

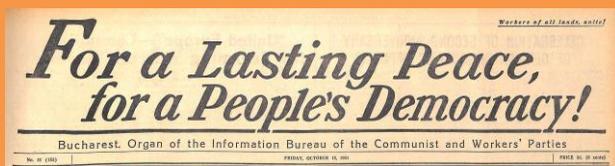
**Workers of all lands, unite!**

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

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



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## **OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION TO CAUSE OF PRESERVING AND STRENGTHENING PEACE**

Supporters of peace in all countries welcomed, with the greatest enthusiasm, Comrade J. V. Stalin's reply to the "Pravda correspondent concerning the atomic weapon. The truthful, crystal-clear words of the great standard-bearer of peace, leader and teacher of all working people, spread with lightning speed to all countries and continents, penetrated to the most remote corners of the earth, found their way to the minds and hearts of hundreds of millions of ordinary people, and everywhere, met warm support and approval.

Democratic public opinion in all countries justly regards Comrade Stalin's reply as a document of world historic significance, as a new, outstanding contribution to the cause of peace, as additional evidence of the Soviet Union's consistent and invariable peace policy. The Chinese newspaper, "Jenmingjipao", stated that "Comrade Stalin's reply about the atomic weapon is a great call to world peace, a big blow to the aggressive designs of the American atom-maniacs, a source of enormous strength to all peace-loving peoples of the world, and boundlessly strengthens confidence in the cause of defending peace throughout the world".

J. V. Stalin's reply to the "Pravda" correspondent expresses the aspirations of the vast majority of the world, eases the international tension, and gives a new impetus to the peace movement. Over and over again, Comrade Stalin has mercilessly exposed the slander

against the camp of peace and democracy assiduously circulated by the imperialists with a view to whipping up war hysteria. Before the whole world, he laid bare the aggressive policy and base aims of the U.S. and British imperialists.

**“U.S. politicians cannot but know”, Comrade Stalin said, “that the Soviet Union is not only against using the atomic weapon but is also for its prohibition, for stopping production of it. As is known, the Soviet Union several times demanded prohibition of the atomic weapon, but each time it came up against refusal on the part of the Powers of the Atlantic bloc. This means that in the event of a U.S. attack on our country, the ruling circles in the U.S. will use the atom bomb. It was precisely this circumstance that forced the Soviet Union to have the atomic weapon in order to meet the aggressors fully prepared.**

**“Of course, the aggressors want the Soviet Union to be unarmed in the event of them attacking it. But the Soviet Union does not agree with this and considers that it is necessary to meet the aggressor fully prepared”.**

Comrade J. V. Stalin’s reply makes smithereens of the legend woven by the Wall Street propagandists about the ostensible U.S. atomic monopoly, and used by the American successors of Hitler as a bogey to frighten people with weak nerves, to exercise pressure and blackmail with the aim of unleashing war for the world supremacy of American millionaires and multi-millionaires.

All peace-loving peoples, all who treasure the interests of peace, express heartiest gratitude to the Soviet Union for putting an end to the U.S. atomic monopoly. The Polish newspaper, *Trybuna Ludu*”, says

that Comrade J. V. Stalin's words once again show to world public opinion what enormous force and invincible might is represented by the Soviet Union—the mainstay of peace; they show the measure of the superiority of the forces of the anti-imperialist camp over the war camp.

While the American warmongers shout at every crossroad about a “policy of strength”, about creating a “situation of strength”, about their atomic weapon ready for action, about their stockpile of atom bombs; while atomic diplomats and generals openly discuss in their press the question of using the atomic weapon against the heroic Korean people and against other peace-loving peoples, Comrade Stalin declared with all clarity and justice that the Soviet Union, consistently pursuing a policy of peace, does not contemplate ever attacking the U.S.A. or any other country, and that in the hands of the Soviet people, the atomic weapon serves exclusively the aims of preventing war, aims of defending the Soviet Union from attack by the Anglo-American aggressive bloc. Consequently, Comrade Stalin's reply about the atomic weapon undermines the very foundations of the false and slanderous allegations of the imperialist aggressors that the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies entertain “aggressive intentions”. Comrade Stalin's words leave no doubts in the mind of any honest person, no matter where he lives, that the Soviet Union is not only opposed to using the atomic weapon, it also stands for its prohibition, for stopping production of it, for the utilisation of atomic energy exclusively for civil aims, and for the establishment of international control to implement prohibition of the atomic weapon.

Like a bright ray of hope, like a new source of confidence in the invincible strength of the camp of peace and democracy, Stalin's words inspire all peace partisans, all honest people, for a further intensification of the struggle in defence of peace, against the danger of another war. Comrade Stalin's reply furnished peace supporters with a new weapon in their struggle against the criminal designs and plans of the warmakers.

The progressive democratic press in all countries unanimously noted that Comrade Stalin convincingly proved that the U.S.- British aggressors were the torch-bearers of a new world-wide conflagration. He ripped the mask from the chieftains of the aggressive Atlantic bloc, demonstrated the hypocrisy of their talk about "control" of atomic energy—talk designed not to secure real prohibition of the atomic weapon but at ensuring a U.S. atom bomb monopoly.

The American plan for "control" of atomic energy, says the London "Daily Worker", does not provide for prohibition of the atom bomb, It provides for the establishment of a U.S.-dominated organ which would control all materials and enterprises essential for the production of atomic energy all over the world. Suggesting that all other countries should be prohibited from producing the atom bomb, the American plan gives the United States the right to produce bombs in unlimited quantity and to use them for their aggressive ends. Comrade Stalin's reply to the "Pravda" correspondent convincingly reveals the American plan as a mockery of control, as deception of the peace-loving aspirations of the peoples who are vitally interested in real prohibition of the atomic weapon and in securing effective international control.

Comrade Stalin's statement about the atomic weapon takes the warmongers down a peg or two. It could not but cause panic and confusion in their ranks. No matter the lie and slander to which the imperialists resort, they will not be able to distort the perfectly clear words of Comrade Stalin, or to weaken the powerful effect of these people's words on the minds of hundreds of millions of people. The warmongers cannot escape from the fact that the main weapon for threatening and blackmailing the peace-loving peoples has been knocked out of their hands. Conditions have been created for the further isolation of the enemies of peace.

"Solemnly declaring that the U.S.S.R. also possesses the atomic weapon, confirming simultaneously that it will never attack any one, and proposing prohibition of this weapon", writes the French newspaper "l'Humanite-dimanche", "... Stalin showed what must be done in order to make the American warmongers ponder, and to intensify the struggle for peace.

In his reply as to the "Pravda" correspondent, Comrade Stalin once again strongly emphasised that it is possible to preserve peace and that means are to hand for checking the rampant warmongers. **"I think",** said Comrade Stalin, **"that the atom bomb advocates can agree to prohibition of the atomic weapon only when they see that they are no longer the monopolists"**. The Soviet Union put an end to the atomic weapon monopoly of the U.S. imperialists, the most important condition has been created for preventing a new world catastrophe. Averting another war and curbing the imperialist aggressors are realistic aims, their realisation depends on the active work of the world-wide organised peace front.

The great words of J. V. Stalin, that peace can be preserved and consolidated provided the peoples of the world take the cause of peace into their own hands and defend it to the end, are penetrating more and more deeply into the consciousness of the masses.

Comrade J. V. Stalin's reply to the "Pravda" correspondent concerning the atomic weapon will help in even greater measure to rally and extend the ranks of peace supporters, to develop and extend on a wider scale the campaign for a Five-Power Peace Pact, for complete prohibition of the atomic weapon, for preserving and strengthening world peace.

## **EVE OF 34th OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY IN HUNGARY**

In letters addressed to Comrade Rakosi, workers in Hungarian enterprises report that, in honour of the 34th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, they are assuming obligations to fight for pre-schedule fulfilment of the annual plan. Stakhanovites at the “Ganz” shipyard write that one day in every month the foundry will work on economised coke, and that all stakhanovites in the foundry will, by November 7, complete the plan for the first quarter of 1952. The workers of the “Magyar Poszto” clothing factory are competing for the title of “best worker in the trade”. The workers of the Csepel car-building plant will make good their lag by November 7, and by December 21—Comrade Stalin’s birthday—will complete the annual plan.

## **REPLY BY COMRADE J. V. STALIN TO QUESTIONS BY “PRAVDA” CORRESPONDENT CONCERNING ATOMIC WEAPON**

**Question:** What do you think of the noise raised the other day in the foreign press in connection with an atom bomb test in the Soviet Union?

**Answer:** Actually, one of the types of the atom bomb was recently tested in our country. Atom bombs of different calibre will be tested also in future in keeping with the plan for defence of our country from attack by the Anglo-American aggressive bloc.

**Question:** In connection with the atom bomb test, various politicians in the U.S.A. are sounding the alarm and screaming about the danger to U.S. security. Are there any grounds for such alarm?

**Answer:** There are no grounds whatever for this alarm.

U.S. politicians cannot but know that the Soviet Union is not only against using the atomic weapon but is also for its prohibition, for stopping production of it. As is known, the Soviet Union several times demanded prohibition of the atomic weapon, but each time it came up against refusal on the part of the Powers of the Atlantic bloc. This means that, in the event of a U.S. attack on our country, the ruling circles in the U.S. will use the atom bomb. It was precisely this circumstance that forced the Soviet Union to have the atomic weapon in order to meet the aggressors fully prepared.

Of course, the aggressors want the Soviet Union to be unarmed in the event of them attacking it. But the

Soviet Union does not agree with this and considers that it is necessary to meet the aggressor fully prepared.

It follows that, if the U.S.A. does not intend to attack the Soviet Union, the alarm of the U.S. politicians must be considered as purposeless and false, since the Soviet Union has no thought of even attacking the U.S.A. or any other country.

U.S. politicians are upset because the secret of the atomic in the possession not only of the U.S.A. but also of other countries and, above all, of the Soviet Union, They would like the U.S.A. to have a monopoly of the production of the atom bomb and to have unlimited possibilities for intimidating and blackmailing other countries. But, actually on what basis do they think thus, by what right? Do the interests of preserving peace demand such a monopoly? Would it not be more true to say that the matter is exactly the reverse, that precisely the interests of preserving peace demand, first and foremost, the abolition of this monopoly, and later, also unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon. I think that the atom bomb advocates can agree to prohibition of the atomic weapon only when they see that they are no longer the monopolists.

**Question:** What do you think of international control in regard to the atomic weapon?

**Answer:** The Soviet Union stands for prohibition of the atomic weapon and for stopping production of the atomic weapon. The Soviet Union stands for the establishment of international control in order to ensure that the decision concerning prohibition of the atomic weapon, stopping production of the atomic weapon and concerning utilisation of the atom bombs already produced exclusively for civil aims—be carried out

exactly, and conscientiously. The Soviet Union stands precisely for such international control.

American politicians also talk about “control”, but their “control” is based not on discontinuing production of the atomic weapon but on continuation of such production and in quantities corresponding to the quantity of material at the disposal of one or another country. Consequently, American “control” proceeds not from prohibition of the atomic weapon but from its legalisation and legitimisation. In this way, the right of the warmongers to annihilate, by means of the atomic weapon, tens and hundreds of thousands of the civil population, is legalised. It is not difficult to understand that this is not control but a mockery of control, deception of the peace-loving aspirations of the peoples. It is understandable that such “control” cannot satisfy the peace-loving peoples who demand prohibition of the atomic weapon and an end to its production.

