prestige among the mass of working people and the more successfully will they draw the broadest sections of the population into vigorous state activity.

## II.

A year ago, in the summer of 1950, the rural and urban national committees were reorganised. The work of the national committees as a whole and of each committee member individually was discussed at public meetings. New activists were elected to the national committees to replace those who failed to justify the

confidence of the working people. As a result, the composition of the national committees considerably improved. Whereas previously only 29 per cent of the committee members were workers, the figure is now 40 per cent. At present national committees are functioning in 15,369 localities in the Republic. The members of the national committees in the countryside, towns, district and regional centres now total 249,364. To this figure there should be added thousands of members of various commissions and other auxiliary bodies taking an active part in the work of the national committees.

The national committees have considerable successes to their credit and have made a big contribution to the cause of building Socialism. They are now confronted with new important tasks stemming from the decisions of the February, June and September plenary meetings of the Central Committee of the Party.

The national committees are called upon to play an important role in the socialist reorganisation of agriculture. They must do all in their power to facilitate the successful development of the existing agricultural cooperatives and help the working peasantry switch over to collective farming. These tasks are closely linked with the question of improving supplies for the people, with successful completion of this year's campaign for state purchase of agricultural goods.

In each village the national committee has direct contact with all peasant households and their members. It must be thoroughly conversant with the work of each agricultural co-operative. It must, in addition, know of the worries and cares of every peasant. And, particularly, it must not lose sight of the kulaks, must

take good care that they do not indulge in wrecking and undermine the people's democratic power. It is the duty of the national committees to curb resolutely any attempts on the part of the kulaks to engage in undermining work.

There can be no doubt that the rural national committees have certain achievements to their credit. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that they successfully bought up the complex agricultural machinery from the kulaks. However, there is absolutely no ground for complacency. Much work still lies ahead. The enormous role played by the rural national committees in consolidating the fraternal alliance of the working class with the small and middle peasants for successful work in building Socialism in the countryside should be specially underlined. There are two aspects of this work: firstly, constant solicitude for the needs of the small and middle peasantry and patient and visual demonstration to convince the peasants of the superiority of largescale socialist production; secondly, a persistent policy of restricting and ousting the kulaks, a policy closely linked with preparations for the socialist reorganisation of agriculture.

Unfortunately, far from all the rural national committees are coping with these tasks, some are functioning unsatisfactorily in their role as organs of state power. They do not wage a consistent and everyday struggle for strengthening the agricultural co-operatives, do not rally the peasants for successful all-round field work. Those national committees which, instead of the method of conviction use administrative measures towards the small and middle peasants, should in particular be severely criticised. Not all national committees are as yet waging a consistent

struggle against the kulaks, are not always exposing their misdoings before the whole village. These shortcomings in the work of the national committees must be resolutely eliminated.

In addition to agricultural co-operatives, Czechoslovakia has some 3,000 state farms. On the average each district embracing from 60 to 70 villages numbers 10 state farms and approximately the same number of machine-and-tractor depots. We are now adopting measures to ensure that the national committees take special care of the state farms and machine-and-tractor depots.

One of our biggest tasks is to secure manpower for our rapidly expanding socialist industry. According to the enlarged programme of the Five-Year Plan, the number of factory and office workers is scheduled to increase by 550,000 during 1950-53, including 380,000 in heavy industry and in building. This, naturally, imposes serious obligations on the national committees. Meanwhile, one of the shortcomings in carrying out the economic plan for the first six months of this year was the inadequate influx of manpower into the basic branches of industry. More particularly, conditions have not yet been created for drawing in large numbers of women into industry. The national committees will only fulfil their obligations in this sphere when, by means of the labour-recruiting commissions in the regions and districts, they succeed in focusing the attention of all organisations of the National Front on this major task. The national committees must display solicitude for mothers and children and see to it that more kindergartens and nurseries are built for the children of working mothers. The task of transferring 77,500 administrative workers to industry, a task set by our

Government and closely linked with the introduction work of the national committees. Many of these administrative workers are employees of the organs of state administration, including the national committees. Their transfer to industry is designed to secure a more rational distribution and utilisation of the cadres of the national committees, to raise their political and special education, and, generally, to improve the work of the national committees.

Our most urgent task is to introduce a regime of strict economy in all spheres out that, as yet, we have not trained the national committees to make skilful use, first of all, of local resources, to use mineral wealth and industrial equipment in a rational way, and resolutely to combat waste and needless expenditure of materials. Strict economy in everything is the constant method of conducting socialist economy. The national committees must firmly learn this and resolutely carry it out in practice.

The national committees guide the work of communal enterprises and co-operatives. It is precisely in this sphere that the national committees can and must show their ability to manage the economy in their charge, before setting out on the model and experience of the Soviet Union, on a broader solution of the problems of local industry and municipal economy.

The requirements of rapidly growing socialist production insistently demand that the national committees intensify cultural and educational work. It is not only a matter of educating children and youth in schools, but also of speeding up the training of a new intelligentsia from the ranks of the workers and working peasants; it is, in addition, a question of extensive political-educational work among the masses, work

which should be closely combined with economic-organisational tasks, particularly in the countryside. The national committees, guided by the counsel of the Party and Government, are called upon to facilitate, in every possible way, the education of the people in the spirit of people's democracy and Socialism, in the spirit of genuine socialist patriotism, in the spirit of keen vigilance and persistent struggle for peace.

### III.

Great indeed is the role of the district national committees which direct the work of rural national committees and perform highly important operative tasks in the sphere of production and agricultural deliveries to the State. They help the agricultural co-operatives and the state tractor stations. The district national committees possess the power to take action against kulaks for unlawful activities. It is that the district national committees give more help to the national committees in the villages and to regional secretaries of the people's administration. For this purpose it is essential, in particular, to simplify administrative work and the office routine of the district national committees and reduce to the minimum the number of circulars, replacing them with live instructions on the spot.

In view of this, the leadership of the national committees must be improved from top to bottom and their apparatus purged of all alien, hostile and bureaucratic elements. In order to ensure successful work by the lower bodies of state power, real operative skill in guiding the national committees must be

secured. Our leading workers must visit districts and villages more frequently, instructing national committee workers on the spot. Inculcation of the Bolshevik weapon of criticism and self-criticism in the work of the national committees is most important. It can be said without any hesitation that, without the broadest criticism and self-criticism, they will not be able to improve their work and go forward. And yet, some national committees and their members scorn business-like criticism by the working people and even regard it as being inimical. Such an attitude towards criticism is extremely harmful and must not be tolerated. Those national committees act correctly that lend ready ear to the voice of the masses, that foster criticism and self-criticism utilising everything valuable offered by it.

The meetings of the national committees are of great educational value. Therefore, they act absolutely correctly wherever meetings are well prepared and agendas drawn up in a way that arouses the interest of the working people. Plenary meetings should be held at a time convenient for the working people—when the day's work at the factory is finished, etc. In future, meetings of the national committees in the big enterprises should be held even more frequently and talks between national committee members and workers in the enterprises and village residents practised. The network of national committee street activists in the towns and other centres with a big population should be extended and consolidated.

Detailed knowledge by national committee members of the vital matters affecting the work of the people's administration, and regular instruction for all new members, is an important pre-requisite for improving

the work of the national committees. Regular training of national committee workers has now been organised. A one-year school for training administrative workers, and three-month schools in all areas are now functioning. Other forms of study for the members and staff of the national committees will also be practised. During 1950, nearly all the members of the presidiums of the national committees in the localities received training which was organised in each district. In this connection, the need arose for wide popularisation of the experience of Soviet state organs. There can be no doubt that dissemination of this rich experience will enable us to raise the work of the national committees to an even higher level.

#### IV.

Arising from the ranks of the members of the national committees are state leaders of a new type, people who have before them the great example of the soviets in the Soviet Union. The national committees have become a powerful weapon in the hands of our working people who, headed by the working class, are ruling the country. This is why the enemies of the people and of the people's democratic Republic, the imperialist warmakers and their agents, are filled with animal hatred for the national committees. This is seen, for example, in the foul assassination of three members of the local national committee in Babice (Moravsko Budijovice region) by a gang of American agents and their accomplices among kulaks and reactionary clergymen. But the people's power and its representatives will not be scared by these evil attacks of the class enemy; they will find the

strength with which to suppress the resistance of imperialist agents.

We must sharpen vigilance, strengthen our people's democratic system and reinforce the defence-capacity of our Republic.

