

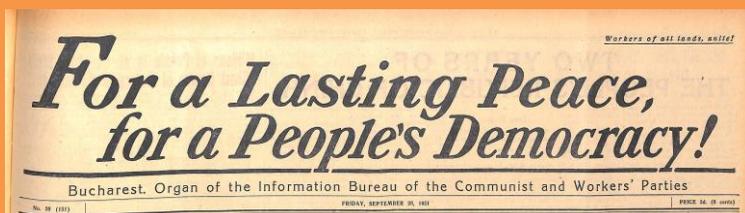
Workers of all lands, unite!

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

**Bucharest. Organ of the Information Bureau of
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GREAT FESTIVAL OF CHINESE PEOPLE

October 1 marks the second anniversary of the proclamation of the Chinese People's Republic. Together with the great Chinese people, all progressive mankind will celebrate the historic victory of the people's democratic revolution in China over the combined forces of Kuomintang reaction and American imperialism.

The victory of the people's liberation movement in China struck a most powerful blow at the entire system of world imperialism. From this system, there fell out the biggest colonial and dependent country—China, a country inhabited by one-fourth of the world's population. As a result, the correlation of forces in the world arena further changed in favour of the anti-imperialist camp, which, with the Soviet Union at its head, is fighting for peace, democracy and Socialism.

For long years and with impunity, China was ravaged by the imperialist plunderers, Chinese feudal lords and big comprador bourgeoisie. The U.S., British, French, Japanese and German imperialists dissected the living organism of China into "spheres of influence"; they came with a burglar's jemmy to China's wealth and called it the "open door" doctrine; their conspiracy to share the spoils between themselves in proportion to power was named "equal opportunity".

The Chinese people waged irreconcilable and heroic struggle against their oppressors. Under the impact of the Great October Revolution in Russia which shook to their very foundations the pillars of imperialism in the colonial and dependent countries, the people's liberation movement of the Chinese people with the

theory of scientific Socialism.

The glorious Communist Party of China, under the leadership of its tried leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung, led the Chinese people through the bourgeois-democratic revolution of 1925-27, the ten-year civil war of 1927-36 and the eight-year anti-Japanese war of 1937-45, and established people's power, the power of workers and peasants in many regions of the country. The historic victory of the Soviet Union in World War Two, the defeat of Hitler Germany and militarist Japan, and the establishment of People's Democracies in a number of European countries constituted a vital international factor which facilitated the complete victory of the liberation movement in China.

“Had there been no Soviet Union, had there been no victory in the anti-fascist World War Two, had (and this is of special importance for us) Japanese imperialism not been smashed, if in Europe the countries of new democracy had not arisen... then the pressure of the international reactionary forces would, of course, have been much stronger than it is at present. Could we have achieved victory in such circumstances? Of course not”, wrote Mao Tse-tung.

Immediately after the end of World War Two, the reactionary Chiang Kai-shek clique entered into a criminal agreement with the American imperialists, directed at crushing the people's liberation movement in China. In exchange for the bartered and betrayed homeland, the Kuomintang clique received from U.S. Government thousands of airplanes, tens of thousands of guns and tanks, hundreds of thousands of machine-guns and other military equipment amounting in all to six billion U.S. dollars, and, in the summer of 1946, launched a bloody campaign against the people who had

established a genuinely democratic regime in the liberated regions.

The Communist Party of China rallied the people for the great liberation war. The Party, steeled in battle, was equipped with the Marxist-Leninist theory, with a correct solution of the questions of the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal revolution in China.

Beneath the banner of the Communist Party there stood in serried ranks the leader of the revolution—the proletariat; its close ally—the main mass of the peasantry; and with it—the patriotic section of the bourgeoisie. On guard over the revolutionary gains stood the millions-strong People's Liberation Army covered with glory. On the side of the just cause of the Chinese working people were the sympathy and aid of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, the fraternal solidarity of all the oppressed and exploited masses of the East and West, of all honest people throughout the world.

Despite its initial threefold numerical superiority and its infinite superiority in military technique, the Kuomintang army was decisively smashed by the Chinese people's Liberation Army and all continental China was liberated.

The proclamation of the People's Republic opened a new era in the history of China. For the first time, the Chinese people took the entire power in the country into their own hands, established the dictatorship of people's democracy and, through the medium of the Communist Party and the People's Government, solemnly announced their desire to build a new life, to create a free, really independent people's democratic state. The Communist Party of China opened the way to Socialism for the Chinese people.

The People's Republic inherited a terrible legacy from the old, thoroughly rotten Kuomintang regime of national betrayal and corruption. Industry had been almost completely destroyed. The mines were flooded and the railways out of commission. Agriculture was in terrible straits. Millions were starving.

But the Chinese people, rallied under the leadership of the Communist Party in the united people's democratic front, found the strength with which to overcome the dreadful economic devastation and to effect radical political and economic transformations. The ideas of the struggle against American imperialist aggression and feudal reaction, for national independence and broad democratic transformations, gripped the minds of the masses and became a powerful material force. Having expelled the imperialist spoilers, having transferred to the State the industry, transport and banks confiscated from the big comprador bourgeoisie, and having abolished the system of feudal land ownership, the people's power summoned millions of common people to labour exploits and created the necessary conditions for a rapid improvement in the well-being of the working people.

The great agrarian reform, which, in one degree or another has now enveloped all of this vast country, is abolishing forever the system of feudal dependence of the peasantry which prevailed for centuries, abolishing the landlords as a class and giving land to the tillers of the soil. Over 75 per cent of the peasant households have already received landlords' land. Agriculture is marching forward along the road to prosperity. The necessary pre-conditions are being created for transforming China from a backward agrarian country into an industrial-agrarian country.

On the basis of the rapidly developing State industry, the job of industrialisation is being carried out successfully. In 1950, output of pig-iron in China increased 11.4 times compared with 1949; steel, 7.8 times; output of different types of machines more than trebled! Employment for the urban population is rapidly extending. Rising, too, is the labour productivity of the workers who are applying Soviet experience, using new technique and perfecting technological processes.

Formerly, ninety per cent of China's population could neither read nor write.

Today, a veritable cultural revolution is underway. The people are thirsting for light and knowledge. The Republic already has hundreds of thousands of elementary, intermediate and higher schools attended by tens of millions of children of workers and peasants.

The successes and achievements of the Chinese People's Republic are a striking demonstration of what can be accomplished by a people liberated from the yoke of oppressors; they are proof of the powerful vitality of people's power.

In all their revolutionary transformations the Chinese people rely on the friendly and selfless aid of the Soviet Union, on the powerful support of that great friend of the Chinese people—J. V. Stalin. The Treaty of Friendship Alliance and Mutual Assistance signed between the U.S.S.R. and the Chinese People's Republic on February 14, 1950, and the subsequent economic agreements, sealed forever the fraternal bonds between the two great peoples. Soviet economic and cultural aid and Soviet technical experience; enthusiastically taken over by the working people of China, facilitate the rapid rehabilitation and further development of China's industry and agriculture.

The Chinese people are striving for peace and creative labour. Over 344 million Chinese citizens have spoken for a Peace Pact between the five Great Powers. The peaceful aspirations of the Chinese people are threatened by American imperialism. The U.S. aggression in Korea lays bare the Truman Government's predatory plans directed against People's China. The U.S.A. occupied the Chinese island of Taiwan and, turned it into its war base. It seeks to exercise political and economic pressure on the Chinese People's Republic and prevent it from taking its lawful place in Uno. Under U.S. dictation, the separate "peace treaty" with Japan aimed at reviving Japanese militarism and preparing another aggressive war in Asia, was rubber-stamped at the San Francisco conference.

But no provocations and no hostile actions by the American warmongers can reverse the wheel of history. The Chinese people are administering a merited rebuff to the imperialist machinations. In the united camp with all peace-loving peoples, they are defending their revolutionary gains and the cause of world peace.

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the Chinese People's Republic, the peace-loving peoples send to the great Chinese people, to the People's Government and to the heroic Communist Party of China, their hearty congratulations, and wish them further success in the struggle for peace and in building a new life.

FOR A PACT OF PEACE!

FOR PEACE, FOR LIFE. Alexei Surkov, Member, Soviet Peace Committee

At this writing, collective farmers in Siberia, in the Altai region and in the Far East are putting the finishing touches to harvesting; in the fields of Central Asia and Transcaucasia, the gathering of “white gold”—the cotton crop—is in progress; in the South, gardeners are gathering a bountiful crop of fruit, and the grape-growers of Moldavia and the Crimea are tasting the new wine.

At this writing, on the high watershed between the Volga and Don, people are approaching the solemn moment of the meeting of the waters of the two great Russian rivers, effected through the canal locks built at fantastic speed. On the great construction sites of Communism along the Volga, Dnieper and Amu Darya, the steel arms of powerful excavators rise and fall, the powerful jet of the hydraulic monitor cuts like a knife into the unyielding soil; dredges greedily suck the sand from the river-bed, and thousands of steel horses—self-tipping lorries—glide along smooth roads. And alongside this indefatigable army manning the excavators, scrapers, bulldozers and lorries, alongside the concrete workers and bricklayers, there is a great army of geologists, geodesists, hydrologists surveying the ground for future powerful dams, charting the embankments of future lake-reservoirs and tracing the routes to be covered by water that will cross semi-desert, cheerless salines and the black earth scorched with dry winds.

As these lines are being written, the factory sirens are sounding in the Donetz Basin and in the Kusnetsk Basin, on the banks of the Amur and Neva, in the Urals and in Karaganda, in Moscow and in Leningrad, calling to their labour blast-furnace workers and steel workers, engineering and textile workers, shipbuilders and miners—the entire millions-strong industrial army of builders of Communism.

At the agitation centres in the fields, at the factory gates and at the entrances to mines, on the sites of the great construction projects, people on their way to work turn their eyes to the picture known and loved by all—“Morning of Our Homeland”. The theme of this picture is powerful, simple: Spring-newly-ploughed soil sown to saplings; steel masts of high-voltage electric cable disappearing on the horizon; the golden tints of the dawn in the eastern sky and Stalin—wearing a white, single-breasted jacket, overcoat on his arm and his head bared to the caressing morning breeze—gazing intently in the direction where the glowing ball of the sun will appear in another minute.

This picture with its triumphant dawn colours giving the impression of inspiring music of peace and creation, is dear to the people of peaceful labour, to the tireless builders of human happiness, beginning their working day. The image of the beloved leader taking in the distances running away to the horizon, and his clear gaze into the future, evoke in the hearts of the people renewed enthusiasm and a fresh labour élan capable of moving mountains, of deflecting the flow of rivers, and of growing on the bare, waterless steppe sterile for ages, a green shield of young oaks stretching for hundreds of kilometres.

At this writing, millions of Soviet people—men and

women, youths just setting out on life, and grey-headed veterans of labour—are putting their signatures to the World Peace Council's Appeal demanding a Peace Pact of the five Great Powers.

