

**Workers of all lands, unite!**

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

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



**NO. 42 (154), FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1951**



**Source: Journal "For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy",  
No. 42 (154), Friday, October 19, 1951.**

**Origin of language: English**

**Scanned, transcribed and prepared as an E-Book.**

**November 2022**

**The Socialist Truth in Cyprus  
London Bureaux**

**Direct Democracy (Communist  
Party)**

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

[www.directdemocracy4u.uk](http://www.directdemocracy4u.uk)



# CONTENTS

UNBENDING WILL OF PEOPLES FOR PEACE .....	5
HONOURING 34TH ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION .....	11
FOR A PACT OF PEACE!.....	12
EACH COLLECTOR—10 SIGNATURES.....	12
GROWING ACTIVITY OF ITALIAN PEACE FIGHTERS .....	12
WOMEN’S ACTIVITY IN DENMARK.....	13
FIRST PEACE CONGRESS OF WOMEN IN WESTERN GERMANY .....	16
PEACE MOVEMENT IN U.S. ....	17
PEACE CONVENTION IN URUGUAY .....	18
PEOPLES OF ASIA AGAINST SAN FRANCISCO TREATY FOR PREPARING NEW WAR .....	19
COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA IN STRUGGLE FOR UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT, FOR PEOPLE’S DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT. AJOY GHOSH, SECRETARY OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARIAT, COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA.	24
WORKING PEOPLE IN RUMANIA PREPARE FOR 34 <sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION .....	45
LABOUR HEROISM OF KOREAN WOMEN.....	46
THE NETWORK OF CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS IS GROWING IN HUNGARY.....	47
WHITHER DE GASPERI’S MILITARY COMMITMENTS LEAD. PIETRO SECCHIA. DEPUTY GENERAL SECRETARY, ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY.....	48
DECISION OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF BULGARIA ON STRENGTHENING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCER CO-OPERATIVES .....	57
PUBLICATION OF MAO TSE-TUNG’S SELECTED WORKS IN CHINA.....	62

<b>ANOTHER SUCCESS FOR FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY IN CANTONAL ELECTIONS .....</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>PREPARATIONS FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP MONTH .....</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>SUCCESS OF PEACE LOAN IN HUNGARY.....</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>DEFENCE OF CHILDREN IN RUMANIA .....</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF LIBERATION OF BELGRADE BY SOVIET ARMY FROM HITLER INVADERS. DUSKO NOVAKOV</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>ON AN EQUAL FOOTING. DRAWING BY J. NOVAK.....</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>POLITICAL NOTES.....</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>SCHUMACHERS CONFER WITH HITLERITE OFFICERS .....</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>VITAL BRANCH IN IDEOLOGICAL FRONT .....</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>(ABOUT WORK OF “BOOK AND KNOWLEDGE” PUBLISHING HOUSE IN POLAND) .....</b>	<b>78</b>

## **UNBENDING WILL OF PEOPLES FOR PEACE**

The movement of the peoples for peace, against the danger of a new world war, has assumed unprecedented dimensions. It has become the great and vital factor of the day. More and more there is displayed the enormous historic significance of this movement as a clear expression of the organised and combined creative endeavour of the masses fully resolved to foil the aggressive designs of the U.S.-British imperialists and to uphold peace for all mankind. The movement for peace has become a real international force whose influence on the course of world events grows daily. It has penetrated into every avenue of the political and social life of the peoples. It is splendidly reflected in literature, painting, music and finest cinematography in many countries. The finest representatives of science and culture in all countries have indissolubly linked their fate with the noble and sacred struggle of the peoples for life and peace, against the criminal war plans of the handful of millionaires and multi-millionaires and their nefarious servants. The fight for peace has become a cause near and dear to hundreds of millions of people.

The growing strength and scale of the peace movement are determined by the heightened consciousness of the broad masses arising from the historical experience of the last decade. The peoples who have taken the path of socialist development are, with all determination, combating the policy of war, defending their freedom and their great future. This experience shows to workers, peasants, intelligentsia

and representatives of the middle strata in capitalist countries that there is a direct connection between their steadily deteriorating conditions of life and the policy of preparation pursued by the ruling classes.