To cope successfully with these complex and responsible tasks, the national committees must base all their work on the complete confidence of the masses, must tirelessly cement their bonds with the masses. Most important in this respect is the guiding and inspiring role of the Communist Party in the organs of people's power, and exemplary work by the Communists in the national committees. It is essential that the Party bodies—regional and district and local committees—see to the daily education of Communists working in the national committees, give daily and thoughtful guidance to the national committees at all levels.

Relying on the rich experience and aid of Soviet democracy, the national committees will spare no effort to fulfil their duty with honour. Led by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia headed by Comrade Clement Gottwald, the national committees will contribute to the construction of Socialism in our country, and, by so doing, will make their contribution to the cause of strengthening world peace.

## **ON EVE OF POLAND-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP MONTH**

As in previous years, the Poland-Soviet Friendship Society will hold a Poland-Soviet Friendship Month between October 14 and November 15. The campaign will be conducted under the slogans; “Deepening friendship with the peoples of the U.S.S.R.—the hope and powerful source of patriotic pride and strength of the Polish people, the guarantee of their freedom and independence!” ; “Together with all progressive forces, headed by the great Soviet Union, the people of Poland have taken the cause of peace into their own hands!”.

Broad sections of the public, including trade unions, scientific workers, rural activists, members of delegations that visited the commission for promoting study of the Russian language, are taking part in the preparations for the Month. Committees formed in the provinces and regions are drawing up plans for the undertaking. Lists of speakers are being formed and special booklets issued.

The Central Board of the Society is preparing two exhibitions: “Mighty Soviet Union—Bulwark of Peace”, and “History of Friendship between the Polish People and the Peoples of the Soviet Union”. During the campaign, lectures and talks will be held in factories, offices, schools, villages, producer co-operatives and on state farms. Soviet books and periodicals will be widely popularised.

Theatres, cinemas, and amateur art groups will present plays by Soviet authors and Russian classics, and new Soviet films. Throughout the campaign, newspapers, journals and the radio will spotlight life and

achievements in the Soviet Union and will further the study of the Russian language.

## **DELEGATION OF SOVIET COLLECTIVE FARMERS IN RUMANIA**

Recently, a delegation of Soviet collective farmers, machine and-tractor station workers and workers on state farms, agronomists and other agricultural specialists, visited the Rumanian People's Republic.

The delegation which was warmly welcomed throughout its travels visited a number of machine-and-tractor depots, collective and state farms, and shared Soviet experience of labour organisation on collective farms and in applying advanced Soviet agro-technique.

Members of the Soviet delegation took part in regional meetings of chairmen and team leaders of the best collective farms, machine-and-tractor station workers and agronomists held in Bucharest, Craiova, Sibiu and in the city of Stalin. The Soviet guests described in detail the experience and achievements of Soviet agriculture.

The meetings of the Soviet delegates with Rumanian working peasants and other agricultural workers into a striking demonstration of Rumanian-Soviet friendship.

## **DECISION OF SECRETARIAT, CENTRAL BOARD, COMMUNIST PARTY OF GERMANY**

At its recent meeting, the Secretariat of the Central Board of the Communist Party of Germany discussed the open letter addressed by the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany to all members and leading workers of the Social Democratic Party and the Communist Party of Germany. The Secretariat recognised as correct the critical remarks in the letter concerning sectarianism in the work of the Communist Party of Germany. Simultaneously, the Secretariat commissioned all branches and the leadership of the Party organisations immediately to carry out the following measures:

To discuss at Party meetings the open letter of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party and take concrete decisions for an exchange of views with members of the Social Democratic Party of Germany;

To commission the Party organisations and their leadership immediately to approach the leadership and individual members of the Social Democratic Party with the proposal for a comradely discussion on the issues contained in the open letter of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party.

## **NATIONWIDE REFERENDUM IN CUBA**

A broad campaign for the national referendum on a vital problem of internal-political life in Cuba—the organisation of a National Democratic Front—has been launched on the initiative of the Popular Socialist Party.

The ballot contains, three questions which are to be answered “Yes” or “No”: Should the policy and attitude of the present Government of Cuba be continued? Do you believe that at the present moment there is a party capable of solving the vital problems of our country alone? Should Cubans—irrespective of party affiliation and world outlook—unite in a National Democratic Front with a view to forming an honest government that would defend peace, democracy, wellbeing, the unity of the working-class movement and which would ensure an incorruptible administration of the country?

The citizen replying to the questionnaire will indicate his occupation only.

The Popular Socialist Party is planning large-scale political measures in connection with this mass campaign.

It has circulated over 300 thousand booklets containing the programme of the National Democratic Front. The programme envisages the formation of a government of national unity fighting for peace and capable of leading the country out of the economic crisis.

A 100,000-strong demonstration, held recently in Havana, protested against the soaring prices and the Government of Prio, the U.S. puppet who, powerless to solve the economic problems of the country, is banking on another world war. As a result of the provocation

staged by pro-American reaction, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Secretariat of the Popular Socialist Party, was killed during the demonstration.

## **BEFORE CANTONAL ELECTIONS IN FRANCE. Etienne Fajon, Member, Political Bureau, French Communist Party**

The Parliamentary elections held on June 17 this year were a big victory for our Party. The general ballot confirmed our position as the first party in France and was further proof of the Party's close, indissoluble bonds with the masses.

This victory was also of great international significance. It struck a telling blow at the policy of all' the warmongers.

The American imperialists hoped that the new National Assembly, in the interest of hastening war preparations, would succeed right away in placing de Gaulle in power. By inflicting serious blows on the fascist adventurer and his party—the RPF—we forced them to retreat and made it more difficult for the RPF to form a bloc with the other groups of the American party. Such obstacles on the way to fascism were not anticipated by them.

However, it would be wrong to rest content with the results of the June 17 election. It is necessary, correctly to estimate the enemy's forces. The RPF retreat does not signify that the serious danger of fascism no longer exists. On the contrary, this danger is one of the most important political factors at the present moment. Because of the shortcomings in realising our Policy of unity, the votes lost by the Socialist leaders went, in many instances, to outright reaction.

On the whole, we strengthened our positions among the working class, while among the middle classes our

positions remained as they were or declined somewhat. The difference in the voting results reflected, as a rule, the greater or lesser activity of the Party, the more or less correct application of its political line in local conditions. The extra votes won by individual federations and sections show that the victory gained on June 17 on a national scale could have been far more significant had good work been performed everywhere.

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Cantonal elections will take place throughout France on October 7 and 14. We can enter the election contest with the confidence and enthusiasm of victors, because the political situation enables us to reckon on further success, provided we fulfil our duty.

Indeed, the Party's influence is growing. This is evident from the results of municipal and cantonal by-elections held in most varied Departments since June 17. Wherever our comrades organised the election campaign properly the results were better than those obtained in the recent general election.

Events are convincing many vacillating and deceived Frenchmen the correctness of our statements, and, simultaneously, dash to smithereens the anti-Communist lies. Immediately after June 17, the composition of the new National Assembly revealed the foulness the bloc of the American Parties and the fascist danger better than had been done by us.

Malik's proposal for a truce in Korea and Shvernik's proposal for a Peace Pact of the five Great Powers met with unanimous approval among our people and gave rise to universal hope, whereas the crimes perpetrated by the American imperialists, their constant

provocations, their dictat and insolent meddling in the life of the nations, help many people to find the answer to the question: “Who wants peace and who wants war?”

At present, anxiety is growing among all sections of the population in view of the ruinous and increasingly insolent foreign domination over our country, over our national territory, over the French army and airforce, over industry and trade, over the press, cinema and radio—all of which were handed over to the Americans without the least resistance by the despicable rulers of France. And it is these rulers who dare to question the national character of the Communist Party!

Finally, the growth of our influence among the masses is facilitated by the fact that during the past three months, the Communist deputies have acted—as they should—in keeping with the pledges made to the electorate, whereas our adversaries have violated most of their promises without waiting even for the cantonal elections.

It is necessary to stress once more the need to advance before the electorate in every canton a well-prepared cantonal programme based on the demands of the people and elaborated, as far as possible, in co-operation with the people, taking into account the needs of the communes. As for our general agitation, the basic points in the election campaign must be:

First main idea: struggle for a Five-Power Peace Pact open to all countries. This Pact would strengthen peace, restore the normal functions of Uno, secure demilitarisation of Germany and confirm Franco-Soviet Treaty of Alliance as a guarantee of the security of our country; it would lead to consistent disarmament and big reduction in military expenditure in the interests of

peaceful production and higher living standards for the working people.