# **PEOPLE'S MASSES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD WARMLY GREET COMRADE J. V. STALIN'S REPLY TO "PRAVDA" CORRESPONDENT CONCERNING ATOMIC WEAPON**

## **Reliable Guarantee of Preserving Peace**

"Tsefanjipao", a Chinese newspaper, has published letters from readers commenting on Comrade Stalin's reply to the "Pravda" correspondent.

Li Tchao-lun and Chang In-hua, workers in factory No. 1 of the State silk company, report that on October 7, Comrade Stalin's reply was discussed in all departments of the factory. "The American brigands", the letter says, "have for a long time intimidated other peoples with the atom bomb. An end has now been put to this. Today our older brother, the Soviet Union, has its own atom bombs. This will cool the bellicose ardour of the rampant American atom-maniacs, and be a reliable guarantee of the cause of preserving world peace".

## **Devastating Blow at Warmongers**

The heroic Korean people welcomed Comrade J. V. Stalin's reply to the "Pravda" correspondent about the atomic weapon with the greatest satisfaction. Meetings

and rallies are taking place in the army in the field, and in towns and villages.

Kim Ik Hu, worker at N. factory, declared that the simple and clear words of Comrade J. V. Stalin—the sun of mankind—were smashing blows at the U.S.-British warmongers. “We know and we are confident that we will triumph”, said Kim Ik Hu. “All progressive mankind will help us to secure victory”. Kim Von Sen, a peasant in the Samri village, Kanse region (South Pyongyang Province), declared: “Together with all progressive mankind we demand prohibition of the atomic weapon—the weapon of mass destruction of innocent people”.

## **Rallies of Working People in Germany**

Rallies devoted to J. V. Stalin’s reply to the “Pravda” correspondent are being held throughout the German Democratic Republic. Resolutions adopted at these meetings point out that the reply by J. V. Stalin has foiled the attempts of the American warmongers to blackmail the peaceful peoples by means of a non-existent monopoly of production of the atomic weapon.

Meetings and talks are being held at the agitation centres of the National Front of Democratic Germany. A statement issued by the Committee of the National Front of the Saxony-Anhalt-Laender declares: “Stalin’s replies are a rebuff to the warmongers, and, at the same time, a new stimulus for all friends of peace who, together with the Soviet Union, demand prohibition of the atom bomb and that production of the atomic weapon be stopped”.

“Generalissimo Stalin does not threaten to use the atom weapon as is the case with the American rulers”, said Erdvig, the managing director of the “Bau union” (Magdeburg) enterprise. “He shows how the danger of a new war can be averted”.

## **Reply by J. V. Stalin Inspires Polish People to Struggle for Strengthening Peace**

Immediately after the workers read Comrade Stalin’s replies to the “Pravda” correspondent concerning the atomic weapon, mass meetings were held in industrial enterprises in Poland. The workers pledged to exert every effort to increase their contribution to the cause of strengthening the forces of the camp of peace.

Victor Markiewka, leading miner in the “Polska” pit, who previously had pledged to fulfil his production quota by 350 per cent in honour of the 34th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, has now, in connection with J. V. Stalin’s replies, pledged to raise his output to 400 per cent. The staff of the open-hearth department of the Kosciuszko Metallurgical Works decided to increase the pledged output of cast iron in October by 1,000 tons. The workers of the steel-smelting department increased their pledge by 2,000 tons.

Boleslaw Kitko, leading miner at the Thorez mine, stressing the significance of Comrade Stalin’s replies said: “We, the workers, knew that the Soviet Union occupies the first place in the sphere of science and technology. Now the might of the Soviet Union is made

known to our enemies, too, and this fact will make them pull in their horns”.

Polish peasants, office workers and men of science enthusiastically welcomed Comrade Stalin’s replies as a tremendous contribution to the cause of peace, giving the forces of peace confidence in their victory.

## **Pledges by Working People of Rumania**

Comrade Stalin’s reply to the “Pravda” correspondent about the atomic weapon was received with great enthusiasm by the working people of the Rumanian People’s Republic. Numerous meetings and rallies took place during the past few days in factories, villages, offices and schools.

After Comrade Stalin’s reply had been discussed in her department, Ana Boghina, leading weaver in the “Industria Bumiba-cului B” Mill, penned a letter to “Scanteia”, saying:

“I operate 50 looms, being anxious to produce as much fabric as possible for a steady improvement in the conditions of the working people in our country, and for peaceful purposes. Comrade Stalin’s words give us greater confidence that our labour is protected, that the hundreds of thousands of workers who try to produce as much as possible and of the best quality, can work calmly, aware that their labour serves the cause of life and peace.”

Addressing a meeting of workers in the “Electroaparataj” factory, foreman Vasile Sofronie exclaimed amidst unanimous applause:

“I have visited the Soviet Union and have learnt from the experience of Soviet workers. I saw new factories and mills being built and the Kuibyshev hydro-electric station being erected. I saw that the plans drawn up by Soviet people were not plans for enslaving other peoples but for great construction projects and prosperity. We must work in the same way in order to be worthy fighters of the peace camp.”

## **“Unite Our Forces in Struggle for Peace and Socialism”**

Working people in Bulgaria reacted with great enthusiasm to Comrade Stalin’s reply to the questions put by the “Pravda” correspondent concerning the atomic weapon.

Mass meetings are taking place in the towns and enterprises at which men and women workers and technicians express their will firmly to, defend the cause of peace and to fight, together with the great Soviet Union, against the plans of the American-British warmongers.

The meeting at the “Zoya” Factory was addressed by Maria Berberova, leading shock-worker, who declared:

Every word of Stalin, our dear father, in defence of peace is a source of joy for all working people. We will not be intimidated by the slander and threats of the American-British imperialists. Inspired by the words of Comrade Stalin, we will closely rally our forces in the struggle for peace and Socialism.

Academician Todor Pavlov, President of the Bulgarian Academy of Science, addressing a session of the Academy declared: The words of Comrade Stalin instil in Bulgarian men of science confidence in the victory of the great cause of peace over war.

Group readings of Comrade Stalin's reply are being held in towns and villages, in enterprises and producer co-operatives. The workers in many enterprises and members of producer co-operatives are undertaking new pledges for fulfilling and overfulfilling their production targets.

## **Will of Czechoslovak People to Peace**

Working people gathered at mass rallies and meetings unanimously declare that the reply of the great Stalin to the "Pravda" correspondent inspires all peace supporters in their struggle against the warmongers and demonstrates the might of the peace camp headed by the Soviet Union.

A meeting was held in the forge shop of the Kladno steel works during the interval between shifts on October 8 at which Bauer, a blacksmith, said that the Soviet Union possesses the atom bomb in the interests of peace, for purposes of self-defence from attack by the American-British aggressors. The Soviet Union has never attacked nor will it ever attack anyone.

Comrade Bauer told his fellow workers of the peace policy of the U.S.S.R., of the consistent struggle of the U.S.S.R. for the prohibition of the atomic weapon, for utilising atomic energy for peaceful aims.

He was followed by Comrade Kopriva who said: Our duty is to strengthen the camp of peace democracy and Socialism by means of our peaceful creative labour in building Socialism in Czechoslovakia.

## **Unanimity of Italian Working People**

The meetings, rallies and discussions held throughout Italy estimate J. V. Stalin's reply concerning the atomic weapon as a big contribution to the cause of peace.

Tens of thousands of Rome citizens, present at a rally organised on the occasion of the "Unita" celebrations, warmly welcomed the words of Pietro Secchia, Deputy General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party.

Secchia greeted Comrade Stalin's reply to the "Pravda" correspondent as an important new step in strengthening peace. He called upon those attending the rally to pledge themselves to greater effort in defence of peace—the highest duty of all peoples. The audience unanimously supported this call.

## **British People—Against Production of Atomic Weapon**

The Communist Party candidates in Great Britain are demanding at election meetings that their opponents state openly their attitude to J. V. Stalin's proposal for stopping production of all types of atomic weapons.

Peter Kerrigan, Communist candidate in the Gorbals (Glasgow) constituency, addressing a youth meeting said that the important statement made by Stalin instils hope in the hearts of all who sincerely want to put an end to the tension between East and West.

Many People in Keltly (West Fife) signed a petition demanding international negotiations to ban the atomic weapon.

## **CELEBRATION OF SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**

On October 7 the German people widely celebrated the second anniversary of the proclamation of the German Democratic Republic. Both in Eastern and Western Germany the second anniversary of this historic event was celebrated in conditions of growing struggle for realisation of the proposals advanced by the People's Chamber concerning matters of vital importance to all German people—unity of Germany and the signing of a peace treaty.

On the eve of the celebration, the National Council of the National Front of Democratic Germany issued a call to the German people. "All German patriots, both in East and West, said the call, "watch with hope the striving of the Government and the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic aimed at preservation of peace and restoration of the unity of Germany and support these strivings... On the occasion of the anniversary of the German Democratic Republic, the National Council of the National Front of Democratic Germany solemnly declares that all German patriots despite the negative attitude of the Bonn disruptors will, with greater energy, continue their struggle to convene an all-German conference. The struggle of the German people for unity, independence, peace and democracy will, in the long run, overcome all the barriers and, despite the disruptive activity and war policy of the imperialists, will lead to the formation of a united, democratic and peace-loving Germany".

Anniversary rallies and meetings were held throughout the German Democratic Republic to mark

the occasion. The personnel of many enterprises in the Republic marked the event with new production successes.

A Government delegation from the U.S.S.R., delegations from Western Germany, the Chinese People's Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania and the Mongolian People's Republic, arrived in Berlin for the celebration.

The anniversary meeting, held on October 6 in the State Opera House in Berlin under the auspices of the Government of the Republic, was attended by the members of the People's Chamber, members of the Government, Heroes of Labour, distinguished labour activists, representatives of the intelligentsia, representatives from the parties and mass organisations, leaders of the Soviet Control Commission in Germany members of Diplomatic Missions and by the foreign delegations. Wilhelm Pieck, President of the German Democratic Republic, was greeted by the audience with tumultuous applause. The following telegram from J. V. Stalin was read at the meeting:

**TO COMRADE OTTO GROTEWOHL, PRIME MINISTER,  
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**

**Berlin**

**On the occasion of the national celebration—the second anniversary of the formation of the German Democratic Republic— I beg you, Comrade Prime Minister, to accept my greetings.**

**I wish the German people, the Government and you personally, further success in the cause of**

**building a united, independent, democratic, peace-loving German State.**

**J. STALIN.**

A great ovation took place in honour of the great standard-bearer of peace,, J. V. Stalin.

Otto Grotewohl, Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic, addressed the meeting.

### **Otto Grotewohl's Speech**

In his speech, Grotewohl said that the foundations of the new, independent and free all-German State had been laid by the proclamation of the German Democratic Republic two years ago, on October 7, 1949. This historic date was the starting point for events which would lead the German people to national unity, well-being and lasting peace. Expressing, on behalf of the Government of the Republic, deep gratitude to the Government of the Soviet Union and to Comrade Stalin for their support of the struggle of the German people for peace and unity of their homeland and for the aid rendered to the German Democratic Republic by the Soviet Union, Grotewohl said that, during the two years of its existence, the German Democratic Republic had rallied around itself the democratic and peace-loving forces of all Germany and had become a powerful base for the development of the national struggle of the German people for unity and peace.

The Government of the German Democratic Republic, said Grotewohl, has always enjoyed and enjoys now the unlimited support of all parties, the mass organisations and broad strata of the population.

Thus, the gulf which existed in Germany in the past between the people and the Government, has been bridged. Not one of the laws adopted by the People's Chamber contradicts the will and interests of the population.