Recent facts, in particular, show that the sections of the imperialist aggressors, headed by the U.S. monopolists, are aimed at speeding up preparation for another war, at hurling the peoples into its terrible abyss. Recently, the U.S. House of Representatives ratified a bill allocating over 75,000 million dollars for direct military expenditure, for war bases, for the aggressive war in Korea, etc. Harriman, U.S. banker, heads the “economic directorate” assigned by the U.S. rulers to establish “total control” over the economy of the Marshallised countries in the interests of stepping up rearmament. The aggressors’ conspiracy in Washington and Ottawa confirmed the intention of the U.S. to create, in Western Germany, a revanchist army; the core of the aggressive Atlantic bloc armies. Since the signing of the so-called peace treaty with Japan, the U.S. Government has been negotiating in Tokyo for the building of a huge regular Japanese army. Remilitarisation of Western Germany and Japan, the incorporation of Turkey and Greece into the aggressive bloc, the virtual participation in this bloc of Yugoslavia and Spain, dragging out the peace talks in Kaesong while simultaneously extending the war operations in Korea—all are links in the same criminal imperialist conspiracy against peace and the security of the peoples.

The peace-loving peoples of the U.S.S.R. China and the People’s Democracies—all honest-minded men and women in all countries—are counteracting these sanguinary plans of the imperialist aggressors with their

indomitable will for peace, their firm determination to bar the way to war. Some 550 million people have already signed the Appeal for a Pact of Peace among the five Great Powers. The working people in all countries welcomed with great joy and satisfaction the news that the Soviet people had made another big contribution to the peace movement. Between the opening of the campaign and the 10th of October, 96,729,946 Soviet citizens signed the World Peace Council's Appeal for a Five-Power Peace Pact. The collection of signatures continues in the USSR.

Signing the Appeal, Soviet workers, peasants and intelligentsia are demonstrating with renewed vigour that in the Soviet Union the people and the Government are as one in fighting for lasting peace. Just now, millions of people in the U.S.S.R. are working peace shifts, fulfilling and overfulfilling production plans on every sector of Communist construction. Soviet people know that their selfless labour evokes the admiration and gratitude of the working people in all countries of the world.

As early as 1924, Comrade Stalin, pointing to the growing international popularity of the Soviet Union and of its invariable peace policy, stressed that Soviet power was **“the standard-bearer of peace among the peoples and a-reliable bulwark against war”**.

These words of Stalin resound with particular force today when the, consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union has won for it the love and recognition of all progressive mankind.

World public opinion highly evaluated the enormous international significance of Comrade J. V. Stalin's reply to a “Pravda” correspondent on the question of the atomic weapon. In this reply, the peoples saw further

proof of the firmness of the peace policy of the Soviet Union. Peace champions in all countries appraised Comrade Stalin's reply as an outstanding contribution to the cause of preserving and consolidating peace, as a crushing blow to the cannibal schemes of the U.S. imperialists, to their lying and slanderous propaganda, as a grim warning to the imperialist aggressors. Comrade J. V. Stalin's reply to the "Pravda" correspondent stimulated the further development of the peace movement.

Titanic waves of popular hatred and anger against the insolent and foul policy of the warmakers, are rolling across the Korean towns and villages devastated and razed by American bombs, across the countries of Western Europe occupied by U.S. troops, across all continents. The characteristic feature of the present situation is that the rage and hatred are taking the form of active and organised struggle on the part of the popular masses.

The peoples of the colonial and dependent countries are making a big contribution to the cause of peace by resisting aggression and enslavement, by their struggle for national independence. The stubborn struggle the peoples of Burma, Malaya, Iran, Egypt, the Philippines, Indo-China, and Indonesia, against the imperialist enslavers, the movement in the colonies and dependent countries against giving strategic bases to the American imperialists, against the use of native troops for aggressive aims—all are serious blows; to the rear lines of imperialism.

A billion people in the countries of Asia reacted with a mighty protest to the San Francisco plot for transforming Japan into a base of aggression in the East. The peoples of Europe, firmly and irrevocably, reject

the plans of the American warmongers concocted in Washington and Ottawa for a West German army and for accelerated militarisation of the West European countries. Having the support and sympathy of all European peoples, the German people demand the creation of a united, independent, democratic and peace-loving Germany.