Second main idea: restoration of national independence by annulling all treaties which subordinate France to the United States. Restoration of independence would end the American occupation, and lead to an immediate cessation of the Washington-dictated war in Viet Nam; it would return the French army to the service of the nation, save our industry and agriculture; it would result in establishing normal economic and cultural relations with all countries now hampered by the Americans. Frenchmen, irrespective of social status (and not only the exploited), would be emancipated from the foreign yoke which makes them indignant and brings them to ruin.

The third main idea: fight for immediate demands, including higher wages and a sliding scale agreement, an old-age pension of 72,000 francs a year, restoration of price stabilisation for agricultural and industrial goods, development of the countryside and democratic reform of the tax system. While explaining that a policy of peace and national independence is needed for the general solution of all these problems, we, in our election campaign, must underline the possibility of immediately improving the conditions of the workers and all ordinary people by taxing the profits of capitalist companies and landlords, relying in doing so on the united actions of the masses.

Fourth main idea: struggle against fascism which is heeded by the U.S. imperialists for the further enslavement of France and for involving her in the war they are plotting. In this connection our campaign must expose the activities of the RPF and the threat it is creating and also the role of the Socialist and other

Marshallised parties clearing the path for fascism, for the gradual fascisation of these parties. We must advance the idea of unity of all Republicans in defence of freedom and Republican law in the sphere of education and in all other spheres. Our election campaign must rally the masses for the release of Henri Martin.

Our campaign must show that the unanimity of practically the entire population of the country can be effected on the basis of demands for a policy of peace and national independence and that this policy will become the policy of France if the agreement of the people interested in such a policy is expressed in joint actions.

It is up to us to see that the loss of faith in parliament and the non-fulfilment of the election promises made by the Marshallised parties shall lead not to disappointment on the part of the common people, but, on the contrary, to a deepening of their political consciousness. The theft of 80 parliamentary seats from the Communist Party, the unprecedented actions of the parliamentary majority which invents one kind of arithmetic for the removal from the National Assembly of the Communists Victor Michaut and Henriette Brunet, and which an hour later invents another kind of arithmetic to confirm the mandate of Koenig (RPF member)—all this enables us to expose the hypocrisy and despicable reality of bourgeois democracy. Under no circumstances, however, does this mean that the people cannot impose their will. This only signifies that they cannot impose their will solely by parliamentary means, by way of elections, that they must also, and simultaneously, follow another path, the path of struggle and mass actions.

We shall show the French people that, by means of rank-and-file unity and joint action, by rallying even closer in the movement for peace, they can achieve, notwithstanding all the barriers, the carrying out of a new policy, a policy which will be realised by another government, corresponding to the nation and not to the arbitrary whim of Eisenhower.

And we shall convince the French people that voting for the Communists is the correct means for facilitating this profound change and bringing it nearer.

Only typical politicians could think that that anti-Communist coalitions can be prevented by means of election talk and combinations. Actually, these coalitions will be rendered difficult only if joint action is developed on a still larger scale and achieves a still higher level; if we succeed in bringing the fascist danger home in all Socialist and Catholic working people, to all Republicans; if we convince them of the treacherous role of the leaders of the Socialist Party, the MRP and the Radicals.

Without resorting to abuse, but using arguments and facts which speak for themselves, we shall show how the policy of reaction and war arose, how it developed due solely to the role of the Socialist leaders. We shall show that the working class and France would be in an entirely different position had it not been for the treachery and disruptive activities of the Socialist leaders. We shall remind them that the present National Assembly is their creation, that the Plevin Government, to which they gave a vote of confidence, is their government, and that their so-called support for secular education and their demand for a wage increase are confined to talk and gestures with which they cover up their work as agents of U.S. multi-millionaires. This,

just as our comradely relations with the Socialist working people, is a necessary condition for the development of a united front in the near future.

The politicians from the American party will, undoubtedly, again let forth floods of invective against the Soviet Union and with even greater fury since we once again declare our complete solidarity with the land of Socialism. However, we have all that is needed for victory; events confirm that we are right; we have a skilled and courageous people, a capable Party, a correct policy corresponding to the interests of the working class and the country precisely because it is true to the theses of our theory and the counsel of our teacher, Comrade Stalin.

We want to make a present to our dear Maurice Thorez by winning another victory before his return. It depends solely on the work of the Party that the elections scheduled for next month shall be victorious elections, that they shall be distinguished by the success of the candidates of the Republican and anti-fascist alliance of resistance, by the success of the struggle for national independence, bread, freedom and peace.

## **BUTCHER FRANCO TRANSFORMS SPAIN INTO U.S. MILITARY BASE. Enrique Lister, Member, Political Bureau, Communist Party of Spain**

With brazen insolence, the American imperialists and their Franco lackeys publish agreements which open wide the gates of Spain to American colonisation and accelerated transformation of our country into a military base. It is now openly admitted that the following airports are at the disposal of the Yankees: “Barajas” in Madrid, “Muntadas” in Barcelona, “San Pablo” in Seville, “Manisas” in Valencia and “Rozas” in Lugo. In Spain there are in all some 55 airfields, 57 airports and 9 hydroplane bases, some of recent construction, the other having been extended and repaired over the past six years. All this was done in accordance with the plans of the U.S. General Headquarters and under the direction of U.S. engineering-technical personnel.

To the above-mentioned airports it is necessary to add the airport now under construction at a place nine kilometres from El Ferrol, and the airport in Almeria.

According to press reports, the El Ferrol, Cadiz, Cartagena and Santa Cruz de Tenerife ports have also been handed over to the American imperialists. For a long time, work of a military nature has been in progress in these places; the Franco Government allocated 1,260 million pesetas for this work. Simultaneously, work to the total of nearly 7,000 million pesetas is in progress at 48 other ports.

It is an open secret that the Spanish railways are in a deplorable state, causing great damage to the country's economy and directly endangering the lives of passengers. According to official Francoist data, during 1948 there were 2,382 railway accidents in Spain, resulting in 163 people being killed and 2,280 injured; in 1949 there were 2,536 accidents (157 killed and 2,455 injured) and in 1950, 2,738 accidents. Directly responsible for these deaths and accidents are the Franco bandits whose sole concern is to get as rich as possible, building and repairing only what best serves the war plans of their American masters. Proof of this is the intensified construction and repair of the strategically important railways.

Accelerated construction of the Zamora-Orense-Santiago de Compostela-la Coruno railway line, linking central Spain with the European ports nearest to the U.S., is underway. Work is being speeded up on the El Ferrol-Gijon line connecting the El Ferrol naval base with Asturias. Simultaneously, intensive work is underway on the section linking the Grana and El Ferrol naval bases with Santander and the Mediterranean. For this purpose an extra 184 kilometres of line will be built which, together with the existing railroads, will connect the Atlantic with the Mediterranean.

Construction of the Lerida-San Girones railway line connecting the interior of Spain with the border is now underway. Together with the Lerida-Alcaniz-Valencia section, this ensures railway communication along the route Valencia-Alcaniz-Lerida-Pyrenees-France. The Baeza-Utiel line will link northern Andalusia with the Levant railway with France via Lerida.

Together with these strategic railroads, new construction projects of a similar type are reported

namely: Verin-Chaves (Portugal), Malaga-Los Prados, and the Puerto Liano-Cordoba lines.

The dollar magnates are not satisfied with the state of the highways of their Spanish base for aggression. In this connection, George W. Herald wrote in the June issue of the American journal "United Nations World" that the Spanish roads were in such an appalling state that no mechanised division could use them. He added that, as he had seen for himself, even such vitally important cross sections as Barcelona-Madrid and Irun-Madrid-Seville were veritable quagmires for drivers, and would simply fall to pieces under the weight of mechanised units.

Always obedient to the voice of their American masters, Franco and his clique published in the "Official State Bulletin" the "provisional instructions for carrying out the law on the modernisation of the highway network". This plan is divided into three phases, the first of which, scheduled to be carried out in the course of five years, will cover a total of eleven thousand kilometres at an estimated cost of seven billion pesetas. The striking fact that the only reason for this particular plan is its strategic significance. And indeed, of the 44 routes, 6 lead to France, 7 to Portugal and 23 to the main ports. All are connected—directly or by special branches—with airports.