The writer of these lines was present at the meeting of the Soviet Peace Committee which adopted a resolution: "Concerning Collection of Signatures in the U.S.S.R. to the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Pact of Peace among the five Great Powers"; he attended the Moscow Regional Peace Conference and was present at meetings of workers of different trades and professions, where Soviet people affixed their first signatures to the text of the Appeal.

People of different ages and professions addressed these meetings.

The speakers included world renowned scientists who have enriched science with great discoveries, steelmakers and textile workers, tillers of the soil and young people just setting out on life. Among them were veterans of the great army which, in the not so distant past, delivered mankind from the threat of suffocation in the brown waves of fascist terror.

Their voices, calling for peace and friendship among the peoples, resounded with the same firmness and resolve both beneath the arches of the marble columns of the House of Trade Unions and in the gangways of the huge factory assembly shops.

The scientists spoke about the joy of the pathfinders who place in the hands of people of labour a new weapon with which to combat the elements disease and other ills, about the science which serves the cause of peace and human happiness.

School-teachers spoke of the joy of educating the future generation of citizens of Communist society of

the beneficial influence exerted on the hearts and minds of the growing generation by the life-giving idea of Soviet patriotism, founded on faith in human reason, on man's ability to triumph over everything, to reach the summit in the interests of the radiant aim of bounteous happiness for the people of labour.

Collective farmers whose hands tilled millions of acres of wheat-fields, who tended orchards and vineyards, spoke with pride of the steadily growing fruitfulness of their fields beneath the peaceful sky of the homeland.

Metal workers spoke about the steel from their furnaces which in capitalist countries is known as "war metal", but which they produce for instruments of labour, for raising the fertility of the fields and (or everything which makes human life richer and more colourful.

Mothers spoke movingly of the sorrows and anxieties of recent years when their sons fought for the homeland, and demanded peace for their children and grandchildren.

And everywhere the words of Stalin resounded: "Peace will be preserved and consolidated if the peoples will take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and defend it to the end".

Signing the Appeal of the World Peace Council, we, Soviet people, together with all honest people throughout the world, are confident that the common people of the world will fine! the firmness and resolve with which to bridle the selfish handful of warmongers, to prevent the flames of war kindled by them in different parts of the world from developing into a world conflagration endangering the destruction of everything accumulated by mankind during centuries of

its development, for its happiness, for its future.

We, Soviet people, educated by the Party of Lenin and Stalin, are not simply putting our names to the Appeal. Affixing our signatures, each of us in his own mind vows to devote all his efforts to the cause of peace, to work tirelessly and wholeheartedly in order again and again to demonstrate to the peoples of the world the joy and blessings of peaceful, creative labour.

CALL FOR INTENSIFIED SIGNATURE COLLECTION IN FRANCE

The results of the collection of signatures to the Peace Pact Appeal testify to the further success of the peace movement in France.

For example, in the Dordogne Department, the number of signatures rose from 60,000 to 90,000 between July 15 and September 15. In this Department, 65,000 signatures were obtained to the Stockholm Appeal. In the Hautes-Pyrenees and Lot-et-Garonne Departments too, more signatures were collected to the Appeal for a Peace Pact than to the Stockholm Appeal. In the Rhone Department, 230,000 signatures had been collected by September 18 compared with 170,000 by July 15; in the Seine-Inferieure, 164,195 compared with 117,000; in the Aude Department, 47,457 signatures against 28,000, and in the Haute-Vienne Department, 38,500 signatures against 18,800.

However, French peace partisans are not satisfied with the results. On September 15, the Permanent National Peace Commission called upon all signature collectors to make greater efforts in order to collect

millions of signatures in the next few weeks, and to report the results.

The commission also called for discussion meetings everywhere to precede thousands of peace conferences in villages, enterprises and in residential districts. These conferences will pave the way for the Department peace congresses scheduled for November 11.

Spanish Patriots for Peace

Spanish patriots reacted to the Franco-Truman conspiracy, which actually brings Spain into the aggressive Atlantic bloc with intensified collection of signatures for a Pact of Peace. The underground anti-fascist press published a statement by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Spain calling for redoubled efforts to fulfil “the basic task of the moment—collection of signatures for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers”.

The Galician regional committee of the Communist Party of Spain, in an appeal circulated throughout the region, declared that Galician Communists pledge to acquaint all people with the Peace Pact Appeal and to undertake measures for extending the peace movement. The United Socialist Party of Catalonia published the text of the Appeal in large quantities, which promoted collection of signatures. Many patriots copy the text by hand or on the typewriter, and collect signatures from among friends and acquaintances.

By the end of August, Spanish patriots had obtained over 300,000 signatures, of which 150,000 were collected among Spanish emigrants in France. The

campaign among Spaniards in the Latin American countries is proceeding successfully.

Publication of a bi-monthly journal, “Espana y la Paz” (Spain and Peace), has been started in Mexico. Well-known representatives of the Spanish intelligentsia, headed by Jose Giral and Jose Bergamin, are functioning on the Editorial Board.

Spanish emigrants in Mexico will hold peace congress during the first week of November.

People of Portugal Rally Their Forces

Despite fascist terror, Portuguese patriots are ever more resolutely opposing the subordination of the country to the war plans of the U.S.-British imperialists. In letters addressed to the Government and President, many groups of citizens in Vizeu and Porto, and groups of workers and students in Lisbon, demanded that a policy of peace be pursued.

Nearly 40,000 Portuguese citizens have signed the Peace Pact Appeal. The signature collection is proceeding with growing vigour. In a textile mill near Porto, two women obtained 41 signatures within, a few minutes. Signing the Appeal, a veteran woman worker said: “I am not afraid to put my signature to this document. The cause of peace is a just cause”. A group of young peace supporters in San Pedro da Cova collected 106 signatures in one day. A domestic worker in Lisbon gathered 105 signatures from among her acquaintances.

OTTAWA CONSPIRACY OF AGGRESSORS AGAINST PEACE AND SECURITY OF PEOPLES

Barely two weeks after the San Francisco farce of signing the separate “peace treaty” with Japan—which is actually a plan for extending American imperialist aggression in Asia—the U.S. rulers announced, this time in Ottawa, further plans for intensified preparations for an aggressive war in Europe. And, hard pressed by American diplomats and generals, 33 ministers representing eleven countries—“equal” members of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc (Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg, Norway, Denmark, Iceland and Portugal)—once again betrayed the national interests of their countries by endorsing the decisions to accelerate the rebirth of German imperialism as the main European ally of the American warmongers—decisions adopted at a meeting of the principle Atlantic bloc chiefs held recently in Washington.

The participants in the session of the so-called North Atlantic Pact Council took another step along the road of violating the international obligations assumed by them after World War Two. and agreed to revise the peace treaty with Italy, a revision long and carefully prepared by the U.S.-British imperialists with a view to reviving fascism and stepping-up rearmament in Italy.

A no less shameful act of the Ottawa conference was the endorsement of the U.S.-British proposal to include Greece and Turkey in the North-Atlantic bloc. This act is additional direct testimony to the aggressive character of the North-Atlantic bloc whose chiefs, from the very outset, took the course of extending the

aggressors' coalition. While the actual inclusion of Western Germany in this coalition is masked with the "Schuman Plan" and the "Pleven Plan", and while other means for deceiving public opinion were invented to cover up the virtual inclusion of Franco Spain and Tito Yugoslavia in the "Atlantic system", the open admission into the bloc of such "Atlantic" (!) countries as Greece and Turkey completely exposed the humbug about the "regional" and "defensive" nature of the North Atlantic bloc. The truly aggressive nature of the Atlantic bloc in which the chief role is played by the insane American warmongers stands out in all clarity before the world. The whole world realises more and more clearly the dark designs of the organisers of this bloc, directed at unleashing an aggressive war against the peace-loving peoples.

It was not accidental that even such "representatives", docile to the will of their American masters, as the ministers of Denmark, Norway and some other countries, objected at Ottawa to the admission of Greece and Turkey to the North Atlantic Pact, fearing the rising indignation of their peoples, who will now see even more clearly the entire falsity of the "arguments" by which they were drawn into the aggressive bloc.

Of course, the chiefs of the North Atlantic bloc paid little heed to these objections. American diplomats and generals resorted to tactics of "wringing their hands", threats and blackmail, precisely in order to calm those satellites who wanted to discuss things. The North Atlantic Pact was created precisely for the purpose of using the demagoguery about "equality" of its members as a screen for unrestrained bossing by the U.S. imperialists in Western Europe with the aim of preparing another war.

As admitted by the American press, one of the chief aims of the organisers of the Ottawa conference was to exert pressure on the U.S. satellites, to dictate to them the Washington decision about the further extension of the network of American war bases in Europe and subordination of the entire economy of the European countries to the American military clique, and to make the U.S. satellites “redouble their war efforts”, to speed up war preparations and increase the supplies of cannon fodder.

However, the U.S. demand to increase military expenditure and intensify the armaments drive met with the resistance of almost all members of the North Atlantic bloc, alarmed by the social and political consequences of militarisation. Even Gaitskell, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared that the plan elaborated by the generals tended to forget economic reality. Stikker, Foreign Minister of Holland, was forced to admit that “any further reduction in the standard of living of the peoples of Europe threatened the home front”.

The back-stage discord among the aggressors, which came into the open despite all the efforts of U.S. diplomats to prevent it, is highly indicative. None other than the participants in the aggressive bloc were forced to admit the dangers of the pathway along which the American warmongers are rushing headlong towards the abyss, dragging their satellites after them. The dissension among the warmakers, brought to light in the course of the Ottawa Conference, disclosed the rottenness of the foundation of the structure of the North Atlantic bloc, revealed the inner weakness of this coalition of aggressors created by the American imperialists for the realisation of their lunatic plans for

world domination.

If the Morrisons and Gaitskells, the Schumans and Stickers—inveterate betrayers of their peoples—risking the displeasure of their American masters, dared ask the U.S. rulers to shoulder the major part of the “burden of rearmament”, they did so because they fear for the fate of their governments, for their “home front”. They are alarmed by the growing movement of popular protest in their countries against the decline in the living standard of the working people, against the soaring prices and taxes, against the transformation of entire countries into U.S. war bases, and of the peoples of these countries into cannon fodder.

The “New York Herald Tribune” had to acknowledge that the Council failed to solve the matter of military appropriations and the question of a united European army. This mission is now entrusted by the American imperialists to the “economic directorate” of the war messenger Harriman, which has been commissioned to establish “total control” over the economy of the countries enslaved by America, and secure fulfilment of Washington’s orders for intensified rearmament and other war preparations.

The peace-loving peoples see, more and more, the gravity of the threat to peace of the recurring “conferences” and “meetings” of the imperialists knocking together and extending aggressive blocs. They are aware that the more the warmakers rave, the greater the vigilance and activity needed on the part of the peace fighters in order to frustrate and disrupt the conspiracies of the enemies of peace.

The peoples are intensifying their struggle against the threat of a new war because they realise that only a growing movement in defence of peace, becoming

stronger day by day, for a Five-Power Peace Pact, can halt and put strait-jackets on the insane warmongers.