The movement of the peace fighters and their selfless struggle against the danger of a new war is reaching a higher stage. But, as pointed out in the democratic press, the development of this movement in some countries does not, as yet, fully reflect the real striving of the popular masses for peace, for peaceful co-operation among peoples. The further development of this movement and the addition to it of millions more people of good-will, depend on how successfully the active fighters for peace succeed in attracting to this movement the broad peasant masses, the middle strata of the urban population, the women and youth.

The task of the Communist and Workers' Parties is to bring home to every person in all countries the great Stalin idea that "peace will be preserved and consolidated if the peoples take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and defend it to the end"; they strive to bring into action all their vigour for further intensifying the campaign for a Pact of Peace in order to frustrate the attempts of the Marshallised rulers and the Social Democratic and Titoite betrayers to help U.S. imperialists in their armaments drive and in training soldiers for armies of aggression.

The Communist Parties consider it their duty to bring home to the peoples the simple truth that the fight for peace is indivisibly linked with the struggle for bread, work, freedom and national independence. The

Communist Parties are tirelessly uniting and consolidating all democratic forces, all genuine patriots in the struggle against subordinating their countries to the imperialist policy of the U.S.A., for an independent foreign and home policy corresponding to the genuine national interests of the peoples. They consider it their sacred duty to marching the vanguard of the great, indestructible peace movement.

## **HONOURING 34th ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION**

The working people of Poland are getting ready for large-scale celebrations to mark the 34th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

On October 1, the builders of Poland's first motor-car plant in Zeran, suburb of Warsaw, called upon the working people of the country to join in the all-Poland emulation in honour of the 34th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The workers pledged to speed up their work to produce the first car, the "Warsaw M-20", on November 7.

Thousands of builders and factory workers throughout the country responded to the challenge of the motor-builders. The builders and production personnel of the cotton mills in Plozrkov undertook to speed up construction and installation, to get half the fine yarn department into operation and to produce the first yarn by November 7. The personnel of the Pcoj iron and steel works pledged to give the country 1,000 tons of steel above plan. Miners in the Thorez pit undertook to produce 9,581 tons of coal in excess of their earlier assumed long-term obligations.

# **FOR A PACT OF PEACE!**

## **Each Collector—10 Signatures**

Eight million signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council have been obtained to date in France. In the Seine, Bouches-du-Rhône and Vaucluse Departments, 40 per cent of the population have signed. The peace partisans are employing a variety of measures in collecting additional millions of signatures. In Sete (Gard Department), where two-thirds of the population signed the Appeal, activists of the local peace committee put up ballot-boxes in different parts of the town with the result that 2,249 signatures were collected within a day. The campaign was conducted under the slogan: “Each collector—10 signatures”.

In Ivry (Seine Department), 42,500 signatures were obtained. Many working people employed in Ivry enterprises, but who live elsewhere, signed the Appeal at their live work.

The personnel of the Guy Moquet choir (named after a young hero shot by the Hitler invaders) collect signatures during their concerts. In the Seine Department, for example, they collected over 5,000 signatures.

## **Growing Activity of Italian Peace Fighters**

A report issued by the Italian National Peace Committee says that in Italy, 14,853,842 signatures have been affixed to the World Peace Council’s Appeal.

More than two-and-a-half million Italian citizens joined the peace movement following de Gasperi's visit to the U.S.A., expressing thereby their protest and indignation at the military commitments entered into by the Italian Government.

A special peace issue of "Unita", which appeared on October 14, sold in more than one-and-a-half million copies. It contained articles by prominent personalities in the peace movement, and reports and pictures illustrating the struggle for peace.

In twelve provinces of Italy, the number of signatures for a Pact of Peace is far in excess of the number obtained for the Stockholm Appeal: in Agrigento—72 per cent more; in Lecce—30.5 per cent; Messina—21.5 per cent; etc. In the other 28 provinces, the number of signatures for a Pact of Peace has reached the figure obtained for the Stockholm Appeal.

## **Women's Activity in Denmark**

In Denmark, 124,724 people have signed the World Peace Council's Appeal for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers.

Good work in signature collection is being carried out by the women. Marie Vinstrup, citizen of Odense, collected over a thousand signatures.

## **In the Soviet Peace Committee**

The following communiqué of the Soviet Peace Committee was published in the Soviet press:

“The Soviet Peace Committee has received data on the progress of the campaign begun in the U.S.S.R. in September, for signatures to the World Peace Council’s Appeal for a Five-Power Peace Pact.