Even the uninitiated will appreciate what these millions spent on airports, seaports, railways and highways mean for the impoverished Spanish economy. It means greater poverty and starvation for the already tormented and hungry Spanish people, since the matter is of unproductive expenditure, of work for which miserable wages are paid and which brings only death and destruction.

But Franco and his clique are not satisfied with this military-strategic construction. They go further, selling Spaniards in advance as cannon fodder. As a beginning they bartered the 22 divisions which comprise the Franco army. In addition, they undertake to mobilise, within a certain time, another two million men to be armed by American generals and sent to the slaughter.

However, neither Franco and his clique nor their masters across the ocean are as confident as they try to make out in their propaganda. The recent strikes in Catalonia, the Basque provinces, Pamplona and Madrid, shook the ground under the feet of the fascist vendors of the homeland. The facts show that this strike movement was welcomed with the greatest joy in the barracks and training camps in which half a million Spanish young people live a miserable existence. Neither terror nor fascist propaganda could conceal that the soldiers as well as a section of the officers and high-ranking personnel were filled with sympathy for the fighting people, and denounced the accursed Franco regime. The slogans "Yankee, clear out of Spain!", "Long live the Soviet Union!" penetrated the solid walls of barracks as heralds of the near future of freedom and democracy.

It is well known through foreign journalists that Spanish soldiers are poorly clad and ill-fed. Tuberculosis and other diseases are rife among them. They are badly treated, forced to work at military undertakings and civilian work which bring in millions to a handful of high-ranking falangist chiefs. After two years of this life, and for many of them three and four years, the soldiers are filled with hatred for the regime responsible for all this. The falangist chiefs are well aware of this hatred, and try to counteract it with dreary fascist

propaganda about “Communists being responsible for everything” and especially about the “threat of aggression from the Soviet Union”—a lie which not even fascist propagandists themselves believe.

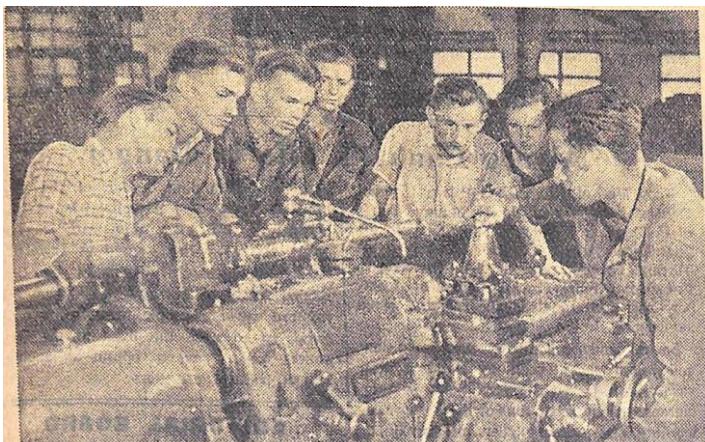
It is also well known that among a section of the officers and high-ranking personnel of patriotic sentiment there is a feeling of discontent and indignation caused by the truly depressing picture they observe around them—corruption, careerism and the **hunt for lucrative posts.**

But it would be an unforgivable mistake to think that the soldiers and the honest representatives of the officer and high-commanding personnel are conscious of all that is going on. There are still many soldiers who hope that war will break out only after they have served their term and that when it does break out they will not report for service. Others say that if war begins they will desert and be concerned. It is necessary to help them appreciate the danger of war, and how to prevent war. And for this purpose there is no other means but resolute and persistent struggle against war preparations, struggle for peace. As for those among the officer and higher-commanding personnel who are sick and tired of Francoism and who loathe it, it is necessary to help them to take the correct path that will bring them to freedom, justice and honesty, and this path lies with the people.

The path of shameless bartering of Spain to the American imperialists, the path taken by Franco, will open the eyes of many soldiers who will get to know the despicable role being prepared for them—the role of jailers obeying the orders of American sergeant-majors. But at the present decisive moment in the life of our homeland, to understand things is not enough. United

action by all Spanish patriots is essential in order to prevent Spain from being involved in a criminal aggressive predatory war in the interests of the American imperialists. It is not enough to hate and scorn the American imperialists and their Franco lackeys. It is necessary to ensure that they become conscious of the great truth expressed in the words of Dolores Ibarruri: “Never will the Spanish people fight for the Yankees. Never will they fight against the Soviet Union whose name and example inspire all Spanish people and help them in their struggle for peace and democracy”.

**SCHOOL FOR YOUNG STAKHANOVITES IN  
ELECTRICAL GOODS FACTORY IN  
WARSAW. Photo: Pupils studying job of  
turners**



School for young stakhanovites in electrical goods factory in Warsaw.  
Photo: Pupils studying job of turner.

## **EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCE IN PARTY WORK**

### **Subdividing Party Organisations in Communist Party of Austria. Fridl Fürnberg, General Secretary, Communist Party of Austria**

At the 14th Congress of the Communist Party of Austria, held in October 1948, it was decided to subdivide Party organisations with a comparatively large membership. This decision concerned quite a number of sections (territorial Party organisations) in the industrial regions and also many factory organisations. Since the Congress, considerable work has been carried out in this direction.

Prior to the 14th Congress, we had factory organisations with 300, 500 and some with more than 1,000 members. After the Congress, work was begun to reduce these to workshop and shift branches.

It was possible to create and strengthen the workshop Party organisations only in those places where the meetings were interesting and conducted in business-like fashion, that is, where questions having real significance for the work of the organisation were raised. However, the main difficulty in the work of the shop organisations is that many Party members have not yet outlived old Social Democratic hangovers and regard as authoritative only the view of the higher bodies, and not infrequently express displeasure when only Party workers in the enterprise speak on this or that question. Understanding of the significance of collective work,

ability to solve problems collectively—these are the things that are lacking in the local organisations, the things that must be achieved by subdividing the Party organisations.

The experience acquired in the sphere of organising shop Party organisations in the factories shows that there is need for regular meetings of their members without ignoring, naturally, the holding also of general meetings of all Communists in the factory. All explanatory and organisational work must be so organised as to make possible the use of both these means for improving work in the organisation. The reports delivered at shop meetings of the Party members must be on essential political subjects, and workers—members of other parties and non-party workers—should be invited to attend. In addition, all the Party organisations in the enterprise should organise once a month propaganda talks for the Party activists and arrange training classes for them.

General meetings of the factory Party organisation must be held when particularly vital questions confront it, such as election of production councils, wage questions, concrete trade union matters, etc. Such meetings should, when necessary, discuss the work of this or that shop Party organisation. The creation of shop Party organisations livened up the entire Party work and added to the influence of the Communists in these enterprises. At the same time it is necessary to underline that there are still many of the bigger factory Party organisations that have either not carried out the subdivision or have done so only on paper.

Immediately after the 14th Congress, the Party began to break down also those sections which, not infrequently, numbered from 200 to 300 members. This

work immediately posed the need for a new leading organ—an intermediate link between the basic organisations and the district leadership, since in most districts the number of Party organisations grew as a result of the reorganisation, and the district committees were unable to give direct leadership to each of them. It should also be borne in mind that the only full-time Party functionary in the district organisation is the secretary of the committee and that some districts have no full-time functionaries at all.

Experience has shown that the leadership of the local organisation (the new leading organ, intermediate between the branch and district leadership) can cope with its tasks only if the range of its activities, both territorially and organisationally, is confined to a scale enabling from three to five of its members to direct the work of the branches. Concretely, this means that the local organisation should embrace not more than 5 to 8 branches situated near each other. Any mechanical breaking up into smaller units—without taking all these factors into account—leads not to a strengthening but to a weakening of organisation.

Practice has also shown that the work of the leadership of the local organisations is of exceptionally great significance for improving Party work. In those local organisations where a leadership sufficiently strong politically was created, the number of Party activists and Party workers greatly increased (in some places they more than doubled). The leadership of the local Party organisations should be able to direct the work of the sections and of the Party organisations in the smaller enterprises, without substituting, however, the leaders of these sections and organisations. At the same time, it should tackle such questions as work in

non-Party mass organisations, and the setting up of new non-Party mass organisations, for example, branches of the Free Austrian Youth Union, Democratic Women's Union, Tenants League and others.