Grotewohl described the situation in Western Germany where the switching of the entire economy onto a war footing is causing a steady decline in the living conditions of the population. The expenditure allocated for realisation of Adenauer's insane plan to build ten German divisions for the American imperialists, together with the existing debt amounting to 50 billion marks, are a heavy burden on the shoulders of the working people in Western Germany.

The successes achieved in all spheres of life in the German Democratic Republic, due to the selfless labour of workers and peasants, of men of science and the technical intelligentsia, are in sharp contrast to the situation in Western Germany. Marked success has been achieved in the matter of deepening labour consciousness and in increasing labour productivity in the German Democratic Republic. The ever-increasing productivity of labour is a solid base for strengthening and developing the antifascist democratic regime in the German Democratic Republic. Adducing concrete facts, Grotewohl demonstrated how the living standard of the population in the German Democratic Republic was steadily rising.

Referring to the policy of the German Democratic Republic as a policy of peace, Grotewohl pointed to the strengthening friendly relations between the German Democratic Republic and the countries of the camp of peace and democracy. The Government, he said, will, in the first place, conduct a consistent policy of close

and unbreakable friendship with the great Soviet Union. Of the four Powers—victors in the past war—the Soviet Union alone, from the day of signing the Potsdam Agreement, has persistently pursued a policy aimed at restoring the unity of Germany, for a peace treaty and withdrawal of the occupation troops. It is common knowledge that, at all joint conferences of the great Powers, the Soviet Union always upheld the interests of the German nation.

Touching on questions of the struggle for the democratic unity of Germany, Grotewohl stressed the significance of the recent Address of the People's Chamber, laid bare the machinations of Adenauer and other lackeys, of the warmongers and qualified them as crude attempts "to avoid adopting a clear decision on questions relating to an all-German conference, unity and a peace treaty".

"But we and the German people", Grotewohl declared, "cannot and will not permit this. Therefore, the People's Chamber, at its special session on October 10, will give a clear answer to the German people and to the Bundestag, an answer that will help to cut short the attempts at delay and distortion.

"Our Address is directed not only to the members of the Bundestag but to all Germans, to all political and public organisations urging them to unite around one demand—the convening of an all-German conference. This public conference must be held before the decision to remilitarise Germany is taken behind closed doors during the talks in the castles, before the sale of the German youth, and before one part of the German people has been dragged into a military pact. The unity of Germany, a peace treaty and withdrawal of the occupation troops, alone can save our people from

another ocean of blood and tears. A peace treaty for Germany is exactly what the people want, is indispensable for Germany and will benefit the entire world. Having these tasks and aims in mind, the Government of the German Democratic Republic begins its third year with confidence and determination”.

In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm, those present at the anniversary meeting sent a message of greetings to J. V. Stalin.

This was followed by the Speech of V. V. Kuznetsov, head of the Soviet delegation, Member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and leader of the Soviet Trade Unions.

### **Speech by V. V. Kuznetsov**

“On behalf of the Government of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), on behalf of the Soviet people and Comrade Stalin personally”, said V. V. Kuznetsov, “the Soviet delegation greets and warmly congratulates you and all German people on the occasion of this historic date, this grand national celebration, the second anniversary of the German Democratic Republic”. After quoting the historic message sent by J. V. Stalin, on October 13, 1949, to President Wilhelm Pieck and Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl, which qualified the formation of the German Republic as a turning point in the history of Europe, V. V. Kuznetsov said that the two years that had passed since then were rich in events which were a clear confirmation of the historic estimate given by

Comrade Stalin. “None can deny the tremendous successes achieved by the German Democratic Republic in developing peaceful economy and culture, in building a new democratic peace-loving Germany”, said V. V. Kuznetsov to the tumultuous applause of the audience. “For the first time in the history of Germany, science and culture serve the interests of the people, the interests of the peaceful, democratic development of a new German State”. V. V. Kuznetsov further pointed out that these successes became possible due solely to the democratic reforms carried out in the interests of the people on the territory of the German Democratic Republic following the defeat of Hitler fascism. And the most important of these were the land reform and liquidation of the industrial and finance concerns. “The peoples of the Soviet Union”, said V. V. Kuznetsov, “together with the German people, note with profound satisfaction that, as a result. of overfulfilling the Two-Year Plan, the German Democratic Republic, already in 1950, surpassed the prewar level of industrial output and is now firmly marching forward along the pathway of “further development of its national economy, along the pathway of a further rise in the material conditions of the people.

“There is no doubt that the tasks of the Five-Year Plan—to double, by 1955, the industrial output of 1936, to increase the output of agriculture, and, in this way, ensure a substantial improvement in the standard of living of the population of the Republic compared with prewar—will be successfully carried out.

“The guarantee of this is the fact that the working people are filled with enthusiasm and have already developed labour emulation for fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan; the fact that the Government of the

Republic, headed by the President Wilhelm Pieck and Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl, pursues a correct policy corresponding to the vital interests of the peoples". Saying that the successes of the German Democratic Republic stand out particularly against the background of the onerous economic conditions in Western Germany where the American-British imperialists, in collusion with the German militarists, are developing only war production and stifling civilian economy, V. V. Kuznetsov emphasised that the German Democratic Republic, right from its inception, took shape as a peace-loving democratic state, whose Government made the cause of friendship among nations the basic principle of its foreign policy. It is not fortuitous that, in the past two years, Berlin has become an important international meeting-place for peace champions.

"The German Democratic Republic", said V. V. Kuznetsov, "occupies a place of honour in the great camp of peace and democracy headed by the Soviet Union".

"Stressing that the German Democratic Republic had helped in restoring confidence in the German people on the part of the other European nations who had suffered heavily from German imperialism, V. V. Kuznetsov said: "The peoples see and know that on the part of the German Democratic Republic no danger whatever threatens anyone, nor will anyone be threatened—either in the West or in the East. To be a neighbour of such a Republic means a guarantee of peace and friendship... The tremendous success achieved by the German Democratic Republic in the sphere of peaceful development, and the support rendered it by the peace-loving peoples, convincingly show that the formation of a strong and independent Germany is possible only

along the pathway of peace and democracy, whereas the path of war inevitably will lead Germany to destruction and the German people—to irreparable national catastrophe”.

Referring to the war preparations of the American-British imperialists in Western Germany and their plans for unleashing a new war, V. V. Kuznetsov declared that, in these circumstances, the initiative of the Government and the People’s Chamber of the German Democratic Republic, in calling for a democratic conference for the purpose of solving the questions agitating the mind of every German patriot, acquires a special significance and merits every support. “This initiative”, Kuznetsov went on, “corresponds to the desire of the overwhelming majority of the German people. The German people have every possibility of taking into their hands the fate of such important questions as that of creating a united, independent, democratic and peace-loving Germany, particularly now when a real danger faces Germany and the German people, in view of the remilitarisation of Western Germany and its inclusion in the aggressive American-British military bloc.

“All the peace-loving peoples of Europe are interested in creating a united, democratic, peace-loving Germany and in the speedy signing of a peace treaty with Germany since these serve the cause of ensuring peace among the nations of Europe”.

Emphasising that the striving of the German people for peace and democratic unity of their homeland meets with the sympathy and support of all peace-loving people throughout the world, Comrade Kuznetsov said: “The Soviet Union at all times and in all places, whenever the matter of Germany is mentioned, always

upholds the right of the German people to have its own united State based on democratic and peace-loving principles. At the same time the Soviet Union persistently supports the idea of the speedy signing of a peace treaty with Germany and the subsequent withdrawal of the occupation forces from Germany". Concluding, V. V. Kuznetsov said that the Soviet people sincerely desire the realisation of the proposals of the People's Chamber. "A decisive role in ending the dismemberment of Germany engineered by the American-British imperialists", said Comrade Kuznetsov, "belongs to the German people themselves. The German people should not allow themselves to become entangled in the lies and deception of the American bankers, should not let them use Germany as a tool in their aggressive plans, as a jumping-off ground for a new world war".

The speech by V. V. Kuznetsov, head of the Soviet delegation, was listened to with rapt attention, punctuated by repeated applause. His speech was followed by a great ovation in honour of the great Stalin, best friend of the German people.

Speeches of greetings were also delivered by the heads of the delegations from Western Germany, the Chinese People's Republic and other countries.

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At a ceremonial meeting in Berlin on the October 7, devoted to the National Prizes awarded annually for outstanding achievements in the sphere of science, technology, literature and art, Wilhelm Pieck, President of the Republic, presented gold medals and diplomas to

the new Prize winners—Martin—Andersen Nexö, outstanding writer, who recently came to live in the German Democratic Republic; writers Anna Seghers, Bertold Brecht; and also actors, producers, and inventors.

Later, wreaths were placed at the base of the Soviet war memorial in Treptow Park. Wreaths were laid by the foreign delegations, by representatives of the People's Chamber, the National Council of the National Front of Democratic Germany and of the mass organisations.

The celebration of the second anniversary of the German Democratic Republic turned into a powerful demonstration of the will of the German people for peace, for a united, democratic peace-loving Germany.

**“UNITED EUROPE”—CAMOUFLAGE FOR  
REARMING WESTERN GERMANY. Georges  
Cogniot Member, Central Committee,  
French Communist Party**

An altogether significant episode occurred in the French National Assembly on September 20: under pressure of the committee of action for the “introduction of a second language in all countries of the world”—a committee which unites Parliamentary Deputy Guy Mollet, General Secretary of the Right Socialist Party, and two of the more notorious fascist leaders of the Gaullist Parliamentary group—the Socialist group submitted a motion calling for compulsory study in the school of one of the modern foreign languages which should serve as a “means of world communication”. It goes without saying that in their opinion the language should be English.

The motion also envisaged instructing the French representatives in the so-called European Consultative Assembly to ensure realisation by that body of the projected French-English bilingualism. In this way, the Right-wing Socialists, without the slightest blush, hasten to the aid of General Eisenhower who, last June, demanded that all the so-called European armed forces under his command should, during military operations, use the English language only, and who even organised special courses in Paris and Rome for this purpose. Thus, in this anti-French conspiracy, Eisenhower, the Social Democratic members of the French Parliament, and de Gaulle are acting in unison.

On the same September 20, a conference of the so-called European Movement opened in Hamburg under the chairmanship of Spaak, Belgian Right-wing Socialist. The “cream” of the reactionaries of the Socialist Parties in Western Europe took part in this conference—from the Frenchman Paul Ramadier who, acting on the order of U.S. multi-millionaires, expelled the Communist Ministers from the Government in May 1947 when he was Chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Carlo Schmidt, former Hitler butcher. The conference was also attended by a swarm of frantic war advocates, headed by the Englishman Bertrand Russell, who conduct their propaganda among the intelligentsia. The conference discussed the question of “bringing Germany into the European Commonwealth”, i.e., into the anti-Soviet aggressive bloc.

Discussions on “a second language”, and the rearming of Germany are bound up with each other. They are different links in the matter of enslaving the European countries by the U.S.A. and of preparing a new a new world war.

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What was the aim of all this talk of this intensified agitation in favour of “United Europe”, of “a second language for all countries of the world”, this new wave of noisy propaganda of cosmopolitanism, and of these persistent attempts to instil in the West European peoples, confidence in a “federal world government”, the road for which is allegedly paved by the Assembly” in Strasbourg?

At first glance the reactionary project for a “United Europe” may seem absolutely unnecessary in view of

the fact that the entire policy of the West European rulers is dictated by America. However, there is an extremely important reason for advancing this project once again. We have in mind the need to mystify the peoples, who are seriously alarmed over the decisions adopted recently by the imperialists at their Washington and Ottawa conferences.