Reports from the Union Republics, Territories and Regions show that all the peoples of the Soviet Union, all sections of the population in our country, unanimously support the Appeal for a Pact of Peace and are fully determined to uphold the cause of peace and security of the peoples.

At the present time, signature collection is underway in all parts of the country, and has assumed a genuinely popular character.

According to information received by the Soviet Peace Committee from republican, territorial and regional peace committees, since the beginning of the campaign until the 10th of October, 96,729,946 Soviet citizens signed the World Peace Council’s Appeal for a Five-Power Peace Pact.

Signature collection is proceeding with great success in Moscow, the capital of our homeland, where 2,840,769 people have already signed. In Leningrad, 1,465,075 people have signed; in towns and villages of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, 51,778,465; in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, 18,617,592; in the Byelorussian S.S.R., 4,569,800; Uzbek S.S.R., 2,868,393; Kazakh S.S.R., 2,601,107; Georgian S.S.R., 2,181,061; Azerbaijan S.S.R., 1,579,799; Lithuanian S.S.R., 1,465,747; Moldavian S.S.R., 1,321,790; Latvian S.S.R., 1,239,418; Kirghiz S.S.R., 717,563; Tajik S.S.R., 656,490; Armenian S.S.R., 800,795; Turkmen S.S.R., 399,184; Estonian S.S.R., 621,567; Karelo-Finnish S.S.R., 239,427.

The campaign in the U.S.S.R. for signatures to the World Peace Council's Appeal is proceeding in an atmosphere of tremendous political and labour enthusiasm, and is tending to an even greater rallying of the working people in our country for further strengthening of the Soviet State as a pillar of world peace.

Mass meetings and rallies of the working people devoted to the collection of signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council were held at enterprises, in offices, collective farms, machine-and-tractor depots, state farms and educational establishments throughout the country. In all the Union and Autonomous Republics, in Territories and Regions of the R.S.F.S.R., peace conferences were convened, which discussed the tasks of the Soviet people in the struggle to preserve and consolidate peace. The conferences elected republican, regional and territorial peace committees.

In their speeches at conferences, meetings and rallies, Soviet people fully endorse the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Government, denounce the U.S.-British imperialists who are striving to unleash a new world war, demand an end to American intervention in Korea, and resolutely oppose the remilitarisation of Western Germany and Japan.

The Soviet people are backing their signatures to the Peace Pact Appeal with selfless labour. Millions of Soviet workers are working Stakhanovite peace shift, pledging themselves to raise labour productivity, surpass production plans, improve quality of production, and complete agricultural work in an exemplary manner.

The successful progress of the collection of signatures in the U.S.S.R. to the World Peace Council's

Appeal is a powerful demonstration of the moral-political unity of the Soviet people, and of their devotion to the Bolshevik Party, to the Soviet Government and Comrade Stalin, the great standard-bearer of peace.

The collection of signatures in the Soviet Union to the World Peace Council's Appeal for a Five-Power Peace Pact continues."

## **First Peace Congress of Women in Western Germany**

The first peace congress of women in Western Germany which took place in Velbert (the Ruhr) on October 14, brought together 816 women, including 32 members of the Christian-Democratic Union, 46 members of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, 47 members of the Communist Party of Germany, as well as representatives of numerous religious organisations. A manifesto, addressed to all Germans and sent to ministers of the Federal Government and to the Federal Parliament, unanimously adopted by the congress, says in part: "We call on our people, call on our deputies: Not a single step along the road directed against peace. Not a single step along the pathway of splitting our people, not a single step along the road of remilitarisation".

The congress protested against the shameful sentence passed by the occupation authorities on Lilly Wachter, German fighter for peace; copies of the protest were sent to the U.S. authorities in Germany, to the U.S. Government and to Uno.

## Peace Movement in U.S.

In ever greater numbers, U.S. citizens are protesting against the aggression of the American imperialists in Korea, against rearming Western Germany and Japan, against the accelerated fascisation of the country.

The “American Peace Crusade” is holding a Cease-Fire Month between October 7 and November 11 and has called on all local peace committees and peace groups, church, women’s, labour and youth organisations to intensify the struggle for peace and secure an end to the war in Korea.

Three big peace rallies held on October 7 in New York, sponsored by the Inter-Faith Committee for Peace Action, were attended by more than 9,000 people.