The scale of the work performed by the local organisations calls for distribution of duties among the leading members. One comrade should be in charge of organisational work, another should handle Party education, a third, work in the mass organisations. Finally, one comrade should be responsible for work in the enterprises and in the trade union organisations. In addition to their main duties, these comrades should also lead the work of the sections.

Experience has shown that the leadership of the district Party organisations should also reorganise their work. With the big growth in the number of organisations it became necessary—in the bigger districts with 100 and more Party organisations—to have, along with the district secretary, instructors to give practical help to the local Party organisations and to the organisations in the big enterprises.

The monthly work plans of the district Party leadership should envisage attendance by district committee members and by district secretaries at a number of Party meetings and at the training classes held in the branches.

Carrying out the decisions of the Fourteenth Congress of our Party concerning subdivision into smaller units, our Party registered big successes which have already had their effect on the political and economic battles and in the considerable organisational strengthening of the Party. However, the Party meetings are as yet not conducted properly. The branch leadership has not yet learnt, in most cases, to prepare

Party meetings thoroughly, A meeting serves its purpose only if it is well prepared and if it discusses concrete questions and tasks, and if the reason for discussing and solving these tasks is understood by the Party members, The Fifteenth Congress of our Party, scheduled for November, will review the results achieved in carrying out the decisions of the previous Congress on organisational questions and will seriously discuss the matter of improving the quality, of our Party meetings.

## **SOME QUESTIONS OF IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL EDUCATION OF PARTY CADRES IN HUNGARY.**

**Zoltan Biro, Member, Central Committee,  
Hungarian Working People's Party**

In a decision adopted in October 1949, the Political Bureau of the Hungarian Working People's Party drew attention to the lag in the ideological-political development of our leading cadres in relation to the big tasks confronting the country, and outlined a number of measures for overtaking the lag and developing ideological work. As has become obvious since then, this big task can be carried out only if, in the general Party activity, propaganda work is given the place which its importance demands.

Together with the higher Party school, university chairs and scientific institutes, an important role in the development of theoretical and propaganda work in our country is played by the theoretical groups organised eighteen months ago under the auspices of the lecture bureau of the agitation and propaganda department of

the Central Committee of the Party. These groups cater for the more trained Party members in charge of a particular sphere of work. Two tasks were placed before the theoretical groups: first, applying Marxist theory to our conditions, to elaborate theoretically the practical tasks facing the Party; second, to acquaint Party activists and the membership generally with correctly elaborated and solved questions. In the 1950-51 Party academic year, there were nine of these theoretical groups. They specialised on questions of political economy, Party building, international questions, history, agrarian questions, philosophy, natural sciences, etc.

Members of the Political Bureau also take part in the work of the theoretical groups and in guiding them, Each group has from 25 to 30 members, and in the course of the year it elaborates, in the form of papers, from six to eight subjects. The paper is submitted for discussion, approved and printed either in the theoretical journal of the Party or separately in booklet form; it is also submitted to the Party activists in the form of a report. The groups also review scientific works and discuss important philosophical problems. For example, the theoretical group dealing with questions of philosophy thoroughly discussed a paper devoted to Comrade Stalin's teaching on the base and superstructure, which promoted discussion of this question in wider public and scientific circles and in the Academy of Sciences in the first place.

The political economy group studied questions of national income, home and foreign trade, distribution of manpower, and remuneration of labour. The cultural-political group discussed the tasks of Hungarian literature, fine arts, music, and architecture. The group

working on history studied the connection between the Hungarian working-class movement and the national movement for independence, the history of Russian-Hungarian relations and the progressive national traditions of Hungary.

The theoretical groups exposed muddled and hostile views in the sphere of theory and practice, particularly manifestations of cosmopolitanism, and helped greatly in solving problems of socialist construction, in disseminating the ideas of socialist patriotism and internationalism, and in educating Party cadres in the spirit of loyalty to the Soviet Union, to our Party and the camp of peace and democracy. Members of the theoretical groups acquainted tens of thousands of Party activists with the Lenin-Stalin teachings and their practical application in building Socialism in our country.

The Central Committee of the Party attaches great significance to the work of the theoretical groups. Although they still have many shortcomings and are but in their initial stage, they have, nevertheless, fully justified themselves. In future, the ideological level of the theoretical groups must be raised to help them fulfil even better the tasks confronting them.

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Simultaneously with elaborating theoretical questions, it was essential to raise the ideological level of the Party members occupying higher and intermediate leading posts. The basis for this work was the plan of refresher training for cadres, drawn up eighteen months ago. According to this plan, the leading Party and State workers had, within the next three

years, to complete Party School, while Party members holding intermediate leading posts had either to complete the five-month Party school or acquire theoretical training corresponding to the level of this school. Although since then we have rapidly extended the two-year and one-year courses of the Higher Party School which will be attended by 350 students in the 1951-52 academic year, and also the five-month Party school which will cater for 1,400 students, nevertheless, only a section of the Party functionaries can be trained in Party schools at the corresponding level. Due partly to the considerable fluctuation in cadres and because the proper care is not always shown in their selection, the promotion of adequately trained cadres to Party posts is, quite frequently, not satisfactory. All the more significant in these conditions is the training of our Party cadres without discontinuing their main work—training which, as yet, is proceeding more slowly than that given in the Party schools but which already embraces practically all Party activists.

Our Party has practised a new form of training cadres in the past two years, combining independent and group study. After an introductory report, groups of 25-30 students, attending courses for training cadres at monthly theoretical conferences, discuss the subject independently. As a preliminary, before gathering for the theoretical conference, small groups of students get together and prepare jointly for it. In his summing up, the conference leader not only appraises the contributions but summarises them, linking the theoretical questions with the practical tasks facing the Party. The inter-connection between theory and practice is ensured by selecting corresponding literature which, in addition to the classes of Marxism-Leninism,

includes reports and articles by our Party leaders, and Party and Government decisions related to the given subject. All this material is supplemented by the contributions of those taking part in the conference based on practical experience of work in a given district or region.

Students attending the higher courses for Party cadres study Marxism-Leninism basically on the programme of the higher Party schools and next year, upon completing the course, will take up political economy. Quite a number of the students in the courses for cadres make wide use of the knowledge acquired for propaganda work: some in the capacity of non-staff lecturers read lectures on Marxism-Leninism at the universities, others as tutors of the intermediate courses for training cadres. Once a month, secretaries of the district Party committees attend, at the Central Committee of the Party, a one-day theoretical conference led by a member of the Political Bureau or by the head of one of the departments of the Central Committee. Similar conferences are held for the propaganda secretaries of the district Party committees. Afterwards, the first secretary and propaganda secretary of the district Party committee hold a theoretical conference on the same subject in the higher district courses for cadres.

The intermediate courses for cadres, functioning on the programme of the five-month Party schools, study the same Marxist-Leninist materials as the higher courses but make less use of original works.

Next year, thousands of new comrades will attend higher courses. Some will study the history of the C.P.S.U. (B), others—political economy. Forty-five

thousand members will attend the intermediate courses.

The training of cadres is supplemented by a network of evening political schools which, during the 1950-51 academic year, embraced masses of the rank-and-file of the Party—approximately 300,000 members. In the next academic year these schools will cater for 400,000 members.

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The results achieved in training Party cadres during the past two years. are beginning to make themselves felt in the everyday practical activity of the Party, in the improved level of Party and mass work, in the political and cultural development of Party functionaries. These results would have been even greater had our cadres been better able to combine assimilation of theoretical knowledge with the solution of the practical tasks confronting them. To achieve this we endeavour to conduct ideological work and the training of cadres along two lines:

We are publishing the classics of Marxism-Leninism, above all, the works of Lenin and Stalin which are printed in large editions. By 1951, a total of 6,403,480 copies of Marxist-Leninist classics had been sold. This made it possible to raise the level of all our political and educational work. Whereas in the academic year 1949-60, some 90 per cent of those engaged in Party education studied on the basis of an elementary programme, in the 1950-51 academic year, 30 per cent studied on the basis of an extended programme, studying the classics of Marxism-Leninism. In 1951-52, the network of higher Party education will cater for 40-

45 per cent of all those attending classes. We are devoting particular attention to study of the "History of the C.P.S.U, (B), Short Course". This year the "Short Course" will be studied by twice as many Party members as last year.

Correct solution of the tasks facing the Party is hampered in no small measure by the lag in the theoretical elaboration of the problem of applying the teachings of Lenin-Stalin to our concrete conditions. The task of overtaking this lag in the near future rests, above all, on our theoretical groups and chairs in the higher Party schools, which must devote special attention to elaborating the history of the Hungarian Communist movement.