TWO YEARS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. Tung Pi- wu, Member, Political Bureau, Central Committee, Communist Party of China

The Chinese people are filled with hope and confidence as they celebrate the second anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Two years ago, the founding of the People's Republic of China ended the criminal rule of imperialism and Chinese reactionaries. The imperialists, and first and foremost the American imperialists, who relied on sucking the blood of the Chinese people to enrich themselves and who mistakenly thought that the foundations of the People's Republic of China were unstable, decided to bring about its downfall by means of military aggression, economic blockade and the subversive activities of secret agents. However, the facts of history have completely shattered the dreams of the imperialists. In the past two years the Chinese people achieved brilliant victories and results in the struggle against foreign aggression, in the struggle to wipe out the remnants of counter-revolutionary forces at home, and in restoring and building the people's economy, culture and education. The People's Republic of China, far from being overthrown or weakened, is growing stronger and becoming more consolidated day by day.

The People's Republic of China was founded in the struggle against the rule of the imperialists and their lackeys. The greater part of the first two years since its

foundation witnessed the struggle against imperialist aggression.

More than a year ago—to be more precise, in June, 1950—the American imperialists, who were unwilling to take their defeat in China lying down, crossed the more than eight thousand kilometres stretch of the Pacific Ocean and launched armed aggression against the Korean Democratic People's Republic, our friendly neighbour. At the same time, the American imperialists sent naval and air units to occupy our territory—Taiwan.

The Chinese people have striven for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. Like the Soviet Government and the peace-loving governments and peoples throughout the world, the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China has repeatedly advocated that foreign troops be withdrawn from Korea and that the Korean People be permitted to settle their own domestic affairs, and, moreover, it has, from time to time, issued warnings to the American imperialists. However, ignoring the repeated proposals and warnings of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people, the American invaders crossed the 38th Parallel in October 1950, occupied Pyongyang on October 20 and drove frantically towards the borders of the People's Republic of China. Since August, 1950, the American air force invading Korea has been constantly violating the territorial airspace of North-East China. Furthermore, the United States Government manipulated and coerced the United Nations General Assembly into passing on October 7 a bloody proposal for occupying practically the whole of Korea. This was too much for the patience of the Chinese people, who, therefore, organised volunteers to resist American aggression, to aid Korea,

to safeguard their homes and defend their motherland, and sent the volunteers to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean People's Army. From October 25, 1950, to September 10, 1951, the Chinese people's volunteers, together with the Korean People's Army, annihilated over 317,000 enemy troops, including over 140,000 American, British, French, Turkish and other troops. The invading troops suffered heavy news and were driven back to the vicinity of the 38th Parallel. In July this year, the United States Government was compelled to express its willingness to enter into negotiations for an armistice in Korea.

The Chinese people have consistently advocated a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. However, since American imperialism has not displayed the least good faith, the Chinese people cannot but stand ready to beat back any new offensive of American imperialism, while striving simultaneously, together with the Korean people, for the success of the armistice negotiations. In a joint declaration issued on September 3, 1951, the various democratic parties of China supported the solemn and just stand taken by the delegation of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers in the negotiations. They declared: "So long as the American side does not change its attitude, it must bear full responsibility for, and take the consequences of the failure of the negotiations". They also called on the people of China: "to bend all their efforts to wage a protracted struggle, together with the Korean people, for the victorious termination of the Korean war against aggression and to pledge themselves not to stop until this purpose is achieved".

While the Chinese people are heroically resisting American imperialist aggression, they have not relaxed

their efforts in the internal struggle. During the past two years, the Chinese People's Liberation Army liberated the whole of China except Taiwan which is now occupied by America. The peaceful liberation of Tibet is one of the most important victories won by the Chinese people in 1951.

Due to the victory won in the people's war of liberation, there has appeared in China a unity which is without parallel in Chinese history—the unity of the people throughout the country (including the working class, peasantry, petty bourgeoisie, national bourgeoisie and other patriotic democrats) under the leadership of the working class, and the unity of the various nationalities in China on the basis of equality, solidarity and mutual help. Within a period of two years, the Chinese people have widely established in the areas liberated by themselves the state rule of new democracy led by the working class, and have carried out the stupendous task of wiping out bandits, secret agents and the other counter-revolutionaries remaining on Chinese soil.

Under the leadership of the People's Government and the Communist Party of China, the masses of peasants in the vast newly liberated areas have carried out the struggle for land reform and shattered feudal land ownership. During the past year, land reform has been completed in areas with a rural population of over 150 million, and approximately 90 million peasants who had no land or only a little land have received over 12 million hectares of land. Up to the present, land reform has been completed in areas with a total population of over 310 million. The remaining work of land reform in areas with a total population of less than 90 million can also be completed in the main during the coming year.

The development of the land reform work has greatly enhanced the political consciousness of the peasants and their enthusiasm.

Because the Chinese people overthrew the rule of imperialism and feudalism, established the people's democratic rule, consolidated and developed the people's democratic dictatorship and the people's democratic united front, it became possible for them to start on the restoration and development of economic and cultural construction.

The Central People's Government made gigantic and strenuous efforts to bring about a turn for the better in the economic and financial situation which was badly ruined in the course of many years. These efforts included centralisation and regulation of finance and the curbing of the protracted inflation. In accordance with the counsel of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, every effort has been made to strive for rapid completion of the various necessary preparations so that planned economic construction can be started. One of the preparatory steps defined by Comrade Mao Tse-tung is land reform. Another preparatory step is the adjustment of the old industrial and commercial enterprises by transforming those which originally served imperialism into industrial and commercial enterprises led by the new state economy. Important achievements have been registered in this work.

As a result of carrying out the land reform and of the aid given to the peasants by the People's Government, China's agricultural production was rapidly restored. The output of grain this year rose by eight per cent over that of last year, or 92.8 per cent of the pre-war 1936 level. The output of cotton this year is scheduled to increase by 36.9 per cent over that of last

year, that is, to surpass by 10 per cent the highest level known in Chinese history (1936). As a result, this year China does not have to import grain as it did under Kuomintang rule, it is in a position to export grain. China is gradually becoming self-supporting in cotton.

For the long-range purpose of ending floods, the Central People's Government has led the people of the country in carrying out gigantic water conservancy work. Of particular importance is the harnessing of the Huai River first proposed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, of which the first phase of construction work has been completed and which has made it possible for the Huai River valley to reap the first bumper harvest in many years. From now on, the 65 million people in the Huai River valley have, by their labour, freed themselves from the grave threat of floods.

In the sphere of restoring and developing industrial production, great progress has been made during the past two years. The People's Republic of China now has state-operated industries of a socialist character and whose output makes up half of the total output of China's modern industry. The state-operated heavy industry forms about four-fifths of the total heavy industry, and the state-operated light industry constitutes about one-third of the total light industry. This is the economic foundation of Chinese new democratic society. China's light industry in general has been restored to its pre-war level. The cotton textile industry surpassed the pre-war level last year. Heavy industry, which suffered serious devastation in the war, is rapidly recovering and new enterprises are being built.

There are more than 22,600 kilometres of railways throughout China and all of them are now open to

traffic. New lines are now being constructed in Szechwan, Kansu and Kwangsi provinces. China's 100,000 kilometres of highways are also open to traffic.

Because of the rapid progress of land reform and due to the restoration of industrial and agricultural production and of communications and transport, China's domestic trade has developed greatly.

China's foreign trade registered an export excess last year, which changed the state of import excess that prevailed during the 73 years since 1877. The state centralised control of foreign trade and the transformation of China's Customs into an independent and a sovereign organisation have combined to enable China's trade to free itself of the imperialist bondage. At the same time, trade with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies has developed according to plan and exceeds the trade with the capitalist states.

The state banks and state trading companies of the People's Republic of China have become powerful instruments for state control and adjustment of the market, for curbing speculative activities and for serving the development of industrial and agricultural production. Meanwhile, co-operative societies of a semi-socialist character increased to 46,000 with a total membership of 13 million by the end of last year. Under the leadership and with the assistance of the state-operated trading companies, the co-operatives have had a very great effect on the interflow of goods between the urban and rural districts and on ensuring the daily needs of the people.

Because industrial and agricultural production is rapidly recovering and developing, unemployment has almost disappeared in the old liberated areas. The people's life has begun to show a gradual improvement,

basic conditions have been created for its further improvement.

One of the chief reasons why the Chinese people have been able to achieve these results under the conditions of aggression and trade blockade by American imperialism is the great and selfless aid given by the Soviet Union. The signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance in February 1950 serves as an adequate guarantee for the Chinese people in conducting struggle against aggression and in embarking on national construction. The great aid from the Soviet Union in the form of credits, trade technique and experience has accelerated the construction work of the Chinese people. The experience gained by China proves once again that an economically backward country, after freeing itself from imperialist and feudal enslavement, can rapidly restore its own economy and build up a prosperous, rich and powerful industrialised country by relying on the solidarity and efforts of its own people and on the friendly aid from the socialist Soviet Union.

The cultural life of the Chinese people is also entirely different from the dark days of the past. During these two years the Chinese people unfolded a large self-education and self-remoulding movement to master the new ideology and the new viewpoint, and to criticise the old ideology and the old viewpoint. This has had an extremely great effect on enhancing the political consciousness of the people.

Since the establishment of the People's Republic of China, more and more people have been afforded the opportunity of acquiring culture with the aid of the People's Government. The year before last, ten million peasants attended the winter schools. Last year, the

number rose to twenty-five million. This year, ten million peasants are attending spare-time schools, and the number of peasants attending schools in the winter period will undoubtedly increase. The enrolment for the workers' vocational schools was 700,000 last year and has increased to over 1,500,000 this year. The total number of primary school pupils throughout the country was 13 million last year. It has increased to 37 million this year representing an increase of more than 55 per cent over the figure before the anti-Japanese war.

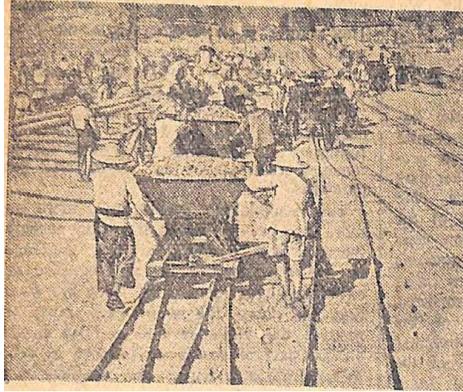
The press and publication enterprises of new China have made remarkable progress, The total circulation of newspapers throughout the country reaches six million copies an increase of 300 per cent over that of 1948. Last year, more than 271,700,000 copies of different books were published in various parts of China, The number of copies of books due to be published this year will reach approximately 500 million.

The people's hygiene and health are now being improved. Last year, more than 81,300,000 persons were vaccinated with anti-typhus, anti-cholera and anti-tuberculosis inoculations. By September this year, 170 million people had been vaccinated. No cholera cases have been reported in China for the past three years. Cases of typhoid and typhus have been reduced considerably.