Dr. DuBois, one of the leaders of the peace movement in the U.S., addressing the meeting at Rockland Palace, called on the audience to step up the struggle for peace. “The Soviet Union has never attacked the United States but we invaded her after the First World War. We are the only country in the world that has unleashed the atom bomb on unarmed women and children”.

Mass meetings in defence of peace were also held in Chicago, Toms River, N. J. and other cities.

The recently-held annual convention of the Electric, Radio and Machine Workers’ Union adopted a resolution calling for the restoration of peace in Korea and prohibition of all types of weapons of mass destruction.

## Peace Convention in Uruguay

The National Convention of peace supporters in Uruguay, which ended on October 14, was attended by nearly 850 delegates representing different sections of the population.

The Convention enthusiastically endorsed the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Peace Pact between the five Great Powers, and called upon all trade union, peasant, sport, cultural, religious and other organisations to intensify collection of signatures to the Appeal.

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The Convention sent a resolution to the President of the Republic and to Parliament, demanding a radical change in Government policy in favour of peace and normal relations with all countries throughout the world, that no troops be sent to Korea or to any other theatre of military operations, and that Uruguay's representatives in international organisations support the demand for a Peace Pact between the five Great Powers.

It decided to send to Parliament a "draft peace bill", with provisions for outlawing war propaganda.

## **PEOPLES OF ASIA AGAINST SAN FRANCISCO TREATY FOR PREPARING NEW WAR**

The recent deal in San Francisco between the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists, hypocritically described as a “Peace Treaty” with Japan, has given rise to a wave of wrath and indignation among the peoples of South-East Asia and Oceania. The peoples there see in this deal a real threat to peace, another step by the U.S. imperialists on the way towards reviving sanguinary Japanese militarism, towards transforming Japan into a hotbed of aggression in the Far East.

The Foreign Minister of the **People’s Republic of China** stated: “The separate peace treaty with Japan, which was concluded without the participation of the People’s Republic of China at the San Francisco Conference, under the coercion of the U.S. Government, is not only no overall peace treaty but is in no way a genuine treaty. It is only a treaty for reviving Japanese militarism, a treaty of hostility toward China and the Soviet Union, a menace to Asia and, preparation for a new war of aggression... The Chinese people will certainly oppose with firmness to the very end the vicious scheming of the U.S. Government to use the San Francisco “peace treaty” with Japan and the so-called U.S.-Japan bilateral security pact for intensified preparations for a new war of aggression”.

This statement made by Chou En-lai, which expresses the will of the great Chinese people, found unanimous support among all the democratic parties in China and in the various public organisations.

Resolutions adopted at rallies and meetings held in towns and villages in the **Korean People's Democratic Republic**, speeches by factory and office workers, by peasants and soldiers of the People's Army, and also press comments, express the extreme indignation felt by the entire Korean people at these latest machinations of the U.S. imperialists.

A resolution adopted at a meeting of the personnel of N factory, says: "By signing their own peace treaty with Japan, the US. imperialists seek to legalise the rebirth of Japanese militarism and to transform Japan into an aggressive state, to make it their tool. To concur with this is tantamount to betraying mankind. That is why we, ordinary people of Korea, express our strong protest against the "peace treaty" with Japan and we shall do all in our power to prevent Japan from being transformed into a hotbed of aggression in the Far East, into a base for preparing a new war against the peace-loving peoples".

Strong protest against the separate "peace treaty" is voiced by the people of **Viet Nam**. "The Viet Nam people, who suffered from the Japanese fascist invasion", stated a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic, "strongly protest against this treaty and regard it as a mere scrap of paper. The Viet Nam people consider the signature of the puppet Viet Nam Government's representative as null and void".

On behalf of the entire people, the News Agency of **Viet Nam** declared: "Closely united with the peoples of Laos and Cambodia, with the People's Armies of Korea and China, with the peoples of Asia and peace-loving peoples all over the world. the Army and people of Viet Nam under the clear-sighted leadership of President Ho Chi Minh and the Viet Nam Laodong Party... are

resolved to smash the aggressive plots of the imperialists headed by the American warmongers”.