Another difficulty which, for a long time, retarded training of our cadres was that our Party members were inadequately acquainted with international politics. For the past two years the programmes of our courses have devoted far greater attention to international problems, to acquainting students with the Lenin-Stalin teaching on imperialism, with the struggle of the peace camp, headed by the Soviet Union, and against the imperialist camp of warmakers. We must, in the future too, intensify our international propaganda. Finally, we must steadfastly improve the knowledge of our cadres in the field of economies, particularly by a thorough study of the political economy of Socialism, including the agrarian question socialist reorganisation of the countryside.

Our ideological work must aim at educating Party members in a militant, Communist spirit. The resolution of the Second Congress of the Hungarian Working People's Party speaks about the tasks of Communist education. The sharpening class struggle and the tension

in the international situation. demand an end to moods of placidity and complacency in our Party, demand greater vigilance, reinforcement of iron Communist discipline and prompt fulfilment by each Party member of his duties, the inculcation of steadfastness and selflessness.

In fulfilling the tasks of Communist education our Party follows the great example of the valiant Party of Lenin and Stalin, the Bolshevik Party. All our work must be imbued with the spirit of boundless loyalty to the cause of Lenin-Stalin and hatred for the imperialist warmongers, with the spirit of fraternal friendship with all peoples fighting for peace.

## **CONFERENCES OF READERS OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS ISSUED BY SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY**

Local newspapers published by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany are now holding readers' conferences more frequently and regularly. These conferences help not only to improve the work of the newspapers and to effect closer contact between editorial boards and readers but also to eliminate shortcomings in the work of the various organisations.

A vivid example of this is the experience of "Volksstimme" (organ of the Party organisation in Magdeburg) and "Das Volk" (organ of the Party organisation in Thuringia).

"Volksstimme" published an article by one of its correspondents, who severely and correctly criticised some administrative bodies and public organisations in

Derenburg. When, instead of improving their work, the persons subjected to criticism hastened to “refute” the report, “Volksstimme” summoned its Derenburg readers to a conference which subjected all the points mentioned in the report to lively and thorough discussion. It was established that the criticism was absolutely correct. It was also revealed that the city council did not report regularly to the people and that it underestimated the significance of criticism by the masses. The conference discussed these shortcomings and created the conditions for their elimination.

Good results also accrued from the readers’ conference called by “Das Volk”. The conference was convened in connection with a report received by the newspaper from one of its correspondents to the effect that in the mining village of Thräna, a government decision to improve conditions for the miners, particularly housing conditions, had not been carried out. The editorial board invited to the readers’ conference in Thräna not only the local population but also representatives from the Ministries of Industry and Construction. As a result, the work of building new dwellings improved.

**PRESS OF RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC IN  
STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND SOCIALISM. Sorin Toma,  
Member, Central Committee, Rumanian Workers'  
Party**

Created, moulded and led by the Party of the working class, the press in the Rumanian People's Republic is a press of a new type for which the Bolshevick press headed by "Pravda"—vanguard of the Communist press throughout the world—sets a worthy example.

In the hands of the bourgeoisie, the press was, and remains, a weapon for deceiving, stupefying and enslaving the working people. In the hands of the working class, it has become a powerful means of educating and organising the masses, a great school which teaches the working people how to organise their life and work in a new way, in the interests of building a socialist society.

"The press' as Comrade Stalin points out, "creates an intangible link between the Party and the working class—a link which, in power, is the equivalent of any transmitter of a mass nature... The press is the most powerful weapon by means of which the Party speaks daily and hourly with the working class in its own language—the language which it needs. There is no other means, no more flexible apparatus for extending spiritual threads between the Party and the class.

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The press in our Republic is the continuer of the heroic traditions of the underground press in Rumania, particularly of the underground "Scanteia" which celebrated its twentieth anniversary last August.

After the liberation of the country by the glorious Soviet Army, the Rumanian press developed and became tempered in resolute struggle against the bourgeois press and its traditions—corruption and cosmopolitanism. Vigorously combating the attempts to adapt our press to the type of Western bourgeois newspapers (and such attempts were made during the first years of legal publication of our newspapers ), the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party, headed by Comrade Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej, consistently directed our press along the road of systematic study and assimilation of the experience of the Bolshevik press. Due to Party leadership and to the fact that it transmitted to the masses the word of the Party and the grand Marxist-Leninist ideas, our press, headed by "Scanteia", won great prestige and warm affection among the working people. "Scanteia" has a daily circulation of about 700 thousand copies; that of the national dailies as a whole exceeds 1½ million. Journals circulate in more than three million copies. Local newspapers with a circulation of over 600 thousand copies are published in all regions of the Republic; numerous newspapers and journals are published in the languages of the nationalities inhabiting Rumania. Many of the big enterprises and new construction sites issue their own newspapers. In the towns and villages, the press network is supplemented by tens of thousands of wall-newspapers and street bulletins. To meet the growing demand of our people for books and newspapers, a large printing and publishing centre—"Scanteia House"— is being built in Bucharest.

The rapid advance of our country towards Socialism and the growing demands of the struggle for peace, confront our press with the task of **steadily raising its**

**ideological and political level and its capacity to rally the people.** In carrying out this task we have, as our pillar and model, the Bolshevik press of the Soviet Union. Another very important guide for our press is the recent decision of the Political Bureau of the Party concerning the work of “Scanteia”—a decision which equipped the Party and all press workers with principled and practical directives aimed at securing an all-round improvement in the work of our press. Of great help to our press was the article, “Vital Tasks of the Communist Press”, published in the journal, “For a Lasting Peace, for a People’s Democracy”.

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In the capitalist countries, the working people read mostly newspapers in which everything—from the rotary press to the journalist’s conscience—belongs to their worst enemies, to the capitalist monopolies, to exploiters of the people and to the instigators of a new world war. Competing with the bourgeois press in kowtowing to U.S. imperialism is the Titoite and Right-wing Socialist press which shamelessly deceives public opinion, propagates misanthropy, bestial chauvinism and war hysteria.

The distinguishing feature of the press in our country is that neither its material basis (printing-houses, premises, paper, circulation apparatus, etc.) nor the people contributing to it depend on exploiters; it belongs wholly and completely to the people, **all its activities are devoted to the interests of the people.**

The basic task of the press in the Rumanian People’s Republic is **to fight for peace, for the triumph of Socialism in our country.** The papers diligently

popularise the peace policy of the Soviet Union, the consistent and passionate defence of peace by its representatives in international bodies, the splendid victories of the U.S.S.R. in building Communism, the great achievements of peaceful construction in the People's Democracies, the decisions of the World Peace Council, and the heroic struggle of the peoples in the capitalist and colonial countries. A central place in the columns of our newspapers is given over to exposure of U.S. and British imperialism as hoary and inveterate enemies of the Rumanian people and of all peoples throughout the world—exposure based on documents and concrete facts.

The Rumanian press systematically exposes the Right-wing servants of imperialism and the Titoite gang of American spies and assassins. Our duty is to rouse even more actively the vigilance of the masses in relation to these foul hirelings of the warmongers.

Concretely exposing the activities of internal imperialist agents—spies and saboteurs, and all other enemies of the people such as kulaks, speculators and other exploiting elements—our press helps in raising the revolutionary vigilance of the working people.

Under Party leadership, the press helped our people in winning great achievements along the pathway of laying the foundations of Socialist economy and raising the standard of living of the working people.

Assimilation of advanced Soviet experience (in the disseminating of which a big role is played by the press) is a powerful factor in the rapid progress made by the country in the sphere of economy, science and culture, "Scanteia", for instance, systematically features materials on the experience of the C.P.S.U. (B.) in Party building. It also gives wide publicity to the leading

workers in Rumanian industry and agriculture who are introducing the methods of Soviet stakhanovites. “Romania Libera”, (organ of the People’s Councils) features the plans of the local soviets in the U.S.S.R., which serve as models for our People’s Councils in elaborating their plans.

Following the example of the Soviet press, our newspapers act as organisers of the masses in the struggle for fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan: they popularise the methods of leading workers, the experience of the advanced enterprises and support the patriotic initiative of the working people. An exceptionally great role is played by the press in furthering socialist emulation. “Scanteia”, “Viata Sindicala” (organ of the General Confederation of Labour) and other national and local newspapers greatly helped the development of the socialist emulation in honour of the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Rumania, emulation which saved over 2,000 million lei and created the necessary conditions for pre-schedule fulfilment of the programme of the first year of the Five-Year Plan.