The sinister conspirators who gathered in Washington—the Achesons, Morrisons and Schumans—decided to bring the puppet Bonn state officially into the “Atlantic Commonwealth”, and to rearm, wholesale, this reactionary and revanchist state. The German warmongers are given freedom of action. Naturally, such perspectives seriously alarm the masses and all patriots in France, Great Britain, Belgium, and other countries, for as Comrade Stalin says: “The horrors of the recent war are too fresh in the minds of the people”.

It is clear that the criminal rulers of the West European states fear public opinion in their countries. Indeed, in Britain the masses of the people and all patriots are uneasy about the anti-national policy aimed at turning Bonn Germany into a big military Power in Western Europe, all the more so since the French army is experiencing growing exhaustion brought about by the demoralising war against distant Viet Nam. In France, confusion and sometimes resolute opposition to the Government’s foreign policy are observed even in those circles, quite remote from the working class both from the standpoint of social status and convictions. When the “European” fair opened in Strasbourg on September 1, the French Minister of Trade and Foreign Economic Relations had to polemise against those bourgeois circles in France opposed to the notorious “Schuman

Plan". On September 12, the Chairman of the Confederation of Small and Middle Enterprises in France, which unites 800,000 industrial, trade and artisan enterprises, sent a sharp letter to Carmody, representative of the 'Marshall Plan" mission in France for "labour productivity". The letter virtually charges the dollar magnates with a desire to strangle French production and French export.

On the other hand, even the Americanised press notes that French military circles do not conceal their anxiety about the denationalisation of the army. In an endeavour to dispel these fears, the Deputy Minister of the French armed forces made a special statement in Pau on September 21. The object of his speech was to assure the French people that even after the incorporation of the French army into the "European Army" under German-American command, it would nevertheless, retain something, at French buttonholes and buttons.

The proposals made by the Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic for all-German free elections with a view to restoring the country's unity, and for signing a peace treaty, facilitated the growth of consciousness among large circles of French public opinion which was due to Otto Grotewohl's sympathy and understanding of the desire of the French people for the security of their country, which in modern history, was "thrice the victim of Prussian-German militarism".

Today, the Communist Party is the only party in France calling for a national policy, just as on the decisive day of October 25, 1950 the Communists, alone, voted in the French National Assembly against rearming Germany and legalising German militarism, measures now being realised. However, profound

changes are beginning to take place also among broad circles of the public. Anxiety arising from the foreign domination is growing. Industrial enterprises are falling into decay due to the seizure of the national economy by American capital; Frenchmen are prohibited from having trade relations with countries not to the liking of Mr Truman; German and Japanese monopolies dominated by American capital, are given the most privileged conditions in regard to competition. This policy, inevitably, evokes discontent and indignation even among those Frenchmen who are very far from being Communists.

At the Ottawa conference, the American lieutenants at the head of the Paris Government were instructed—with a view to intensifying the armaments drive to the maximum—to stop all building and reconstruction work, to add still more to the tax burden, and to extend inflation to the utmost, no matter how disastrous its consequences.

In these conditions the call for the widest unity in the struggle for the independence of France, issued by the Central Committee of the French Communist Party on September 8, cannot but call forth a response.

The attempt to mask the revival of the Hitler army under the screen of building a “European Army”, and the renewed agitation around the old reactionary Churchillian idea of a “United Europe”, signify nothing more than fear before the court of public opinion.

The name—“European Army”—is simply mystification designed for the purpose of weakening the national resistance of West European peoples whose memories of German militarism are far from pleasant. Moreover, is not reactionary Western Germany already assigned the role of the decisive force in the entire military system

of Western Europe? And this is precisely what the American mufti-millionaires want.

The “European” label attached to the military combination, which does not include a majority of the European countries, conceals the plans for building a huge autonomous German army to be used at U.S. discretion, for anti-Soviet ends, and which can also—when opportunity offers—attack France and Great Britain as was the case in 1939. In his statement of September 15, Otto Grotewohl said: “During World War Two, the people of France had the experience of being victims of their own ruling circles who, in Munich, thought that they would divert predatory German imperialism from France. What Munich was then, the ‘Pleven Plan’ is designed to be now. The authors of this plan try to convince the French people that the formal incorporation of the German Wehrmacht into the European Army can serve as a guarantee of the security of France. This calculation is as erroneous as Munich, was”.

In this instance, the U.S. dictat is in such glaring contradiction to the national interests of France and the other West European countries that it was necessary somehow or other to cover it up with cosmopolitan talk and to present the unprecedented betrayal of the interests of France as a diplomatic victory of the so-called French plan for creating a common army, as outlined in Pleven’s statement on October 24, 1950.

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In present conditions, the criticism of the “United States of Europe” slogan, made by Lenin as far back as 1915, is highly appropriate. Lenin wrote:

“Of course, **temporary** agreements between capitalists and between the powers are possible... but what for? Only for the purpose of jointly suppressing Socialism in Europe, of jointly protecting colonial booty...”

Indeed, at the present moment everything connected with the “European Union” and “European Army” pursues the aim of aggression against “Socialism in Europe”, against the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies.

It goes without saying that Right-wing Socialists are the first to support the anti-Soviet machinations.

Guy Mollet, General Secretary of the French Socialist Party, in a recent speech at a meeting of the National Council of the Party, spoke about “slips” and “carelessness” (as he put it) in U.S. foreign policy. But these statements will not make anyone forget that the Right-wing Socialists in France and in other countries played and continue to play the role of initiators in kinds of “European” mystifications. This self-same Guy Mollet, speaking for the commission studying general problems of the “Council of Europe” in Strasbourg, sought to impart definite constitutional form to this organ in order to facilitate, to the maximum, America’s domination over “United Europe”. Another Socialist, André Philip, urged in Strasbourg that “sufficient force”—a large combined army of the West European countries—be created. The “Revue Socialiste”, journal of French Right-wing Socialists, goes out of its way to advocate a “European Army” in which “Germans will have equality with other nations”. Referring to the “Schuman Plan” aimed at restoring the war potential of the Ruhr, Robert Lacoste, former Socialist Minister, declared that “it is a credit to French Socialists” and is

based on the resolutions of their Party congress. Early in 1951, de Gaulle, speaking at a meeting of the National Council of his fascist party, congratulated the then Socialist Ministers saying that they had “taken over all the ideas advanced by us (i.e., by the fascist party.—G.C.) whether the matter is rearmament or organisation of Europe”.

The French Right-wing Socialist leaders have always endeavoured to use—in the interests of American imperialism and for anti-Soviet combinations—the dreamy pacifism of some intellectuals, striving, through them, to inculcate, fascist views in the working class. In this sphere, as in others, the Right-wing Socialist leaders have old traditions of lies. Leon Blum in 1922 and Vincent Auriol in 1929 delivered speeches glorifying “United Europe”, portraying even in those days the re-grouping of forces for an anti-Soviet war as a peaceful organisation of Europe. They exclaimed in turn: “Locarno means Socialism!”, and “Munich saved the world from war!”, whereas the Locarno and Munich policies brought France to catastrophe.

The activities of the American multi-millionaires in Europe since 1947 would have been impossible without the support of the leadership of the Socialist Party in France and the Labour Party in Great Britain. Marceau Pivert, French Socialist leader, stated in black and white that the “Marshall Plan” made Socialism possible in Europe, and Leon Blum elaborated a whole theory asserting that “regulation” of international economy in favour of America was true Socialism, since the bankers Hoffman, Harriman and Co. were “Socialists all unknown to themselves”.

Similar speeches are also heard in the other Right-wing Socialist Parties in Western Europe. “Le Peuple”,

Brussels socialist newspaper, wrote on September 21 that “national independence of the different countries is fast becoming a myth”, that its elimination was the “great lesson of the present”.

In all countries of Western Europe, the Right-wing Socialists assiduously advocate the “introduction of a second language in all countries”, “United Europe”, and other cosmopolitan tricks in order to conceal the enormous danger with which rearming Western Germany is fraught.

But the working class, successor to best traditions of the French people, scorns with wrath and indignation these theories national nihilism and national betrayal. It has no intention of relinquishing for the benefit of the fascist falsifiers, the Gaullist demagogues, and as it is insidiously called on to do by the Right-wing Socialist leaders, all that is valuable in the history of France. It responds to the call addressed to it by the French Communist Party to fight for national independence and dignity. It is ready to fight jointly with all democrats and all patriots, irrespective of social status and views, who champion restoration of national sovereignty and preservation of peace.

## **RESOLUTION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY**

The Executive Committee of the British Communist Party, at its meeting on October 2, decided to reduce the number of constituencies to be contested by the Party in the General Election from 25 to 10.

A statement issued in this connection, says:

“In this hour of grave peril for Britain, when the people are also facing the most fateful General Election of our time, the Communist Party declares that it is the responsibility of all men and women who desire peace to prevent the return of a Tory government”.

The Communist Party, the statement continues, considers that in the interests of the British people it is more than ever necessary that there should be Communist M.P.s. in Parliament.

“We are confident that our decision corresponds to the interests of all British men and women who want to preserve peace, throw off American domination of our policy, and use Britain’s resources for constructive aims that will better the conditions of the working people”.

“This course”, says the “Daily Worker” in an editorial comment, “has been chosen solely because it is necessary to defeat the Tories and to create the conditions for a radical change in the policy of the Labour Party, and for no other reason”.

# **IN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES**

## **EVENING PARTY COURSES IN KIANGSU PROVINCE**

Last summer the Party Committee of the Northern District of Kiangsu Province organised a number of evening courses for Party members in the towns of Yang-chow, Nan-tung, Tai-sing and Yen-cheng with a view to giving the Party cadres a better understanding of the fundamentals of Party building and questions of international relations. Following this, the Party organisations in Hai-an, Yu-kao, Tai-chow, Sing-hua, Shu-yang, Yi-lin, Tung-Kang and other towns organised similar evening courses. About 5,000 Party members attended these courses during the past year.

Most of the students are activists from the lower Party organisations. In the Tung-Kang district, for instance, 150 people including over 109 secretaries and members of bureaus of lower organisations attended the two-cycle courses (each cycle of two weeks' duration); the rest were the Party and non-Party activists.

The courses were of tremendous help to the members. Having become fully conscious of their duties in relation to the Party they began to view their work more critically. The courses also helped to deepen the consciousness of the non-Party activists, while the study of the international situation helped the Party members and non-Party activists to realise in full measure the tasks of defending their country and the significance of aid to Korea in its struggle against American aggression.

The experience of the Party evening schools in the Northern District of Kiangsu Province has shown that they are an excellent form of Party education, and the experience is now being utilised by other districts throughout China.

## **“PROPAGANDISTE”—NEW JOURNAL OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

The first number of “**Propagandiste**”, a new journal of the Communist Party of the Czechoslovakia, has come off the press on w the threshold of the third academic year in Party education which opens on November 1. The function of the journal is to provide theoretical and methodological aid for Party tutors, teachers of Party schools, consultants, lecturers in the Party consultation centres, and for comrades studying Marxist-Leninist theory independently; and to organise exchange of experience in propaganda work. It will carry articles dealing with important theoretical questions of Party education. Utilising the experience of the work of propagandists in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) and the experience of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the staff of the Party consultation centres will learn how to train and guide propagandists, to raise the ideological level and militancy of Party propaganda.

The first number of the new journal contains the articles: “Important role of the teacher in Party education”, “History of the C.P.S.U. (B)—Marxism-Leninism in action”, and also materials dealing with the basic course of political study; the experience of the

C.P.S.U.(B), and aids for the Party consultation centres. Book reviews are another feature of the journal.