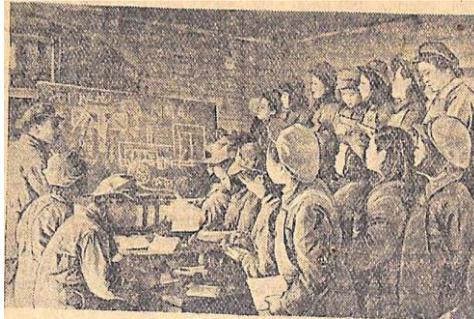
The great successes and achievements of the People's Republic of China during the past two years prove eloquently that the Chinese people, united under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the Central People's Government headed by Mao Tse-tung, can defeat all enemies at home and abroad, overcome all difficulties and build up a mighty and prosperous people's democracy leading to Socialism. The Chinese

people are developing with redoubled efforts the movement to resist America and aid Korea, supporting the Chinese people's volunteers and the Korean People's Army, and striving to build up a powerful national defence. The Chinese people stand firmly in the world camp of peace and democracy headed by the Soviet Union and will strive to the end in order to smash the aggressive war plot of the imperialist camp headed by American imperialism. No force whatsoever can prevent the Chinese people from marching forward.

IN THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC



1. On the initiative of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, large-scale water conservancy and irrigation work are underway on the Huai River. Completion of the first phase of construction work has enabled the peasants in the Huai River valley to reap their first bumper harvest in many years. Special narrow-gauge railway-lines bring building materials to dyke construction sites.



2. Schools for mechanisation of agriculture train new cadres of specialists. Many village girls become tractor-drivers. After six-months training in the school and before leaving for their villages, they put in three months' practical work at the Peking suburban tractor station.



3. Land reform wrought a radical change in peasant life. The peasants' desire for knowledge and culture increased. Cultural centres are now functioning in many villages where varied educational work is carried out. Above: Peasants on the way to the cultural centre.

MILLIONS OF PEOPLE IN ALL COUNTRIES STUDY “SHORT COURSE OF HISTORY OF C.P.S.U. (B)”

The number of people studying the “Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U.(B)”—the remarkable encyclopaedia of the fundamental ideas of Marxism-Leninism—is increasing year after year in all countries. In the 13 years since its first publication—October 1, 1938—this brilliant work of the great Stalin has become a handbook for millions of fighters for peace, democracy and Socialism.

The “History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), Short Course”—has been translated into most of the world’s languages and has had a big circulation in all countries. It enjoys the biggest circulation in the world.

In the Soviet Union, the number of copies published in the languages of all the Republics of the multinational country of Socialism in these thirteen years exceeds 40 million.

In China, the works Lenin and Stalin were published, in 1950 alone, in a total of 2,270,000 copies. Large editions of Stalin’s “Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U. (B)” were published and circulated.

In the People’s Democracies, editions of the “Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U. (B)” are increasing year by year.

In Poland, 30,000 copies of the “Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U. (B)” were sold by 1948. The first Polish edition in 113,000 copies appeared in 1948 on the eve of the Unity Congress of the Polish United

Workers' Party, Altogether, 1,450,000 copies were printed between 1948 and 1951.

In **Hungary**, the first edition of 30,000 copies appeared in 1945. By the end of 1951, total publication will reach 660,000.

In **Rumania**, the "Short Course of History of the C.P.S.U. (B)" was published in 798,000 copies, including 133,000 copies in the Hungarian language.

In **Czechoslovakia**, eleven editions of the "Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U. (B)", totalling 551,000 copies were published in the Czech language between 1945 and 1951, and five editions in 110,000 copies in the Slovak language.

In **Bulgaria**, seven editions totalling 235,000 copies have been published since 1944. An additional 20,000 copies will appear this year.

In the **German Democratic Republic**, two publishing houses printed a total of 720,000 copies of the "Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U. (B)" between 1945 and 1950, The "Dietz" Publishing House of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany has printed, so far, eight editions in 450,000 copies.

Soldiers battling for the freedom of **Korea** guard like the apple of the eye the "Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U. (B)" which has been published in large editions in Korea.

The Communist Parties in the capitalist countries see in the "Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U.(B)" an invaluable guide in their struggle against capitalism, against the imperialist instigators of war. Neither police machinations, nor terror against the publishers can stop the triumphant circulation of the classical works of creative Marxism.

In France, about 300,000 copies of “The Short Course” were sold before World War Two. Approximately 82,000 copies were sold between 1947 and 1950.

In Britain, 123,000 copies have been published.

In Italy, the first copies of the “Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U.(B)” in the Italian language appeared before the Second World War. The first two Italian editions came off the press in Milan and Naples in 1944. Since then, over 300,000 copies of the “Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U. (B)” have been sold in the country.

In Japan, Communists are studying and passing on thousands of copies of the “Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U. (B)”

In Austria, the “Short Course of the C.P.S.U. (B)” was published in three editions of 45,000 copies.

In Syria and Lebanon, the “Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U. (B)” was printed in Arabic in separate chapters.

In conditions of fierce terror in Spain and Portugal, and in Latin America, thousands of copies of the “Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U. (B)”, published in Spanish and Portuguese, are carefully guarded and zealously studied by fighters for the freedom of the peoples.

MEETING OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF BULGARIA

At the recent enlarged plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, Comrade G. Tchankov reported on the results of the harvest campaign, on fulfilment of the plan for state grain deliveries, on the main tasks of the Party in connection with autumn sowing, and on organisational, economic and political strengthening of the agricultural co-operatives. The second item on the agenda was a report by T. Jivkov on the results of the past academic year in Party education and the tasks of the new academic year.

After discussion, the Central Committee unanimously adopted corresponding decisions on the two reports.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF SWEDEN, APPROVES DRAFT PARTY PROGRAMME

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Sweden, held September 7-9, discussed a report by Comrade Hagberg, Chairman of the Party, on the immediate tasks of the Communist Party, and unanimously adopted the text of an address to the membership, calling upon them to give every support to the Swedish Peace Committee's campaign for signatures to the Appeal for a Five-Power Peace Pact.

The Plenum discussed and approved the draft of the new programme of the Party—"Sweden's Road to Socialism"—and also the plan of work in the sphere of political education and enrolment of new members into the Party, and the plan for a campaign to strengthen the Communist press. It was decided, in particular, to campaign for a central Party press fund to the amount of 500,000 crowns.

Commenting on the draft of the new programme of the Communist Party, which will shortly be published and submitted for wide discussion by Swedish democratic public opinion, "Ny Dag" writes: "The draft programme outlines concrete tasks, realisation of which will enable the Swedish people to step out along the pathway of establishing a genuine people's power".

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF AUSTRIA, ON PRODUCTION COUNCIL ELECTIONS

At the IX Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist party of Austria, held in Vienna on September 13, Franz Honner, member of the Political Bureau, reported on the elections for the production councils due to take place within the next few months.

In his report, Honner pointed to the importance of these elections in which nearly two million Austrian workers will take part.

Exposing the lie of the Austrian reactionaries about the “benefits” of the “Marshall Plan”, Honner said: “With every wage and price agreement, the disparity between wages and prices gets bigger and bigger, while real wages are declining steadily...” It should be explained to the workers that the reactionary leaders of the Socialist Party are directly responsible for this policy. These leaders have no intention of opposing the candidates of the fascist “Independent Union” in the elections; on the contrary, by their anti-Communist machinations and statements, they directly help the “Independent Union”.

Honner underlined that the task of the Communists was to win the Socialist workers to their side, to ensure, by means of common effort, the defeat of the “Independent Union” candidates. Contesting the elections, the Communists everywhere stand for the lists of workers’ unity, for trade union unity lists and for candidates genuinely supporting working-class unity.

The Plenum approved the directives contained in Honner’s report with regard to preparing and

conducting the production council elections. It also adopted a number of decisions concerning preparations for the Fifteenth Party Congress scheduled for November.

PLENUM OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF ALGIERS

At the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Algiers, held on September 8-9, Younes Kouch, Secretary of the Party, reported on the international and domestic situation. The speaker dwelt on questions pertaining to the campaign for a Peace Pact in Algiers and preparations for the Congress of peace supporters in the Near and Middle East and North Africa, on the struggle against the repressions of the colonisers and for the immediate demands of the working people in the towns and countryside.

Analysing the reasons for the success of the recently created “Algiers Front in Defence of Freedom” which includes four parties, Younes Kouch declared: “There can be no doubt that the main, decisive reason was the growth of the movement of the masses imbued with a passionate desire for unity”. The speaker pointed out that the Communist Party was the driving force in the struggle of the people of Algiers for unity, and that one of the conditions for strengthening and developing the success of this struggle was the formation of hundreds of “Algiers Front” committees in the towns and countryside.

A report on the cantonal elections, scheduled for October, was made by Bachir Hadj Ali, Secretary of the Party. Speaking in the name of the Party, Bachir Hadj Ali addressed all parties and leading figures in the “Algiers Front” with the suggestion to nominate joint candidates in all election wards.

The Plenum drew attention to the inadequate activity of the Party’s sections and groups in the

signature campaign for a Pact of Peace and the need to intensify the work of the Party press in this sphere.

Characterising the attitude of the Communist Party towards the “Algiers Front in Defence of Freedom”, André Moine, Secretary of the Party, said: “This Front is a united anti-colonial front which is isolating the colonisers, undermining their reserves, weakening their positions, including their positions in preparing an imperialist war. For us, Communists, the ‘Algiers Front’ is in no circumstances a manoeuvre or simply election tactics. For us the ‘Algiers Front’ is a solid alliance of the working class, the peasants and the national bourgeoisie against one enemy: the colonisers!”.

Analysing the work of the Party, André Moine underlined that “the Party must in all circumstances preserve its political and organisational independence, consolidate its ranks, strengthen its press, agitation propaganda and education of its cadres”.

Greetings were conveyed to the Plenum by Ali Yata, Secretary of the Communist Party of Morocco, and by Georges Thevenin representing the Communist Party of France.

The Plenum unanimously endorsed the Appeal to the people of Algiers, the Party’s election programme, an address to political prisoners, a resolution on the tasks of Central Committee members and a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the French Communist Party.

FROM PRESS OF COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

General Election in Britain (London "DAILY WORKER")

The general election campaign in Britain where voting will take place on October 25, is widely featured in the London "Daily Worker".

Commenting on the reasons for the early election, the newspaper writes: "The fact that October 25 is now chosen shows that the Labour leaders only expect a worsening of the situation as a consequence of rearmament. Their policy has brought Britain to the verge of disaster. It has immeasurably sharpened the danger of war. It has played into the hands of the Tories. Throughout the Labour movement there is an ever-growing revolt, a daily extending demand for a decisive change in policy".

The newspaper writes that stock exchange Prices soared the day after the date of the election was announced. Speculators banking on a Tory victory rushed to buy shares in large-scale companies. However, although Churchill, Eden and other Tory leaders are displaying feverish activity, they are by no means as certain of the victory as their supporters. Precisely for this reason, they, while fully supporting rearmament and the aggressive schemes of the U.S. imperialists, are coming forward with a demagogic programme, promising to improve the conditions of the people.

