

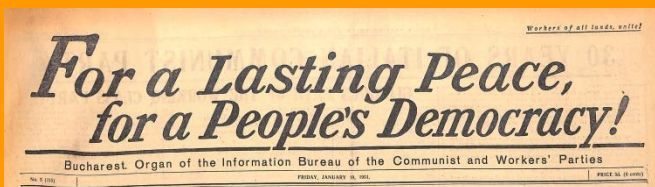
Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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



NO. 3 (115), FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1951



Source: Journal “For a Lasting Peace, For a People’s Democracy”, No. 3 (115), Friday, January 19, 1951

Origin of language: English

Scanned, transcribed and prepared as an E-Book.

January 2022

***The Socialist Truth in Cyprus- Direct Democracy (Communist Party)
London Bureaux***

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

www.directdemocracy4u.uk



CONTENTS

VLADAMIR ILYICH LENIN. Portrait by Stalin Prize Winner, P. Vasiliev.....	6
LENINISM—INVINCIBLE BANNER OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT	7
LENIN DAYS IN U.S.S.R.....	15
EVE OF TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH OF V. I. LENIN	17
FRANCE	17
ITALY	17
POLAND.....	18
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....	18
HUNGARY	19
RUMANIA.....	19
BULGARIA.....	20
30 YEARS OF ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY	21
AT THE HEAD OF THE PEOPLE IN STRUGGLE FOR PEACE. Luigi Longo, Deputy General Secretary, Italian Communist Party.....	22
GLORIOUS PATH OF THE WORKING CLASS PARTY. Pietro Secchia, Deputy General Secretary, Italian Communist Party.....	28
UNDER THE BANNER OF PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM. Edoardo d'Onofrio. Member, Board, Italian Communist Party.....	36
AMERICAN PEOPLE FIGHT FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRATIC LIBERTIES. Gus Hall, National Secretary, Communist Party, United States	41
Against War and Fascism	41
Forces of Peace are Stronger than Forces of War	46
The Fight for Peace	51
The Work of the Party	55
FORWARD TO NEW VICTORIES IN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA ALONG ROAD TO SOCIALISM. Rajko Damianov, Member Politburo, Communist Party of Bulgaria	60

POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. V.I. LENIN MONUMENT IN PRONINO (CRACOW REGION) WHERE LENIN LIVED IN 1912 ..	71
IN POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC	72
AID TO KOREAN CHILDREN	72
URBAN IMPROVEMENT	72
APARTMENT HOUSES WITH TOTAL OF 110,000 ROOMS BUILT	73
PREPARING FOR SPRING SOWING	73
586,000 WORKING PEOPLE TO REST HOMES DURING SUMMER SEASON.....	74
PEACE MOVEMENT IN IRAN	75
(LETTER FROM IRAN).....	75
IN DEFENCE OF LIFE AND FREEDOM OF LUIS CARLOS PRESTES.....	80
PARTY LIFE.....	82
SITUATION IN BERLIN AND TASK OF BERLIN ORGANISATION OF SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY, GERMANY. Hans Endrecki, Deputy Member, Political Bureau, Socialist Unity Party of Germany, First Secretary of Berlin Party Organisation, Socialist Unity Party of Germany.....	82
PHOTO: STUDENTS OF THE STEFAN GHEEORGHU UNIVERSITY STUDYING WORKS BY LENIN	88
CONGRESS OF SCOTTISH COMMUNISTS.....	89
INDEPENDENT STUDY BY LEADING CADRES IN COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....	90
PARTY WORK ON SITE OF DANUBE METALLURGICAL WORKS.....	91
REORGANISATION OF THE COMMUNIST YOUTH UNION IN BRAZIL	93
STATEMENT BY LEADERSHIP OF SAAR COMMUNIST PARTY ..	94
BOOK REVIEW	96
ABOUT THE JOURNAL "PARTÉPITÉS". "Party Building" — Organ, Central Committee, Hungarian Working People's Party), Istvan Dénés, Secretary, Central Committee, Hungarian Working People's Party.....	96

TITO CLIQUE POLICY—REASON FOR FAMINE YUGOSLAVIA.	
Dusko Novakov	103
IRRIGATION WORK IN CHINA	114
ACHIEVEMENTS OF DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM..	116
CONFERENCES OF READERS OF OUR JOURNAL IN	
BULGARIA	118
POLITICAL NOTES	119
1. ADENAUER SPEAKS	119
2. STRANGLERS OF FREEDOM.....	121
STRUGGLE OF PEOPLES IN EUROPE AGAINST REARMING	
WESTERN GERMANY	124
PROTESTS IN FRANCE	124
PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS AND STRIKES IN ITALY	
STRIKES.....	125

**VLADAMIR ILYICH LENIN. Portrait by
Stalin Prize Winner, P. Vasiliev**



LENINISM—INVINCIBLE BANNER OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the great leader and teacher of the international proletariat, founder and leader of the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet State, died twenty-seven years ago. In those days, working people in all corners of the earth vowed to fight to the last for Lenin's cause, to defend the great Soviet Union from the imperialists. This vow vividly demonstrated the profound faith of the working people in Lenin's cause, their love for the land of Socialism created by Lenin and Stalin.

Lenin, the continuer of the cause of Marx and Engels, was the leader of the new epoch. He developed creatively the Marxist theory, boldly generalised the new phenomena in social life. "Leninism is Marxism of the era of imperialism and of the proletarian revolution. To be more exact, Leninism is the theory and tactics of the proletarian revolution in general, the theory and tactics of the dictatorship of the proletariat in particular." (Stalin).

At the end of the nineteenth century, capitalism entered a new, final phase-imperialism. Gigantic revolutionary events matured in the world, the broad masses of working people were drawn into active struggle; the period of the direct storming of capitalism set in. Steeled and tempered in the struggle, the proletariat accumulated strength in order to inflict a mortal blow on the bourgeoisie. The significance of the revolutionary theory, called upon to illuminate the path to victory for the revolutionary army, had grown as

never before.

Adhering to the creative spirit of Marxism, Lenin developed and enriched it on all basic questions. Lenin's genius struck the spark that kindled burning faith in victory in the hearts of millions of the proletariat. He elaborated, in detail, both in theory and practice, the questions connected with the overthrow of capitalism from the standpoint of developing the revolution, of drawing into it all who hated capitalism, from the standpoint of establishing and reinforcing the dictatorship of the proletariat. Leninism embodied the entire experience of the struggle of the most progressive class—the proletariat—its inflexibility, its burning hatred of oppression. All the forces of the old world rose in arms against Leninism. They saw in Lenin their mortal enemy, the bourgeoisie, clutching convulsively at power, unloosed its entire pack of faithful watchdogs against Leninism. The militant spirit of Leninism received its tempering and the will of the Bolsheviks became strong in struggle against the bourgeois agency—the leaders of the Second international and other opportunists.

The strength of Leninism is contained in the scientific grounding of its theory, in the wisdom of its strategy, the flexibility of its tactics. The events of the past decades have fully confirmed Lenin's conclusions, his predictions. The invincibility of Leninism lies in the fact that it is a profoundly international teaching, equally necessary for the working class of all countries. The invincibility of Leninism is contained also in the fact that it drew to itself the minds of the most valiant and selfless fighters—proletarian revolutionaries who found in Leninism answers to the most burning problems of our times.

When death wrested the helm from Lenin's hands, Stalin took Lenin's place. The great Stalin—the closest and most loyal friend and companion of Lenin—upheld the great banner of Lenin, rallied the Bolshevik Party and the international Communist movement around his behests. Stalin further elaborated the vital questions of Leninism, enriched it by new teachings, raised Marxism to a new, higher stage.

Best proof of the international significance of Leninism is its victory in the working class movement in all countries of the world, the unprecedented growth of the international Communist movement and of some of the Communist and Workers' Parties. History has never known such a rapid and universal, dissemination of a social idea of teaching. Leninism, by its truth and effectiveness, won hundreds of millions of adherents. The strength of Leninism lies not only in the fact that it correctly reflects the urgent requirements of the development of society and that it outlines with scientific precision the path to the transformation of life in the interests of the working people, but also in that it rallies the people and moulds the Communist Parties—the organisers of the struggle for Socialism.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution which ushered in the beginning of the end of the world capitalist system, was a triumph for Leninism. Under the banner of Leninism the working people in the U.S.S.R. built a new life, convincing, in practice, the proletariat of all countries that it is possible to build life successfully without the bourgeoisie and against the bourgeoisie, that only after the overthrow of the bourgeoisie are the titanic creative energies of the people released. Lenin wrote that only with the advent of Socialism will there begin a rapid, really mass

forward movement, embracing the majority of the population and then the entire population, in all spheres of social and personal life.

The victory of the Soviet people in the Patriotic War against the Hitlerite invaders who appeared as the storm troopers of world imperialism, was another great triumph for Leninism. Fascism was smashed in open battle inspired by the great banner of Lenin, and under the brilliant generalissimo of J. V. Stalin, the Soviet people saved the peoples of Europe and the world from Hitlerite enslavement, helped the people of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and Albania to begin building a free Socialist life.

The victory of the great Chinese people, who took the Leninist path, added still more to the forces of the camp of Socialism and democracy headed by the Soviet Union and delivered a crushing blow to the colonial system of imperialism, to the entire imperialist camp. The solid anti-imperialist alliance between the U.S.S.R. and China expressed both the increasing unity of the world revolutionary movement and the prospects for its further gigantic growth. Lenin's dream was realised; the influence of the advanced revolutionary theory grew immeasurably, it spread throughout, the world.

The great Lenin predicted with brilliant foresight that the world revolutionary movement would gain tremendous momentum and inflict defeat after defeat on imperialism. If we look back on the events of the first half of the twentieth century, we shall see a great picture of social battles growing in scale, embracing practically all countries and drawing into the struggle additional hundreds of millions of people.

The great Lenin predicted with brilliant foresight that the world revolutionary movement would gain

tremendous momentum and inflict defeat after defeat on imperialism. If we look back on the events of the first half of the twentieth century, we shall see a great picture of social battles growing in scale, embracing practically all countries and drawing into the struggle additional hundreds of millions of people.

Despite all the barriers placed in the path of Socialism by dying capitalism which excels in betrayal and treachery, despite the Judases planted in the camp of the proletarian fighters, despite the atrocities against the revolutionaries, Socialism is marching with a firmer step and the camp of Socialism is becoming more monolithic and consolidated. What can the old society with its economic degradation, with its degeneration of culture, its oppression and poverty for millions, race and national oppression, with its jungle laws of exterminating the weak—what can it counterpose to the new society with its rapid advance, its flowering culture, friendship among nations, and steady improvement in the standard of living of the working people!

The imperialists dread peaceful competition with Socialism, which, having awakened the broadest masses to active, creative life, is steadily accelerating the tempo of its development. The imperialists hate the U.S.S.R., the People's Democracies and the New China because by their example they inspire and summon to struggle all the oppressed, all the peoples of the world who are beginning to understand that only Socialism can deliver mankind from sanguinary wars, hunger, poverty and deprivation of rights. Conscious that the ground is slipping from under their feet, and sensing their inner weakness, their historical doom, the imperialists have passed from preparing war to naked acts of aggression.

These butchers, following in Hitler's footsteps, are trying to cover up their aggression by screaming about a "crusade" against Communism. But they have set out on a dangerous gamble: Communism cannot be destroyed since it, expresses the vital interests of the working class, for the people and Communism are inseparable. In our times all roads lead to Communism! Communism is becoming a reality in the U.S.S.R. and in the People's Democracies—Socialism. People who with their mothers' milk have been nurtured on love for a free life, and who have built this life, cannot be brought to their knees. Brought up by Lenin and Stalin they are invincible!

The growth and consolidation of the Communist Parties is best proof of the invincibility of Communism. The Communist Parties are ascending parties which know no fear in the, struggle, which are loyal to. the last to the cause of the working class. The strength of the Communist Parties lies in the fact that they are the fledglings of Lenin and Stalin. Their paternal solicitude for the Communist Parties, their struggle against the social traitors, their counsel, their warnings against all kinds of right and "left" deviations, helped the Communist Parties rapidly to overcome their growing pains and to become mass Parties of the working class.

Lenin laid the ideological, theoretical, organisational and political foundations of the Communist Parties. The ideology of Leninism has triumphed completely in the Communist Parties. Bolshevism has become the basis of their strategy and ladies. In the complex labyrinth of the class struggle, the Communist Parties were, and are, guided by the advanced teaching of our times, the teaching of Lenin-Stalin. AH Communist Parties regard the great and glorious Party of Lenin-Stalin, the Communist Party of

the Soviet Union, as a model for themselves.

One of the greatest victories of Leninism on an international scale is that the ranks of the Communist Parties, not counting the C.P.S.U. (B) now have a membership of over 18 million. Only Leninism could rally to its banner such a great army embracing the entire world, educate such outstanding personalities as the leaders of the Communist Parties who in many countries have become the acknowledged leaders of their peoples.

The growth in the influence of the Communist Parties is one of the most remarkable features of our epoch. Rallying around the Communist Parties, which have proved in practice their ability to defend the interests of the peoples are all progressive and honest people in all countries, who see in Communism the only force capable of saving mankind from the darkness and fanaticism of capitalism. The Communist Parties are the only Parties that represent the interests of the peoples and their future. They are the lawful inheritors of all that is advanced and progressive, that which constitutes the wealth of the history of every nation. They are the mind, honour and consciousness of our epoch, Reflecting the aspirations and hopes of the peoples, the Communist Parties are linking themselves ever more closely with the masses of working people, struggling ever more resolutely for the unity of the working class, acting ever more boldly, on behalf of the peoples who are the creators of history.

The contemporary situation confronts the Communist Parties with a number of vital and complicated tasks. The central task is the organisation of the world-wide struggle for peace. This task is closely linked with defence of the vital interests of the working

people in the capitalist countries, with the struggle for national independence, against aggressive American imperialism, with the struggle against the Right-wing Socialist splitters, against the Titoite traitors and spies. Lenin taught that American imperialism brings poverty and ruin to all peoples, that it will seek salvation from inevitable destruction in wars, that only the collective and organised efforts of all opponents of war can curb war. Lenin taught that the imperialists link preparations, for war with an offensive against the vital interests of the working people, with an all-round reactionary offensive. Lenin taught that it is necessary always to expose the warmongers, to expose the secret preparations for war. Communist Parties base all their political and organisational work on Lenin's teachings. Therein lies the guarantee for the victory of the just cause of the struggle for peace.

With renewed strength the working people in all countries look to the standard-bearer of peace—Comrade Stalin. His fidelity to Lenin's cause, his further theoretical development of Leninism and his leadership in carrying out Lenin's ideas, his great love for the common man, his fearlessness in struggle, his unbending, all-surmounting will and titanic energy, his wisdom and far-sightedness, his brilliant strategy and generalship have won for him the profound love of the peoples of all continents. Stalin is the Lenin of to-day. With Stalin at their head the peoples will uphold world peace. With Stalin at their head and following the Leninist path, the working people will achieve their cherished aim—Communism.

LENIN DAYS IN U.S.S.R.

The working people of the Soviet Union sacredly cherish the memory of the founder of the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet State—Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

In connection with the 27th Anniversary of Lenin's death, in towns and villages, in factories and offices and educational establishments, meetings, lectures, and talks are being held and exhibitions opened, devoted to V. I. Lenin and to the great friendship between V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin.

This year the Soviet people are observing the Lenin days by preparing for the elections to the Supreme Soviets of the Union and Autonomous Republics.

With love and joy the Soviet people are nominating as their first candidate to the Supreme Soviets the brilliant continuer of the immortal cause of Lenin—Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin.

Particularly large numbers of people have been visiting the Central Lenin Museum in Moscow. During the past 3 days alone, the number of visitors exceeded 10,000.

A newly-opened exhibition in the State Library for Foreign Literature has on view Lenin's works published in the various languages of the world.

Memorial meetings are being held by the working people in Leningrad. Visits are being organised to those places in Leningrad associated with the life and work of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. Readings from Lenin's works are being held in the Kiev branch of the V. I. Lenin. Museum Over 200, collective farms in the Kiev Region have been named after V. I. Lenin.

The Lenin days are being widely commemorated in

Byelorussia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and in the other Republics of the Soviet Union.

EVE OF TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH OF V. I. LENIN

FRANCE

In commemoration of the 27th anniversary of the death of Lenin, a mass meeting will be held in Paris, on January 23rd, under the chairmanship of Andre Marty, Secretary of the French Communist Party.

The January issue of “Cahiers du Communisme”, the theoretical and political journal of the Central Committee, will feature Lenin’s directives about active struggle for peace. “L’Humanite” and the entire Party press are featuring articles devoted to the 27th anniversary of the death of the great leader and teacher of the working people.

ITALY

On the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the death of Lenin, memorial meetings will be held in all towns of Italy. The meetings will stress particularly the great help rendered by Lenin to the Italian Communists in founding and developing the Italian Communist Party and in its struggle against enemies. The Party press is featuring articles dedicated to the great personality of Lenin and his cause. Volume 2 of the Collected Works of Stalin, just published by the “Rinasita” Publishing House, is enjoying a big circulation.