## **ELECTIONS TO PARTY ORGANS IN HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY**

In keeping with a decision of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party, elections for the leading bodies in Party organisations in towns will begin in the middle of October and in rural areas in the middle of November.

The Central Committee has instructed the Party organisations to conduct the elections on the basis of broad Party democracy and self-criticism, to combine them with rallying the masses for fulfilment of production tasks, improving the quality of Party education, developing mass work, and ensuring that the elections help in raising the level of Party life as a whole.

Election preparations have greatly enlivened Party work.

## **COMMUNIST PARTY OF AUSTRIA PUBLISHES NEW JOURNAL FOR PARTY ACTIVE**

The first number of "Der Funktionär (Party Activists), new monthly journal of the Communist Party of Austria, has appeared in Vienna. The editor's note says that " 'Der Funktionär' will feature questions and problems raised by life in the course of carrying out Party decisions". The note adds that, in contrast to the

journal “Weg and Ziel”, which specialises in political, theoretical and ideological questions, “Der Funktionär” will devote itself to organisational questions of Party work, the experience of the work of the basic organisations, and the work of Communist groups in the mass organisations.

The need for “Der Funktionär” arose from the fact that due to fulfilment of the decisions of the Fourteenth Congress (1948) concerning the sub-dividing of Party organisations, there are now 3,130 basic organisations in the Communist Party of Austria. A journal devoted to organisational matters will help the Party activists in their practical work and in exchanging experiences of the work of Party organisations.

### **30<sup>th</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF “DRAPEAU ROUGE”**

On October 1, the Communist Party of Belgium celebrated the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of its central organ—“Drapeau Rouge” (Red Flag) founded by Joseph Jacquemotte. From a small weekly, “Drapeau Rouge” grew into a popular four-six-page daily newspaper with a circulation ranging sometimes from 80,000 to 100,000 copies.

“Drapeau Rouge” played a big role in organising the national-liberation movement against the Hitlerite occupation of Belgium. At present it is rallying the Belgian people in struggle against the American warmakers, for peace, national independence for Belgium, for freedom and immediate economic demands.

“Drapeau Rouge” devotes much attention to strengthening its links with the masses. It has numerous worker correspondents.

For example, during one week in September it contained 30 articles and reports by its worker correspondents.

In the conditions of bourgeois “freedom” of the press, “Drapeau Rouge”, as is the case with the Communist press in all capitalist countries, encounters serious economic difficulties caused by the ruling circles with a view to strangling the press which consistently champions the interests of the working class and the people. But, aided by the working people, “Drapeau Rouge” overcomes the difficulties. At present, a successful “battle for the Communist press”, organised by the Communist Party, is in progress. The object of the campaign is to collect funds and secure increased circulation for the Communist press.

## **CALL FOR UNITY OF WORKING PEOPLE IN HOLLAND**

In his report to the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Holland, held on September 22-23, Paul de Groot, General Secretary of the Party, referring to the internal situation in the country, described the recently-published Government’s programme as a programme for continued and extended war preparation in Holland under the direction of U.S. imperialists. The policy of the Government, said Comrade de Groot, boils down to the following basic points: rearmament; switching the entire economy of

the country to a war footing; greater subordination of Holland to the U.S.A. by means of the American “aid in arms”; incorporation of the Army and Navy into the so-called European army; and the link-up with the “Schuman Plan”. This policy is accompanied by an onslaught on the worker’s standard of life, and endangers the existence of large groups of small manufacturers and farmers.

Paul de Groot pointed out that the struggle of the Dutch people against this policy should be carried out under the following slogans:

A united national front in the struggle for a free, peace-loving Holland. United action by Socialists and Communists against the reactionary forces. United action by members of the reformist and united trade unions, by organised and non-organised workers in the struggle for higher wages.

The plenum unanimously approved the analysis of the situation and the directives in relation to the next tasks of the Party contained in de Groot’s report.

The plenum also heard and discussed J. Brandenburg’s report on the forthcoming elections and the tasks of the Party, and the report by Averink concerning the new, third edition of “The Textbook for the Working-class Movement”.

## **UNITE FORGES OF PEOPLE OF DENMARK AGAINST POLICY OF WAR**

An enlarged meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark was held on September 22-23. Following discussion of the report on

the political situation by Comrade Nilsen, Secretary of the Central Committee, the Plenum issued a call to the people of Denmark urging them to unite their forces for struggle against the policy of war being carried out in the country on orders of the American imperialists. The call says:

“The people of Denmark have never given their approval to the Atlantic policy. Therefore, the right and the duty of the people is to unite and enforce their will for peace. The people of Denmark who courageously resisted the German occupation, can must take their fate of their country into their own hands.

“The Communists call on all sections of the population, on all individuals, impartially to discuss and examine ways and means of uniting all who oppose the war policy into a single, powerful, popular, irresistible force.

“The Communists call on all sections of the population, on all individuals, impartially to discuss and examine ways and means of uniting all who oppose the war policy into a single, powerful, popular, irresistible force.

“The Communists call upon the people to raise their voice in support of the demand of the peoples of the world for negotiations between the great Powers for a Peace Pact. The common will of the people is decisive for preserving peace”.

The Plenum discussed the draft of the new programme of the Communist Party of Denmark and decided to submit it for broad discussion by the membership. The Plenum resolved to convene the 17th Congress of the Party on May 22-25, 1952.

## **SPANISH PEOPLE BATTLE AGAINST WAR AND POVERTY. Vicente Uribe Member, Political Bureau, Communist Party of Spain**

At the beginning of this year, falangist hacks boasted of the successes of the monopolists in 1950, of the colossal profits made by the magnates of capital, and predicted that the current year would yield the bankers and manufacturers still greater incomes.

And then, in March, a strike suddenly broke out in Barcelona and the surrounding districts. The working people indignantly protested against the regime of falangist butchers, against the policy of war, hunger and poverty. The mighty strike wave spread to other towns. Between March and the end of May, more than a million people were involved in various forms of protest. Half a million workers struck work in Catalonia; in the Basque provinces, about 300,000 came out.

Tens of thousands took part in the boycott proclaimed in Madrid on May 22. On, that day, the number of passengers on tramways and metro was ten times short of the normal traffic; cinemas and cafes were practically empty; markets were deserted; and newspapers remained unsold.

Neither threats by the Francoite assassins, the hysterical shrieking by their agitators, nor the repressions of the police and military units with which Franco reinforced Madrid—nothing could prevent the general protest of the people of Madrid.

All these strikes and protests revealed the enormous dimensions assumed by the movement of the Spanish

people against the Franco regime of poverty and war. Together with the working class, other sections of the population, oppressed and doomed to ruin and bankruptcy by the Franco regime, are taking part in this struggle.

While a handful of millionaires, headed by Franco, are waxing rich, the working masses are being reduced more and more to poverty. Economic life is withering away. Output of agriculture—the basic branch of our economy—has declined by one-third compared with 1931-1935—the years of the Republic. Wheat production, for example, is half what it used to be: instead of the 48 million centners harvested annually in the period of the Republic, the country now threshes, under Francoite reaction, a bare 24-26-28 million centners.

Industry is also declining. Steel production has shrunk from a million tons in 1929 to 770,000 tons in 1950, and this at a time when the capacity of the steel plants is 1,250,000 tons. Textile mills are working only to 45 per cent of capacity. The situation is the same or almost the same in other branches of industry.

The Francoite economists can no longer conceal the annual decline in Spain's national income: Even the obviously understated statistics show that, by 1950, the national income had fallen by 6.4 per cent compared with 1929, while the population increased in the same period from 23 to 28 million. On the average, the share of the national income per capita was 23 per cent below that of the times of the Republic.

For the purpose of tax evasion, the balances of the big banks and monopolies published in the Francoite press show greatly reduced figures and nothing like the real scale of profits. But even these data show that,

along with a sharp fall in production and decline in the national income, the profits of the bankers and monopolists—the gang of exploiters who form the pillar of the Franco regime—are growing year by year at the expense of the standard of living of the working people.

For example, the profits of the Banco Hispano-Americano in 1950 amounted to 122.5 million pesetas against 92.4 million in 1947. Profits of Banco de Espana rose from 95 million pesetas in 1949 to 115 million pesetas in 1950; Banco Espanol de Credito, Banco Central, Banco Hipotecario, Banco Exterior and other big banks also registered profit increases of 10-20-30 million pesetas during the said period. Profits of the Compania Nacional Telefonica, in which American capital dominates, increased by 12 million pesetas last year. Profits of the “Iberduero” Electrical Company rose by 27 million pesetas within the year. The Altos Hornos de Vizcaya enterprises, which produce more than half the country’s iron and steel, amassed profits that enabled the firm to pay a ten per cent dividend. The Maritima del Nervion shipyards, with a capital of 10 million pesetas, make a profit of 6.8 million pesetas. Enormous profits are squeezed out of the labour of workers by the owners of the Babcock and Wilcox enterprises who appropriate 21 per cent of the dividend, and by the owners of the Naviera Vascongada enterprises who obtain 10.8 million pesetas clear profit on their capital of 14.5 million pesetas.

Meanwhile, the fascist state seeks by harsh measures to hold the working people in obedience, terrorising progressives, militarising the country and pursuing a policy of unleashing world war.

The state budget serves this same purpose. While the Ministry of Agriculture receives... less than one per

cent of the budget, military expenditure together with expenditure for repressions and interest on the national debt, comprise approximately 70 per cent of the budget. On airport construction alone, the Ministry of Aviation spends 4.7 per cent of all state allocations.

Along with the Francoite exploiters, the Spanish economy is run by American plunderers. Wall Street multi-millionaires are laying hands on first one and then another Spanish enterprise, one and then another branch of industry. Whereas in the past there was a semblance of a law whereby foreign investment was permitted only to an amount not exceeding 25 per cent of the domestic capital, in April last year a new law raised the figure to 45 per cent. Actually, the Americans in Spain act as in a conquered country. They openly issue orders to their lackeys in the Franco Government and dictate policy to them.

U.S. Ambassador Griffis recently told three Francoite Ministers that the "aid" which the U.S. grants Spain is not provided for the sake of the Spaniards, but in order that American monopolies might derive super-profits. This Wall Street agent called on American companies to act more resolutely and with greater advantage to themselves.

The American imperialists have placed on the order of the day the question of using Spain as a base for aggression against, the People's Democracies and the Soviet Union. And the Franco Government hastens to spend millions and millions of pesetas on construction of airfields, ports, military bases, highways, etc.

In the June issue of the American journal, "United Nations World", its correspondent, George W. Herald, commented on Franco's army and military construction in Spain. Appraising the importance of Spanish naval

bases and airfields, Herald wrote that Spain should, for this reason, figure in the plans of U.S. military strategists regardless of whether it is ruled by Franco, Queen Isabella or the mad Sultan Ahmed. The necessary steps have been taken for extending its air and naval bases. Docks, submarine jetties and airfields for B-36 bombers have been built in different parts of the country..., modernisation of vital highways, said the journal, has been accelerated.

The criminal policy of war and poverty has reduced our people to practically chronic hunger. Working people live in conditions of relative or absolute poverty. While the average wage increased 140-180 per cent compared with the 1936 level, prices for prime necessities increased 800-1000 per cent. For example, bread costs eight times more, potatoes and rice ten times more. Today, one egg costs more than a dozen did in 1936. Meanwhile, prices on the free market are from 3 to 4 times higher than on rationed goods. Hence, real wages have declined at least fourfold in 1950. And prices are still rising. In recent months, the cost of living soared another 40-50 per cent.