In India, the struggle against the separate “peace treaty” with Japan is being waged by the All-India Trade Union Congress, the All-India Peasant Congress and All-India Student Federation and the Indian Peace Council—bodies representing millions of Indian citizens. Protests against the “treaty” came recently from a number of prominent citizens of East Punjab including Hardit Singh Bhattal, famous peasant leader of Pepsu, Balwant Gargi, noted Punjab play wright and Prof. Tarachand Gupta, President of the Pepsu Journalists Association. “The great people of China and the peoples of South-East Asia and India”, they wrote in a joint statement, “will keep on struggling side by side with the peace-loving citizens of Japan against this latest American fangled monstrosity in the name of a “peace treaty”. “The ardent desire of the Indian people,” declared Miss Vimla Kapur, Secretary of the League of Democratic Women in Delhi, “is never to see the resurgence of Japanese militarism... Women of India, inspired by the examples of their great sisters in the Soviet Union, China and Korea, will play their due share in the noble struggle for peace in Asia and throughout the world”.

Signing the “peace treaty” by the Government delegation evoked a wave of indignation in **Indonesia**. Representatives of many parties sharply criticised the Government’s policy of subordination of the country to Washington. A movement is growing in the country, headed by the Communist Party, against ratifying the “peace treaty”. The leadership of the Christian Party, the leadership and all five Ministers of the Nationalist Party, the bourgeois “People’s Party”, progressive trade unions, various public organisations and many MP’s have

expressed themselves against ratification of the “treaty”.

In the **Philippines** and **Malaya**, whose peoples can never forget the mass murders committed by the Japanese militarists, in **Burma** and **Thailand**, popular opposition is growing to the attempts aimed at transforming their countries into suppliers of raw materials for the U.S.-controlled Japanese industry.

Two-thirds of the population of **Australia** are also against the separate “treaty” with Japan. The Australian Congress of Trade Union endorsed a resolution on behalf of one million trade unionists, denouncing the “treaty” and its secret clauses. The resolution called upon the people of Australia to act, unite and throw all their strength into the balance to prevent ratification of the “treaty” by the Australian Parliament. All over Australia, committees opposed to the rearming of Japan are being formed, embracing different sections of the population.

The National Secretariat of the **New Zealand** Communist Party has called upon all people “who do not want war, or Japanese or American occupation, to voice their collective will per medium of petitions from the public, protests from trade unions, jobs, factories, Progressive Associations, school committees, student bodies, manufacturers’ associations, etc.”. Mass collection of signatures to the petition: “I am against Japanese rearmament”, is underway.

Such are the facts testifying to the universal indignation that has swept all the countries of Asia and Oceania as a result of signing the separate “peace treaty” with Japan. This mighty wave of popular wrath testifies that the U.S. imperialists and their Japanese satellites will never realise their criminal designs. Over

1,000 million people in Asia, jointly with the Soviet people and the peoples of the New Democracies in Central and South-East Europe, end together with the peace-loving peoples of other countries, refuse to recognise the San Francisco Treaty called the ‘Peace Treaty with Japan’.

Each successive step of the imperialists along the path of aggression will but add to the mounting wave of popular opposition. The U.S. imperialists are sadly mistaken if they think that the “treaty” bearing the signatures of their lackeys, who are held in execration by their peoples, will help in carrying out their sanguinary aggressive schemes. The peoples of Asia and Oceania were not represented at the San Francisco Conference, and they are wholly against this treaty for preparing war.

**COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA IN  
STRUGGLE FOR UNITED DEMOCRATIC  
FRONT, FOR PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC  
GOVERNMENT. Ajoy Ghosh, Secretary of  
Central Committee Secretariat,  
Communist party of India**

**I.**

The Election Manifesto of the Communist Party of India published in, August,\* exposes the real nature of the “freedom” given to India. It describes the Nehru Government as a government of National betrayal, a government of landowners and monopolists, a government of truncheons and bullets. It points out that British rule continues in India, though in a new and veiled form, that people are facing starvation and death, that only the princes, landlords, big monopolists and their friends, the Congress leaders, are prospering.

Here are a few recent facts:

While the Manifesto was still in the press, on August 11th to be precise—four days before the fourth anniversary of “freedom”<sup>\*\*\*</sup>—the news appeared that nine peasants had been shot dead in Bihar because they objected to the cutting down of a dam which, while helping a big landlord, meant ruining the land of the peasants. Of these nine killed, one was an old man of

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\* See “For a Lasting Peace, for a People’s Democracy”, August 31, 1951. Ed.

\*\* The proclamation, on August 15, 1947, of India as Dominion, of the British Empire. Ed.

ninety, four were women and two were children of nine and eleven years respectively.