POLAND

Active preparations, for the twenty-seventh anniversary of the death of V. I. Lenin are underway in Poland. A memorial meeting dedicated to Lenin will be held in Warsaw: Special meetings will also be held at all enterprises and offices. The press is publishing articles on Lenin's life and work. A review is being prepared of six volumes by Lenin translated into Polish. In the press, Party activists will describe how they study the works of Lenin and Stalin and how this helps them solve the everyday practical problems of Party work.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The 27th anniversary of the death of the great leader and teacher, V. I. Lenin, coincides with the First Peace Congress in Czechoslovakia in Prague on January 20-21. The work of this Congress, which has the task of rallying all the people of Czechoslovakia to the struggle for peace, against the imperialist aggressors, for accelerating the building of Socialism in the country, will be closely connected with the great ideas of Lenin.

The people of Czechoslovakia are commemorating the Lenin anniversary with evenings and rallies sponsored by the Party organisations, the Czechoslovakia-Soviet Friendship Society and other organisations. A memorial meeting will be held, in the Smetana Theatre, in Prague, under the joint auspices of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and Prague Regional and City Committees.

HUNGARY

The first volume of V. I. Lenin's Works in the Hungarian language is being prepared on the basis of the fourth Russian edition of V. I. Lenin's Collected Works and will be off the press by January 21, the twenty-seventh anniversary of Lenin's death. Like the Russian edition, this Hungarian printing will contain supplementary information which will make it easier for the readers to study Lenin's Works. This information will consist of a short preface, footnotes and the most important dates in the life and work of V. I. Lenin.

The Hungarian-Soviet Society is organising an exhibition on the subject Lenin in Soviet Art, and publishing an album, "Lenin in the struggle for peace". A memorial meeting dedicated to V. I. Lenin will be held in Budapest on January 21.

RUMANIA

The national and local press is featuring articles dedicated to the anniversary of Lenin's death. Party study centres are organising collective consultations for propagandists and agitators on the subject "The great friendship between Lenin and Stalin. Twenty-seven years without Lenin, under the guidance of Stalin, along the Leninist path". The Working Youth Union is holding talks about Lenin with young workers, peasants, students and pioneers.

The Rumania-Soviet Society (A.R.L.U.S.) is organising Lenin memorial meetings at factory clubs, offices, State and collective farms, machine-and-tractor

depots, in urban and rural houses of culture. Cinemas are showing the films, “Lenin in October”, “The Vow” and a documentary about V. I. Lenin.

On January 20, in Bucharest, and in regional and district centres, memorial meetings of the Party Active and the Active of mass organisations will be held.

BULGARIA

Beginning with January 27, lecturers of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party will deliver lectures throughout the country on the occasion of the twenty-seventh anniversary of the death of V. I. Lenin on the following subjects:

“Lenin’s theory of the Socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat”, “The teaching of Lenin and Stalin on the Socialist State”, “Lenin, the founder of the Bolshevik Party”, “Leninism—mighty weapon of the working people in the struggle against imperialism, for peace, democracy and Socialism”, “The teaching of Lenin and Stalin on Socialist reorganisation of agriculture”.

On January 20, the Central Committee of the Party will hold a memorial meeting where a report will be delivered by Todor Jivkov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the Central Committee.

The Communist Party of Bulgaria has just published a number of books and pamphlets dealing with the life and work of V. I. Lenin.

30 YEARS OF ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

The Communist Party is a great force, a consolidated, active militant force. It suffices to see how we were able to increase the numerical composition of our Party, the composition of our cadres; how our Party succeeded in launching a nation-wide campaign that roused the whole of public opinion; it suffices to note the role which the Communists are playing in organising and guiding the more outstanding actions of the workers and peasants in the struggle for their existence.

We fight to ensure that our country preserves peace, does not take part in any gamble deepening the split in Europe and in the entire world and which leads to setting nation against nation, which encourages the onslaught of American imperialism against the peoples of Asia and which may involve our country in evil conflicts which would result in its inevitable ruin.

Our intention is to safeguard peace by means of unity of action on the part of all Italian people, consequently, our task is to win over to our side and to the side of our allies the sympathies and trust of more and more sections of the population. This process is already taking place. Our Party is strong,

active and large in numbers. I do not know of a single instance of deviation nor of a single case of unclarity in the ranks of our Party and the ranks of the fraternal Socialist Party in relation to our present stand. We have complete unity and firmness in our ranks.

* * *

With Stalin's name we have always been victorious.

With Stalin's name all victories will be ours!

Palmiro TOGLIATTI

**AT THE HEAD OF THE PEOPLE IN STRUGGLE
FOR PEACE. Luigi Longo, Deputy General
Secretary, Italian Communist Party**

The 30 years existence of the Italian Communist Party is, above all, 30 years of struggle for peace, for freedom and the well-being of the people. Of this period, over two decades belong to the black days of the fascist regime which, together with Hitler fascism, acted as the most rabid instigator and inciter of wars, the most ruthless oppressor and exploiter of the masses.

With the downfall of fascism and the end of the war, it was only natural to hope that the rulers of Italy, having digested the experience of the past and seeing the universal devastation, poverty and sorrow—the outcome of fascist policy—would see to it that our

people were immunised against fresh gambles and new military commitments.

Nothing of the kind! The lessons of history have taught the present “saviours of the destinies” of Italy exactly nothing. Shortly after the end of the Second World War, the Christian-Democratic leaders excluded from the Government the representatives of the Communist and Socialist Parties who restrained them from steps that were disastrous for our country, and openly took the fascist path of anti-Communism, the path of exploiting and oppressing the masses at home and, on the international arena, of preparing war against the Soviet Union. The political line of the present rulers of Italy, as was the case under Mussolini, is determined by their foreign master, the only difference being that now, instead of being dictated by German fascism, it is dictated by American imperialism.

Looking back on the path traversed by our Party during these 30 years, one cannot but see that running through our entire activity, like a red thread, there are the same motives and reasons that motivate our present struggle for peace and the right of the people to freedom and daily bread. This is proof of the consistency and stability of our Party, the Party founded by Gramsci and Togliatti, constantly guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the clear directives of the great Stalin. This testifies also to the anti-people’s nature of the Government of Italy obstinately pursuing the same anti-national policy which suffered complete to failure under the leadership of the fascists and Hitlerites and which, under the leadership of the Christian-Democrats and the Americans, can only lead to similar, or even more catastrophic consequences.

An analysis of the past 30 years of the life of the

Italian people and of the fight waged by our Party is instructive both for orientation in the present political struggle and in exposing the falsehood, illusions and selfish interests motivating the policy of the Christian-Democrats who have not only inherited the main lines of fascist policy but also its argumentation and terminology.

The fascists resorted to rearmament not for the purpose of “ensuring peace” but for the purpose of preparing an imperialist, anti-Soviet war. Italian imperialism, as was stated in a declaration issued by our Party in 1935, sought “a way out of its contradictions and crisis in war”. Preparing for this war, Mussolini announced “civil mobilisation”, i.e. militarisation of the nation. In 1935, the journal of our Party wrote: “Together with penal servitude, fascism contains another feature—the barracks—and while penal servitude is designed for the militant vanguard of the proletariat, the millions of workers, peasants, and intelligentsia will be consigned to the barracks”.

This is exactly what the Christian-Democrats are doing today with the help of the so-called “civil defence” law, and the introduction of terrorist laws against the working people, laws which not only revive the laws of fascism but are even more severe.

As for the financial policy pursued by the Government, the words of the Party appeal, published 15 years ago, retain their full significance: “Despite the fact that millions of unemployed are doomed to hunger, that the youth have no prospects, with wages cut by more than half, with peasants suffering from heavy taxes, the State allocates annually about one-third or the budget for war expenditure while another third goes in payment for debts incurred in previous wars”. In

those days it was said that this expenditure was necessary in order to win “a place in the sun” for the people of Italy. Subsequent events, however, showed that it served the purpose of precipitating a national catastrophe unprecedented in the history of Italy. Similarly, attempts are being made today to justify present war expenditure by the alleged necessity of “defending national security” which is threatened by nobody.

This expenditure is for the purpose of preparing new international gambles and aggression against the land of Socialism.

Mussolini paved the way for unleashing fascist aggression by encouraging fascist trends in all countries, “Mussolini”, said our Party journal in 1935, “bears main responsibility for arming Hitler Germany. He supported and hailed the advent of Hitler to power, has supported the rearming of Germany and for a number of years tried to head the bloc of defeated countries with the ultimate aim of securing the forcible revision of the Versailles Treaty”.

German fascist militarism very soon confronted Italy with the claims of an insistent and insolent master, and threatened the independence of the Italian people. This threat first found expression in the clauses of the so-called “steel pact”, by virtue of which we were sold body and soul to fascist Germany and which subordinated the life of our country to the control of all kinds of Nazi commissions and, later, led us to war and the German occupation.

What a lesson and what a warning this bitter experience of the period of fascism should be to the rulers of Italy! They, however, contrary to common-sense, have dragged the country into the North Atlantic

bloc, and now, out of hatred for the Soviet Union, they are shouting about the need for an aggressive “European Army”. In this way, the Italian Government in its relations with American imperialism, is repeating exactly Mussolini’s relations with German fascism. Today our country has become a pawn in the dangerous game of the American aggressors who unceremoniously interfere in our political and economic life and dispose of our material and military resources. Not content with this the Christian Democratic rulers feel obliged to support the designs of the American imperialists to rearm Western Germany, i.e. to revive the very militarism against which our country fought in four wars and, finally, in the recent war of the peoples against Nazism.

When the “steel pact” was announced which bound Italy to Nazi Germany, our Party immediately put forward the slogans, “Down with the war pact!”, “Down with war!”, “Down with the Berlin-Rome axis!”. “With these words,” said the appeal, “the working class and the Italian people, will greet the Hitlerite agents and German troops; with these words the Italian people will express their hatred for war, for the instigators of war, their love for peace”.

This experience of our struggle against the policy of war and national subjugation pursued by fascism, guides us today in the struggle against Italy’s participation in the anti-Soviet bloc headed by the United States, and aimed at turning our country into a field of battle and our youth into cannon fodder in a war which the people hate and curse.

“It is not enough to desire peace. We must fight for peace”, warned our Party journal when we fought against the fascist war policy. Way back in 1938 the

journal called all Italians to unite and to organise a “front of freedom, democracy, all-people’s defence of national independence”. When the war broke out, our Party called on the Italian people to unite and declared that it was ready to enter into a loyal alliance with all political forces willing to fight for peace, for independence and freedom.

Such was the line consistently followed by our Party during the national-liberation war and afterwards. This same line is being followed by our Party today when peace in Italy and throughout the world is threatened by the anti-Soviet schemes of American imperialism and its Marshallised Italian lackeys.

The celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of our Party cannot but show once more to all Italians, to our friends and to our enemies, the firmness and consistency of our policy of struggle in defence of peace, independence and freedom for our people, to which our Party remained true even in the most difficult days of its existence, in the darkest period of fascist reaction. All sincere and honest champions of peace are confident that the Italian Communist Party, true to its traditions, will be able in the struggle ahead, to lead them to victory in the struggle for peace, freedom and wellbeing for the Italian people, in upholding friendship among the nations and, above all, in upholding friendship with the glorious peoples of the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies, with the peoples of China, Korea, Viet Nam and with all who are fighting for liberation from the yoke of imperialism and colonial subjugation, for freedom and national independence.

GLORIOUS PATH OF THE WORKING CLASS PARTY. Pietro Secchia, Deputy General Secretary, Italian Communist Party

It is impossible to recall the date—January 21, 1921,—without recalling Lenin and Stalin, the great leaders of the international proletariat, who played such a big role in the creation and development of the Italian Communist Party. Lenin pointed out the correct path the Italian proletariat and its vanguard should follow, helped us to struggle relentlessly against the reformists, the phrasemongers, the Maximalists, the infantile disorder of “leftism”, to fight for the unity of the working class and its Party. Following the counsel of Lenin and Stalin; the Italian Communist Party, led by Antonio Gramsci and Palmiro Togliatti, grew ideologically, politically and organisationally in the struggle against Right and “Left” opportunists and became the militant vanguard of the working class, the Party of the Italian people. From a small group of propagandists which in 1921 numbered in all but a few thousand members, the Italian Communist Party developed in the space of 30 years into the strongest Party of the working class and working people of Italy, and, from the point of view of the militancy, influence and activity of its members, is undoubtedly the **most powerful Party in the country.**

The unity, strength and influence of the Italian Communist Party are the result of the struggle, militant spirit of selflessness of the Italian proletariat, the result of the political and organising activities of the leader of the Party, Palmiro Togliatti, and the result of the international experience and the great battles waged by

the world proletariat under the brilliant leadership of Lenin and Stalin.

The entire ideological and organisational work of building up the Italian Communist Party pursued the aim of strengthening the unity of the working class, and of winning over the majority of the working people in the struggle against fascism and its predatory aggressive wars, in the struggle for peace, freedom, and the independence of the country, for the regeneration and economic and social renovation of Italy.

The reasons for the successes of the Italian Communist Party must be sought above all in the strength of Marxist-Leninist theory which guides all its activities, in the profound ties between the Party and the masses, in the fact that it was able in any situation to maintain its links with the Italian people, in the fact that, in the most difficult conditions, it remained faithful to the cause of the working people, to the cause of Socialism. The Party owes its ability to resist and develop, also to the strength of its organisation, to the fact that with changes in the situation it was able to change the forms and methods of organisational work.

I.

The change in the methods of leadership and building the Party on the basis of factory groups likewise encountered not a few obstacles in Italy in the person of Bordiga leftists and Social-Democratic and Maximalist traditions which still persisted in the ranks of the working class and the Party itself.

The immense significance of the change in the organisational structure of the Party fully revealed itself particularly after the extraordinary laws of 1926. The

underground conditions which continued during the twenty years of the fascist regime revealed that the factory group was the most resilient and the strongest feature of Party organisation.

Whereas the old bourgeois and Social-Democratic Parties collapsed in face of the fascist offensive, undermined by their opportunism, by the policy of collaboration and legality, and also by the failure of their organisational structure to withstand the fascist attacks. the Communist Party was able not only to preserve its militancy but also to continue the struggle with even greater strength and enthusiasm—a lot which was of enormous significance for its further development.

However, our struggle during that period did not lack shortcomings. Serious mistakes were committed, especially in the sphere of organisational work, which led to a big weakening of our organisations and to altogether serious political consequences: for a certain period the isolation of the central leading organs of the Party from the lower organisations, and of the Party as a whole from the masses became more pronounced; favourable conditions were created for the development of opportunist trends in the leadership of the Party (Tasca, Silone and the “Three”) and opportunism in the practice of the lower organisations.

In 1930-31, organisational problems were the starting point for differences in the Central Committee with the opportunist so-called group of “Three”, which was subsequently expelled from the Party and the Communist International. This group adopted an openly hostile attitude towards the political and organisational tasks which then confronted the Communist Party.

These tasks consisted of the necessity of intensifying

the activities of the Party in Italy, of re-establishing the leading centre inside the country, of activating the Party members, of carrying out a decisive turn in the daily organising work in order to link the Party still closer with all sections of the working people, with the workers and peasants, to enhance its ability for concrete leadership of the masses in the struggle against fascism and the capitalist regime.

The group of “Three” patently underrated the importance of the political and organisational work of the Party. The opportunism of this group was expressed also in actual refusal to acknowledge the leading role of the Party as the vanguard of the proletariat and, in this way, slipped back completely to the position of the hoary theory of “spontaneity”. All the problems which Lenin had posed in the book “What is to be Done?” once again, with amazing similarity, confronted the Italian Communist Party.

The struggle against the opportunists was of decisive significance for the future of the Party, for the formation and development of its cadres. It made clear to all Party members the leading role of the Party, the value of its political initiative its organisation, the danger of overestimating the strength of the enemy and particularly of underestimating one’s own strength. Had the Communist Party refused to work in Italy in those days, or had it narrowed its activities to the minimum, restricted its activities in, emigration, it would never have acquired the strength that it has today.

The fact that in the big strikes of March 1943 and during the nation-wide movement of July 25 (the day the Mussolini Government collapsed) and on September 8, 1943 (the beginning of the liberation struggle of the Italian people) the Italian Communist Party stood at the

head of the fighting masses, at the head of the partisan movement and the national liberation war—this was due to the activities which the Party had carried out in the course of twenty years of the fascist regime.

July 25, 1943, signified for the Communist Party transition from complete illegality to a semi-legal position and to open political struggle. At the same time, the Party counted a membership of some thousands, organised in small groups most of which had no contact one another. The return from prison and exile of several thousand political prisoners, 90 per cent of whom were Communists, gave the Party organisations the necessary cadres for extending the struggle.

The Party was confronted with an enormous task: to be able to wage the national liberation war, to organise partisan units and lead them in battle. The Communist Party directed all its efforts to this task. By its example it inspired all the anti-fascist parties.

The experience gained during twenty years underground struggle against fascism and during the years of struggle of the international brigades in defence of the republic and the freedom of the Spanish people, placed the Italian Communist Party and the Garibaldi partisan units, led by Comrade Longo, at the head of all the fighting anti-fascist Parties and organisations. To mobilise all the forces for the national liberation war, to organise them and to lead them in action—this was the basic task of every Communist organisation.

The new situation confronted the Party with the necessity of adopting new organisational forms which would facilitate its development and activities. Local political and military leadership was strengthened considerably. In order to overcome the communication

difficulties created as a result of the war, particularly on territory occupied by the Germans, leading centres, capable of solving all political and military tasks on the spot, even if there were no means of communication with the Party centre, were established in every region and in every province. Despite certain defects inevitable in any decentralised organisation, this system of leadership proved to be quite appropriate for the given situation.