Constant consolidation of the alliance between the working class and the working peasantry—the bedrock of the system of people’s democracy—is one of the most important subjects featured in the Rumanian press. Popularising the successes of the collective farms and the experience of the leading state farms, the press explains daily to the working peasantry that these successes were made possible by the liberation of the country from the capitalist bondage, by the efforts of the working class which is equipping agriculture with up-to-date technique.

In the life of our people the press is likewise an

important cultural factor. It tirelessly inculcates among the masses a thirst for knowledge and a love for reading; it stimulates study of Marxism-Leninism, combats prejudice and superstition, and disseminates scientific knowledge (particularly agrotechnical knowledge) in the countryside; it agitates for mastering advanced technique, for training cadres of skilled workers and a new, people's intelligentsia; it spotlights questions of the cultural revolution, The best works of modern poetry and prose are published in the columns of our newspapers and journals.

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The basic principle guiding the press of people's democratic Rumania is the **Lenin-Stalin Party principle**. It is in the Party spirit of the press that, the masses see the main guarantee of its fidelity to the people.

This Party spirit of our press is expressed above all in its active struggle for carrying out the Party line, the directives and decisions of the Party. Underlining the constant leading role of the Party in all spheres of political, economic and cultural construction, our press works day by day to reinforce this role, treats all subjects from the standpoint of Marxist-Leninist principles. from the standpoint of the common interests of socialist construction and defence of peace.

Questions relating to Party life receive more and more space in the Party press. In handling these questions "Scanteia" and other Party newspapers focus attention on the struggle for maintaining the purity of the Party ranks, for improving the work of the regional and district Party committees, for strengthening the basic organisations; they devote attention to the

revolutionary qualities of Party members, seek to raise their ideological and political level, inculcate a sense of Bolshevik duty among activists and rank-and-file members of the Party. Party newspapers work for strengthening Party discipline, for widespread criticism and self-criticism and inner-Party democracy.

Party spirit and principledness of the press should be displayed in tireless propaganda of Marxist-Leninist ideology, in persevering work for Communist education of the working people. Our press is doing everything to improve its work also in this respect. "Scanteia" publishes a large number of theoretical articles and reviews: in the light of Comrade Stalin's teaching on linguistics it subjected to critical analysis the situation in the sphere of linguistics in Rumania; working for consistent application of the method of socialist realism in art and literature, the newspaper criticised individual writers who took the line of individualist, ivory-tower poetry isolated from the life and struggle of the people.

The press in the Rumanian People's Republic tells the masses of the high moral qualities of the Communist heroes of the days of the underground struggle, of the noble qualities of the new man developing in the struggle for building Socialism. The newspaper "Scanteia Tineretului" (central organ of the Union of Working Youth), opened a discussion on the subject of the Communist education of youth: socialist attitude to labour, the Communist concept of love and friendship, choice of profession, etc.

One of the vital tasks of our press is to inculcate socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism. Educating the working people in the spirit of selfless service in the interests of the people, in determination to strengthen the country and defend it against all

encroachments on the part of the imperialists, the press simultaneously inculcates among the masses boundless love for the Soviet Union and Comrade Stalin, feelings of fraternal love for the people's democracy, feelings of active solidarity for all people's fighting for peace and freedom.

Despite its successes in the sphere of ideological work, **our press still has many serious shortcomings** and much remains to be done to make its work fully correspond to the just demands of the Party and working people. It must systematically raise and theoretically generalise problems advanced by the experience of building Socialism in our country and be more active and irreconcilable in combating alien, bourgeois influences.

Our press must fight with still greater resolve against everything retarding our advance towards Socialism, more boldly bring to light shortcomings and mistakes in the activities of Party, state, economic and cultural organisations; more resolutely rally public opinion against saboteurs, thieves, embezzlers of public property, bureaucrats and idlers.

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The democratism of our system finds expression in the democratism of our press, **in its mass character**. Constant strengthening of militant contact with the masses is the law of development of the Communist press. Our newspapers are mostly the products of the working people. Our newspapers feature numerous articles, reports and letters written by workers, peasants and representatives of the intelligentsia.

The worker and peasant correspondents' movement

plays an important role in the life of the country, acting as a powerful factor for progress, a valuable support of the Party and Government. These “voluntary organisers of public initiative”, “commanders of proletarian public opinion”, as Comrade Stalin calls them, acquaint the Party, Government and public opinion with every initiative that should have support, resolutely bring to light all shortcomings in the work of this or that body, mercilessly expose the class enemy and imperialist agents.

The close links between our Party and the masses are clear from the fact that last year four national newspapers handled 100,000 letters from 25,000 correspondents. “Scanteia” alone, received 55,000 letters last year.

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Our Party is working tirelessly to improve the press and raise its ideological level. Of late, a number of measures were undertaken to secure better Party leadership over the local press and to train journalists, reinforce editorial boards with new cadres and raise the political, ideological, cultural and professional level of newspaper workers, etc.

Life in the People’s Democracies is making rapid strides. And what is required above all from the press is that it should not lag behind life, that it should develop more rapidly and make steady headway. And it can march forward if it casts off every tendency of complacency, if it utilises in the interests of self-development the full power of criticism and self-criticism, if it perseveringly assimilates the experience of the Bolshevik press, guided by the genius of the great Stalin.

## **IMPORTANT DECISION ON DISTRICT NEWSPAPERS OF HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY**

The work of the newspaper, "Gyori Hirlap", which circulates in the Gyor and Soprom districts, has been verified by the organising committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party. The decision adopted in this connection will help to raise the level of the district Party press throughout Hungary.

The district Party press, carrying out the Party policy under local conditions, must rally the working people for fulfilment of the decisions of the Party and the Government on the basis of general state tasks, and help Party organisations—agitators in the first place. It is necessary to inculcate the habit of regular reading of the Party press among the broadest sections of the working people.

This is only possible on the condition that the district Party committees are aware of the significance of their newspapers and ensure sound political leadership for them. The decision obliges district Party committees to convert the former and, in most cases, technical control, into all-embracing political leadership of the newspaper. The secretary of the district Party committee as well as heads of departments must directly and regularly help editorial boards. The Party committee must discuss the plan of work of the paper and verify its fulfilment. We cannot reconcile ourselves to the fact that district Party committees display less care in choosing cadres for editorial boards than for any other sphere of Party work. The agitation and propaganda department of the district Party committee

must take care that the newspaper staff should study perseveringly, systematically improve its political and professional level and take an active part in Party work.

The decision sets before editorial boards the task of securing closer contact, through the medium of the district committees, with Party organisations and the working masses, and to extend the network of correspondents.

# **IN THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC**

## **NEW PRODUCTS**

Due to the big efforts made by the workers and technical personnel, China's industry is now able to turn out many products including 300 chemicals formerly imported from capitalist countries.

Utilisation of cotton by-products and other home-produced materials in a factory in Shanghai made possible the production of artificial silk as good as that previously imported. A new artificial silk industry is now being developed in the Republic.

Adoption of a suggestion submitted by an engineer in a machine-building plant in Shanghai resulted in the production of nodular cast iron used in making farm tools, cars, ships, electric motors and other machines.

Fluorescent plates and fluorescent lamps, designed by Dr. Ma Chin-tang, are taking the place of American imports in medical laboratories. A number of enterprises are widely using a new insulator derived from glass wool made by the technician, Chen Wei-ming.

## **CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES AND CULTURE CENTRES FOR WORKING PEOPLE**

Construction of dwelling houses and culture centres for the working people is underway in the People's Republic of China as, part; or the improvement in the standards of living of the people.

New blocks with a total of 3,000 rooms are being erected in Tientsin. Some 140,000 apartments in old buildings have been repaired and made serviceable. The municipal council has allocated a sum of 50 billion yuan for loans to organisations and private citizens for building new houses and for repairs to existing structures. Construction of premises for co-operatives, schools and clinics is underway in Wuhan. Many workers' dwellings, a hospital and theatre are scheduled for construction in the city within the next two years. A cinema hall for railway workers and a soldier's club are being built.

A culture centre is due to be opened in East Shanghai Labour Park, which already boasts of a stadium, library, chess and other rooms for games. An open-air cinema with sitting capacity for 6,000 will be opened shortly in the park.