The small peasantry, particularly the poor peasants, also suffers the pangs of hunger. The conditions of the more than three million agricultural workers, who have no permanent employment and depend on odd jobs, are tragic. The big landlords and the falangist bosses treat them like slaves. Even the London "Economist", in its issue of June 2, cynically bewailed the appalling hunger and poverty in Andalusia.

Spanish fascism failed to subdue the people either by appalling hunger, police truncheons, or by the bayonets of mercenary troops. The will to victory over fascism lives in the hearts of the people, who for nearly

three years waged a heroic war in defence of their Republic and national independence. The streets of the cities became once more the scenes of courageous protest by the people who have not lost confidence in their own forces and who are conscious of the support of the mighty peace camp headed by the great Soviet Union. In Barcelona, Bilbao, Madrid, and all over Spain, there sounded loudly the voice of the Spanish people who want peace, to live in freedom and independence, “Americans, clear out of Spain!”, such was the demand of Catalonians, Basques and the people of Madrid. Unity of all honest Spaniards will put an end to the shameful betrayal of the homeland by the Franco traitors.

The mass actions of the Spanish people during recent months strikingly confirmed the correctness of the policy carried out by the Communist Party of Spain—the policy of rallying all democratic and patriotic forces, the policy of active resistance to the plans of war and poverty, the policy of rallying the masses in the struggle for their vital interests, for peace, democracy and the Republic.

The Communist Party of Spain—inspirer and organiser of the struggle of the Spanish people for freedom and peace—is the only organised force opposed to the Franco regime. The Communist Party slogans are approved by millions of patriots, by all progressive sections of the population. The working class is marching in the vanguard of the struggle of the entire people. In the industrial centres the Communist Party succeeded—as a result of persistent and diligent work—in rallying and activating the most conscious and militant section of the people. This titanic struggle seriously undermined the Franco terror regime and sowed alarm! in imperialist circles. We are firmly confident that, as a

result of this struggle, our people will overthrow Franco, expel the imperialists, and establish a system of peace, progress and democracy in Spain.

## **TITO FASCIST CLIQUE “LEGALISES” CAPITALISM IN YUGOSLAVIA. Miron Constantinescu, Member, Political Bureau, Central Committee, Rumanian Workers’ Party**

If earlier, the Tito gang of assassins and spies went out of their way to camouflage the restoration of capitalism in Yugoslavia, at present this is being done quite openly. At the end of August, the Tito-Rankovic fascist clique, which usurped power in the Party and in the State, announced “new economic laws” which signified nothing more than a complete transition to **open** restoration of capitalism, open transfer of Yugoslavia’s national riches to the American and British imperialists, and the **complete** switching of the economy onto a war footing.

Publication of the “new economic laws” was accompanied by a fiercer criminal campaign of anti-Soviet falsehoods and by intensified provocations on the borders of Albania, Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary. In addition, this act was preceded by visits to Yugoslavia of the arch warmongers—Harriman, General Collins, Admiral Edelsten, and other international pirates.

Taking the Hitler fascist regime as its model, the Tito clique borrowed—on orders from its American masters—not only the methods of Hitler and Goering in fascising the economy, but also their economic and political “theories”. The Hitler propaganda arsenal is the source of Titoite wisdom. They simply alter the terminology, substituting, for example, “national

socialism”, the praises of which the Hitlerites had sung, with “Yugoslav national socialism”, etc.

Thus, the American-British imperialists fish the Hitlerite “theories” from the cess-pool of history and hand them over to their Titoite servants.

## I.

As early as 1949, the Information Bureau of Communist and Workers’ Parties pointed out in its Resolution the capitalist essence of State property in Yugoslavia. “The State sector in the economy of Yugoslavia has ceased to be people’s property, since State power is in the hands of enemies of the people”. However, State property in industrial enterprises, mines and banks, even though capitalist, was, to a certain extent, an obstacle to its “free” seizure by the foreign imperialists, to the complete restoration of the Yugoslav bourgeoisie. So in June 1950, the Tito clique began to abolish the State sector, transferring enterprises to “workers’ councils”, which, in fact, are administrative councils headed by the former capitalist employers. For example, the coal industry is headed by the former owners of the Varsca Ciuka and Resava Bare mines. The directors of the enterprises enjoy fantastic incomes in the form of salaries alone, exceeding 30-40 and even 50 times the average wage received by workers—a feature characteristic only of capitalist enterprises. Thus, by means of its “economic” measures, the Tito clique is also creating a section of new Yugoslav bourgeoisie. This conversion of State property into private property was described by the Titoites as the introduction of “people’s property”.

The transfer of the enterprises to the capitalists was hailed by the imperialist press with obvious satisfaction. The American bourgeois journal, "United States News and World Report", for example, stated that bankers had been invited to act as advisers to bring order into accounting in the enterprises, and to establish whether they were operating profitably or not.

After capitalist trading had been officially introduced in January 1951, and after the dissolution in April 1951 of the so-called State Planning Commission and all planning organs in the Republics, the Titoites produced a whole series of draft laws about the "new system in planning and finance" which signified the open restoration of capitalism in Yugoslavia, accompanied by organisational forms, "theoretical" terminology and argumentation taken from Hitler's so-called Four-Year economic plan.

Capitalist exploitation of the working class in its most brutal form, that of compulsory slave labour disguised as "planned leadership of the national economy", is now being legalised in Yugoslavia. Article 1 of the "new law" relates to two types of plans for Yugoslavia: "social plans" of the Yugoslav State, and "independent plans" of the economic organisations and federations. The social plans foresee only "basic proportions of minimum exploitation of the production capacity of the enterprises, capital investments for construction, and the average norm of the accumulation fund and social funds". These fictitious plans will be submitted to the capitalists in the administrative councils of the enterprises and economic federations for their approval. As for the "independent plans" of the enterprises, they will be prepared by the capitalist owners themselves, regardless of general planning. In

drafting these plans, conditions on the capitalist market and the demands of the U.S.-British imperialists alone, are taken into account. It is quite clear that the introduction of these “social plans” and “independent plans” is nothing but out-and-out demagoguery and crude camouflage for the restoration of capitalism in Yugoslavia. Basically, these plans are but a new edition of the well-known “Deutsches Wirtschaftsrecht” (German Economic Law) which declared that the Hitler State allowed the “co-existence of State management and free enterprises in the most varied interlacing”.

Titoite legislation is not confined to “independent plans for the enterprises”, drawn up by the owners of enterprises. It also legalises combinations of owners according to industry and territory in the guise of economic federations. These “economic federations”, or “producers’ federations”, as they are also called by the Titoites, enjoy the right to approve “social plans”. Thus, the entire control of the enterprises passes to the capitalist federations. This also signifies that the so-called State social plan will actually be approved first by the foreign imperialists who play the leading part in the “economic federations” as owners of the mines and basic enterprises in Yugoslavia. As is known, the U.S. trusts, “Anaconda Copper and Mining”, “Continental Supply Corporation”, “Mackenzie Engineering Co.” and “Bethlehem Steel”, are now the masters of the basic natural resources and of industry in Yugoslavia.

The “new economic laws” end the State foreign trade monopoly in Yugoslavia, Enterprises have the right freely ‘to export and import, to possess foreign currency and to perform financial operations with abroad, particularly through the “Export and Import Bank” established by the Americans. The rate of the

Yugoslav dinar was fixed in accordance with the present foreign currency agreement, and this rate, of course, is extremely unstable. Income derived from the turnover with foreign countries is subjected to taxation only if not taxed abroad. Hence, the essence of these “economic laws” is that the imperialists are given a free hand in plundering Yugoslavia and are insured by most extensive conditions for colonial exploitation.

## II.

Simultaneously with the “new planning”, there were introduced also the “new system of piece-work payment” and a “new wage system”, both of which mean nothing more than the introduction of most unbridled methods of exploitation of the working people, and abolition of the minimum labour protection measures. According to the “new wage system”, two types of wages are introduced: “variable”—depending on the “profitability” of the enterprise—and “permanent”. The nature of the so-called permanent wage is evident from the respective law: “If an enterprise does not ensure the fixed permanent wage fund and does not possess reserve funds, workers and employees will get their permanent wage in proportion to the available wage fund”. In other words, the workers permanent wage, and more so, his “variable” wage, is fixed at the will of the capitalist “councils” running the enterprises. To ensure the interests of capitalist bosses fully, the Titoite law says that prior to distribution of the variable wage fund, they must set aside from these means-an obligatory capital investments fund. And the obligatory capital

investments fund is fixed by the capitalist “independently”.

Thus, the predatory capitalist “regulations” of the Yugoslav enterprises are legalised. Under the cynical slogan: “Everyone works as much as he wants”, the eight-hour day was abolished, a 12-14-16-hour working day introduced, and, simultaneously, norms were raised and wages reduced. For example, at the Bevare construction site, the working day ranges from 11 to 13 hours; in the Place port, 14 hours; Rijeka dockers had their payment for handling a ton of coal cut from 3.5 to 38.5 dinars. In the lumber industry in Herzegovina, norms were increased by 70 per cent, in Jirinitsa lumber enterprise, 50 per cent.

Parallel with the open restoration of capitalism in the towns, the Tito clique is hastily implanting kulaks in agriculture with a view to strengthening its class positions in the countryside. Even Titoite statistics show that each year 10 per cent of the working peasant households fall into the hands of kulaks; that the kulaks (6.25 per cent of the rural population) own 50 per cent of the land.

The “new laws” place the trade network in the countryside wholly at the disposal of the kulaks. These laws envisage supplies of credits only for “profitable co-operatives”, i.e., for kulak ones. The taxes paid by poor peasants are mounting.

Under the pretext that it is impossible to ensure food for the urban workers, the Tito clique forces the latter to return to the countryside. For this purpose a special law – a replica of the Hitler “Erbhof” 1933 law – was issued. Over 500 enterprises were closed in Yugoslavia following the introduction of the “unprofitability” laws. According to the bourgeois

journal, “Internationale Wirtschaft”, as a result of these laws, a “flow of the population to the agricultural regions” is anticipated. Thus, the object of all these “laws” of the Tito-Rankovic gang is also to lower wages, to expand the army of unemployed and ensure cheap manpower for the exploiters.

### III.

In an attempt to give a “theoretical” grounding to these laws, the Tito clique strongly combines its own petty “theoretical– efforts” with the Hitlerite economic ravings. For example, the anarchic laws of capitalist - economy are declared by Kidric, “Oberführer of the planned economy”, to be immutable and unalterable.

Using Hitlerite terminology, this paltry” slave of the monopolists places the ruthless capitalist exploitation among the “immutable” economic laws”; he declares production and distribution to be “the lifestream of the law of value”, asserting that a “large part of the surplus labour” should be assimilated by enterprises and economic federations themselves; in other words, appropriated by the capitalists.

Kidric, the new fascist “theoretician”, also resorts to the theories of Right-wing Socialists, describing imperialism as “developed capitalism”, and asserting that the last phase of capitalism constitutes the first phase of Socialism. The Titoites deny the existence of classes in fascist Yugoslavia. Using the terminology of Hitler and Mussolini they seek to prove that in Yugoslavia there is no working class and no capitalists, no working peasants and kulaks, no exploited and exploiters, only “direct producers”.

The introduction of the capitalist economic “system” in Yugoslavia was enthusiastically welcomed by American and British capitalists. Wall Street and City magnates acknowledge with satisfaction that Tito Yugoslavia is a place for “profitable and safe capital investments”. Not without reason did the “Economist”, organ of the leading financial circles in Britain, comment after publication of the new Tito “laws” that the theory on which the proposals were based could be accepted with satisfaction in the West, that the new system was a genuine achievement, that its author deserved the attention and full respect of the Western democracies, etc.