It is well-known that the majority of the fighters, partisans and members of fighting groups in the towns, who for 18 months fought in the national liberation war, were members of the Italian Communist Party. The entire Party was mobilised for the armed struggle. In the course of this great patriotic struggle and broad mobilisation of the masses in town and countryside for participation in the liberation war. the Italian Communist Party added enormously to its prestige, strengthened its influence and was able to rally around it the broad masses of the Italian people. It rapidly developed, in the course of the struggle, into a powerful organisation, acquiring the character of a mass Party.

II.

As far back as April 1944, on his return to Italy, Comrade Togliatti posed the question of creating a mass Party. "The character of our Party", he said, "must change profoundly in comparison with what it was in the first period of its existence and in the period of persecution and underground work. We can no longer afford to be a small, narrow association propagating general ideas of Communism and Marxism. We must

become a big Party, a mass Party which draws its decisive strength from the working class, to which there is attached the best elements of the advanced intelligentsia, the best elements of the peasantry, a Party which personifies all the forces and abilities essential for leading the broad masses of workers and working people in the struggle for liberation and reconstruction of Italy.”

The transition from underground to legal status was not easy. For twenty years the Party members had become accustomed to working underground and, consequently, despite the rapid development of the Party and the changed situation, it continued by sheer force of habit the organisational methods and forms used in the past. It was necessary to liquidate the narrow features natural to the period of conspiracy, to eliminate the sectarian methods of leadership, the old plans, and to train Communists, who for years had worked underground, to speak at big rallies, meetings and to establish direct and living links with thousands of working people. It was necessary to change both the rhythm and style of work.

This reorganisation immediately disclosed the lack of Party cadres. The necessity to create in every province hundreds of groups, sections, circles, leagues, trade-union and cooperative organisations; the necessity to guide the democratic organisations, to bring into action the factory commissions and management councils, to publish dozens of daily and weekly newspapers and journals—all this required thousands of new cadres.

From the point of view of organisation, 1945 and 1946 were years of building of the Party, years of improvement, of change, introduction of new

organisational forms and methods. Mussolini's fascist dictatorship, the fierce terror and persecution, could not disintegrate the Italian Communist Party although it considerably reduced its ranks. Thousands of Party activists were thrown into prison or exiled, many were forced to emigrate. During the twenty years of underground activities the membership of the Party was never far above ten thousand. The steady growth in membership began in 1943. In January 1943 the Party counted 15,000 members; after September 8, 1943, 110,000; in July 1944—401,960; in December 1945—1,718,000; in December 1946—2,068,282; in October 1950—2,112,593 members and 463,894 members of the Communist Youth Federation.

In 1945 the Party had 6,380 sections; in 1950—9,938 and 7,841 in the Communist Youth Federation. The Party now has 62,838 branches, of which 13,856 are factory branches.

The Italian Communist Party is not only the biggest Party, at the present time, it is the most powerful of all democratic organisations in Italy. Its organisational network embraces every locality, its influence is felt in all spheres of economic, social and cultural life of the country, in all mass democratic organisations and is especially strong in big centres of industry and agriculture. Three hundred and sixty thousand members are engaged in leading work in the Party 113,000—in trade-unions and factory commissions, 60,500 in the co-operative movement, while thousands of Party members are leaders of mass democratic organisations.

Being particularly strong in Northern Italy and in several regions in Central Italy, in the main industrial and agricultural centres,—the Communist Party has, in recent years, made rapid strides forward also in

Southern Italy and on the islands where it was able to take the lead in the true for work, freedom and peace, organising the movement for the regeneration of the South and for broad democratic unions developing the peace movement and heading the struggle of the peasants for land.

The necessity to extend and strengthen the peace front, to make it more active and powerful, confronts the Italian Communist Party with the task of intensifying organisational work and all its activities in the mass organisations, above all, in the trade-unions and also in the working people's organisations attached to or under the influence of other Parties; with the task of consolidating and developing the unity of the working class and of the Party organisations in the factories. It is also confronted with the task of intensifying the struggle against the splitters in the ranks of the working class and all working people, against the Titoite agency of the imperialists. This struggle must be regarded as an inseparable part of the work for the ideological and political strengthening of the Party, which, in turn, is decisive in the struggle for peace.

**UNDER THE BANNER OF PROLETARIAN
INTERNATIONALISM. Edoardo d'Onofrio.
Member, Board, Italian Communist Party**

Even prior to the founding of the Communist Party there were strong international traditions in the Socialist movement in Italy. The Italian proletariat always shared its thoughts and feelings with the international proletariat in its struggle. Advanced

representatives of the Italian people took part in founding the 1st International. Groups and sections of the International were formed in Italy, the best known of which was the Naples section, formed in 1869. Equally significant in those days were the efforts made by Italian trade unions to establish contact with trade unions in other countries.

At the congresses of the Second International, representatives of the Italian Socialist movement, in most cases, fought against chauvinism, and for fraternity between the working people drawn into international conflicts.

However, internationalism in the Italian workers' movement suffered severely at the hands of various alien ideological influences. Marxism was spread and studied in Italy on the model of German Social Democracy; it was distorted in Italy in the same way as the Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries distorted it in Russia.

The October Revolution reinforced in the working class the Marxist teaching freed by Lenin from Social Democratic falsification and further developed by him in connection with the passing of capitalism into its final phase—imperialism; the October Revolution demonstrated the correctness of the Lenin policy of the Bolshevik Party, accentuated the tendency towards internationalism on the part of the Italian working class and working people, exposed all the falseness and mendacity of reformism, all the opportunist, reformist and centrist distortions of Marxism. The October Revolution stimulated the process of reviving the entire Italian Socialist movement. The founding of the Third International, and Lenin's theses at the Second Congress of the Communist International, defined the tasks, the

essence and role of the Marxist workers' Parties, guided by the revolutionary theory of the proletariat. They not only opened the eyes of the Italian workers, they summoned them to fight for ridding the Italian Socialist movement of those leaders and trends which had nothing in common with the working class.

The mistakes and inability of the Italian Socialist Party to organise the masses and lead their struggle, confronted the advanced and consistent Marxists in its ranks with the necessity of rallying all the revolutionary forces for the purpose of forming a genuine Marxist Party of the working class. The work carried out by Gramsci and Togliatti exercised a powerful influence in the matter of forming such a Party. Guided by Gramsci and his colleagues, the newspaper "Ordine Nuovo" educated the Italian working class in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, gathered around itself the best elements of the working class, formed workers' circles and, in irreconcilable struggle against the reformists, Right opportunists and centrists, paved the way for founding the Party.

"We simply must say to the Italian workers", said Lenin in 1920, "that the line of the members of 'Ordine Nuovo' corresponds to the line of the Communist International, and not to the present majority leaders of the Socialist Party and their Parliamentary group".

At the Livorno Congress, held on January 21, 1921, the Communist group broke with the Socialist Party and founded the Italian Communist Party. The Italian, working class now had its own Party.

It can be said that the Italian Communist Party, before making its contribution to the international workers' movement, was the recipient of considerable aid from this movement, from the Bolshevik Party, from

Lenin and Stalin. This aid enabled it to become a militant Party of the working class, to master the world outlook elaborated by the great teachers of Socialism—Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin; to withstand successfully the onslaught of reaction; to lead the broad masses of the Italian people in the struggle for the independence and freedom of our country and to destroy the agency of the class enemy inside the Party. That is why the Italian working people express their profound gratitude to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, seeing in it the most advanced Communist Party in the world, the Party which points the way to the construction of Communist society, and stands at the head of the peoples in their struggle for peace, against imperialism.

The Italian Communists, by their stubborn and consistent struggle, have taken their place in the front ranks of the international workers' movement. The first to begin a heroic struggle against fascist reaction and barbarism, they enriched the working class with the experience of the anti-fascist struggle and showed to the working people of other countries the forms and means of this struggle. The resolute opposition of the Italian Communists to the imperialist policy of war was expressed in 1935 by Comrade Togliatti from the tribune of the VII Congress of the Communist International, when, speaking for the Communists of all countries, he called for the unity of the working people of all races and all nationalities in the struggle against the policy of war pursued by the imperialists and fascists.

Today, the working people of the world appreciate the work of the Italian Communist Party not only because of past services, but for its present unrelenting struggle against American imperialism and its Italian lackeys; for its successes in the struggle for peace,

national independence and democratic liberties.

The Italian Communist Party, fighting for the unity of the working class and of all working people, succeeded in maintaining and strengthening unity of action with the fraternal Socialist party. Exposing the hardened agents of American imperialism, the leaders of the Social-Democratic and other Right-wing parties, the Italian Communist Party resolutely combats the slightest manifestation of sectarianism in relation to rank and file members of these parties, and draws them into the united front of struggle of all the people of Italy for a higher standard of living, for peace.

The results of the policy of unity of the entire Italian people are seen in the creation of a broad peace front, which embraces representatives of all sections of the population, of all political trends. The continued extension of this peace front guarantees the solution of the great task of our times—the triumph of the cause of peace.

The achievement of this noble aim will testify that the selfless thirty-year struggle of the Italian Communists, a struggle that called for heavy sacrifice, has not been waged in vain; it will be the guarantee that the Italian Communist Party will succeed in leading the people of Italy to a bright future,—to Communism!

AMERICAN PEOPLE FIGHT FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRATIC LIBERTIES^{*}. Gus Hall, National Secretary, Communist Party, United States

The two and a half years since our 14th National Convention have been the stormiest in our history. These mid-century storms have already rocked our nation. All signs point to rougher weather ahead, for our people and our class. Our Party has been buffeted by the winds of pro-fascist reaction, but it has not been veered from its course.

Future historians will properly note the two-sided character of this period. This has been a time of brutal, murderous aggression by the profit-greedy, war-mad Wall Street monopolies. These same two and a half years have also been marked by the American people's defence of peace, democracy and economic security—and above all by resistance struggles of the working class, the Negro people, the poor farmers and the professional and white collar sections of our population.

Against War and Fascism

Since our 1948 Convention, our country has been pushed dangerously far down the road toward fascist rule and atomic world war. In the words of the Wall Street magazine, *Business Week*: “The defence

^{*} Excerpts from the report delivered at the 15th National Convention of the Communist Party of the U.S., held in New York, December 28-31.

programme is over. The new plans are for a war programme.”

American imperialism has moved from the stage of war preparations and war talk to open military aggression against the peoples of Korea, China, Viet Nam, Indo-China and the Philippines.

Wall Street’s diplomatic errand boys are scurrying around the globe, arranging hurried conferences to prepare new provocations for new wars, for more Koreas. Truman flies to see MacArthur; Attlee flies to confer with Truman; Acheson rushes off to Brussels. The bipartisan atom-maniacs are in a constant hustle and bustle, dashing from one meeting to another to plot history’s most terrible crime against humanity—an atomic war of worldwide dimensions.

Another centre of war provocation—perhaps the most crucial and dangerous—is now developing in western Europe. The Brussels Conference was a war conference, to set the stage for new war provocations aimed directly at the Soviet Union. It sped the plans to arm the Marshallised countries, and especially to base U.S. directed military aggressions on a rebuilt Nazi army in western Germany. These plans have been further advanced by the appointment of General Eisenhower, whom Wall Street regards as the man best able to whip together and command the aggressive military forces being readied for attack. U.S. rejection of the Soviet Union’s proposals for a Four-Power Conference to work out a peaceful solution of the German and other European problems further emphasises the need to alert the American people to the dangers arising out of these imperialist war preparations and provocations.

The outstanding new feature in mid-century America is the bankruptcy of, and is the crisis in the foreign

policy of aggression pursued by Wall Street's bipartisan coalition government. The aggressive, world-conquering, foreign policy which the American imperialists have been pushing since the end of World War II has been rebuffed by the powerful resistance of the world camp of peace, democracy and Socialism. In the recent period the war camp has suffered some serious set-backs and defeats—military and political. The turn of the military tide in Korea has revealed the political bankruptcy of this imperialist war policy. There is crisis, confusion, and pessimism in the ranks of the ruling class which initiated this policy and in the government which has carried out Wall Street's orders.

The difficulties for the ruling class are further aggravated by new moods stirring among the American masses. As at no other time in history, millions of Americans are discussing the nation's future. The great majority of our people are having some sober second thoughts about America's foreign policy, revising some of the ideas they had last summer, and re-evaluating the leaders they have been following. There is a great ferment and turmoil in our country today. Our people are thinking deeply about the mess in which we find ourselves and they are looking for a way out.

The economy of mid-century America is fast being transformed into a full-blown war economy. The ups and downs of the war drive determine the ups and downs of production and of the stock market. Every hint of peace makes the Wall Street ticker shudder. Every new war project or war appropriation gives the stock market a shot in the arm.

Mid-Century America is being armed and conditioned to wage war against the majority of the human race. This would be a war without precedent for our country.

In such a war the American people would be forced to pay for and produce the material and munitions—and to provide the bulk of the manpower. Korea has shown that the ruling class in Wall Street's satellite countries is in no position—and has no desire—to help with either manpower or military supplies. And the resistance which the U.S aggressors have met in Korea is only a partial measure of the resistance they would face in all corners of the earth.

The Korean war provided the occasion for a sharp increase in the tempo of military spending. Overnight, there was a leap that almost doubled the huge government war appropriations. This was in fact the chief gain American imperialism wrested from its Korean adventure. Regardless of the military outcome, the monopolists won new positions at home that enabled them to increase the extent and tempo of their war preparations. The war sector of the economy is now sufficiently extended to counterbalance an immediate decline in other sectors. Moreover, the course toward a full-fledged war economy has been set.

In the context of the present policy and outlook of the war party, we can conclude that the perspective of economic crisis apparently bears no relation to the immediate situation on hand. Of course, crisis factors continue to play a role in various sectors of the economy, and even affect the tempo of war mobilisation. It is also true that the threat of economic crisis plays a role, but in the negative sense, of egging on the ruling circles to speed the building of a war economy as a means of evading a crash. But this is also wishful thinking, because war economy will only temporarily halt this development. War economy is no long-term solution to the economic ills of capitalism.

This fact alone bears eloquent witness to the decay eating at the vitals of mid-century American capitalism. It shows up the effects of the general crisis of the whole capitalist system in the most powerful of the remaining capitalist countries. But the central fact to keep in mind is this: the economy as a whole is dominated by the main trend toward building the war economy at an accelerated tempo.

Each step in the war drive is accompanied by another step toward fascist rule. Each additional instrument for fascist rule makes it easier for the monopolists to take another step toward full war preparations and a third world war. Abroad, the monopolists have passed from the stage of war preparation to the stage of actual military aggression. At home, American capitalism has moved in the past two and a half years from tendencies toward fascism to concrete measures that facilitate the establishment of a brutal, open fascist dictatorship. The process of creeping fascism has brought the American people face to face with the greatest menace in our country's history. Never before have America's democratic institutions and the people's elementary rights been in such deadly peril.

The General Secretary of the Communist Party, Gene Dennis, has been in jail for eight months. Together with other national leaders of our Party, he faces the threat of five years more in prison. In many states, our Party leaders and members have been harassed, jailed, put on trial, threatened with physical violence. We have the frame-up cases of Western Pennsylvania, Denver, Los Angeles, etc. And in addition to the Smith Act conviction pending in the Supreme Court, our Party is now fighting against the attempt to

put it on trial before a Board of political employees for whom the McCarran Act seeks to usurp the power, to pass judgment on political parties—a power expressly reserved to the electorate, the people.

American imperialism, the dictator of the imperialist war camp and chief promoter of a new world war, is also the fountain—head of world reaction and fascism. It is not only seeking to shackle the working class and people of the United States with fascist methods of rule. It is also encouraging, cultivating and supporting the forces of reaction and fascism wherever they are to be found.

That is what Wall Street and its agents are up to in the Marshallised countries, in Japan, Western Germany, Greece, Turkey, Spain, in the colonial countries and in Latin America. American imperialism has become the main enemy of all progressive, democratic, and working-class movements everywhere. American imperialism is now the chief aggressor in Asia and the most dangerous enemy of all colonial and dependent countries, of all national liberation movements, of the freedom and independence of all nations.

Wall Street is the main and most dangerous enemy of Socialism and of Socialist movements everywhere. It is the main enemy of world peace.

Forces of Peace are Stronger than Forces of War

There is no longer need to debate the now universally recognised fact, that there are two world camps—a powerful, organised world camp of peace,

democracy and Socialism, and a reactionary camp of war. But nothing in the world is static, and neither are these two camps. Both camps continue to develop, each in its own direction. Under the domination and leadership of Wall Street, the war camp has become more aggressive, and has made military aggression its main business. The peace camp has consolidated its ranks, and expanded its influence. It now stands in the unprecedented position of being the stronger of the two.

But it will be useful to review the sources from which the peace camp draws its strength. First, this camp is strong because it fights in a just cause. All humanity wants nothing today as much as it wants world peace. The strength of the peace camp comes from the fact that it is a world-wide movement to prevent an unjust war of imperialist aggressors.

Second, this camp gains strength from the fact that the fight for peace merges and joins forces with all movements and struggles for social progress, for Socialism; it is inseparable from the victorious rise of the national liberation movements and struggles against colonial bondage; it is meshed with the struggle for national independence, with the general struggle for democracy and against fascism.

Third, the peace camp is strong because it has not only the support of the majority of mankind in general, but has also the organised support of 800 million people and their governments.