The situation demands that all progressive forces in Britain concentrate their efforts in order to defeat the Tories.

“The ability of Labour’s rank-and-file to smash the Tories”, declares the “Daily Worker”, depends to a considerable extent on the development of united action in the localities”.

In this connection, the call issued by the Political Committee of the British Communist Party and published in the “Daily Worker” says:

“The real issue of this election is the fight for peace and the salvation of Britain. The Communist Party enters this election with complete confidence in the ability of the working class and the people to smash the Tory offensive and to compel a new policy. A fighting policy of peace and social advance can rally the entire Labour movement and win new millions to its side, so that October 25 results in a mighty victory for the working people and crushing defeat for Big Business.

The Tory Party, despite its demagogic promises, is a party of the landlords and millionaires. A victory for the Tories would be a triumph for Big Business against the people...”

The “Daily Worker” is unfolding the struggle for the unity of the working people, for the election of Communist candidates where they are standing, and for the election of Labour candidates in all other constituencies, against Tories.

For Militant and Offensive Political Agitation ("TRYBUNA LUDU"—Organ, Central Committee, Polish United Workers' Party)

The Party press in Poland draws the attention of Party organisations and members to the need for intensified and better agitation among the masses, "Trybuna Ludu" writes in this connection:

"The oral and printed word convinces the masses of the correctness of the policy of our Party, explains to them the great aim of our Party, explains to them the great aim of our selfless labour and struggle, deepens the feeling of responsibility before the people's state, helps in correctly appraising events, equips the masses ideologically, teaches them to see and understand difficulties in order to overcome them".

The organisations of the Polish United Workers' Party have acquired rich experience in conducting agitation. Tens of thousands of militant, selfless agitators—Party and non-Party—were active in such important political campaigns as the collection of signatures to the Stockholm Appeal and for a Pact of Peace, and in getting subscriptions for the people's loan. The simple and truthful words of the agitators, their convincing "arguments, contribute to the growth of political activity on the part of millions of Polish people, sharpen political vigilance in relation to the warmongers and their despicable agents, facilitate the strengthening of international solidarity in the fight for peace, and confidence in the invincibility of the peace camp headed by the Soviet Union. The experience of these campaigns clearly shows that agitation and propaganda must accompany every Party undertaking.

“Trybuna Ludu” underlines that not all Party organisations realise the need for everyday agitation among the masses. Some district committees of the Party look on agitation as work to be done only during campaigns.

“The absence of persevering struggle for an all-round extension and improvement of political agitation as an indivisible part of the everyday work of the basic Party organisation”, writes “Trybuna Ludu”, “stems by the way, from underestimation of political-educational work among the masses as a factor conditioning success in the economic sphere and consolidating it”. The newspaper points out, by way of example that one of the reasons for the difficulties encountered by the personnel of the Swierczewski Factory in Warsaw was that for a long period the factory Party organisation did not conduct any mass agitation.

Some Party organisations do not utilise the powerful weapon of agitation for rallying the working people in order to surmount difficulties, to work for improving things in the factory, for a further rise in labour productivity, for strict economy, for a socialist attitude towards labour and public property.

Systematic everyday agitation in the countryside is particularly important, emphasises “Trybuna Ludu”. We still have villages, writes the newspaper, where the living word of the agitator explaining to the peasants the significance of the fundamental slogans of our Party in the countryside, does not always reach them. “Political agitation should be conducted daily, ceaselessly, in both town and countryside, in the factories and offices, in workers’ homes and at every point of contact with the population”, writes “Trybuna

Ludu'. The training of broad cadres of agitators, displaying care in systematically raising their political level, rendering them constant help—is the paramount duty of all Party organisations. Agitation and propaganda cement our ties with the masses. “And our ties with the masses are the source of the strength of our Party, of its inexhaustible ability to rally the millions of working people in the struggle for peace and socialist construction”.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, RUMANIAN WORKERS' PARTY DECISION ON ORGANISATIONAL AND ECONOMIC STRENGTHENING OF COLLECTIVE FARMS

An important decision concerning the organisation and strengthening of the collective farms and agricultural associations has been adopted by the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party.

During the past two-and-a-half years, the Party and the People's Democratic State registered a number of successes in this sphere. The rapidly expanding socialist industry ensures a new technical base for agriculture. In the above-mentioned period, 6,247 tractors and many other machines were supplied to the countryside; 180 machine-and-tractor stations were opened; 73,438 poor and middle peasant households combined to form 1,083 collective farms. This year's average crop yield on the collective farms was from 25 to 50 per cent more than that of the individual peasants.

The successes of the collective farms are bringing home to the working peasantry the superiority of socialist farming. Thousands of peasants are submitting requests to the Central Committee of the Party and to the Council of Ministers for permission to form new collective farms. In the course of the current year, three hundred and fifty-four thousand working peasants united in associations for joint cultivation.

Stressing that these successes are the result of the application of the political line of the Party aimed at consolidating the alliance between the working class and working peasantry, reorganising the countryside

along socialist lines, and utilising Soviet experience, the Central Committee simultaneously subjected to severe criticism certain distortions and deviations from the line of the Party.

A particularly gross and impermissible distortion was the violation of the principle of the voluntary agreement of the peasants in the process of forming collective farms and agricultural associations. The Central Committee strongly denounced haste, attempts at compulsion, administrative measures and demagogic promises in drawing the peasants into the collective farms. Due to the distortions that took place in a number of districts, the measures directed at restricting the kulaks hit the middle peasants, leading to tendencies to dispossess kulaks on the one hand, and on the other, to support kulaks who in some villages even managed to become members of collective farms; these distortions also resulted in dissemination of the anti-Marxist theory of “self-dispossession of kulaks”, in attempts being made to prevent landless and small peasants from joining the collective farms.

These mistakes, says the decision, stem from lack of understanding by Party members of the line, decisions and directives of the Central Committee concerning the socialist reorganisation of the countryside, from the low ideological and political level of many Party members, from the presence in the Party ranks of petty-bourgeois and anarchist elements who brought with them adventurous methods of work alien to the Party. In some instances, these distortions were the work of hostile elements who had wormed their way into the Party.

The Central Committee stresses that, at present, the economic and organisational strengthening of the

collective farms is the main task in the struggle for the socialist reorganisation of the countryside. Serious shortcomings are still observed in this respect: the rules of collective farms are violated; in many collective farms there are shortcomings in the organisation of labour; mass-political work is sometimes substituted by "help" from outside. The basic Party organisations, not getting adequate guidance from the district committees, do nothing to inculcate among collective farmers a socialist attitude towards labour and public property; they do nothing to organise and direct socialist emulation. The secretaries of some regional and district committees of observed in this the Party do not realise that the further progress of the socialist transformation of the countryside depends on making the collective farms exemplary enterprises capable of becoming centres of attraction and living proof of the superiority of socialist farming for all working peasants.

From top to bottom, insufficient attention has been devoted to the various labour associations of working peasants. As yet, there are no organisational rules for the joint cultivation associations. The decision points out that a joint cultivation association represents a lower form of agricultural producer co-operation in which the land, cattle and implements are not socialised but remain the property of the peasants united in the association, Association members pool their plots for the purpose of carrying out joint agrotechnical measures, utilising tractors and other agricultural machines.

The Central Committee's decision elaborates in detail the conditions and methods for organising new collective farms and agricultural associations; of these the main conditions are strict observance of the

voluntary principle, broad explanatory work, and the method—convincing peasants of the advantages of socialist farming.

The Central Committee stresses the need to ensure full utilisation of the tractor park and to mechanise the main agricultural work. Production of new types of agricultural machines will be organised. In order to improve political and organisational work, political departments will be formed in machine-and-tractor stations, and, for the purpose of strengthening the proletarian core, 200 skilled workers (Party members) will be assigned to machine-and-tractor stations. Simultaneously, the Ministry of Agriculture will send 200 workers from the machine-and-tractor stations to schools attached to the big enterprises, where they will improve their skills. The Central Committee decision devotes special attention to the matter of selecting and training the skilled workers essential for the socialist reorganisation of agriculture.

The Central Committee calls on the regional and district committees of the Party to concentrate all efforts on improving the work of rural basic Party organisations on whom realisation of the measures outlined in the decision depends first and foremost.

ON RESULTS OF REPORTING-BACK AND ELECTION MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES IN COMMUNIST PARTY OF BULGARIA.

**Ivan Raikov, Secretary, Central
Committee, Communist party of Bulgaria**

A campaign of great significance in the life of the Party—reporting-back and election meetings and conferences—was held in the Communist Party of Bulgaria during recent months. This time the meetings continued over a longer period than in previous years. The former term—from two to three months—proved to be too compressed, the attention of Party organisations being concentrated on a reporting-back and election campaign with the result that other important political and economic tasks were neglected. In order to avoid this and to hold reporting-back and election meetings and conferences in accordance with the circumstances of the various Party organisations in the enterprises, in machine-and-tractor depots, in the agricultural co-operatives, offices, and so on, the Central Committee decided on an extended period. Thus the period between October 15, 1950 and the end of March 1951 was fixed for meetings of the basic organisations; for district and regional Party conferences the period was extended until the end of May. This made it possible, first, to prepare the meetings and conferences more thoroughly, and second, to convene them after verifying the 1950 production and economic results which were to form the basis for the reports and discussion.

The soundness of this decision was proved in practice: this time, the reporting-back meetings and

conferences were far better prepared and distinguished, by much greater activity on the part of the members. They stimulated a fresh production drive in the factories, producer co-operatives, etc. They thoroughly estimated the year's work of the Party committees and organisations in the struggle for laying the foundations of Socialism in Bulgaria, boldly criticised shortcomings in Party work, and outlined concrete measures for a further all-round improvement in this work.

I.

The meetings and conferences demonstrated the indisputable organisational and political growth of the Party, its successes in guiding the entire economic, political and cultural life of the country, its firm bonds with the masses of the working people, and its ideological and organisational unity around the Dimitrov Central Committee headed by Comrade Vylko Tchervakov; they confirmed once again the Party's unshakable loyalty to the great Lenin-Stalin teaching, to the Soviet Union, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) and to Comrade Stalin.

Recognising that the struggle for peace is the main task of Communists, a struggle organically and politically inseparable from the fight for Socialism, the reporting-back and election meetings and conferences of the Communist Party recorded substantial successes in rallying the Bulgarian working people in the struggle for consolidating peace, against the criminal policy pursued by the American instigators of a new war. The 12,000-odd peace committees, set up throughout the country, the tens of thousands of associate commissions formed in the towns, villages and enterprises, and the

more than 5,700,000 signatures obtained for the Peace Pact Appeal—all testify to the really nation-wide character of the peace movement in Bulgaria. But at the same time, the meetings and conferences pointed to certain shortcomings still observed in Party work: some Party organisations do not extend constant and concrete assistance to the local peace committees; not completely eliminated as yet are the campaign-like methods in conducting the peace movement which must be a regular and uninterrupted movement, a daily reality in the People's Democratic Bulgaria. The need to intensify to the maximum the work of exposing the U.S.-British instigators of a new war, particularly their agents in the Balkans, the fascist Tito clique, Greek monarchist-fascists and Turkish reactionaries, was stressed.