The establishment of the Hitler “order” in Yugoslavia’s economy is bound up with the continued militarisation of the country. As was the case at one time in Hitler Germany, so now in Yugoslavia, the “new, planned economy” provides, above all, for building strategic roads and military airfields for rearmament, conversion of industry to war production, and transforming the State budget into a war budget.

#### IV.

The open restoration of capitalism, militarisation of the economy and its subordination to the foreign imperialists, resulted in a catastrophic fall in the standard of living of the working people in Yugoslavia. The Titoites restored not only capitalist exploitation in Yugoslavia; following the example of the Hitlerites, they resurrected feudal and even slave forms of exploitation. Four hundred and fifty thousand people were sent for compulsory labour to the mines in Bosnia, Slovenia and Croatia. About two million peasants were mobilised for

forced labour. The Titoite gangsters stop at nothing. In Stip, youths found in the street were pressganged by the Titoites for work on the Banja-Luca-Doboi Railway. In the village of Riejana, dozens of peasant houses were surrounded and the young men and women rounded-up and sent to compulsory labour.

Yugoslav workers get a scanty wage, inadequate for minimum requirements. The monthly wage averages 2,500-3,000 dinars. In Montenegro, for instance, building workers get 1,400 dinars a month, at a time when a kilogram of fat costs 800 dinars; rent, which was increased 30 per cent in 1950, recently soared another 30 per cent; the price of salt, matches, tobacco and kerosene rose 200 per cent. A system of fining and deducting wages has been legalised in the enterprises. For example, at the Bogovina Mine, failure to fulfil the norm is punished by deducting 50 per cent of the worker's wages; at the Banovic mines, three days wages are deducted for a day's absence from work; in Sibenik port, only 6 of the 8 working hours are paid. By these methods a sum of 3.3 million dinars was deducted during the first six months of 1951 at the Kreka mines, and 2.9 million dinars at the "Breza" enterprises.

The "new economic laws" are a heavy burden on the shoulders of the Yugoslav working people. The price of meat jumped threefold recently. The price of bread, sugar, maize and potatoes is rising rapidly, it soared in 1950 from 200 to 900 per cent. Although there is a scarcity of food, the Titoites are exporting nearly a million tons of wheat and maize to Western Germany; foodstuffs to the total of 50 million francs were exported to France. Yugoslav sugar is exported to Franco Spain at a price almost ten times lower than that charged on the home market.

The treacherous policy of the Belgrade fascist gang evokes the wrath and hatred of the Yugoslav people. The Yugoslav proletariat is acting ever more resolutely against the Tito regime. This is evident from numerous facts. For example, at the Jelsingrad steel plant engaged on war production, output dropped by 40 per cent, and at the Army footwear factory in Banja Luca, thousands of pairs of boots were defective. The plan for ore mining at the Bor mines has not been fulfilled for a number of years; in the Kreka coal basin, the workers brought work at 30 big mines to a standstill. Output of bauxites at the Dinas mines is 40 per cent short of plan. Strikes and absenteeism are widespread forms of struggle used by the working class. Every day tens of thousands of workers fail to report for work; ten thousand of the eleven thousand workers sent to forced labour in the Trepca mines absconded. Sabotage in transport is on the increase: in July, a shipment of iron-ore for Austria failed to reach its destination because 260 of the 300 cars were damaged. At the Ljubljana goods station, workers set fire to a warehouse stocked with containing military equipment was set on fire.

Together with the working class, Yugoslav peasants are more and more vigorously opposing the Tito regime. In the Banja Luca region, the Titoites collected a mere one per cent of the planned State quotas. Peasants react to the terror with armed struggle, as was the case in Cordun, Bania, Cazin, and recently in Topliza and Doboï. The other day new peasant disturbances were reported from Croatia.

The Tito gang uses force in its attempts to suppress the growing discontent of the working people. Nearly 250,000 workers, peasants and intellectuals—Yugoslav patriots—have been incarcerated in prisons and

concentration camps. More and more often working people's resistance. But the workers and peasants in uniform hate the fascist Tito clique.

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The "new economic laws" reveal the internal rottenness of the Tito fascist regime; they usher in the reign of complete anarchy in the economy and head it towards bankruptcy. The "new laws" will inevitably bring Yugoslavia to economic and political crisis from which there is only one outlet: overthrow of the fascist dictatorship of the Tito gang and the liberation of Yugoslavia from bondage to the U.S.-British enslavers.

From the flames of the heroic struggle waged by the Yugoslav working people against the Titoites, new cadres of tempered fighters and leaders are rising, cadres enriched with the experience of underground struggle and imbued with the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

Under the leadership of the re-created Communist Party of Yugoslavia, and under the banner of proletarian internationalism, under the banner of Leninism, the working people of Yugoslavia will rout the Tito clique and return the country to the family of the peoples building Socialism.

## **THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION AND TRUMAN'S REALITY. J. Bering**

The United States of America enjoys what is perhaps a unique distinction—it is a country in which the vast majority of citizens, far from being proud to talk about their Constitution, are afraid even to mention it, afraid to acknowledge the “rights” and “freedoms” proclaimed in it.

The United States of America is a country which, under Truman's Presidency, has become a land of fear, a land of thought control, a land in which the process of fascisation strangles everything alive, a land in which the fascist Smith Act has murdered the famous Bill of Rights, a land in which the FBI has taken over all the functions of the Gestapo.

At the very hour that Truman, on September 17—U.S. Constitution Day—was rhapsodising about the American “**freedom of the individual**” and all the other “freedoms” and “rights” enjoyed, allegedly, by U.S. citizens, his secret police were scouring the country for American Communist leaders; they were jailing active members of the peace movement, raiding the homes of militant trade unionists and working-class journalists. Precisely at this moment in Chicago, Mrs. Green, wife of one of the victims of the Smith Act, was being shadowed by the secret police. “If we go to the park”, writes Mrs. Green, “they sit down on a nearby bench. When I take the children to school they follow us all the way. When I took a summer cottage in the country, the FBI rented the surrounding cottages. When the children went for a boat ride, police agents appeared in another

boat... We are being held as hostage, condemned without a trial and deprived of every simple right”.

Nor is the persecution of the Greens an isolated instance. These features of the Truman police-state can be seen any day and every day in New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Pittsburg, Baltimore and in all other towns and cities in the United States.

The round-the-clock persecution of the Frankfield family in Baltimore varies only in detail from that of the Greens and the victims of the Smith Act. “When Mrs. Frankfield bought a hat”, writes the Daily Worker, “an agent was in the shop; when she went to a restaurant, three agents, sat at the adjoining table; when Phil Frankfield (her husband) went for a walk, six FBI cars followed. Agents sit to the right and left of the Frankfields, and behind them, when they go to the cinema”.

Such, in practice, is the “personal liberty” enjoyed by ordinary American citizens under Mr. Truman’s rule.

And what about **“freedom of the press”** in Truman’s “paradise of freedoms”?

If freedom of the press is really so sacred as the occupant of the White House boasts, why, it is pertinent to ask, did the secret police arrest and imprison John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker? Why did they arrest and imprison two members of the staff of the People’s World, a San Francisco newspaper? Why did they arrest people who write for the Daily Worker? The charges against these men were that they helped “in publishing and circulating the Daily Worker and the People’s World”. Truman’s minister of justice, McGrath, in an interview with “Newsweek” on July 16, giving legal sanction to the gestapo action of the police in arresting these people, declared that members of the Daily

Worker staff, because of their struggle for democracy and peace, were “liable to persecution”. McGrath actually implied in the same interview that any of the 2 million Americans who signed the Stockholm Peace Pledge may be charged with “conspiracy” under the Smith Act.

The standard question asked of the hundreds of thousands forced to appear before the Loyalty Board inquisitors is: Have you ever read the Daily Worker? And the man or woman who “confesses” to this deadliest of “sins” is immediately deprived of the right to work.

So all-pervading is the atmosphere of fear in Truman-land that progressive writers, Howard Fast and George Marion for example, find it almost impossible to get a publisher to handle their books. Progressive writers are boycotted by police-intimidated publishers and ignored by the equally intimidated literary reviews and literary critics. They are forced to abandon writing and seek other work. Such is the case for instance with Alexander Saxton, one of the ablest American writers who now earns a living as a railroad worker. Others, like Dashiell Hammet, are less “fortunate”—they are in prison. Dashiell Hammet’s sole “crime” was that he, being a man of the highest integrity, was chosen to act as trustee of the fund to provide bail for political prisoners. For this he was arrested and jailed without trial. “When such things are done to a man like Dashiell Hammet”, writes Howard Fast, “one can understand even more readily and more clearly how far the process of brutality, fascism and police terror has gone in America”.

Progressive publishers, like progressive writers, are subjected to the same persecution. Recently the head of a well-known publishing house, Alexander

Trachtenberg, was arrested and jailed because his firm, “International Publishers”, specialised in progressive and democratic literature. In publishing the “Communist Manifesto” and “Short History of the Communist Party (B)”, it had, in the eyes of the Trumans, committed the crime of crimes.

Such is the “freedom” enjoyed by progressive journalists, writers and publishers in the land of the dollar kings and merchants of death.

And what about the “**right to work**”? The right to work in the United States is now, as a result of the “Loyalty Oath”, left to the arbitrary discretion of the secret police. On October 18, 1950, President Truman put his signature to an order as odious as anything ever produced by Hitler. According to this order, all dockers and seamen working on San Francisco’s military docks must register for a “loyalty” test. Upon applying for work, the docker or seaman must produce photographs, be finger-printed and interviewed by secret police agents. Six weeks after going through this procedure, the applicant either gets a security card certifying him “fit to work”, or a letter informing him that he is a “poor security risk”. When the left-wing dockers and seamen’s unions contested the ‘order as being contrary to the Constitution, Major-General Lester, commanding general of the San Francisco embarkation port, admitted that the U.S. secret police had been asked to supply “complete information as to all shore- workers”.

As a result, hundreds of seamen and dockers are denied the right to work on grounds of “being affiliated with or sympathetic to the principles of organisations, associations, and groups ‘subversive’ to the U.S.”

Thoughts controlled, the right to work and to join the organisation of one’s choice controlled, face and

fingers controlled by police photographs and prints—such are the “sacred rights of the individual” enjoyed by American dockers and seamen and by the millions of factory and office workers forced to submit to the humiliating “Loyalty Oath” when applying for work.

“**Freedom of thought**” is another of the favourite platitudes of the bigot in the White House. But this right, like the right to work, is decided by the secret police and reaction. Teachers in schools and universities are made to submit to “Loyalty Oaths”. Over a hundred college professors preferred to sacrifice their careers rather than take the oath. In California University alone, 6350 teachers, professors and other employees were dismissed for their refusal to take the oath. Even the reactionary New York Times was forced to comment on the “subtle creeping paralysis of freedom of thought and speech” in the universities. In master tones of hypocrisy, the newspaper reported that “freedom of speech (in the universities—J. B.) is not suppressed; it is inhibited. Freedom of political association is not denied; it is merely discouraged”.

Condemning the witchhunt in American schools, Willard Givens, secretary of the National Education Association, said recently that the reactionaries believe that “the way to preserve the American way is to withhold information on subjects they do not approve, whether it be Communism or the United Nations”. Glen Snow, assistant secretary of the same organisation, declared: “Self-appointed judges try to restrict teachers and impose a marrow orthodoxy on the land”.