Fourth, the strength of this camp is reinforced by the powerful backing of great armies, navies and air forces—and the vital know-how of atomic weapons.

The strength and invincibility of the world peace camp are best exemplified in the Soviet Union. Each day

it gives more glowing and irrefutable proof that a working class in power, a Socialist state, advances civilization to a new and higher stage.

This most democratic of all powers has completed its first postwar Five-Year Plan. The main objectives of this plan were to rebuild the war-ravaged areas of the country, to restore the prewar levels of industry and agriculture, and to surpass those levels. The Soviet people proudly announce that they have achieved these objectives—and more.

In accord with its basic Stalinist policy of peace, the Soviet Union has put forward practical peace proposals at each turn of events. This was so with their proposal for outlawing the atomic bomb through international agreement and inspection, and their proposal for universal reduction in armaments. At every stage of the war in Korea, the U.S.S.R. has put forward new and practical peace proposals.

The working class of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Albania has defeated all attempts by the imperialist camp to disrupt its progress, and these countries are now firmly on the road to Socialism. Because of this they are stout pillars in the world camp of peace, democracy and Socialism.

The rise and development of these People's Democracies, and their achievements in building a socialist society, fully confirm Lenin's thesis that while the transition from capitalism to Socialism gives rise to varied forms, the dictatorship of the proletariat will everywhere and inevitably be its content. Among the big obstacles to Wall Street's plans for building its main World War III base in Europe and Western Germany are the now stable East German Republic and the powerful Communist Parties of France and Italy.

The historic victory of the Chinese people was sealed over a year ago. But the full impact of this victory did not hit the capitalist world until last month. Only after General Wu Chuan spoke for the 475 million Chinese people, who have close fraternal ties with the Soviet Union and the New Democracies, did the tremendous significance of his speech really register. Then the capitalist world took in the fact that General Wu Chuan spoke for more than the Chinese people. He also spoke for the world camp of peace. He spoke especially for the millions of Asian peoples who are rising in armed struggle against colonial and national oppression. Subsequent events in Korea have left no doubt about the meaning of General Wu's words. His speech ushered in a new day in world affairs, world relations. It was proof positive that the camp of peace is the stronger of the two camps.

Of special significance to us are the heroic liberation struggles of the Philippine people—who for many years have been trying to throw off the rule of Wall Street without too much support from the working class of the United States. The abortive Nationalist uprising in Puerto Rico had as its base the inhuman suffering and misery inflicted on the heroic people of Puerto Rico and is an important straw in the big wind gathering momentum in all Latin America. A fast growing and powerful movement for peace, bread, democracy and national independence is rising in the western hemisphere. The drive of Wall Street to turn the Western Hemisphere into a colonial and military base for its world conquest has been answered by a powerful and growing peace movement and struggle for national independence in every Latin American country.

The world camp of peace is relatively, as well as

absolutely, stronger because the war camp has become weaker and shows signs of growing disunity. This camp is weaker because its cause is unjust. The reactionary character of the imperialist war drive makes the camp of the Wall Street monopolists join and merge with all reactionary and barbarous forces, with fascism, with national and class oppression, with the savage destruction of science and culture.

As Wall Street grabs more and more of the loot, and as its acts of aggression founder on the rock of the people's resistance to war, the camp of imperialism begins to fall apart. In this camp the divisions are not between those who want peace and those who want war. Here there is only a falling out among thieves, the disunity that comes from the unequal status of partners in piracy and in crime resulting from the law of uneven development of capitalism. The differences in the geographical positions of these pirates are a factor making for disunity. The power of the peace movement in countries like France, Italy, and England further aggravates the disunity in the war camp. It is important for us to understand the causes for the now apparent stresses and strains that bedevil the camp of the enemy. For these weaknesses in the camp of imperialism open up new and greater possibilities for victory in the struggle against aggression and the threat of another world war.

American imperialism puts a high value on the Tito clique in Yugoslavia, and had to move quickly to expose its full hand there. Truman himself testified to the role assigned the Titoites in the war plans of American imperialism. Asking Congress for aid to save Tito from the consequences of his own betrayal, the President said that this fully corresponds to American "strategic

and political interest in that area.”

In the most recent period, and particularly since the military debacle in Korea, there have been signs of subjective as well as objective changes in the relation of these two world camps. Pessimism is becoming the dominant mood in the war camp, and with pessimism there is a growing desperation. But the world camp of peace shows every day a greater self-confidence, a more buoyant faith in its ability to save mankind from the horrors of atomic war.

The Fight for Peace

As the war danger has grown, the sentiment for peace has increased. As we know, this movement took on many and varied forms. Isolated peace groups and committees sprang up in many communities. During the same period the Labour Peace Conference held its first national peace gathering and established itself as a permanent national body.

The peace movement took another important forward step with the launching of the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm Peace Pledge. This campaign was so effective that it broke through the conspiracy of silence, and for a time became the centre of attack by the newspapers, radio, the State Department, the F.B.I., city police departments, state governors, and all kinds of self-appointed witch-hunters.

This campaign raised the struggle for peace to a new level. The war-makers were so shaken that they not only attacked this movement but also spent large sums

of money to counteract its effects with the fake Freedom Crusade. The peace camp can chalk up as another victory the Freedom Crusade's miserable flop.

During the same period there emerged many independent centres of peace activity, on many different levels and with varied programs. Among these were the peace proposals of the Quakers, the appeal of the International Red Cross, dozens of other organisations, including women's organisations, local committees and groups. These combined to form a true grass roots peace movement. In addition, there have been important statements and appeals by leaders of Labour, leaders of the Negro people, and church and community leaders.

At the high point in this stage of the fight for peace, the reactionary forces of Syngman Rhee, instigated, armed and supported by Wall Street and guided by MacArthur, launched the attack on North Korea. This was the signal for an all-out campaign to whip up war hysteria at home, and for intensified attacks against the peace forces, the labour movement and our Party. In this period the growing peace movement faced its first real test. As was to be expected, both its weaknesses and its strong points were revealed. In general, we can say that the movement was not stampeded or put to rout. There were some casualties, some vacillation but, all in all, it stood up.

From the first day of the Korean war, our Party's position was correct and clear—but it did not sufficiently get down to the masses. In this critical moment, sectarianism became a greater obstacle than ever, as did the opportunist resistance to taking the issue of peace to the masses. Many comrades compounded these mistakes by trying to repair long-

standing weaknesses overnight. As a result, in a number of places our comrades suffered setbacks in the shops and unions in the first weeks after the attack on Korea.

Now, we are in a new situation. MacArthur's military defeats in Korea, and popular reaction to Truman's threat to use the atomic bomb, have opened up new possibilities. New sections of the people are in motion. Old moulds of thought are breaking up. Hundreds of thousands—yes, millions—are ready to act for peace.

This new situation was born of the crisis in U.S. foreign policy. This crisis has been greatly aggravated by the new turn of events in Korea, which have created turmoil, confusion, and moods of pessimism in the high councils of the war party. The speeches of Herbert Hoover, Joseph Kennedy, Senator Byrd and the editorials in the Hearst press are striking illustrations of this uncertainty and gloom. In these circles there is a growing fear that American imperialism has bitten off more than it can chew right now. So these imperialists propose to spit out a little, and pause between bites. Faced with the bankruptcy of their own foreign policy, and the defeats inflicted on their hero MacArthur, they want for partisan reasons to make Acheson the goat. Are these incurable war-mongers now for peace? Have they given up their imperialist war aims? Have they come to terms with the facts of life, and reconciled themselves to the peaceful co-existence and competition of the two social systems?

The answer is no—to all those questions.

Nor are these spokesmen for the international cartellists what is called "isolationists." There is no such animal as an isolationist. All sections of the ruling class are in favour of imperialist intervention and aggression. They disagree only about where the take is

easiest, who is to get the lion's share of the loot. But not one of them pursues a policy of "hands off the world."

There are no isolationists among the American people. The people don't want isolation—they want peace and are fighting for peace together with the peoples of the world. They don't want to turn their backs on the rest of the world. They want cultural and scientific interchange, peaceful trade, freedom of travel, international labour solidarity, and opportunity to exchange ideas and experiences with the peoples of other lands.

Our greatest weakness has been, and is, our failure fully to recognise and utilise the new opportunities for vastly expanding and deepening the peace movement in the United States. Throughout the last three weeks, and right up to today, our Party has been tailing behind the masses. We are not on top of the news; we are not keeping up with the spontaneous peace expressions that are ousting out all over.

We must really shake ourselves. Our whole Party, and every last Party member must help overcome this weakness, broaden our scope of work, and approach the task of building the peace movement with full confidence that world peace can be saved.

We must burn out all approaches to building a peace movement that starts with the notion that the thinking of the American people is frozen, static. People who would not listen yesterday will listen today; masses that were passive in June are now ready to go. We must be confident that we are going to win broad circles of the American people, the working class as a class, the Negro people as a people. And that the poor farmers, the church groups, and large sections of the middle class

are going to participate in the organised peace movement of America. A powerful American peace front is clearly emerging from these developments. This peace front will be based on the working class, the Negro people, poor and middle class farmers, and yes, sections of the capitalist class.

The rich experiences of the world peace movement—as reflected in the recent Warsaw Conference—provide us with some invaluable lessons. The programme and other documents of that historic gathering merit most careful study by our whole Party.

I think that if we really dig into the experiences of this mighty and growing world peace movement we will find the way to end all sectarian practices, all tendencies to tail behind the American masses moving into the fight for peace.

The Work of the Party

This convention is vivid proof that our Party has not been vanquished by the four-year fight to destroy and outlaw it. It also symbolises something more than the effective defence of our Party. The vanguard of the working class cannot be separated from the American people and the political currents in American life. So this convention also symbolises our contribution to the people's successes in the defence of the Constitution and world peace, of the immediate and fundamental interests of the working class and the rights of the Negro people.

Our Party has met a hard test. It has come through like a champion. And like a champion who has had

experience in past bouts, we are much more ring-wise than we were four years ago. We have learned to duck direct blows. We have learned the art of offense, as well as that of defence. We have learned to hit where it does the most good. We have learned timing. As a result of all this, we have gained confidence and know we can meet all future tests with less hesitation and more telling return blows.

In the preconvention discussion, much was said about the weakness in our methods of applying our industrial concentration policy. What stands out is the demand in all districts that we dig into this problem, and as some comrades said, do more than make a New Year's resolution to do better in the future. If we better understand where we went wrong in the past, we will correct this weakness.

We often say that we get thrown off by the pressure of events. True, but it doesn't explain much. We say we take the path of least resistance, and shy away from the difficulties of a concentration policy. True again, but only part of the answer.

We say it's a vicious circle—that the poor industrial composition of our Party pulls us away from concentration. This is also true, but it doesn't tell us, how to break the vicious circle. We have said, and say now, that our trade union policy has not always been directed toward the basic sections of the American working class. This is correct, but by itself does not answer the question.

Strange as it may seem for a Party like ours, there is a fundamental lack of understanding of role of the working class. Many Party members do not always see it as the decisive class, as the only class which, heading all the progressive and democratic forces, can lead our

people from the present path of war and fascism, the only class that can lead them on the road to peace and Socialism. Some even begin to spin 'theories' that maybe some other section of the population is going to play the decisive role, and not the American working class.

In the years 1937, 38 and 39 we were in the very midst of the working class—helping to organise the unorganised. But in these very same years we took the first revisionist steps to liquidate our Party by doing away with the shop clubs. So there is something more to this than just a matter of being with the masses of workers, or not being with them. In a very fundamental sense it is a matter of understanding fully the Marxist-Leninist character and role of our Party, the Party of a new type. To the extent that we show weaknesses in concentration, and elements of liquidation,—to that extent we are reverting back to the Party of the old type. Whenever we have lost sight of the basic character of our Party, we have also lost sight of a concentration policy and shown liquidationist tendencies.

The Party of a new type must in the first place be based on shops, because that is where the class status of the worker begins. Class relations begin in the shop, at the point of production. It is in the shops that, with our help, the workers will develop a Socialist consciousness. If we understand all this, we will understand concentration. We will understand the need for Party organisation.

The Party of a new type must give leadership to the workers in their daily struggles. Only so can it help deepen the worker's hatred of capitalism and understanding of the need for Socialism.

The Party of a new type is more than progressive trade unionism, more than electoral and legislative struggle, more than lectures and discussions. If we understand this we will see the need not only for concentration but for our press, literature, shop papers, leaflets-and above all for the functioning of our Party clubs.

If we fully understand that our organisational structure, methods of work and leadership flow from our basic task and revolutionary goal of ending the rule of big business and its economic system of capitalism, and in its place the task of setting up a system of Socialism where the dominant ruling force will be the working class in alliance with its allies, then we will understand the policy of concentration and the role of our clubs, our press and literature.

While under attack, vigilance against every form of enemy penetration must be greatly increased. We must be very self-critical about the fact that so many enemy and alien agents were permitted to penetrate our ranks and have thus been able to appear as stool pigeon witnesses in trials of all sorts. This can only be explained by the lack of vigilance and inadequate ideological work.

Our Party faces many difficulties. I am convinced that we are going to build the Party in places where our past weaknesses and wrong methods kept us from building it before. Yes, I mean places like Pittsburg, Youngstown, Toledo, Philadelphia, Gary. Workers are going to join the Party now because we are going to prove to them that we know how to function in a way that will safeguard their jobs as well defend their interests.

We face a big task and shoulder a heavy

responsibility. But we are confident that the American people, with our help and leadership, are going to meet the acid test. Our confidence is drawn from our people's revolutionary and democratic heritage.

Our confidence is warranted because we are fighting in a just cause, because time, the direction of history, and a majority of the world's peoples are on our side.

Our confidence is firmly grounded in the world-liberating science of Marxism Leninism. We know where we are going. We know that the American working class and people are destined to go our way. We know how to take the next steps toward a happy, democratic, and peaceful America—toward the boundless horizons of lasting peace.

**FORWARD TO NEW VICTORIES IN
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA
ALONG ROAD TO SOCIALISM. Rajko
Damianov, Member Politburo,
Communist Party of Bulgaria**

I.

The year 1950 marked the completion of the second year of the Dimitrov Five-Year Plan. In 1950, the working people of Bulgaria, under the leadership of the Communist Party, achieved fresh successes on the economic front. The national economic plan in industry was fulfilled 100.3 per cent.

The working people in our country are proud of the spacious and bright auto-repair plants bearing the name of Vylko Tchervenkov and Vasili Kolarov, the pipe works, the electric gauge precision plant named after Kliment Voroshilov, the electro-machine building works, the ultramarine plant, tobacco factory, wood-working plant, ore concentration plant and the numerous other enterprises very important for the Socialist reconstruction of our national economy which went into operation during 1950.

What is the significance of the highly important fact that industrial production last year exceeded by 42.2 per cent the level envisaged for 1950 by the Five-Year Plan? What is the significance of the fact that in 1950 production of textile fabrics increased threefold compared with 1939, that output of electric energy equalled that of the three prewar years—1936, 1937 and 1938—taken together?

This testifies to the great creative strength of the Bulgarian people inspired by the Communist Party—to the boundless possibilities for our advance, opened up by the system of People's Democracy.

Every year our engineers and technicians, aided by Soviet specialists, are learning to produce and are producing new machinery for our industry and agriculture. We are now manufacturing much of what we used to import. In the electrical industry alone, home production of machinery and equipment made it possible to save in 1950 a sum which enables us to equip approximately eight average-sized engineering works. Due to the invaluable fraternal aid rendered by the Soviet Union in 1950, our country was able to create a ship-building industry.

Socialist emulation, shock-work and rationalisation, organised and encouraged by our Party and trade unions, developed on a new scale. The number of industrial workers failing to cope with quotas has declined considerably, and the number who overfulfil quotas has risen. Labour productivity in industry in 1950 increased 18.3 per cent compared with 1949.

The Party is training and advancing new cadres in the struggle for fulfilling the Plan. More men and women from the working class have won distinction, among them engine-driver Penu Genchev, Dimitrov Prize winner; the textile workers Elena Gerasimova and Petr Angelov; miner Alexander Simov; Alexander Mladenov, metal worker; and many others.

Due to the correct policy of the Party, 1950 marked a turning point in the development of agriculture, a year when the poor and middle peasants joined the agricultural co-operatives en masse. The number of peasant households united in co-operatives in 1950 was

3.5 times more than in 1949, while the co-operative acreage increased fourfold; by the end of 1950 more than half the individual farmers had joined the cooperatives. Another 20 machine and tractor depots will be opened in 1951 in addition to the 96 existing stations.

The State and co-operative trading network as extended. New, well equipped shops with a rich variety of consumer goods were opened. Rationing of a number of prime necessities was ended: peas, potatoes, eggs, sugar, sausage, rubber goods, electric bulbs, stoves, beds, thread etc.

Such, in general outline, are our achievements in the sphere of fulfilling the plan for 1950. These successes were made possible by smashing the Rostov gang of spies and saboteurs. They are due to the heroic efforts of all the working people of our country, to active work by Party organisations, the trade unions, youth organisations, people's councils, and by State and economic leaders. They are the result of the tried leadership of our Party, headed by Vylko Tchervenkov. and are due, above all, to the all-round fraternal assistance of the Soviet Government, the C.P.S.U.(B), to the aid and paternal care of the great Stalin.

II.