Questions pertaining to fulfilment of the economic plan, to the leadership given in the struggle for realisation of the plan by the Party organisations, formed the pivot of the reports and discussion at the meetings and conferences. The record of the Party organisations for the period under review showed that, particularly since the Third Party Conference, Party work had been more and more directly linked up with the task of fulfilling the Five-Year Plan in all sectors. Verification by Party organisations of fulfilment of the Plan increased, their methods of political leadership of economic bodies improved. This fact, together with the great enthusiasm of the working people and the fraternal aid of the Soviet Union, ensured overfulfilment of the 1950 plan.

Led by the Party and utilising the rich experience of the Soviet Union, our agriculture took the path of socialist reorganisation. The meetings and conferences

confirmed the decisive role played by the Party units in the agricultural co-operatives in strengthening the co-operatives economically and organisationally, and once again brought out the need for constant attention by the district and regional Party committees to strengthening the Party units in the co-operatives. The correctness of the decision of the Central Committee, which last year allocated 500 industrial workers for political work in rural villages with the result that a number of weak rural Party organisations were strengthened organisationally and politically, was also demonstrated. On the basis of this experience, the April meeting of the Central Committee allocated for work in the countryside an additional thousand or more workers from enterprises, district Party committees, etc.

The meetings and conferences showed that the Party committees and organisations actively, and on the whole, skilfully organised socialist emulation, and supported every initiative in raising labour productivity, economising materials, improving quality of output, and in raising crop yields. For example, the Party organisations in the Georgi Dimitrov locomotive and car-building enterprise in Sofia, and, later, those in the Voroshilov factory, launched a movement for speeding up the turnover of circulating capital, which unfroze hundreds of millions of leva. The Lom district Party committee initiated a movement for higher yields in agriculture. This movement gripped agricultural co-operatives and State farms in the Lom district, and was taken up by the working people in a number of other districts and regions.

One of the biggest successes achieved by the Party is the steady increase in the number of leading workers in industry—shock-workers, rationalisers, raisers of

bumper crops and of highly productive animal-husbandry. The best workers qualified for the title of Dimitrov Prize winners. At the same time, practice shows that it is necessary systematically to study and popularise the production and organisational experience of these workers.

II.

Together with these successes, the meetings and conferences registered a number of serious defects in guiding economic work. The main shortcoming is that many leading Party organs do not wage a systematic and persistent struggle for conscious and active participation by the working people in production, do not give constant assistance to economic organisations, and do not display sufficient concern in systematically reinforcing these organisations with cadres. Frequently, the Party apparatus substitutes these organs, practically dooming them to inactivity, with the result that inner-Party work and political work among the masses lags. For example, the former Vidin regional Party committee, while directly and closely seeing to economic measures, neglected mass-political work, and was slack in giving political leadership to the basic Party organisations. It was precisely in this region that gross distortions of the policy of the Party and the Government in the socialist reorganisation of agriculture occurred.

The meetings and conferences also showed that Party organisations in a number of enterprises did not seriously tackle questions of production, did not exercise their right to verify, with the result that production plans were not always fulfilled. Instead of

disclosing the reasons for the defects, instead of engaging in large-scale Party and political activity for the purpose of rallying the entire Party organisation and all the personnel in order to ensure the necessary conditions for rhythmic work, many Party committees and organisations worked fitfully and spasmodically. The meetings and conferences sharply denounced such methods.

Estimating the work of the Party organisations in offices, the meetings and conferences sharply denounced instances of bureaucratism and lack of response in relation to the requirements of the working people. They obliged the Party organisations to take serious measures for the abolition of survivals of bureaucratic methods in some offices, and to strive for active participation by the working people in administration through the medium of the permanent commissions of the people's councils.

However, these and other shortcomings must be seen against the background of a general and steady growth of the Party and of its influence among the masses. This is due in large measure to the fact that a numerous army of agitators explain Party policy to the masses. More than 23,000 agitators were active in Sofia, 27,000 in the Vratca region, 14,000 in the Burgas region, and in the country as a whole, over 210,000 agitators, of whom more than 40 per cent, non-Party, belong to the Fatherland Front, the Trade Unions, and Dimitrov Union of People's Youth. We have the paramount duty of putting an end to the fitful campaign method which still prevails in mass explanatory work, of regarding this as permanent and everyday work, and of making it ideologically more purposeful and more militant.

The reports and discussion at the meetings and conferences showed that Party organs learnt serious lessons from the exposure of the treacherous Kostov espionage gang. The leading Party organs have been strongly reinforced and have sharpened their revolutionary vigilance. A number of district and regional conferences noted the great help which the Central Committee rendered them by thoroughly verifying the Party and state apparatus and the apparatus of the mass organisations. The big successes won by the Party during this period, and particularly after the Third Party Conference, were due in no small measure to the fact that the leading Party organs and basic Party organisations were purged of alien and careerist elements.

Party organisations have improved their social composition. In the course of one year, following the Third Party Conference, the percentage of workers in the Party increased from 25.76 to 28.69 per cent; that is to say, more than eleven thousand workers joined the Party. The number of women members rose from 13.84 per cent to 14.94 per cent.

The meetings and conferences expressed the firm resolve to purge the Party completely of all alien elements, particularly of remnants of the Kostov-Trotskyite espionage gang, in order rapidly to transform the Party into a stronghold inaccessible to enemies of Communism. The meetings focused the attention of the Party committees on the need for still keener vigilance, for constant concern in the matter of transforming the basic Party organisations into genuine militant leaders of the working people in the struggle for Socialism, and of consolidating the links between the Party and the masses.

The meeting of the Central Committee, held in January 1950, condemned the Kostovite methods of administration then being implanted, demanding inculcation of the collective method of leadership, wide development of inner-Party democracy and criticism and self-criticism as the basic condition for guarding the Party against serious mistakes and distortions of policy and for timely exposure of camouflaged enemies. Combating formalism and administrative methods, the Party committees are assimilating the Bolshevik style of leadership, insisting on regular verification of fulfilment of decisions, of proper allocation and timely promotion of cadres.

Guided by the counsel of the Central Committee concerning bold promotion of young Party members, shock-workers and rationalisers, team and link leaders, master crop-growers in the agricultural co-operatives—the reporting-back and election meetings and conferences elected to the Party bodies 2,175 more workers than last year. As a result, the percentage of workers in the leading Party bodies rose from 21 to 25.5 per cent. And in some Party organs, especially in city centres, this percentage is even greater. Of the 35 members of the newly-elected Rusa city committee, for example, 28 are workers. The meetings and conferences condemned the hesitancy still to be found in some places in promoting new people to leading posts.

III.

Comrade Stalin teaches that “the work of regulating the composition of the Party and of bringing the leading bodies closer to the activities of the lower bodies may be organised satisfactorily; the work of promoting,

selecting and allocating cadres may be organised satisfactorily; but, with all this, if our Party propaganda for some reason or other goes lame, if the Marxist-Leninist training of our cadres begins to languish, if our work of raising the political and theoretical level of these cadres flags, and the cadres themselves cease on account of this to show interest in the prospect of our further progress, cease to understand the truth of our cause and are transformed into narrow plodders with no outlook, blindly and mechanically carrying out instructions from above—then our entire state and Party work must inevitably languish”.

Guided by this counsel of Comrade Stalin, the Central Committee of our Party pays great attention to Party education. Marxist-Leninist education of cadres was one of the basic questions discussed at the reporting-back and election meetings. During the 1950-51 academic year, our Party education system covered 363,000 members which signifies a 30 per cent increase compared with the 1949-50 academic year. Approximately 71 per cent of all Party members were embraced in various forms of Party education, while in the Sofia city organisation, the network catered for 94 per cent, in Gabrovo, 85 per cent and in Plovdiv, 75 per cent of the membership, and so on.

The meetings and conferences pointed out that the main shortcoming in Marxist-Leninist education was the unsatisfactory ideological-political level of the classes. The subject matter is insufficiently linked with the practical work of local Party organisations. There still are Party committees careless in selecting and training tutors, do not control their work nor give them any help. Leading Party and economic cadres do not pay due attention to self-education.

Criticism and self-criticism; teaches Comrade Stalin, are most important for the Bolshevik education of cadres. Georgi Dimitrov educated our Party in the spirit of irreconcilability to failings and shortcomings in work. At the meeting of the Central Committee in January 1950, Comrade Tchervenkov called for more criticism and self-criticism both within the Party and on the part of the working people. Party members took an active part in the discussion at the reporting-back and election meetings and conferences. For example, in the Sofia city organisation alone, 11,322 Party members participated and 16,000 questions were asked.

However, the distortions of Party policy, in the countryside revealed in a number of places, and the other serious shortcomings in Party work sharply condemned at the meetings and conferences, show that “Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism have not yet entered into the flesh and blood of all local Party organisations.” (V. Tchervenkov). The criticism at many of the meetings and conferences and particularly the self-criticism in the reports submitted by Party committees cannot be regarded as satisfactory. For example, in the Stalin and Haskovo regional committees, in the Devinsk, Smoljan and Stara Zagora district committees, there were instances when mistakes were blatantly hushed up, and reluctance displayed in fully revealing mistakes and subjecting them to severe criticism—an attitude which is alien to Communists.

The meetings and conferences sharply condemned instances of suppression of criticism. In so doing, the delegates were guided by the counsel of Comrade V. Tchervenkov: “To suppress criticism in Party organisations, among the working class and working

people is a grave crime. He who seeks to suppress criticism, whether he wishes it or not, directly helps the enemies”.

The reporting-back and election meetings and conferences of the Communist Party of Bulgaria were a real school for Party members. They focused the attention of the entire Party on the basic tasks of the present historical moment: the further extension of the peace movement; all-round leadership of political, economic and cultural life in the localities; all-round improvement in Party organisational and Party-political work, raising the ideological level of cadres, sharpening the vigilance of the Party and of working, people in relation to the foul agents of imperialism in our country particularly in relation to those who have wormed their way into the Party and hide behind a Party membership card; further development of inner-Party democracy, criticism and self-criticism.

The reporting-back and election meetings and conferences will, undoubtedly, serve as a new powerful lever for further improving Party work. But in order to achieve this, the Party committees must exercise regular control over fulfilment of decisions. It is necessary to utilise all the critical remarks and all the valuable suggestions made by Party members in order to secure a further improvement in every aspect of Party work.

GROWING MOVEMENT OF FRENCH WORKING PEOPLE FOR IMMEDIATE DEMANDS

A powerful movement for higher wages, developing in an atmosphere of unity, is underway in France. The working people are demanding the guaranteed minimum of 23,600 francs for 173 working hours a month, abolition of wage zones (i.e. introduction of unified wage rates throughout the country), and a sliding wage scale.