The plight of the 15 million Negroes in the United States is in glaring contradiction to the Truman boast of “**equal opportunity**”. In searing words, William Foster, Chairman of the United States Communist Party,

describes the fate of the Negro population thus: “They are refused the right to vote, to work freely in the industries, to travel freely in trains, buses and airplanes. They cannot freely choose whomever they may wish to marry. They are the last to be hired and the first to be laid off... but worst of all is the terrible scourge of lynching, the brutal hangings, shootings and burning of Negroes that have so often disgraced our nation”.

Such, in practice, are the “rights” and “freedoms” enjoyed by American citizens –rights so loudly proclaimed by Truman on Constitution Day.

The present-day U.S. top rulers, the Trumans, Achesons and their ilk, henchmen of the monopolies and merchants of death, are known to the American people as the men who murdered the Constitution and Bill of Rights; as the men who instituted the fascist “Loyalty Oath”; as the men who gave the secret police a free hand to spy on millions of Americans and to follow the brutalities of the Gestapo; as the men under whom the word “peace” was outlawed.

However, Trumans come and go, but the people remain. And the genuine hopes and aspirations of the real America are expressed not by the Trumans and the Wall Street billionaires, but by men such as Eugene Dennis, William Foster, Gus Hall, Paul Robeson, Howard Fast, Dr. DuBois, by the millions of ordinary American men: and women battling daily against the drive to fascism and war.

And the thoughts and aspirations of these millions of ordinary Americans are expressed by John Howard Lawson, progressive democratic writer, and one of the Hollywood victims of the fascist terror, in these fighting words: “We want to tell you, Mr. President, where we

stand. We solemnly affirm that we as Americans will not be silenced. We will not be intimidated. We will not give our conscience into the keeping of autocratic officials, We will not abandon our Constitution...”

## **FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY LEADS IN CANTONAL ELECTIONS**

The first round of the cantonal elections held on October 7 in half of the cantons in all departments of France (except the Seine Department) resulted in a clear victory for the Communist Party which remains the first party of France, and in a loss of votes for the RPF fascist party. According to the Ministry of Interior, the Communist Party polled 23.8 per cent of votes against 22.7 in the 1945 cantonal elections.

The Socialist Party which got 24.7 per cent of votes in 1945 polled 17.2 per cent this time. The RPF polled only 13.4 per cent of the votes. The Communist Party secured 1,524,443 votes, i.e., 400,009 votes more than the Socialist Party, and 700,000 votes more than the RPF.

The cantonal elections will be completed in two rounds. In the first round, a candidate, in order to be elected, must get an absolute majority. In the second round, which takes place on October 14, a relative majority suffices for election. The Communist Party won 40 seats in the first round and received the greatest number of votes in 150 of the 700 cantons where the second round will be held.

## **BULGARIA-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP MONTH**

The third month of Bulgaria-Soviet friendship and Soviet culture opened in the People's Republic of Bulgaria on September 15. The Soviet delegation headed by A. V. Palladin, President of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and which includes prominent representatives of Soviet science and art, leading workers in industry and agriculture, met with a warm welcome in all parts of the country.

Mass regional rallies devoted to Bulgaria-Soviet friendship were held in the towns of Kyustendil, Harmanlit, Yambol, Bela Slatina, Pazardzik and others. Special meetings are being held in the villages. Exhibitions devoted to Soviet culture and the grand construction projects of Communism in the U.S.S.R. have been opened.

The Union of Bulgaria-Soviet Societies, which rallies 1,500,000 people, is the biggest mass organisation in the country. It initiated a large-scale campaign for promoting study of the Russian language. Thousands of Russian language classes are functioning throughout the country.

## **HIGHER EDUCATION IN POLISH REPUBLIC IN NEW ACADEMIC YEAR**

During the seven years of people's power in Poland, the higher educational establishments destroyed by the Hitler invaders were restored and over 50 built anew, in the industrial centres—in Silesia, where there were no higher educational establishments previously, and in Lodz, Belostok, Radom, Gdansk, Szezecin and Wroclaw. The 83 higher educational establishments in the country are attended by more than 123 thousand students, compared with a total of 48,000 students in capitalist Poland. The social composition of the students has radically changed: last year over 60 per cent of the new students came from worker and peasant families.

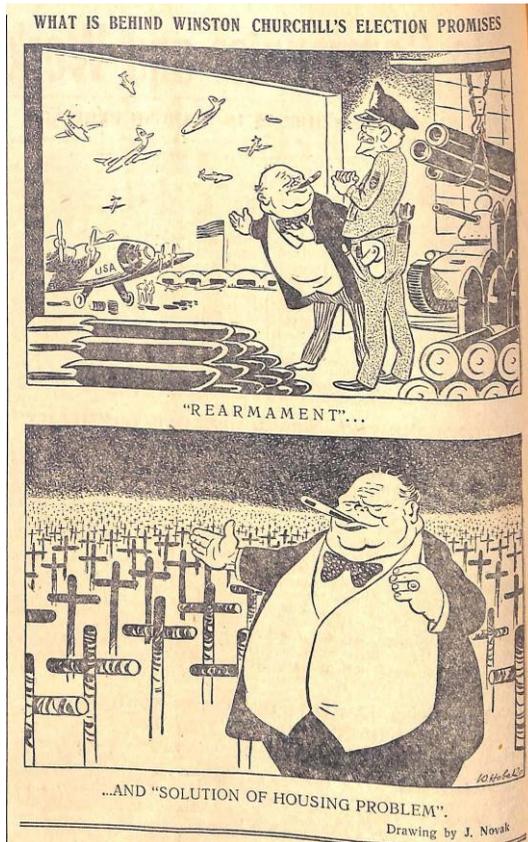
The people's power displays great solicitude for the students. This year over 63 per cent of students receive State stipends and 29 thousand are accommodated in student hostels.

Working people have ample opportunity for getting a higher education by attending evening classes or by correspondence courses. Ten thousand leading workers now attending three-year evening schools will get their engineer's diplomas. New correspondence courses, in addition to those functioning at the higher pedagogical schools, have been opened at the Central Planning and Statistics School, at the Central Agricultural School and at the Law Faculty in Warsaw University.

# WHAT IS BEHIND WINSTON CHURCHILL'S ELECTION PROMISES. Drawing by J. Novak

REARMAMENT

... AND "SOLUTION OF HOUSING PROBLEM".



# POLITICAL NOTES

## 1. American Morals and Manners in Yugoslavia

Having bartered and betrayed Yugoslavia to the U.S. imperialists, the Tito clique is going out of its way to transfer American morals and manners to the Yugoslav soil. The filthy standards of the “American way of life” are assiduously inculcated by the Yugoslav rulers in literature, art, and particularly in everyday life among the bourgeois sections of the population. The doors and windows of the country are opened wide for the trans-Atlantic clouds bringing decay and corruption.

The Titoite spies and assassins are proud of their intimacy with the American aggressors, and stress in every way their kinship with them. Not content with the statement made to this effect practically every day, and in order to show their canine devotion and gratitude to their American controllers, Tito and his clique the other day presented the U.S. Government with... a villa in Belgrade. The American Government condescendingly accepted this gift. The villa, located in Uzicko Julice, has become the residence of the U.S. Embassy. Boxes filled with thousands of... police blackjacks—a return gift from the Americans—reached Yugoslavia the other day from the U.S. In a fulsome outpouring of slavish gratitude, the fascist “Borba” described this gift as a “new step” in “defence of the personal freedom and rights of citizens”.

But what is a single villa to the trans-Atlantic gentlemen whose motto is the police blackjack, and

who have already collared practically the entire national wealth of Yugoslavia and who are demanding from the Belgrade fascist gang that the soul of the Yugoslav people as well be placed at the feet of the American pretenders to world domination!

**Films** glorifying murder and gangsters, and crime books cultivating bestial instincts among people, are the bill of fare in cinemas, libraries and clubs in Yugoslavia. Even such a filthy fascist rag as the Zagreb “Narodnai list” had to admit in its issue of October 1 that most of the Houses of Culture in Zagreb, capital of Croatia had been turned into gangster dens of the American type. The newspaper reported in particular, that in the Vinko Edzuta “House of Culture”, scenes take place that are an “insult to decency” Bad language is always heard here. “Many youths and girls imitate the gestures and mannerisms of the gangster characters”. A similar picture, the newspaper continues, is observed also in the Ognjen Pric “House of Culture”: “The hall is crowded. Swing, swing and again swing (swing, a vulgar American dance,—J.M.)... Terrible rhythm, jolting, the jumping of savages...”

Nor is that all. The “American way of life” is unthinkable without gun and dagger. And the newspaper reports that in the Kracherakic dance hall in the centre of the city things even went so far recently as shooting, with the result that several people were wounded.

Surely, the new owners of the villa in the Uzicko julice will be mightily pleased to read the “Narodnai list” report about American morals and manners in Yugoslavia. But they will be bitterly disappointed. The Yugoslav people are raising ever higher the great banner of their sacred liberation struggle. And they will find the strength with which to do away with the cursed

Titoite gang and eject the American colonisers from their country.

## **2. He Who Saws the Wind Reaps the Whirlwind**

Headed by President Prio Socarras, Cuban reaction tempts has engaged in repeated attempts to carry out the order of the U.S. imperialists to do away with the “Hoy”, the organ of the Popular Socialist Party of Cuba. Twice it sought to suppress it and both times the court, under pressure of public opinion, brought in a verdict in favour of the newspaper, and against the fascist thugs acting on the direct orders of the U.S. Embassy, transmitted via the Government. Not so long ago, Cuban democrats celebrated as a big victory the return of the newspaper and all its premises to the legitimate owner—the Popular Socialist Party.

But the U.S. bosses, continuing their pressure on the Prio Government, forced the latter to undertake a heinous act. On September 24, four lorry-loads of thugs armed with machine-guns and other weapons arrived at the “Hoy” premises, machine-gunned the building and organised a real pogrom inside: printing machines were put out of commission, typewriters and furniture smashed, etc.

This latest raid on the “Hoy” only fascist act for which the Prio Government is responsible. Systematic arrests of democrats have taken place recently. Universal indignation was evoked by the arrest of Candelaria Rodriguez, member of the International Women’s delegation to Korea, who, in her speeches

exposed the atrocities perpetrated by the U.S. and Syngman Rhee troops.

The U.S. imperialists sought to wreak vengeance on representatives of the Cuban democratic public opinion and its newspaper "Hoy", which had resolutely denounced the U.S. aggressors and instigators of a new world war. But the fascist methods of violence evoked such profound indignation and wrathful protests throughout the country, that the Government as a whole had to resign.

By using fascist methods, Prio hopes to smash the people's movement for peace, bread and freedom. But he is making a gross mistake. For he who sows the wing reaps the whirlwind.

**Jan MAREK**

## **UNBRIDLED FASCIST TERROR IN COLUMBIA**

Zealously carrying out the orders of the U.S. Ambassador and the will of the U.S. oil companies in Columbia, Laureano Gomez, the Columbian dictator, has unloosed a savage fascist terror. Twenty trade union leaders were thrown into prison recently in the oil centre of Barranca-Bermeja. On September 6, Comrade Aurelio Rodriguez, a Communist Party leader, was brutally killed during a police raid in the same place. Manuel Marulanda Velez, leading Communist Party functionary, was killed in Bogota. In Viota, Helcias Molina, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Columbia, was sentenced to a term of penal servitude.

But despite the terror and sanguinary repressions, the Communist Party is carrying on, rallying the masses in struggle against the organisers of the fascist terror and their U.S. masters. No police brutalities, blood and losses will halt the struggle of the people for their just demands, for democracy and peace.

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