What tasks does the 1951 plan place before us? The volume of production in industry will increase by 22.1 per cent in 1951 compared with 1950. If we compare this data with that of the Five-Year Plan we shall see that the volume of production this year will equal 97.3 per cent of planned industrial output for 1953. This is to say that in 1951 **we shall almost achieve the industrial**

target envisaged by the Five-Year Plan: we shall fulfil the Five-Year Plan in the sphere of State Industrial output in three years. And in some branches and varieties of goods the level envisaged by the Five-Year Plan will be fulfilled in less than three years.

Gross agricultural production will increase by 44.5 per cent on the basis of raising the average yield of all cultures; for a number of crops the Five-Year Plan will be topped this year.

Additional large enterprises will be put into operation in 1951, chief of which are the huge chemical fertiliser works named after Stalin, a plant which is being built with such enthusiasm by our workers, engineers and technicians; a steam boiler plant, the "Gavril Genov" combinat and the "Republic" ore-workings and others.

New power plants will be put into operation: the powerful heat and power generating stations "Maritsa-3" (in Dimitrovgrad) and "Republic"; the "Asenitsa" and "Razlog" hydro-electric stations. The Stalin electric power station will be enlarged and the first stage on the work of installing the heat conveying pipes completed; 1,060 kilometres of electric transmission lines will be erected. And the splendid Balkan railway line will be put into operation.

Work will be completed on the construction and equipment of a State Opera and Music theatre in Sofia, on the State theatres in Plovdiv and Ruse, the Sofia sports stadium and many other cultural, educational and medical institutes and establishments.

Enterprises scheduled to go into operation in 1951 will have a gross value of 92 billion leva, and will further enhance the economic might and defence capacity of our country.

In 1951, the national income will rise by 33.5 per cent compared with 1950.

The plan provides for the following increase of supplies for the population as compared with last year: meat, 10 per cent; lard, 22 per cent; edible oil, 87 per cent; rice, 130 per cent; macaroni, 73 per cent; cheese, 33 per cent; footwear, 36.5 per cent; textile fabrics, 17 per cent; woollen fabrics, 40 per cent.

All this indicates that we are marching towards Socialism at a much faster pace than anticipated by the Five-Year Plan.

III.

Fulfilment of the 1950 plan was a great achievement. But it is not in the interests of our national economy or of our working people to ignore weaknesses and shortcomings. We must disclose these weaknesses and shortcomings and take measures to liquidate them.

In his report to the October Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade V. Tchervenkov posed very sharply the question of observing State discipline in working on the plan and specially stressed the fact that the plan is a law and must be fulfilled by each and everyone. How, then, can one explain the fact that a number of enterprises did not fulfil the 1950 plan, that they are hiding behind the enterprises doing good work and behind the general fulfilment of the Plan by the given organisation or Ministry? This can only be explained by disregard for State discipline, lack of responsibility towards the Party and the people.

One of the basic conditions for the fulfilment of the 1951 plan is **elimination of rush work** in the

enterprises. To achieve this, it is necessary that every factory every pit and mine, every railway junction and every agricultural co-operative should fulfil the plan from the very beginning of the year, from the very first day of the preliminary elaborated schedule. We must create conditions that will make the schedule not a mere formality but an important lever for fulfilment of the State plan.

The cardinal task of the leadership in economic and Party organisations is to establish a **rigid regime of economy** in all branches of the national economy.

Many of our Ministries and Departments make heavy demands for supplies of materials and finances without any reason. There are certain industrial associations and individual enterprises hoarding huge quantities of materials they do not need, while others, though in urgent need of them, cannot get them.

We must wage an irreconcilable struggle against these anti-State tendencies. We must teach our people that observation of State interests must be the basis of their work. We must teach them not to make excessive demands, but that they should, on the contrary, themselves struggle for economic expenditure of materials allocated by the plan.

The Government and the Central Committee of the Party advance as a general task for 1951 reduction of building costs and assembling work by 20 per cent compared with estimates, lowering production costs by 6.8 per cent and cutting expenditure of electric energy, fuel and raw materials per unit of produce by 5 per cent compared with 1950. In the event of this economy not being carried out we shall be unable to complete construction of certain plants earmarked to go into operation in 1951.

An economic contract between enterprises is a powerful means for fulfilling the State economic plans. It forces the enterprises to work in accordance with schedule, without breaking the rhythm of production and without rush work. We must make full use of this weapon in 1951. Many economic leaders and factory managers do not as yet realise the significance of contracts for regulating relations between enterprises and organisations, Hence, they either avoid making contracts or regard them as a mere formality. Such leaders must be severely punished. Party organisations must not tolerate a situation when their enterprises fail to sign contracts or to ensure marketing of produce.

Last year, at the suggestion of Comrade Tchervenkov, the Council of Ministers decided to try-cut the **piece-work system** at a number of the bigger enterprises. The results of this trial were quite good. For example, at the Georgi Dimitrov locomotive-wagon works, the introduction of piece-work led to the following change in average daily earnings: July, 670 leva; August, 720; September, 786; that is an 18 per cent increase in the space of three months, This increase was the result of increased labour productivity. If the July norm fulfilment be taken as 100, in August it reached 110, and 124 in September.

During 1951 this system will be extended to the other enterprises in the main branches of industry and, in the first place, to machine-building, metalworking and textile enterprises. This will enable us to abolish wage equalisation and to restrict the fluctuation of labour in industry and on building sites.

In the sphere of agriculture, the 1951 plan foresees higher yields for grain, technical and fodder crops. To ensure successful fulfilment of this task it is necessary

to rally the peasants, to begin large-scale political and explanatory work among them, popularising agro-technical measures, afforestation and irrigation.

A cardinal task in this connection is rapid, high quality overhaul of agricultural inventory in order to ensure seed planting in the time laid down in the plan.

Another vital task is the carrying out of urgent measures for safeguarding livestock. The people's, councils, Party organisations and the Fatherland Front committees must, once and for all, put an end to enemy, kulak activity aimed at slaughtering cattle.

It is necessary to devote special attention to the correct organisation of labour and remuneration for labour in the agricultural co-operatives. This is now the main thing for the organisational and economic consolidation of the agricultural co-operatives.

According to the rules, each co-operative must have permanent work-brigades, each allotted its own special sector, draught-animals, inventory and byres. It is necessary to do away with irresponsibility in relation to work which still persists in a number of the co-operatives. An irresponsible attitude to work spells ruin for the agricultural co-operatives.

Also important for the organisational-economic strengthening of the agricultural co-operatives, is the matter of paying attention to the new forms of the class struggle in the countryside in connection with the mass entry of peasants into the co-operatives. It is essential for rural Party organisations and leading co-operative workers to understand that the class enemy is trying to penetrate the agricultural co-operatives with the aim of undermining the great cause of co-operation from the inside. Consequently, it is necessary to whet revolutionary vigilance, to expose the kulaks in time

and drive them out of the agricultural co-operatives.

In 1951 the corresponding organisations and the people's councils must give due attention to the **State quotas** right from the beginning of the year, and prepare for their delivery on the basis of preliminary schedules. The interests of the State require that this be done. It is necessary to explain to the peasants that the quotas are not high, that they are favourable for the agricultural co-operatives and for those individual peasants who are guided by the directives of the Party and Government, for those who take pains to raise the crop yields.

Local leaders must not orientate themselves on the laggards, on the backward, kulak-minded elements in the countryside. They must orientate on the peasants displaying good-will.

The people's Government is allocating millions of leva for agriculture. What does the construction of the Stalin chemical-fertiliser factory signify? This factory will produce the fertiliser which will raise yields. What does the import of tractors and combine-harvesters signify? What does the fourteen-fold increase (compared with 1950) in threshing capacity signify? What is the significance of the production of a whole series of other agricultural machines? What is the significance of the credits extended to the agricultural co-operatives? What is the meaning of the irrigation systems built by the Government and now functioning in the Nikopol-Belensk and Svichosk lowlands, and of the systems which will be installed this year in the Brishlijansk lowlands, in Tcherven-Brag-Dolini Lukovit and in Asenovgrad, Pervomaiski and other districts? What is the significance of the considerable estimates foreseen in the budget for ensuring an ample water supply in the Dobrudja and the

planting of forest belts there for the purpose of increasing crop yields? What significance attaches to the going into operation of the new factory producing pipes for rural water supply?

All this means that our Party has always been guided, and is guided now, by the policy of seeking only to improve the well-being and advance the culture of the working people in the countryside.

IV.

We are living in times when the class struggle is sharpening both within the country and beyond its boundaries. Recently, the Central Committee of the Party gave warning of kulak incitement to slaughter cattle, and of other signs of activity by enemy elements in agriculture and in industry. This shows that the enemy is not sleeping, that he is searching for new forms of concealed, undermining incitement and wrecking activity. This adds to the obligation of our Party organisations to educate industrial workers and working peasants in the spirit of heightened vigilance, not to permit the fertilising of favourable soil for enemy onslaughts against the people's power.

To ensure successful fulfilment of the 1951 plan, daily verification and exercise of control from top to bottom are necessary.

All the pre-requisites for fulfilling the national-economic plan for 1951 exist. We have the Communist Party, educated by the unforgettable Dimitrov and capable of rousing the working people to deeds of heroism.

At the head of our people, of our Government, and of our Central Committee; stands our tried leader

Comrade Vylko Tchervenkov, who tirelessly teaches us in the Stalin spirit, in the Dimitrov spirit, of irreconcilability to enemies, of how to fight for completion of the tasks facing us.

The guarantee of successful fulfilment of our 1951 national-economic plan is the all-round, ever-increasing fraternal aid rendered us by the Soviet Government, the C.P.S.U. (B), and, personally, by Comrade Stalin.

**POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. V.I. LENIN
MONUMENT IN PRONINO (CRACOW
REGION) WHERE LENIN LIVED IN 1912**



Polish People's Republic. V. I. Lenin
monument in Poronino (Cracow region)
where Lenin lived in 1912.

IN POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

AID TO KOREAN CHILDREN

Just before the New Year, the Polish Peace Council called upon the population to collect gifts for the children of heroic Korea. "Every Polish mother," said the appeal, "remembers the dreadful fate of Polish children during the war years and the occupation; every Polish citizen will help alleviate the sufferings of his Korean sisters and brothers". The call met with a ready response on the part of the Polish people. Peace Committees throughout the country and those who had taken part in collecting signatures to the Stockholm Appeal, helped in collecting gifts for the Korean children. Women, youth and pupils are particularly active. Catholic priests in many villages have also joined the campaign.

URBAN IMPROVEMENT

The Polish Council of Ministers recently decided on measures for improving sanitary and public services in Lodz, centre of the Polish textile industry, and in the industrial districts in the Lodz area. The water supply to the city of Lodz will be improved and work on a reservoir for the city, drawing water from the river Pilica, is nearing completion. Dwelling houses, with a total of 30,000 rooms, are being built in Balut, a workers district in Lodz.

*

Work will be commenced shortly on laying out a large recreation park of more than 1000 acres in the Katowice Region, in Silesia. Located in the immediate vicinity of six industrial towns, with good means of communication between each, the Park will be easily available to half a million workers and their families. Its attractions will include an open air theatre, circus, concert hall, zoological and botanical gardens, restaurants, sports grounds, etc.

APARTMENT HOUSES WITH TOTAL OF 110,000 ROOMS BUILT

The Polish building organisations completed their 1950 schedule 8 days ahead of time and added 110,000 rooms to the country's dwelling house fund.

Although the 1950 plan was 70 per cent higher than the 1949 target, the number of building workers increased only by 20 per cent. Labour productivity rose 25 per cent in 1950 compared with 1949. Mechanisation developed rapidly and by the end of the year it accounted for 86 per cent of the building work.

PREPARING FOR SPRING SOWING

The Government has decided that by March 1st, 85 per cent of fertiliser stocks shall be made available for sale by rural co-operatives. This measure will enable the working peasants and agricultural co-operatives to

get supplies in good time. Up to March 10, the co-operatives will sell fertilisers only to the agricultural co-operatives, to farms which have concluded contracts with the State, and to poor and middle peasants.

586,000 WORKING PEOPLE TO REST HOMES DURING SUMMER SEASON

The Holidays Bureau of the Polish Central Trade Union Council plans to send 586,000 working people, (40,000 more than last year) to rest homes during the forthcoming holiday season. They will spend two, three and four weeks in the various types of Rest Homes. The number will include 45,000 miners, 39,000 textile workers, 38,000 metal workers. 13,000 shock-workers and working women together with their children will spend their holidays in specially built family rest homes.

PEACE MOVEMENT IN IRAN

(LETTER FROM IRAN)

The naked, armed imperialist intervention in Korea strengthened the peace movement throughout the world. The people of Iran have taken to even more resolute struggle for peace, against the warmongers.

The Iranian Government, which at first supported the illegal decisions of the Security Council, had eventually to abandon the idea of sending troops to Korea under pressure from the masses.

Following this, the people of Iran set up the Iranian Peace Society in order to promote the struggle for peace. This Society, headed by the outstanding Iranian poet, Behar, includes various public figures, workers in science, culture and art as well as some deputies of the Mejlis.

In an interview with the editor of the newspaper "Mostaham", Behar declared that the Society has been created with a view to curbing war propaganda and averting the new war which the Governments of big capitalist States are planning. Behar also emphasised that the Iranians were a peace-loving people and the Governments of the big capitalist countries were prepared to absorb them and make them their tools, but "we declare for all to hear that we want to live, that we love our children and shall never become cannon-fodder".

The Iranian Peace Society published the Stockholm

Appeal in its newspaper “Maslahat”; it protested against the barbarous bombings of Korean towns and villages by American aircraft, demanded the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. The Society has called on the people of Iran to join actively in the struggle for peace and to sign the Stockholm Appeal.

The call met with a wide response among all sections of the population, and, in three months, more than 200,000 people signed the Stockholm Appeal.

Many who signed the Appeal added statements to the effect that they regard aggressive war which the imperialists are trying to impose, as the heaviest of crimes against mankind. The Bahtiari khan, Abolkasem, for instance, added to his signature that the Iranian tribes “regard those who want a new world war and who anticipate using the atomic weapon, as the chief enemies of millions of innocent and defenceless people” and that the “tribes will never be involved in the treacherous conspiracies and provocations by lackeys of foreigners. Abolkasem Bahtiari wished success to the Iranian Peace Society in its efforts to achieve its sacred and human aim.

The overwhelming majority of the Iranian newspapers also stand for peace and against Iran being involved in the aggressive criminal schemes of the XXth Century American-British barbarians.

The successes of the peace movement in Iran alarm the accomplices of the warmongers. The people who signed the Appeal and those who collected signatures are being persecuted. The newspaper “Dad”, for example, wrote that three students in the town of Shirase were arrested for signing the Appeal. The newspaper “Maslahat” published a letter from the

Secretary of the Iranian Peace Society in which he writes that agents and police officials daily detain collectors of signatures, seize and destroy their petition forms, fabricate all kinds of “political” charges against peace partisans and their Society, and that in the provincial towns, efforts are made to prevent the registration of the Society’s branches and the circulation of its newspaper “Maslahat”.

Finally, Iranian reaction attempted to smash the Iranian Peace Society. The sponsors of this crusade decided to regard the entire Iranian Peace Society and all who signed the Appeal... as members of the outlawed People’s Party of Iran. The communique, issued on October 9 by the prosecuting attorney of the Iranian Army, actually states that the people signing the Stockholm Appeal are members of the dissolved People’s Party and that he would therefore “take repressive measures against the People’s Party acting under cover of peace partisans”. This lie was also supported by Iran’s War Minister who declared in the Mejlis that the majority (of 200,000) who signed the Appeal are “members of the People’s Party”.

The reactionaries had need of this trumped-up charge of the army prosecuting attorney and the War Minister for the struggle not against members of the People’s Party but against the peace fighters. This is also evident from the secret circular of the chief police department which ordered the persecution of all persons engaged in collecting signatures to the Stockholm Appeal.

The persecution of the peace supporters naturally evoked wide-spread dissatisfaction among varied sections of the population and has met with sharp rebuff from most of the Teheran newspapers. The

newspaper “Tolu”, for instance, wrote that the army prosecuting attorney’s communique, directed against the Iranian Peace Society had produced an unfavourable impression on representatives or different political circles in Teheran, since it bears the stamp of misanthropy and supports preparations for a new war.

Some of the deputies of the Mejlis also declared their opposition to this provocative act of the Iranian authorities, stating that the allegation of the army prosecuting attorney,—that members of the Society and those who signed the Stockholm Appeal are members of the banned People’s Party,—does not correspond to truth.

All honest and progressive people in Iran saw that back of the attorney and the War Minister stood the overseas wire-pullers. The newspaper “Darya” pointed out that all the measures of the army prosecuting attorney directed against peace partisans in Iran are “carried out in the interests of the U.S.A, and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.”

The Iranian Peace Society denounced the fabrications of the prosecuting attorney, emphasising that the “persecution of peace partisans in Iran began under pressure of imperialist circles who are preparing the ground for a new war.”

The Iranian Peace Society, continues the declaration, upholding the national interests of the country, calls upon all who signed the Stockholm Appeal, all the newspapers supporting the Society, State officials, deputies of the Mejlis, judges, lawyers, university professors, scientists and students, all people of goodwill, to stand in defence of their signatures to the Stockholm Appeal and support the Society in order to repel the first attack of the warmongers.

Responding to the call of the Peace Society, the population began to sign the Stockholm Appeal in ever-greater numbers.