The government offer of 20,000 francs for a month of 200 hours has provoked discontent among the working people as a whole and has given a further impetus to the movement. The General Confederation of Labour, Federation of Christian Workers, "Force Ouvriere", and General Confederation of Cadres, expressed themselves in favour of the 23,600 francs wage. Strikes, distinguished by their broad unity, are taking place. In a number of places, workers are forming united trade-union organisations in the factories. Such organisations have been formed, for example, by workers—members of the CGT, "Force Ouvriere" and independent trade unions—in the "Aluminium" factory in Marseilles; by members of the CGT and independent unions in the "Dessert and Co." iron and steel plant in Asnieres (Seine Department); by CGT and "Force Ouvriere" members in the "Mariage" factory in St. Quentin (Aisne Department). Partial successes, some extremely significant, have already been won in hundreds of enterprises. At the "Gomez Lopez" glass factory in Vénitieux (Rhône Department),

for example, the working people won the 23,600 francs wage for unskilled workers. The overwhelming majority of the working people in the enterprises, offices and on construction sites are supporting the CGT which approached other trade union bodies—Confederation of Christian Workers, “Force Ouvriere”, General Confederation of Cadres and the Teachers’ Autonomous Federation—with the proposal for a joint meeting to elaborate the demands of the working people and methods of struggle for their realisation.

The “Force Ouvriere” leadership alone rejected this proposal. Pressed by the powerful movement for unity which is daily growing stronger, the Confederation of Christian Workers expressed itself in favour of negotiations between the main national union bodies. The General Confederation of Cadres also declared its readiness to conduct negotiations—should these become necessary—within the framework of local trade union organisations and federations to protect the interests of engineers and technicians.

SPECIAL MEETINGS OF PARTY ORGANISATIONS IN COMMUNIST PARTY OF GERMANY

A meeting of the Secretariat of the Central Board of the Communist Party of Germany, with Max Reimann presiding, was held on September 18. The Secretariat, having discussed the recent Government declaration by Otto Grotewohl and the Address of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic, instructed all leading organs and all Party members to spare no effort in explaining to all sections of the population the seriousness of the danger of a third world war.

The secretariat resolved to hold, during the week September 23-30, special general meetings of all Party groups in the factories, territorial Party groups and of all Party organisations in towns, with the following agenda: "Address of the People's Chamber and the tasks of the Communist Party of Germany in the struggle for mutual understanding between Germans".

"Each Party member", reads the communique issued after the meeting, "every Party activist is assigned the task of acquainting every family with the Address of the People's Chamber and the speech of Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl, of ensuring that all organisations, all meetings adopt resolutions demanding that the deputies of the Federal Parliament approve the Address of the People's Chamber".

JAPANESE PEOPLE WILL NEVER BE CANNON FODDER FOR U.S. IMPERIALISTS (LETTER FROM TOKYO)

After six years' occupation of Japan by U.S. troops, our people are well aware of the real intentions of the Trumans, MacArthurs, Dulles' and similar "friends of the Japanese people". These warmongers want not a democratic and peace-loving Japan but a militarist Japan—a Japan that would function as an arsenal and supplier of cannon fodder for U.S. aggressive gambles in the Far East. Hence, on September 2, when Premier Yoshida and other members of the Japanese "delegation", on their way to San Francisco, were checking their fountain pens, getting ready to seal the sanguinary deal between Japanese monopoly capital and U.S. imperialism with their treacherous signatures, we, the working people of Tokyo, despite the bans, took to the streets of our native city. On behalf, of the entire Japanese people we declared that we would never, never agree to become mercenaries of the Wall Street monopolists.

In our country, there is now growing a protest movement against the "peace treaty" and the so-called "Security Pact", both of which reduce Japan to the status of an American colony and a war base. The treaty is opposed by workers, peasants and broad sections of the intelligentsia. It evoked particular indignation among the working class. Resolute protests against the unlawful treaty signed by Yoshida have been made by the Executive Committee of the Tokyo Auto Workers Union, Japanese National Union of Communications Workers, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Employees Union, the Congress of Peasants Union, by many outstanding workers of science and culture, representatives of the various parties, public organisations and by some sections of business circles. The All-Japan Citizens' Congress, the Japanese Women's Democratic Club, the Christian Peace Congress, Federation of Co-operative Associations, and a number of other broadly based Japanese organisations adopted a joint resolution saying: "This is a treaty signed by the Government alone, and, accordingly, the people are not bound to abide by it".

The reaction of our people to this treaty for preparing another war in Asia was well expressed by the Japanese National Metal Workers Union in a letter addressed to the delegates attending the San Francisco conference: "We oppose the signing of a peace treaty that leads to war. We do not want war against the workers of the world, particularly against the workers and peoples of Asia. We want a peace treaty with all countries".

Our people do not want war! The working people of our country are resolutely fighting against any American attempt to revive militarism and involve Japan in U.S. military adventures against our neighbours.

Dockers are holding up shipment of military equipment to Korea, thus voicing their protest against drawing Japan into U.S. aggression in Korea. Port and harbour workers in Osaka, Kobe and Nagoya struck work repeatedly against loading U.S. warships.

Japanese, peasants are resisting requisitioning of their land for U.S. military airfields and other military structures. In this struggle the inhabitants of whole villages headed by the village elders and other officials often act in unison. The inhabitants of the village of

Nahahama Mura (Tottori Prefecture) protested against the construction of a military airfield in their neighbourhood.

In June, the so-called “police reserve force”, created on U.S. orders, was placed under U.S. command. Its units are now being trained in street, tank and naval warfare. The supplementary budget for the current year provides for the allocation of the enormous sum of 55 billion yen on the assumption that this force will be increased to 125,000 by the end of the year. However, even Government experts admit that this sum is sufficient to equip a force of a strength equal to that of the Japanese standing army on the eve of the aggression against China.

The Government tries in vain to get Japanese youth to join this mercenary army. The youth do not want to join the “national police reserve” corps. And many who, due to unemployment, joined the corps, are now deserting it. Even official data show that over 8,000 had deserted the corps by July this year. According to the poll held recently in the Kyoto and Hitotsubashi Universities, 92.8 per cent of young Japanese will never agree to join the army voluntarily. Asked what they would do if forced to join the army, many of those questioned said that they would either support an organized resistance movement in the army or they would desert.

The struggle against transforming Japan into a U.S. military base and our people into cannon fodder for U.S. imperialists is now entering a new phase. The Wall Street monopolists openly use the Japanese militarists as allies in the struggle against the peoples of Korea and China. General William C. Chase, head of the United States Military Mission in Taiwan, recently

recommended to Ridgway that he should send to Taiwan “several thousand men and non-commissioned officers” from the “national police reserve” to “restore morale” among Chang Kai-shek’s troops.

There is a direct danger of our people being again drawn into a sanguinary war against the fraternal peoples of Asia and Oceania. But we, who already received an instructive lesson from the defeat of Japanese militarism during World War Two, do not want to see our country converted into a jumping-off ground for American military gambles. We do not want to see the industry of our country converted into a Pacific branch of the U.S. war economy, and the Japanese youth into cannon fodder for Wall Street monopolists crazed with the idea of world domination.

We are fighting against the remilitarisation of the country, against the American-imposed “peace treaty” and for a Five-Power Peace Pact which is the best means for curbing the aggressive strivings of U.S. imperialism. Six million working people organised in trade unions are opposed to the separate “peace treaty”. More than five million Japanese citizens added their signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council.

At present, a big movement is underway to compel the resignation of the Yoshida government of national betrayal and its replacement by a new, democratic government which would annul the separate “peace treaty” and the military agreement with the Americans and sign an overall peace treaty guaranteeing the country against the revival of militarism and directing it along the road of peaceful development and co-operation with all peoples of the world.

The struggle of our people for peace, against militarisation and for a genuine peace treaty, is headed by the Communist Party. The Party's influence among the people is so great that the American occupation authorities and Japanese reactionaries direct their main blows against it. But despite persecution, the Party is carrying on, cementing its bonds with the people, showing them the way to achieve genuine peace and national independence. The Japanese people today are not what they were six years ago, Today they know full well who are their enemies and who their friends.

Tokyo, September 1951.

N. H. — no.

FIASCO OF FASCIST DESIGNS OF AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT

Early this year, following his visit to the U.S. and Britain, Prime Minister Menzies declared that Australia must accelerate military preparations in order to be ready within three years. Reactionary circles enthusiastically supported this programme imported from the U.S., and set about zealously putting it into practice. Work was begun to make Australia's economy "fit in" with U.S. aggressive plans in the Far East. The country's economy is quickly sliding into a state of even further decline. Inflation, unprecedentedly high prices, curtailment of civilian work in all states, mass dismissals—these were the things that the exorbitant military expenditure of the Menzies Government brought to the people.

The Communist Party of Australia headed the struggle of the broad masses of the working people against the monstrous plans for war and enslaving the people. For this reason, the Menzies Government, in an attempt to suppress and destroy the progressive forces of the country, directed its main blow against the Communist Party.

Waging a frantic campaign of lies and terror against 'the Communists, the Government sought to ban the Communist Party. However, even the Supreme Court found the anti-Communist law unconstitutional. Then, in the hope that they would succeed in intimidating and deceiving the people, the reactionaries tried once more; the Government announced a referendum participation in which was compulsory. Approval for the Government's proposals would have provided it with the

right to dissolve the Communist Party and all democratic organisations “under Communist influence”, and to interfere freely in trade union activities.

Realisation of Menzies proposals would have legalised suppression of democratic liberties, ensured dictatorial powers for the Government, and would have resulted in a fascist regime in the country.

The result of the referendum held in Australia on September 22 demonstrated the complete collapse of the anti-democratic plans of the Menzies Government. According to reports, in five of the six states in Australia, a majority expressed itself against amending the Constitution proposed by the Australian reactionaries. (To effect a change in the Constitution a majority, including a majority in four States at least, was required).

To the outright attempt to bring fascism to the country, the working people of Australia answered with a resolute “No”. Unity committees were formed everywhere, with the participation of Communists, Labour Party members and members of other organisations. The people of Australia voted against war, war preparations, and against fascism, for peace. The result testified to the growing influence enjoyed by the Communist Party of Australia among the masses. The democratic forces, headed by the Communist Party, will more resolutely continue their persistent struggle against the policy of war and poverty dictated to Australia by the American imperialists.

AMERICAN SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM OF "SHARING THE BURDEN OF REARMAMENT" BY WEST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES. Drawing by J. PAULO

At the session of the Council of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc in Ottawa, Acheson demanded that U.S. satellites "squeeze" everything to intensify preparations for a new war.

(Press item)



FEUILLETON

Democracy of Police Bludgeon

The reactionary Colombian newspaper “El Siglo”, professional liar and in the pay, together with its menials, of the U.S. monopolies, had a nightmare. And no wonder! The Liberal “El Tiempo”, its partner, committed the blunder of publishing an announcement. An announcement about...

Terrible thought! The people of the South American colony, i.e., of the Republic, learnt from “El Tiempo” of the existence of the journal “For a Lasting Peace, for a People’s Democracy!” and of how to subscribe to it... This is Communist propaganda! This is undermining the foundations of “pure democracy!” shrieked “El Siglo”.