## **ONE OF GREATEST SOCIALIST UNDERTAKINGS IN SLOVAKIA**

Early this year, the people of Czechoslovakia started work on the large “Huko” Metallurgical Works in Slovakia. The first section of the plant is scheduled to go into operation in 1953, the plant as a whole will be completed in 1955. Construction of the new undertaking is a big contribution to the accelerated industrialisation of Slovakia. When completed, Czechoslovakia will occupy sixth place in the world for production of iron and steel.

The socialist city, planned for the vicinity of the plant, will have a number of theatres, a large sports stadium and a park of culture and rest.

The plant and socialist city are being built with the fraternal aid of the Soviet Union.

## **CONSUMPTION IN POLAND RISING**

In Poland, the annual consumption of goods per capita of the population is steadily rising. For example, in 1938 consumption of sugar per head of the population was 12.2 kgs and in 1950, 20.1 kgs; respective figures for egg consumption were 96 and 116; for meat, particularly pork, 9.9 kgs and 29.9 kgs. Average purchase of cotton fabrics in 1938 was 10.8 metres and in 1950, 13.8 metres; woollen fabrics, 1.1 metres and 1.9 metres.

There was a steady rise in purchase of main consumer goods during 1951.

## **PROFITS WHICH SMELL OF BLOOD**

The armaments drive and war preparations in all capitalist countries are accompanied by a sharp decline in the standard of living of the working masses, and, simultaneously, by rising profits for the big capitalist firms.

The following figures are officially acknowledged by big French firms. From 1946 to 1950, the profits of 509 companies rose from 9,773 million francs to 57,987 million, i.e. six-fold; 42 banks and finance corporations, which in 1946 made 1,018 million francs in profits, made 4,714 million in 1950; the declared profits of 42 metallurgical companies for the same period rose from 699 million francs to 3,834 million, i.e. by more than 450 per cent; in the engineering industry, the profits of 31 companies rose from 187 million francs in 1946 to 2,191 million in 1950, i.e. by 1,070 per cent.

And where war rages, monopoly profits grow even more rapidly. The profits of 18 firms in Indo-China increased from 247 million francs in 1946 to 5441 in 1950; that is, by 2,200 per cent.

These figures show quite clearly who profits from the armaments drive and war.

## CONCERNING THE MATTER OF BRITISH SOVEREIGNTY. Drawing by J. Novak

*In remilitarising Germany and Japan, the Attlee Government betraying the national interests of the country, is going the whole ... in the wake of Truman.*

*(From press)*



# POLITICAL NOTES

## 1. U.S. GESTAPO

The other day, President Truman made a speech in the Library of the American Congress at the ceremony devoted to “Completing measures for defence of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence”—a speech replete with praise for the “American way of life”, American “rights” and “freedoms”. As usual, the President failed to back his words with facts.

How do these American “rights” and “freedoms” look in practice? Well, here are some facts from American reality:

Mrs. Lima, wife of Albert Lima, a trade union leader recently arrested in the U.S., says:

“Three FBI agents forced their way into my home; they searched my husband’s clothes and hustled him down the stairs. They did all this in the presence of myself and my eight-year-old daughter, shoved both of us around and did everything possible to create an atmosphere of fear, terror and intimidation”.

“Today is exactly two weeks that my husband has been under ‘house arrest’, or ‘protective custody’ ”, writes the wife of William Albertson. “We are imprisoned 24 hours daily. Two cars flanking the front of the house and another car stationed alongside of our garage in the backyard. Each car has two or three agents. One or two are stationed in the homes of neighbours to keep constant watch. The street upon which we live has been silenced. Neighbours no longer hail one another but slip past each other with

embarrassed, averted eyes. An oppressive hush has fallen like a giant hand smothering the life of a community.

“They brazenly and openly train their cameras upon anyone entering our house. They follow my husband and our son to our lawyer’s office and wait in the corridor for them to emerge. They follow them to the Communist Party office waiting outside and snapping pictures of all coming and going. They follow us all, my husband, two sons and myself into restaurants and inform the waitress who they are and that we are being watched. Yesterday they even went to the market with us”.

This is a description not of Ku-Klux-Klan raids or Hitler Gestapo pogroms but of actions by police officials of the United States of America.

“FBI agents are not human when they are on the job”. Such was the reply made by Assistant U.S. Attorney Walter B to relatives of people arrested in the Angles. Quite inadvertently, this should backed official gave an exact characterisation of the people administering American “justice”.

Phillip Frankfield, Communist leader in Baltimore, was arrested in New York in the company of his eight-year-old daughter. Secret police agents seized Frankfield, hand-cuffed him and took father and daughter off jail. Simultaneously with the arrest of Frankfield in New York, FBI agents raided his home in Cleveland, arrested his wife and tore her away from the other children.

Steve Nelson, Communist leader in Pittsburg, who was seriously ill as a result of severe injuries received in an automobile crash and who, due to broken bones, could only get about with great difficulty with the aid of

crutches, was dragged one night from his bed by FBI sadists and taken to prison.

... After Mr. Truman's speech, the texts of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence were placed in special caskets and hermetically sealed to preserve them from decay, as the President put it. Thus, "defence" of these documents was expressed in completely burying them. And the "solemn ceremony" so colourfully described by the bourgeois press looked—in the light of the above facts—as a funeral service for the "rights" and "freedoms" of American citizens.

## **2. Tito and Franco Find Each Other**

The French weekly "Tribune des Nations" recently reported a meeting between Brilej, Titoite Ambassador in London, and Miguel Primo de Rivera, the Francoite Ambassador. According to this newspaper the subject of the talks was "consolidation of political and economic relations" between Franco Spain and Titoite Yugoslavia.

There was a time when Tito and his clique professed love for the Spanish Republic and opposition to Franco. This was just part of the mask with which the Titoites sought to cover their fascist essence, for the purpose of deceiving their own people and world public opinion. At present Tito, chief of the Belgrade gang of spies and assassins, has discarded the mask.

Along with this "consolidation of relations" with Franco, Tito is once more inviting to Belgrade the handful of spies and provocateurs that he managed to recruit among the Spanish emigres: Del Barrio, Hernandez and Montiel, chiefs of the so-called "socialist action" movement, and is transmitting to them the

orders from Washington: to prevent at all cost the unification of Spaniards in the struggle against the bartering of Spain to U.S. imperialists.

The Franco press is now lauding fascist Tito, while Tito holds out the hand of friendship to the butcher of the Spanish people, Tito, like Franco, was for a long time an agent of the Hitler Intelligence service. Franco, like Tito, wormed his way to power by betrayal and treason. And the two of them are bartering the independence of their countries. U.S. Ambassador Allen acts the master in Yugoslavia while U.S. Ambassador Griffis bosses Spain.

Both Yugoslavia and Spain are spending more than 70 percent of their budgets on war preparations and on the police. Betrayers of the people, Tito and Franco, want to put Yugoslav and Spanish youth into American uniforms for use as cannon fodder for their Wall Street masters. This is the purport of the “consolidations of relations”. It was not at all accidental that General Bradley, the U.S. Chief of Staff, repeated recently that Spain and Yugoslavia should be openly brought into the aggressive Atlantic bloc. In a moment of candour, Bradley blurted out the imperialists’ plan following Turkey and Greece, Spain and Yugoslavia are to be brought into the aggressive Atlantic bloc.

But the “consolidation of relations” dictated by the common master of Tito and Franco will not secure consolidation of the sanguinary regimes of terror and hunger; it will lead only to a complete exposure of the Titoite fascist gang in the eyes of the people of Yugoslavia.

**Jan MAREK**

## **ALVARO CUNHAL'S LIFE IN DANGER**

The life of Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Portugal, is in danger. Salazar's butchers intend transferring Comrade Cunhal to the Tarrafall concentration camp on the Azores. Francisco Miguel, Central Committee member, has been detained in Tarrafall since January.

Salazar and his clique, by means of a slow and brutal death, want to murder these valiant anti-fascist fighters just as they murdered many other sons of the Portuguese working class, among them Militao Bessa Ribeiro, outstanding leader of the Communist Party of Portugal, who died on January 2, 1950, after nine years' imprisonment, six of which he spent in Tarrafall.

"Avante!", central organ of the Communist Party of Portugal, calls upon Portuguese working people to unfold a broad campaign to save the lives of the Communist leaders and to obtain an amnesty for all political prisoners.

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