By December 1950, the Stockholm Appeal had been signed by 535 thousand citizens. Progressive circles in Iran denounced the policy of the British Government which sought to disrupt the Second World Peace Congress and expressed full support for the decisions of the Congress. In December, the Iranian Peace Committee issued an appeal to the people of Iran. Referring to the imperialist policy of unleashing war, and drawing attention to the heroic struggle of the Korean people for freedom and independence, the Committee called on their fellow countrymen to develop the struggle for peace with renewed energy. The “enemy wants war”, says the appeal, “Beware”!

Expressing the will of the Iranian people, the poet Malek-osh-Shoara Behar, Chairman of the Peace Committee, declared that all peace champions in Iran will follow the path indicated by the Second World Congress, and, jointly with other peoples, will actively fight for peace.

Teheran, December 1950.

Bahram B.

IN DEFENCE OF LIFE AND FREEDOM OF LUIS CARLOS PRESTES

Attempting to intimidate the masses in Brazil, who are intensifying their struggle for national independence, the puppet Dutra Government has issued an order for the arrest of Luis Carlos Prestes, General Secretary of the Brazilian Communist Party and almost legendary hero of the Brazilian people. Thousands of police under supervision of British Intelligence Service and American F.B.I. “experts” are scouring the country, raiding houses and torturing hundreds of working people in an attempt to find the “Knight of Hope” who has been underground for three years. Dutra spies have offered a high reward to anyone delivering Prestes, dead or alive.

Prestes is being persecuted and calls for his assassination are made by the same people who organised the criminal attempts on the lives of Togliatti, Tokuda, Duclos and Thorez, by those who ordered the murder of Comrade Lahaut in Belgium, Jests Menendez and Aracelio Iglesias in Cuba, Jorge Calvo and Angel Zelli in Argentina, Alberto Candia in Paraguay.

But, as the newspaper “Voz Operaria” pointed out, “Prestes is not within the reach of the Truman and Dutra gangsters. A wall of hands and hearts of thousands and thousands of Brazilians is erected round Prestes in order to defend him”.

In this broad campaign to save the life and liberty of their leader, the people of Brazil are resorting to varied forms of struggle: telegrams of protest to the

authorities, letters to the newspapers, brief meetings at factories and in the streets, demonstrations, distribution of handbills, etc. Hundreds of Prestes' defence committees are being formed all over the country. In Rio de Janeiro and in other cities the walls are ever more frequently chalked with the slogans: "Long live Prestes!", "Defend Prestes!".

All the peoples of Latin America, for whom Prestes is a symbol of their anti-imperialist liberation struggle, are ever more actively joining in the campaign. "Prestes is in danger, save Prestes!", wrote Pablo Neruda, well-known Chilean poet. And responding to this call, democratic Parties and organisations in the countries of Latin America are adopting protest resolutions against the persecution of Prestes, sending letters of solidarity and support to the Brazilian Communist Party and its leader.

A campaign for defence of Prestes is also being conducted in the People's Democracies. The press in these countries carries reports of meetings and rallies in defence of Prestes.

A Prestes defence committee has been formed in France; its members include Frederic Joliot-Curie, Louis Aragon, Pablo Picasso, Le Leap, Eugenie Cotton D'Astier de la Vigerier, Abbe Boulier, Yves Farge and other prominent personalities.

PARTY LIFE

SITUATION IN BERLIN AND TASK OF BERLIN ORGANISATION OF SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY, GERMANY. Hans Endrecki, Deputy Member, Political Bureau, Socialist Unity Party of Germany, First Secretary of Berlin Party Organisation, Socialist Unity Party of Germany

The Berlin organisation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany is faced with a great and responsible task: in the circumstances prevailing in Berlin, the city being dismembered by the American-British warmongers and their German lackeys, to wage stubborn struggle for peace, against the remilitarisation of Western Germany, and for the restoration, on a democratic basis, of the unity of Germany. A basic thing in this struggle is the fight for the unity of Berlin—the capital.

For the warmongers, West Berlin was, and remains, a “bridge-head”. This phrase has been played up in every possible way by Social-Democratic apologists for the American policy of war. As a matter of fact, they regard the three sectors in Berlin as nothing more than a political, economic and military bridge-head for further intensification of American-British propaganda for war and daily provocations.

The Western Powers, with their policy of war, are not interested in the economy and the future or the population of Berlin. The “bridge-head” is a costly affair for them, and so they are trying to cover this expenditure by picking the pockets of the West German

taxpayers. Month by month the Adenauer “government” squeezes from 50 to 70 million marks out of the fund of so-called “aid for Berlin”, and puts them into the bottomless barrel known as the West Berlin Administration Board.

The number of enterprises which have closed in Western Berlin rose from 2,110 in August 1948, to 13,000 in 1950. Whereas the value of exports from, Berlin in 1935 amounted to almost 151 marks per head of the population, at the present time in Western Berlin exports are down to 11.5 marks, that is, they are 7.5 per cent of the pre-war level.

The criminal American policy of war seals the world market to the highly developed Berlin industry which produces for export and thus competes with American industry. This policy means that specialists become rusty due to chronic unemployment, while hundreds of thousands of unemployed are prohibited from working in the democratic sector of Berlin.

Along with terror and repressions, carried out on American orders, neo-Fascist parties are being formed in Western Berlin and neo-Fascism is given legal protection with the sanction of the Social-Democratic leadership in the West Berlin Administration Board.

The Right-wing Socialist leaders and trade unions not only prevented the expropriation and punishment of war criminals—the monopolists in West Berlin—they prevented their enterprises from being made the property of the people. Branches of concerns which had been allowed to carry on by the Reuter Administration Board, soon turned into the old manufacturers’ associations. At present, there are over 90 such associations in West Berlin affiliated to the Chamber of Commerce and Industry which was set up in July 1950

and which now functions as a “registered organisation”. The reins of power in this Chamber are in the hands of the concerns and trusts.

Acting as vile American advocates of war, the leaders of the Right-wing Social-Democrats are wiping out all remnants of the democratic rights of the people, rights to which they were forced to agree earlier, under pressure from the rank and file of the Party. In addition, they are carrying out rabid war propaganda, vilifying the Soviet Union and appealing to the lowest chauvinistic instincts. All this is combined with ruthless terror.

In the American sector of Greater Berlin there is, in effect, emergency legislation directed against all members of the Socialist Unity Party and their relatives. Public meetings and rallies are banned, Party meetings are broken up by the police, Party activists are arrested and sentenced by American military tribunals and German courts. Between January and June 30, 1950, hundreds of members of the Socialist Unity Party were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment or fined for distributing leaflets and selling our “Neues Deutschland”, for participating in demonstrations for peace, for the unity of Berlin and Germany, as well as for collecting signatures to the Stockholm Appeal. The same thing is taking place in the British and French sectors.

Quite different is the situation in the democratic sector of Berlin. The democratic sector is a solid base for the struggle for a free and democratic Berlin. It provides a striking example of strengthening the national economy without the enslaving aid of the “Marshall Plan” and the “European Recovery Programme”. The democratic sector of Berlin has contributed greatly to the successful fulfilment of the

Two-Year Plan and is doing much for the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan. Of a total sum of 4.16 billion marks allocated by the Five-Year Plan for housing and culture, 1.89 billion have been set aside for rebuilding Berlin. This shows the importance our Party attaches to Berlin—capital of Germany.

Mass emulation is now underway in the people's enterprises and similar enterprises in honour of the Five-Year Plan. Over 900 work-brigades are taking part in the emulation. The elections held on October 15, 1950, in the German Democratic Republic took place to the accompaniment of great production successes. The workers in a number of enterprises, having discussed the appeal of the trade unions, undertook new production pledges and put forward their own suggestions.

In this way, our Party, with its policy and planned economy, is rallying the masses for the rebuilding of our capital, and is constantly raising the living standard of the people in Berlin.

The situation in West Berlin, and also the task of peaceful construction in the democratic sector of the city, place serious responsibility upon the Berlin organisation of the Socialist Unity Party, oblige it to continue, efficiently and vigorously, to wage the struggle for peace, and demand that the method of criticism and self-criticism be applied daily.

It is no secret that, in the work of the Berlin organisation of the Party, despite the successes achieved, there are still serious shortcomings.

In carrying out the decisions of the Third Congress of the Party, the central task of the Berlin organisation is the struggle for peace, for the unity of Germany and its capital. The majority of the people of Berlin must be

drawn into this struggle. But to achieve this, we must overcome a number of weaknesses and the shortcomings in our work arising from them. We must continue and further intensify consistent individual work in the enterprises in Western Berlin, among the unemployed there, and in workers' homes. Despite the hysterical outbursts in the Western press and the American radio calling for war, the German people maintain their desire for peace. We are utilising this desire for peace for the purpose of setting up peace committees in the enterprises, in residential areas and the city districts.

We failed to notice in time certain sectarian tendencies that made themselves felt in our work at this stage and which have not yet been overcome, although there have been instances indicating that, in the ranks of the Social-Democratic Party and the "Independent Trade Union Opposition", as well as among their followers there are those who are opposed to the American policy of war, pursued by their Right-wing leaders. The will to struggle for the immediate vital interests of the people is making itself felt among these elements. Consequently, there is a basis here for establishing unity of action with these members of the Social Democratic Party, and we must take advantage of this.

The failure to achieve unity of action among the working class in West Berlin gave a free hand to the parties which, on December 3, staged the rigged elections in the interests of the American warmongers. On election day in West Berlin, the Americans sent out their military units including tanks and aircraft. That was why the population of Berlin called these elections the "tank elections". They resulted in further accelerating the war preparations directed against the

vital interests of the people of Berlin.

Development of unity of action must and will foil the plans of the warmongers.

The slander constantly disseminated in the Western press and American radio demands from us that we intensify our struggle against bourgeois ideology. The groups of our propagandists should intensify their work of explaining the foreign policy of the Soviet Union which is directed toward strengthening peace and maintaining peace.

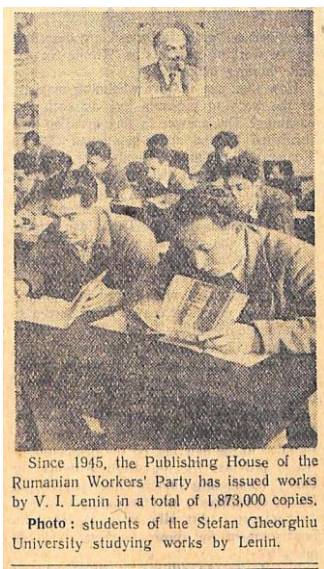
Likewise, we have not yet overcome all the weaknesses in the work of the National Front committees and their propaganda groups.

The fact that the movement of the activists of production and emulation in the democratic sector in Berlin, despite the successes achieved, is still lagging behind the development of the German Democratic Republic, demands from us an all-round improvement in our work. Taking this into account, and also the fact that, as yet, we have not overcome certain shortcomings in the people's sector of the national economy in the matter of organisation of labour, distribution of labour, and utilisation of materials, the leadership of the Berlin Party organisation deems it necessary to be more operative, more concrete and more efficient in leading the district Party organisations.

The great perspective opened up before the entire German people by the Third Congress of the Party gives the Berlin organisation the possibility to raise the ideological level of the Party cadres (which is especially important in connection with the beginning, in November 1950, of the unified academic year in the Party school-network), to temper them politically and

train them for independent and operative work and, in this way, despite the repressions and the disruptive actions of the Western powers, to intensify the struggle for peace, against rearming Western Germany and reviving German militarism, for the unity of Berlin and for a united peace-loving democratic Germany, and to ensure active support for the policy of the Party on the part of the masses.

**PHOTO: STUDENTS OF THE STEFAN
GHEORGHIU UNIVERSITY STUDYING WORKS
BY LENIN**



Since 1945, the Publishing House of the Rumanian Workers' Party has issued works by V. I. Lenin in a total of 1,873,000 copies.

Photo: students of the Stefan Gheorghiu University studying works by Lenin.

Since 1945, the Publishing House of the Rumanian Workers' Party has issued works by V. I. Lenin in a total of 1,873,000 copies.

Photo: students of the Stefan Gheorghiu University studying works by Lenin.

CONGRESS OF SCOTTISH COMMUNISTS

The recent Scottish District Congress of the British Communist Party was attended by 269 delegates of whom more than half were industrial workers. Women delegates numbered 47.

In the discussion which followed the Political Report made by the Scottish District Secretary, Bill Lauchlan, speakers described the work of the Party organisations in fighting for unity of action among all sections of the Scottish people, for defence of peace and democratic liberties. Women delegates gave examples of the big contribution women had made to fighting against the war danger. The important role played by the Party organisations in the factories was described by a number of delegates.

William Gallacher, Chairman of the British Communist Party, addressing the Congress, emphasised the great opportunities for developing the fight for peace in Britain.

The Congress, however, did not devote enough attention to Party building, to trade union work and work among the youth.

Developments in Scotland since the Congress show that it has given a big impetus to the peace movement and the struggle for the immediate demands of the working class, The actions of the workers in John Brown's Shipyard and in Bull's Metal Works on the question of the atom bomb and against war with China, the resolution signed by 150 Clydeside Shop Stewards against Truman's declaration, and the declaration of the Scottish Area Conference of the National Union of Miners to stop the war in Korea show that the

confidence expressed at the Congress on the possibility of developing action for peace on a far wider scale was entirely justified, and that the Scottish workers will take their place in the great and decisive struggle for peace now being waged by the peoples of the world.

INDEPENDENT STUDY BY LEADING CADRES IN COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The plan for Marxist-Leninist theoretical study in the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia for 1950-51 also contains provisions for independent study by leading Party cadres. The Secretariat of the Central Committee has elaborated detailed directives based on the experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks); a special syllabus outlining eight subjects has been issued, one of which must be taken by every member of the Party. The regional Party committees will decide who should study according to this programme and will appoint consultants. The propaganda departments of the regional Party committees, with the help of the regional consultation centres, are obliged to help the Party members in choosing a subject corresponding to their theoretical knowledge and personal interests, in recommending literature, helping in planning their studies and personal obligations (to write an article, read a lecture, etc.).

Experience already acquired shows that the regional Party committees are coping successfully with the task of organising independent Marxist-Leninist study by the members. There are, however, some shortcomings. For example, the journal "Funkcionar" points out that the

study plans of some members are unreal; they have undertaken to read too much literature. The journal emphasises that independent study aims at a profound study of Marxism-Leninism, that a superficial approach to the matter is inadmissible.

PARTY WORK ON SITE OF DANUBE METALLURGICAL WORKS

Hungary is building a powerful metallurgical plant, which in 1954, will yield 33 per cent more metal than was produced by the entire metallurgical industry in the country in 1949. This construction ranks among the most important undertakings of the Five-Year Plan in Hungary.

A special decision of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party defines the tasks of the Party, the press, the builders' trade union, the youth and women's organisations in connection with this construction. The vital task of the Party is to establish branch organisations on the site, activise Party life, ensure Marxist-Leninist education of the members and to carry out explanatory work among the building workers. The Party organisation must rally all working people for fulfilment of the production plan, for development of widespread emulation and the Stakhanovite movement. We must see to it, says the decision, that the "construction of the Danube metallurgical works shall become a mighty forge for cadres wherein from among the workers, and particularly from among the youth, there will be trained thousands of politically tempered specialists. loyal to

the Party and people's democracy, possessing an iron will and capable of overcoming all difficulties”.

The decision of the Central Committee helped in unfolding wide-scale Party work on the site of the Danube Metallurgical Works. A Party Committee was established, eight branches, and Party groups were organised in each work-team. Since the publication of the decision, the number of Party members on the site, compared with the total number of workers, has increased approximately 50 per cent. The majority of the probationer members, admitted in November, are young workers who have distinguished themselves on the job. Elementary political schools attended mostly by non-Party people have begun to function. The number of agitators, a third of whom are non-Party people, has grown.

REORGANISATION OF THE COMMUNIST YOUTH UNION IN BRAZIL

The National Committee of the Communist Party has decided to convene a national youth conference for the purpose of reorganising the Communist Youth Union. The Union will be organisationally Independent of the Party but will adhere to its political line; admission will be open to young- people from all sections of the population but working class youth will constitute the core of the organisation.

Its programme will include the following basic points: struggle for national independence, for peace and democracy; systematic study of Marxism-Leninism and popularisation of the lessons of the struggle and achievements of the peoples of the Soviet Union; struggle against imperialist wars and support for the national liberation struggle of all oppressed peoples, etc.

STATEMENT BY LEADERSHIP OF SAAR COMMUNIST PARTY

“In the struggle for unity of action in the Saar”—such was the heading of a statement issued by the leadership of the Communist Party of the Saar and published in the newspaper “Freues Folk”, central organ of the Communist Party of Germany.

In the statement it is said that discontent and indignation at the reactionary policy pursued by their leaders are growing among rank and file Social Democrats in the Saar. Ever greater opportunities are opening up for joint struggle by Communists and Social Democrats.

The leadership of the Saar Communist Party addressed an open letter to the Social Democratic workers urging joint struggle for peace, for better living conditions.

“A number of our comrades”, reads the statement, “failed to utilise the great possibilities for joint action with the Social Democrats”. In one local organisation, Communists, under the pretext that in their view the “rank and file Social-Democrats were allegedly shell-backed”, had allegedly “learnt nothing politically” and in “many cases were even worse than their leaders”, rejected every possibility for co-operation with the rank and file members and activists of the Social Democratic Party. Similar views find expression in many Party organisations.