The frightened newspaper hacks began to squeak and howl. Where are the police? What is the Government doing! No Communist propaganda in Colombia! Ban the word “peace”, is their cry. Genuine democrats don’t need peace. Genuine democrats must dream of war and stand on their hind legs. Licking the boots of one’s master, thinks “El Siglo”, is the sign of a true democrat!

And, so the journal “For a Lasting Peace, for a People’s Democracy!” is banned in Colombia. For peace, lasting peace! For democracy, people’s democracy! The very title of the journal brought the blood of Colombia’s rulers to boiling point. In its title they discerned a crime. Stop reading such a journal! No trace of it must remain in the country...

Colombia is a small country rich in oil and mineral wealth. Like the other countries of Latin America it is called a Republic. But, in relation to Colombia this word is bitter and brutal mockery. In the grip of U.S. monopolies, Colombia is enslaved and plundered. Exporting to the U.S. practically all its oil output., it is forced to purchase oil products... in the U.S.

U.S. capital has penetrated every sphere of economic, political and spiritual life in Colombia, implanted a police regime in the country, forced the government and the press to dance to its tune. The big stick of the U.S. gangsters and their Colombian henchmen is brought down on the heads of the common people of Colombia.

Such is present-day Colombia. In this country, mercenary newspaper hacks support the terror against peace fighters, organised by the government, incite the police against members of the democratic movement. Their cries of panic developed into threats and terror. The journal "For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy!" is either confiscated by the police or reaches its readers with threatening notes on the margin.

These inscriptions can easily be traced to the hand of the U.S. gangsters. These inscriptions made by the Colombian police reveal who trained them in wielding the blackjack. The inscriptions reveal the true countenance of the Colombian limbs of "democracy"—as that of highway robbers.

Of late, the Colombian authorities seem to be running completely amock. They have ordered the burning of every copy of the paper. People found in possession of a single copy of the journal "For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy!" are thrown into

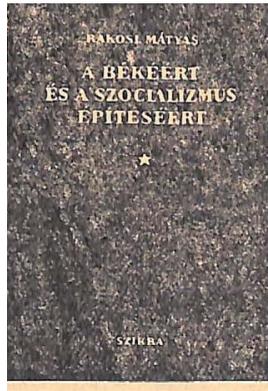
prison and subjected to torture at the hands of the police.

But truth knows no boundaries and the people cannot be intimidated! It is time the blockheads of the Colombian police realised that neither prison nor torture will break the will of the people for peace.

I. Sature

BOOK REVIEW

“For Peace and Building Socialism”. (On Symposium of Comrade M. Rakosi’s Speeches and Articles)



The collected speeches and articles by Comrade Matias Rakosi published under the title, “For Peace and Building Socialism”^{*} deal with the new problems of the past two years in the development of Hungarian People’s Democracy.

The period covered by the symposium under review is of special significance in the history of the new Hungary. It begins with the electoral victory of May 1949 when the working class, in alliance with the working peasantry and under the leadership of the Hungarian Working People’s Party, practically wiped out the political influence exerted by the old bourgeois

^{*} Rákosi Mátyás. A békéért és a szocializmus építéséért. Szikra. Budapest 1951.

parties on the masses, and, in doing so, cleared the way for building Socialism, for Socialist legislation, the new Constitution and people's councils.

In the sphere of industry, we were able, following the successful completion of the Three-Year Plan, to embark on fulfilment and overfulfilment of the new, Five-Year Plan—the plan of socialist construction. In agriculture, after the first steps had been made by the producer co-operative movement, with the working peasants joining this movement voluntarily and in increasing numbers, the socialist transformation of the countryside was placed on the order of the day.

All the political, economic and cultural successes which we achieved were won in conditions of desperate resistance by the remnants of the former ruling classes, in conditions of suppressing the espionage and subversive organisations which rallied the enemies of the people around themselves, in conditions of the slander crusade launched against our country by the imperialist propaganda. All these made the struggle for peace the pivot of our work. The tasks of Socialist construction and defence of peace fused—particularly during the past two years—and became the single task for our Party and the people. This is the main idea in Comrade Rakosi's book.

Comrade Rakosi stresses that the inexhaustible experience of the Soviet Union, its selfless aid to our people and its constant support for the Hungarian People's Democratic Republic are the vital source of our successes. It can be said even now, Comrade Rakosi points out, that this support will become even greater in the years ahead. It is the surest guarantee of the success of our Five-Year Plan, and the basis for building our entire future. It is now quite clear that our

liberation was but the starting point in the all-round assistance rendered our homeland by the Soviet Union. These relations which are without precedent in history, **form a new chapter in international relations between countries**, writes Comrade Rakosi in one of the articles.

For our country now building Socialism, the Soviet Union is a great example in the broadest sense of the term; it is a school for the masses. We are guided by this example in solving both major theoretical tasks of principle and daily practical tasks. The country of Lenin and Stalin helps us in solving vital theoretical problems; it “helps the economic and cultural development of our homeland. Soviet stakhanovites give practical help to Hungarian workers; Soviet scientists help Hungarian biologists, agronomists, engineers and teachers, and Soviet artists and writers not only extend concrete assistance to Hungarian artistes and writers but also help all Hungarian people to take the cause of Socialism to heart.

The growing importance of the example offered by the Soviet Union does not absolve us from the duty of studying thoroughly the phases of our own development, from studying our own historically-shaped conditions. The example of the Soviet Union lights the way for us more clearly as a whole. Consequently, we can devote more attention to the concrete conditions and circumstances of our homeland.

Comrade Rakosi teaches the Hungarian working people, particularly the youth, not to become conceited, not to give way to the illusion of an “easy path”. The old capitalist labour discipline must give way not to anarchic laxity and lack of discipline but to the highest measure of socialist labour discipline.

Inculcation of a new attitude towards socialist property, towards socialist labour, is one of the decisive conditions for the success of the new Five-Year Plan. In a series of speeches—at the Budapest conference of Party activists, at the first conference of stakhanovites, at the inaugural congress of the Union of Working Youth, and, finally, at the Second Congress of the Hungarian Working People's Party—Comrade Rakosi posed the question of socialist labour and socialist discipline. The results are defined by him, briefly, as follows: **The approach of the liberated working class to labour has changed fundamentally.** The workers have begun to look on labour as a matter of honour. But we must not rest content with the results attained. Every victory is valuable in so far as we make it the starting point for another stride forward. Comrade Rakosi teaches the Hungarian people to overcome the backwardness of some sections of the population; he combats the tendency that regards everything as going smoothly. Thanks to the great Soviet Union it is, indeed, easier for us to build Socialism. But he, who because of this, becomes complacent, who expects results without effort, blunts vigilance and under-estimates the forces of the foreign and domestic enemy, inevitably comes under enemy influence. Comrade Rakosi scathingly criticises the demagogues who, not satisfied with the systematic and steady rise in the standard of living, would like to boost conditions to the detriment of the development of industry, particularly heavy industry. He shows the only way towards a real rise in the standard of life—the road of increased output and higher labour productivity.

Our people realised this. The fact that at the Second Congress of our Party Comrade Rakosi was able to

outline the draft of the **enlarged** Five-Year Plan, and that during the, first six months of the current year, in the period when new and large industrial undertakings were begun, our industrial output rose by nearly one-third compared with the respective period last year—all prove that in the struggle for socialist labour discipline, for higher labour productivity, the Hungarian working class unswervingly follows our Party.

Big gains have been achieved in the socialist transformation of the countryside. Of particular significance in this connection are the tasks of strengthening the worker-peasant alliance, the tasks of convincing and educating the peasant masses. Proceeding from the counsel of Lenin and Stalin, Comrade Rakosi more than once specially emphasised the voluntary principle in~ peasant cooperation. **“We are convinced”**, he said, **“that if the peasantry becomes conversant with co-operation through its own experience, it will approve it and take to this method of production. We are not hurrying up this process; moreover, at every step we forbade the formation, without adequate preparation, of agricultural producer cooperatives.** Comrade Rakosi sharply denounced **“leftist”** deviations manifested in some local organisations wanted to substitute the method of conviction with open or camouflaged forms of coercion. At the same time, Comrade Rakosi laid bare kulak attempts to worm their way into the co-operatives, and also the talk about **“good kulaks”**. To this correct policy which places the worker-peasant alliance above all else, we owe the comparatively rapid development of our producer co-operative movement.

In his report to the Second Congress of the Hungarian Working People’s Party, Comrade Rakosi

enumerated the vital problems facing the producer co-operative movement. Stressing the significance of the voluntary principle, the significance of practical example for strengthening the co-operatives, he pointed to the need for proper state assistance, for a correct tax policy in order to support the co-operatives; he explained the need to adhere strictly to the rules of the producer co-operatives, to use, advanced agrotechnique and machinery. Taking the road indicated by Comrade Rakosi, our working peasantry, including the middle peasantry, will find, in co-operation the embodiment of their vital interests.

The successes in building Socialism in town and countryside accentuated the class struggle. The enemy mobilised his most dangerous reserves—agents ready for anything and who had penetrated into the Party tens of years ago. A number of Comrade Rakosi's reports and articles are devoted to the exposure and elimination of the Rajk gang. The Rajk trial not only confirmed the political estimate of the treachery of the Tito gang, an estimate made a year earlier by the Communist Information Bureau; it revealed the actual price of the "Communist" demagogy of the hired assassins in Belgrade in the service of American imperialism. We concluded from the Rajk trial that during the war and even earlier, the U.S.-British imperialists had their agents in the Communist Parties of the countries of Central and South-East Europe. On the basis of the lessons of this trial, Comrade Rakosi posed the question of educating the masses in vigilance. "On the experience of this trial", he said, "we must learn to strengthen discipline in the Party, and improve our knowledge, our theoretical level... In future, neither in the sphere of Party work, nor in the sphere of

production can carelessness, laxity and liberalism be tolerated; in our outlook there must not be even the slightest flaw or rift...”

In our struggle against internal enemies—whether saboteurs who had wormed their way into the Party, clerical reaction, Right-wing Social Democrats or “ordinary spies”—in each instance we discovered behind them the hand of the imperialists striving to provoke war. The more successful our socialist advance, the more frequently we are the object of gross imperialist attempts at interference and provocation. All these facts, together with the growing aggressiveness of the American warmongers on a world scale, made defence of peace our paramount task. In his speeches and articles Comrade Rakosi systematically combines our tasks with the great cause of upholding peace. There is a growing feeling of gratitude among our people to the Soviet Union—our great liberator—to Comrade Stalin, teacher and leader of the peoples, a growing feeling of friendship for the Soviet people, and our unbreakable links with the peace camp; our solidarity with the enslaved peoples fighting for freedom are growing stronger. Our production successes, our creative labour and the unity, of our people who are ready for any sacrifice in the interests of peace—all serve this cause. “Let defence of peace”, said Comrade Rakosi, concluding his report to the Second Party Congress, “which occupied first place among the questions posed at the Congress, be our vital task in the future as well”.

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