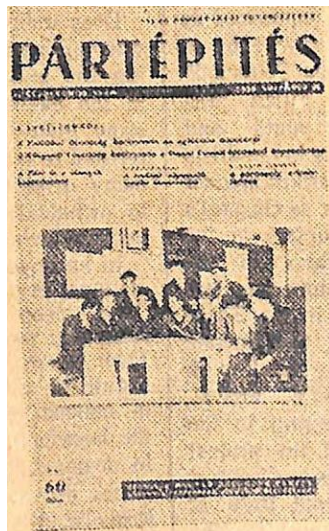
“We had to combat these incorrect and dangerous views on the part of those comrades,” writes the leadership of the Saar Communist Party. “Having explained to our comrades the reason for our open

letters to the rank and file members and activists of the Social Democratic Party, we gave them the job of securing the addresses of reliable Social Democrats or of those who sympathise with us.” When this was done, it became possible to arrange for individual talks with these Social Democrats and to learn from them that many are in complete agreement with the content of the open letter of the Communist Party, and that they wished to hold meetings with Communists for joint discussion of common tasks,

“What does this example teach us?”, the statement goes on. “It teaches us that we must, without yielding to the incorrect arguments of a number of comrades, patiently convince them of the possibility and necessity of creating a united front between Social Democrats and Communists. This united front is the prerequisite for unity of action between Communists, Social-Democrats, Christian Democrat workers and non-Party people.”

BOOK REVIEW

ABOUT THE JOURNAL “PARTÉPITÉS”. “Party Building”—Organ, Central Committee, Hungarian Working People’s Party), Istvan Dénés, Secretary, Central Committee, Hungarian Working People’s Party



The journal “Partépítés” “Party Building” (formerly “Partmunkás”—; Party Worker”) played a significant role in creating, on a single organisational basis, the Party of the working class in Hungary, in transforming it into a Party of the Leninist-Stalinist type, into the country’s leader. The journal was most effective in

educating tens of thousands of Party workers and activists, in mobilising the membership for the speedy and correct solution of the tasks facing the Party.

The journal is designed in the first place for functionaries and agitators in the lower Party organisations. Its main task is to popularise the Leninist-Stalinist teaching on the Party, to popularise the thesis that a revolutionary Party of the working class differs radically in its ideological, theoretical and organisational principles from the bourgeois and opportunist Parties and, therefore, that the building of a revolutionary workers' Party, its development as the vanguard of the working people, cannot be a spontaneous process, and that in all spheres of Party work, it is necessary consciously and consistently to apply and realise the Lenin-Stalin teaching on the Party.

Publishing articles showing how to cope with the tasks confronting Party organisations, giving information about the experience of Party work, about the use of criticism and self-criticism as the main method of educating cadres, as the keenest of Party weapons,—the journal “Partépités” helped the mass of Party workers assimilate the teaching of Marxism-Leninism and to apply it correctly in their practical activities.

The journal, which appears fortnightly, correctly reflects the basic tasks which the Central Committee places before the Party organisations in the factories, in town and countryside. The journal features the more important decisions of the Central Committee. Last year, for instance, it published the decisions of the Central Committee on the immediate tasks for the development of the national economy; about strengthening and further developing labour emulation; about creating a youth union; questions of combating

elements of syndicalism and the Right-wing Social-Democrats in the trade unions.

Last year, “Partépités” devoted articles to strengthening the links between the Party and masses, to developing inner-Party democracy, criticism and self-criticism. For example, the October 31st issue contained an article by Comrade Mihaly Gabri which showed how criticism and self-criticism helped to improve the work of the Party Committee in Somodi. The journal also dealt with questions connected with the correct observance of elections in the lower Party organs, to improving their composition and to advancing young cadres who had distinguished themselves in Party work. In one of its issues the journal published, for example, detailed information showing that control over fulfilment of decisions was a vital prerequisite for real Party leadership and planned work; simultaneously, stress was laid on the importance of criticism from the masses, from below.

The journal dwells on the experience gained in the work of Party organisations in the struggle for fulfilment and overfulfilment of industrial and agricultural production plans. The articles published in the journal point out to Party workers and activists in the countryside the correct path for the realisation of the policy of the Party in the countryside in general, and in the sphere of development of the producer co-operative movement in particular.

“Partépités” also devotes serious attention to questions of agitation and propaganda. The journal helped the Party Active in preparing for the academical year in the Party education network, acquainted activists with the organisational experience of political education. Thus the article; “Some questions connected

with preparation for the new academical year in the network of Party education”, focuses attention on the necessity of raising the level of propaganda work, emphasising particularly the importance of selecting propagandists. During the different campaigns, the journal publicises varied forms of political-mass work, questions of individual agitation, cultural-mass work and correct utilisation of the Party press; it also popularises such tried forms of mass agitation as small meetings, brief meetings, collective reading of newspapers and forth.

Last year, in accordance with the decisions of the Party leadership, the Journal gave prominence to the question of work with cadres: to individual approach and better planning in educating cadres. Particularly important and useful from this point of view was the discussion which continued for several months in connection with the self-critical article by a certain Party committee published by the journal. The discussion disclosed the still prevailing sectarian and bureaucratic hangovers in the work with cadres among individual Party committees, which revealed themselves, first of all, in relegating peasant cadres, and in some coalmining districts, non-mining workers, to the background, and also revealed themselves in the absence of an individual approach towards cadres.

Close attention is devoted to the peace movement, to establishing and strengthening the peace committees. Articles published in the journal teach Party workers to link concrete tasks connected with Socialist construction with the extension and consolidation of the peace movement. It dwells regularly on explanatory work among the population, on popularising such initiative on the part of the peace

committees as the organisation of peace-shifts, the organisation of wall-papers and of reading circles with a view to popularising peace literature.

The journal "Partépités" also greatly helps broad circles of Party workers to carry out successfully such mass campaigns as subscribing to the State peace loan or elections to local councils. A cardinal task of the journal at the moment is helping in the work of the local councils, particularly the rural councils, helping to activate the work of the local deputies, including the 140,000 non-Party deputies, and helping to establish correct relations between the Party organisations and the councils. For instance, according to Comrade Istvan Szurdi (No. 23. Dec, 10, 1950) these correct relations imply that the Party organisations should interest themselves in the work of the councils and adopt such decisions as would contribute in every way to strengthening the local organs of power. However, writes Comrade Szurdi, this by no means implies any lessening of the responsibility of the council leaders for their work.

"Partépités" devotes much attention to strengthening the mass organisations. It devotes serious attention to questions of fulfilling decisions of the Politburo on strengthening Party leadership in the trade union movement and, in this connection, on the struggle against Right-wing Social-Democrats. The journal also devotes attention to creating a single youth organisation (DIS), stressing in particular the necessity of drawing into this organisation broad youth circles, and the tasks of the Party organisations in this connection.

On the average, every fifth member of the Party subscribes to the journal, "Partépités" which, more and more, is becoming the journal of the mass of Party

workers and activists. This is evident from the fact that the journal is printing more articles by secretaries of regional, district and factory Party committees and even by lower Party organisations. Along with these articles, there often appear critical notes by leaders of the bigger Party committees or from some other Party organs which may prove the starting point for a new instructive discussion. This method—the method of discussion—had the journal used it more boldly—could have helped considerably to strengthen the links of the journal with the Party Active and to popularise further the experience of Party work and rank and the initiative.

“Partépités” is also rendering the Party Active help in the matter of self-education. The journal is always calling the attention of the readers to the most important works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, pointing out how vitally important it is to study these works for the realisation of the tasks confronting the Party. “Partépités” is also doing useful work by acquainting its readers with the experience of the Bolshevik Party and other fraternal parties, printing articles published by the press in the U.S.S.R and the People’s Democracies. The journal thus reflects the constant struggle of our Party aimed at raising the level of the work of the Party organisations to the level of those great tasks which confront us along the pathway of building Socialism.

At the same time, however, there are considerable shortcomings in the work of “Partépités”. The articles are not, as yet, free from bureaucratic style, from the style of circulars, and probably for to other reason than that the editorial board does not render authors sufficient assistance. The journal is with difficulty,

rallying a permanent group of correspondents; its contact with Party workers is still inadequate and is still insufficiently popularises their experience. Only occasionally and even, then in the form of campaigns, does the journal deal with questions posed by the leadership of the Party; it often loses sight of the tasks of the Party Active in party building and mass agitation. It deals insufficiently with such major problems as the tasks and correct organisation of Party meetings, with the work of Party representatives and Party groups, activation of Party members, further strengthening of inner Party democracy, and other daily problems in the work of the lower Party organisations. It engages in mass propaganda work only in connection with various campaigns but does not conduct systematic agitation. The journal does not, as yet adequately orientate the Party organisations to enable them see the close link between the campaigns carried out by the Party and their own constant tasks; to enable them, and their sectors, to become genuine leaders of the struggle for building Socialism in all spheres of life. The journal, as yet, does not wage a struggle against conceit, against administrative methods of work, against underestimating rank and file criticism and work with the masses. Another serious shortcoming is that the Journal does not as yet reach a considerable section of the rural party organisations, although that is where it is most needed.

TITO CLIQUE POLICY—REASON FOR FAMINE YUGOSLAVIA. Dusko Novakov

I.

Famine, such as has never before been experienced by the working people of Yugoslavia, is now ravaging towns and villages in Yugoslavia, threatening the physical existence of the working people. Even the fascist “Borba” had to acknowledge in its issue of November 15, 1950, that market prices of fruit and fats have soared four- and five-fold, compared with 1949. In order to have a clear appreciation of the rising cost of living, one must bear in mind that prices on foodstuffs increased more than seven-fold from 1945 to 1949. Never before has the living standard of the working people fallen so low, not even during the Hitlerite occupation.

*

For a population of fifteen million people, Yugoslavia has 7,000,000 hectares of arable land, including such extensive regions as Vojvodina, Baranja, Slavonija, Backa, and others—known as rich grain areas. On July 10, when harvesting was well under way, “Borba”, the central organ of the fascist Tito clique, wrote in a leading article: “Taking stock of everything, the grain harvest this year is expected to be better than last year. According to Tito, the State “planned” to take approximately 800,000 tons of wheat from the peasants “to ensure food for the urban population” (this estimate is 2–2½ times greater than the amount the urban

population of Yugoslavia, totalling 2,738,000, is now getting for the yearly ration). The Titoites introduced a virtual state of siege in the countryside to ensure fulfilment of this rapacious “plan”. Threshing of grain was only allowed in the presence of special Government officials who at once seized the grain for the State. Peasants often had grain taken from them in “excess of plan”. Police and soldiers patrolled the villages, guarding the “representatives of the Government” and helping to carry out the plunder. The press had cynically boasted that collections are “yielding good results, thanks to excellent organisation”, and openly called upon the authorities to treat harshly all who “spread panic rumours that hunger threatens the country as a result of the collections”. However, the moment the “collections” came to an end, the Tito clique cut the bread ration.

The fascist propaganda apparatus acknowledged that famine threatened the country and put the whole blame on drought. Simultaneously, Tito, Kardelj and other chiefs of the fascist gang began to scream about the “sole path to salvation”—about the need to turn for “aid” to the “generous” U.S. rulers. “We know where to turn for aid”, declared Tito at a women’s congress, in Zagreb, “we know where it will be granted”.

Tito and Kidric, spilled the story of what they intended doing with Yugoslav grain before the crops were gathered. Tito stated: “Copper, lead, grain and timber are our basic exports to other countries”. (Speech in Uzice, February 18, 1950), Kidric declared on the eve of harvesting: “The exports plan for the last six months of the year must be fulfilled at all cost”. And it is perfectly true that everything from wheat, livestock, meal and fats to eggs, fruit and vegetables were

shipped abroad.

Today, every working man and woman in Yugoslavia can answer the question why famine has gripped Yugoslavia. The answer suggests itself: the Tito gang caused the famine. In connection with the war preparations, hunger is used to “justify” themselves in the eyes of the people for subordinating the country completely and openly in the political, economic and military sphere, to the American imperialists, who, under cover of “aid” are shipping armaments to Yugoslavia, and who under the guise of “benefactors”, are chasing around the country in droves, elaborating plans for provocations against the neighbouring People's Democratic Republics. In addition, the Tito clique needs famine for the purpose of further strengthening and enriching its social basis in the countryside—the kulaks and other capitalist elements—and also to strengthen the basis of fascist dictatorship to counter the ever growing organised struggle of the working people.

Lenin said that the kulaks are the most brutal, callous and savage exploiters, who more than once in the history of other countries restored the power of the landlords, kings, priests and capitalists, and that the experience of all previous revolutions in Europe strikingly confirms that revolution inevitably suffers defeat if the peasants do not triumph over kulak rule. In the light of this teaching it becomes perfectly clear why, in their struggle against the People, the Titoites are at such pains to strengthen the kulaks.

II.

A few examples can give an idea of the measures employed by the Tito gang against the working

peasantry and working people in general, beginning with the time when by means of deception, it managed to seize the leading positions in the country.

One of the first measures of the Tito clique in the countryside was to delay the agrarian reform, despite the fact that this was a matter of life for the working peasantry, since 115,000 landlords and kulaks owned more than 40 per cent of the land. The Soviet Army liberated Yugoslavia long before other countries, Hungary, for example. But in the People's Democracies, Hungary and Romania, for instance, agrarian reform was completed earlier than in Yugoslavia, where, the Tito clique postponed the reform from autumn to spring, from spring to autumn and then again from autumn to spring, and only carried it out in 1946 and 1947 when the pressure of the masses made it clear that delay was no longer possible. Even then, every possible restriction was imposed on the working peasantry. According to data furnished by Kardelj, poor peasants received a total land grant of 438.000 hectares, and according to Rankovic 413,052 hectares, i.e. a mere five and a half per cent of the arable land in Yugoslavia! In accordance with the law, the landlords themselves decided what land should be "taken" from them and therefore the tiny plots that went to the rural poor constituted in most cases marshland and sand flats. Taking into account the fact that, apart from land, the peasants received no other aid from the State, no traction power, no implements or credits, then their position did not improve at all.

Nevertheless, even this unjust agrarian reform was an impediment to the Tito gang and immediately afterwards everything was done to liquidate it. By means of a number of enactments and laws, by means

of its tax policy, the system of compulsory deliveries and other measures, the Tito clique helped the kulaks to get rich quickly. Two of the many examples that could be quoted shed light on other doings of the Tito clique in this sphere.

The decision carried concerning wages for farm labourers established a maximum wage of 60-70 dinars, which the kulak must pay the farm labourer. Any demand for higher wages is rated as sabotage and liable to severe punishment.

This evoked stubborn resistance on the part of the agricultural workers union. The Tito clique retaliated by disbanding, in 1946, the trade union organisations of the rural proletariat on the pretext that they were “hindering the consolidation of the economy”

These and other measures led, finally, to the swift ruin of the small peasants so that between 1945 and 1948, 20 per cent of the small peasants in Vojvodina, for example, had to sell their plots to kulaks. But this was only the beginning of the offensive against the standard of living of the working masses.

III.

From 1948 to the present day, i.e., since the time the Tito clique openly joined the imperialist camp, there began intensified restoration of capitalism in industry and large-scale land ownership in Yugoslavia in the guise of the so-called “agricultural labour co-operatives”, and in this connection, complete subordination of the working peasantry to the kulaks, leading to a sharp decline in the standard of living of the working people.

The Titoites began establishing their “agricultural

co-operatives” in 1946. Endeavouring to screen their real intentions, they called them “enterprises of a Socialist type”. Actually they never were anything of the kind, since from the very beginning the capitalist elements—the kulaks—were not only admitted to these co-operatives, but were ensured leading posts and big profits. In essence, these “co-operatives” mean restoration of big land ownership, a policy effected by the Tito clique with the help of the political administration, relying directly on the kulaks. They also signify a more brutal exploitation of the working peasantry by the kulaks and the fascist State than ever before. This explains the greater infiltration of kulak elements into the co-operatives. Here is data relating to the Vojvodina, (Vojvodina has 251,540 farmsteads, of which 14,672 are kulak farms) published by the Titoites themselves:

In 1946 the “rural co-operatives” in the Vojvodina contained 34 kulak farms; in 1947, 217; in 1949, 7,122 or 50 per cent of all the kulaks in Vojvodina. At this same time the number of poor peasant holdings numbered less than 25 per cent (only 40,237 of a total of 163,295).

This rapid “collectivisation” of the kulak speaks eloquently for the genuine nature of the Titoite co-operatives in the countryside. The incomes of the rank and file members of the co-operatives testify best of all to the extent of kulak exploitation of the working peasants. Here are a few examples. In the “Babic” co-operative in the village of Dragotine (Prijeedor district) the peasant receives 15 dinars per work-day unit, in the “Naprijed” and “Danko Mitrov” co-operatives (Prijeedor district), about 11 dinars (the price of a kilogram of lard in Yugoslavia is 800 dinars). The daily earnings of poor

peasants in the co-operatives average, as a rule, from 15 to 20 dinars and very rarely go up to 40-50 dinars. In its issue of November 20, 1950, "Borba" lauded one such "co-operative" in the village of Koncariza and cited it as an example for others. It turns out that the rank and file members of this "model" kulak farm receive only 45 dinars per work-day unit.

Apart from this, the peasants, writes "Borba", devote an average of one third of their work-days to the State without remuneration (mainly lumbering). In addition to the State, the kulak also gets his share from the exploitation of the working peasantry: up to 30 per cent of the income goes as "rent" for land "contributed" to the co-operative and in addition payment for his office in the co-operative. The Titoite press acknowledges that at least 20 per cent of the income derived by co-operatives is spent on salaries for all kinds of storekeepers and overseers who, in most cases, are kulaks. Of 28 such overseers in the cooperative in the village of "Vrbanje" (Croatia), for instance, 16 are kulaks. The rank and file members only get about 15 per cent of the total income of the cooperative for their work. But even this amount is not paid regularly. For example, the "Jagonja" co-operative (Baranja) has not paid its members anything for the past two years. Slavko Komar, a member of the Central Committee of the Titoite fascist party, admitted in a recent speech that the "question of the co-operatives paying the debt due to members has dragged on for several years". That is why the co-operatives, which in Titoite propaganda are described as "grain factories", are described by the working peasants as "Titoite corvee" and "hunger factories".

How then can the overwhelming majority of the

working peasants live on such low earnings? The answer to this question was furnished by the above-mentioned Slavko Komar, who declared: "Members of co-operatives try to make a little money by working for individual farmers", i.e., they again became victims of kulak enslavement.

What methods does the Tito clique employ to "unite" the working peasants with the kulaks? One has only to quote Tito in order to give an idea of the resistance of the working peasantry when forced into joining the "labour co-operatives". "When forced to join the co-operatives," said Tito in Drvar on March 12, 1950, "the peasants sell their implements and livestock or slaughter the cattle and thus commit a crime. This must be combated and prevented!". The methods with which the Titoites keep the co-operatives from falling apart are glaringly revealed in the new law on the co-operatives which provides for the **death sentence** for those "conducting undermining activity in the co-operatives", or "damaging co-operative property" (Art. III), and also long-term imprisonment for those leaving the cooperatives.

In order to add still more to the burden of the working peasants and to strengthen kulak leadership in the co-operatives, the Titoites, in the process of the general restoration of private capital in the country have, this year, liquidated the machine and tractor depots, which were established immediately after the war. The machinery has been turned over to kulaks so that they might lower still further the earnings of the peasants and intensify the exploitation of the working peasants.

All the above-mentioned facts testify to the correctness of the November Resolution of the

Information Bureau, which reads: "The compulsory pseudo co-operatives in the countryside are in the hands of kulaks and their agencies and represent an instrument for the exploitation of broad masses of the working peasants."

IV.

The position of the poor and middle peasants, who have not joined the co-operatives, is no better. They are subjected to unprecedented plunder by the fascist State.

Here, for instance, is what "Vjesnik", central organ of the Tito clique in Croatia, writes. In its issue of September 9, 1950, this newspaper highly commended the authorities in the Ludbreski district because they raised the quota of compulsory grain deliveries for poor peasants by 20 per cent and more, leaving only 63 kgs. of grain per person for the whole year. Despite the fact that it was clear to all that the peasants could hardly survive until the winter on this quota, "Vjesnik" called upon the other districts to follow suit. In the spirit of this "Vjesnik" article, the Tito clique issued an order obliging the poorest peasants—those owning up to two hectares—to deliver their produce to the State. The enactment exempting the poorest peasants from taxation has been annulled. The poorest peasants must now pay taxes irrespective of whether they have any income or not. And according to the newspaper "Pobeda" (Montenegro), which describes the work of the "people's administration" in the Podgorica district, taxes are distributed in a way that all peasants regardless of difference in incomes, pay the same taxes, although their property status differs greatly.

Calling for all out plunder of the poorest peasants, the Titoite press regularly lauds the kulaks. On October 10, for instance, the newspaper "Vjesnik" published on the front page the photograph of a kulak, who tills his land with the help of hired labour, with the following write-up: "Among the rich peasants in the Krizevacki district, Franko Valcevic from the village of Krizevacki Poljani occupies a distinguished place. He belongs to the fourth category (i.e. he owns more than ten hectares of land). Having finished threshing, he turned over to the State 1.9 tons of grain and has now delivered his obligatory quota of 1.2 tons of maize. A few days hence Valcevic who begin slaughtering pigs. Fully aware of the significance of the peasants participating in the building of Socialism, peasant Franko Valcevic is a model for his neighbours. He is a member of the local sowing commission."

This is unparalleled cynicism. While the poor peasants are being deprived of their last grain and the already meagre ration of the workers is being cut, the Titoite press lauds the kulaks and speculators because such speculators sell at least three quarters of their produce on the back market, because they thrive on the misfortunes and sufferings of the working people. And on top of this the Titoites describe such villainy as "Socialism"!

The policy of the Tito clique which consists in the first place of safeguarding and then enriching the kulak, and finally of making him absolute master in the countryside could not but lead to the chronic hunger from which the working people in Yugoslavia have suffered under the Tito regime and which this year, due to the war preparations, has become catastrophic in the extreme.

The working people of Yugoslavia are faced with an even more terrible perspective if the Tito clique remains in power. They are aware of this. Neither terror nor deception can halt the development of the popular movement. Actually, a political crisis is maturing in the country. There is no doubt whatsoever that the working people of Yugoslavia will refuse to take the path which the Tito clique is urging them to take. The clique of fascists, spies and murderers will be erased from the face of the earth. Yugoslavia will take its place in the family of free peoples with whose aid it will heal its wounds and start building a new life.

IRRIGATION WORK IN CHINA

A National Conference devoted to questions of irrigation was held recently in Peking under the auspices of the Ministry of Water Conservancy. The Conference noted great successes achieved in the sphere of irrigation. During 1950, over 419 million cubic metres of earthwork, double the planned figure, was carried out. The area reclaimed and newly brought under irrigation exceeds 3 million mu (one mu equals 1/16 hectare). Comprehensive repairs were completed along most of China's 42,000 kilometres of dykes. The flood prevention work, completed during 1950, exceeded the targets set.

The Conference decided to extend irrigation work during 1951. The Ministry of Water Conservancy is co-ordinating local plans into a nation-wide, long-term programme which will eliminate the root causes of flooding and rid the country completely of this menace.

The first phase of this long-term programme is covered by a Three-Year Plan, which was discussed at the Conference. This plan provides for curbing a number of the more treacherous rivers. It provides for the construction of dykes on the 900 kilometres long Huai River. The major part of the work on the Yi and Shu Rivers will also be completed this year. Big irrigation projects are planned for North, Northeast and Southwest China.

Over 280,000 peasants are working on the central section of the Huai River and its tributaries in North Anhwei, building dykes along 500 kilometres. 220,000 peasants in Shantung Province are cutting a new 140-kilometre outlet to the sea for the Shu River. This

project is scheduled for completion in 1952. Some 420,000 peasants are working along the banks of 10 rivers and sections of the Grand Canal in North Kiangsu, where a new course is being built to take the turbulent Yi River to the sea. Similar canals and new waterways are being built in other provinces.

About 150,000 peasants are working on dyke building along the Yellow River in Honan, Pingyuan and Shantung Provinces. Big work is underway for strengthening the banks of the Yangtse and Han Rivers.

Broad vistas for creative labour have opened up before the free peace-loving Chinese people. Millions are participating with great enthusiasm in the struggle against flooding—the age-old curse of the Chinese people.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

The newspaper "Shanghai News" recently published an article entitled "Achievements of Viet-Nameese People and their Army". The article points out that in addition to big industry, producer co-operatives and handicrafts are developing. As a result of this policy pursued by the Government which is realising the rule of People's Democracy, articles ranging from office equipment to chemical products and surgical instruments, formerly imported from France, are now being produced in the liberated areas. Clothing is no longer a problem throughout the greater part of the country, due to development of cotton growing and handicraft weaving. The cost of living in a number of the liberated zones is much lower than, in the zones occupied by the French invaders.

Much work has been done to extend the area under crops and in building dykes for flood prevention. In Northern Viet Nam alone, crop area has increased by 371,000 hectares and by 280,000 hectares in the four provinces of Centre! Viet Nam. Flooding and consequent hunger which always threatened the population of the country and from which two million people died in 1945, have been abolished.

A labour code was promulgated in 1948, safeguarding the rights and interests of the workers. The workers participate in the direction of the enterprises.

The improvement of health services, prohibition of

the sale of opium, restriction of the sale of alcohol etc., have succeeded in altering completely the conditions in the Republic within four years. In the liberated areas, beggary, robbery, and banditry have completely disappeared.

CONFERENCES OF READERS OF OUR JOURNAL IN BULGARIA

Conferences of readers of “For a Lasting Peace, for a People’s Democracy!” were held late in December on the initiative of the City Committees of the Communist Party of Bulgaria in Sofia and Plovdiv. The Conferences were attended by Party functionaries, leading personalities of the Fatherland Front, trade unions and other organisations, by secretaries of factory Party organisations, instructors, propagandists, students of the Higher Party School, research workers, journalists and others.

The audiences pointed to the role of the journal as an international tribune of Marxism-Leninism, as a tribune for exchanging experiences of Communist and Workers’ Parties in Party building and in building Socialism. They furnished concrete examples of the help rendered by the journal in their daily organising and political work. In this connection the participants in the Conferences referred to the necessity of increasing the circulation of the journal.

Readers subjected shortcomings in the work of the journal to objective criticism and advanced concrete proposals with a view that the journal would better meet the demands of readers.

An atmosphere of enthusiasm prevailed at the Conferences and they will undoubtedly help in getting an increased circulation for the journal in Bulgaria.

POLITICAL NOTES

1. ADENAUER SPEAKS

In December, Otto Grotewohl, Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic, addressed a letter to Adenauer suggesting negotiations for the establishment of an All-German Constituent Council as a necessary step towards establishing the unity of Germany. News of this letter spread like wildfire throughout Germany. Millions of honest Germans, who really love their country and who are struggling for a united, democratic Germany, wholeheartedly supported Grotewohl's proposal. Thousands of resolutions, letters and telegrams reached Bonn, in which German patriots insisted on the immediate adoption of the proposal of the German Democratic Republic which expresses the interests of all Germans.

"Germans, sit down at one table!"—this slogan is now being repeated in all parts of the country. The German people are demanding a lasting peace and a united Germany.

But the puppet "Chancellor" remained deaf to the voice of the German people. He hears alright when he is in the presence of General McCloy, U.S. High Commissioner in Western Germany. McCloy ordered Adenauer not to reply to Otto Grotewohl's letter, and the "Chancellor" remained silent for six weeks. However, the movement of the masses developed on such a scale that further silence might have caused

injury, not to the Bonn puppets alone, but also to their American masters. So McCloy's counsellors ordered Adenauer to break his silence. Reading from a brief prepared by the Americans, Adenauer declared that Bonn rejects Grotewohl's proposal for negotiations on the question of creating an All-German Council. Following this, Adenauer dwelt at length on the fact that he, allegedly, is "fighting" for German unity, although every German knows that Adenauer's "struggle" means kow-towing to McCloy! Not a bit abashed, Adenauer read a long list of "conditions" and "proposals" which, in essence, boil down to creating conditions to enable the Americans to carry out their plans of enslaving the German people.

Both the six weeks' silence and the reply of the Bonn "Chancellor" to Grotewohl's letter show that the Bonn puppets are concerned, not with German unity, but with making permanent the dismemberment of the country and the imperialist occupation. Adenauer had no time to reply to the call for unity, because he is absorbed in the "business" of rearming Western Germany and of transforming it into a new hotbed of war in Europe. The Adenauers, doing their best to please their American masters are not thinking of peace but of how to plunge, as quickly as possible, the German people into the horrors of a new war.

Adenauer's brief also mentions the dissatisfaction of the American occupation authorities with the fact that there is a people's police in the German Democratic Republic. This, too, is understandable; does not the German people's police run to earth American, spies and saboteurs. So how can those who send spies there, be satisfied?

Adenauer's ignominious document cannot but arouse

in every honest German a feeling of profound contempt. The foul manoeuvres of the Adenauers convince the German people once more that they must, with even greater Vigour, fight for peace and the unity of their country.

2. STRANGLERS OF FREEDOM

General Eisenhower, American gauleiter in Europe, arrived in Paris on January 7. On January 8, he summoned the French Ministers and dictated his directives to them. On January 11. "Journal Officiel", published an order of the Ministry of the Interior, banning the circulation in France of the journal "For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy!" organ of the Information Bureau of Communist and Workers' Parties.

The brave American general began his campaign in Europe by strangling democratic liberties. The French millions executed the general's order in good army style: the decree banning the journal "For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy!" was prepared and published in a matter of two days. Obviously, this decree is the first of a series of measures dictated by the American dictator to his French puppets.

What danger did General Eisenhower and his subordinates—the Plevens and Mochs—discover in the journal "For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy!"? Apparently, the danger was the articles published therein by the best sons of the French people—Maurice Thorez, Duclos Lecoœur, Billoux and other progressive personalities in France, acquainting world public opinion with the struggle of the French

people for peace, freedom and national independence articles telling the world the truth about what is taking place in France.

The instigators of a new war—Eisenhower and the French minions—saw danger in the detailed information about the struggle of the peoples for peace prominently featured by the journal “For a Lasting Peace, for a People’s Democracy!”, they saw danger in its calls to struggle for a lasting peace between the nations, for bridling the instigators of a new war. They feared the truth about the building of the new life in the U.S.S.R., China and the People’s Democracies, the truth which the mercenary press is day after day trying to distort and suppress circulation in France of the journal, “For a Lasting Peace, for a People’s Democracy!”, became a danger to the French minions because it ruthlessly rips the masks from their real masters—the American imperialists and their gauleiter in Western Europe, Eisenhower, thus showing to the French people the real face of this enemy of peace and gravedigger of French security.

The Plevens and Mochs have made another step towards preparing a new war, towards reducing liberty-loving, democratic France the position of a colony of the United States. But the Plevens and Eisenhevers forgot one little “detail”: that the French people, who have such revolutionary Party as the Party of Maurice Thorez, such a militant working class as the French, working class will never permit anyone transform their great country into a colony of the fascist degenerates.

The French Government may ban circulation of the journal “For a Lasting Peace, for a People’s Democracy!”; for this it is paid in dollars. But no ban can prevent truth from spreading, no ban can kill the

great ideas of Communism and peace for which the French people are fighting.

Jan MAREK

STRUGGLE OF PEOPLES IN EUROPE AGAINST REARMING WESTERN GERMANY

PROTESTS IN FRANCE

On orders from the American masters, the French Government has taken reprisals against the civil servants and foreigners-democrats who took part in protest demonstrations against Eisenhower's arrival in France. However, these fascist measures are powerless to break the militant spirit of the working people, all democrats and patriots of France whose struggle against rearming Western Germany is gaining momentum.

On January 12, patriotic strikes took place in the Rhone Department, in the towns of Chambray, Bourges, Orleans and others. On January 14, a day of signatures against rearming Western Germany was held in the Pas-de-Calais Department. In many enterprises (Usinor metallurgical works, in Trith-Saint-Lege, and in a number of factories in Havre and other places), the entire personnel signed a petition against the remilitarisation of Western Germany. Special "caravans" are being organised for the purpose of collecting signatures in the countryside. The children's organisation (pioneers) in a space of a few hours, collected signatures from 80 per cent of the habitants in the village of Pouvorville (near Toulouse). Twenty-one of the twenty-two school teachers in Rumilly (Haute Savoie Department) declared their opposition to

rearming Western Germany. The Gard Department peace committee pledged themselves to collect 300 thousand signatures for the petition, (200 thousand signatures were collected for the Stockholm Appeal in this Department). Twenty-three pastors in the Gard Department signed the appeal in defence of peace, against the rebirth of the “Wehrmacht”.

On January 12, dockers and the people of Dunkirk, despite the presence of a strong police force, prevented warmonger Reynaud from speaking in favour of Western Germany.

PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS AND STRIKES IN ITALY STRIKES

“Italian soldiers will not obey orders from foreign generals: neither from a Kesselring, nor Eisenhower!” This slogan, contained in a telegram sent to the Government by a group of young workers in the “Gracioli” and “O.M.” enterprises in Milan, was backed wholeheartedly by the youth and adult population throughout Italy in hundreds of protest demonstrations and strikes against Eisenhower's arrival and against de Gasperi's criminal war policy. Young workers in the “Grandi Motori” factory, workers in the “Ansaldo” plant in Livorno, numerous factories in Pescara, the workers in the Sicily mining and metallurgical basin, and Ancona shipbuilding workers temporarily struck work in protest against Eisenhower's arrival. Over 300 naval ratings belonging to the Second Marine Division joined the protest demonstrations. Meetings are being held at industrial enterprises throughout Italy at which the

workers express support for the decision adopted by the Chamber of Labour for a general strike. Mass demonstrations took place in Calabria and Apulia. On January 17, the overwhelming majority of newspapers did not appear in token of protest.

Deep indignation has been aroused by the warning notices served on citizens specifying the units to which they should report in the event of them being called to the army. Many young men, in token of protest, refused to accept the slips. Police have made many arrests. The Government's attempts to intimidate the population by terror are not producing the desired results.

In an appeal addressed to all Italians the National Peace Committee says, in particular: "The people of Italy do not want the American war, they do not want any war. Their desire is that the blood of their sons should be shed only in the sacred defence of national interests and the frontiers of the homeland. We call upon you, therefore to demonstrate in accordance with all the means provided in the Constitution of the Republic, your desire for peace and independence, against the presence of Eisenhower in Europe who brings us war".

EDITORIAL BOARD

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