On August 20th, a Memorandum from the Assam Government to the Food Minister of the Central Government said: "Famine conditions prevail in many parts of the State. Unless the position is quickly retrieved, the consequences are bound to be serious". On the same day, a spokesman of the Food Department of the Government of Bengal reported that "the statutory rationing system in Calcutta and the industrial areas serving food to about four million people is threatened with breakdown". On August 23, it was stated in the Madras Legislative Assembly that "the Government was obliged to reduce the rice ration from 8 to 6 oz. only, when it found it could not carry on with the stocks in hand" (The minimum requirement for an adult, as admitted by the Government, is 16 oz). On August 25, 3,000 hunger marchers in Calcutta, who wanted\*to see the Food Minister and ask for increased rations, were attacked by mounted police and tear-gassed, resulting in serious injuries to at least 20.

On August 27, Mr. Munshi, the Food Minister of the Central Government, made the gloomy announcement that "food production in 1950-51 was four million tons less than the previous year", which itself had been six million tons less than the average annual production between 1936 and 1939 in the area now constituting the Indian Union.

These tersely-worded news-items, given in official pronouncements or published in the pro-Government press during August alone, do not adequately reflect the grim reality of the situation. Millions in Bengal, Assam, and Bihar are today literally starving to death or subsisting on roots, leaves and grass seeds.

Prices have risen five to seven times higher than in pre-war years. There is acute shortage not merely of food but of cloth and every other necessity of life. Education has become so expensive that even the middle classes are finding it impossible to send their children to schools and colleges. The incidence of disease has risen sharply as seen in the recent devastating outbreak of cholera in Calcutta.

The reason lies, as the Election Manifesto of the Communist Party lays bare, in the pro-imperialist and pro-landlord policies of the present Government, its refusal to break with the British who continue to dominate our country and its economy behind the smoke-screen of “freedom”—its refusal to liquidate feudalism, give land to the peasant and to curb the monopolists and profiteers who trade in the people’s misery.

Such is the “freedom” granted to the Indian people by British Imperialism.

## II.

Three-and-a-half years ago, at its Second Congress, the Communist Party of India exposed the real nature of the “freedom” that had come. It characterised the leaders of the Congress as compromisers and betrayers, and called upon the people to fight against them.

In those days, illusions of “freedom” were still strong. The prestige of the National Congress still stood high. Most people still believed in its promises to break with the British Empire, to give land to the peasant, to provide food, clothing, employment and education for all. Nevertheless, the advanced sections had already

become critical, the working class was moving into action for its immediate demands.

Taking advantage of the still widely-prevalent illusions—especially among the petty-bourgeoisie and the peasantry, except where the Party was strong—and afraid of the growing strength of the Party, the Government launched an all-out attack against the Party and its strongholds in Bengal, Madras Presidency and in the major industrial centres. Tens of thousands of Party members including the elected members of Legislative Assemblies and Local Boards, militant Trade Unionists and peasant organisers were thrown into jail without trial, the Party was banned in several provinces and its legal functioning made impossible everywhere. Funds and properties of the Party were seized, Party journals closed down forcibly. Hundreds of Party members were shot or tortured to death in prisons. The number imprisoned exceeded 25,000.

The offensive against the Party was not the result of “violence and bloodshed” by Party members, nor their “preparation for insurrection” as the Government sought to make out. Even their own Ministers, when challenged, could not produce a single fact to substantiate the charge. Nowhere was a single weapon recovered by the police, though Party members were imprisoned without trial on the pretext that they were organising an “illegal army”. “Violence and bloodshed” had already been started—by the Government—in Andhra (where the Party had won 36 seats in Municipal elections shortly before), Tamil Nad (in Madras Presidency), and other areas. The offensive against the Party was a preparation for, and part of, the offensive against the common people—against their wages and already miserable standard of life, their right to land,

and their civil liberties. Its aim was to wipe out the Party physically before discontent against the Government gathered strength. Its aim was to deprive the masses of effective leadership in the battles that were already looming ahead and smash up their organisations. It began with the attack on the strongholds of the Party and rapidly “spread throughout the country.

Wages lagged far behind the advancing prices, the Government itself, the biggest employer of labour, refusing to implement even the niggardly recommendations of its own wages Commission in relation to Railway, Postal and other workers. Landlords were given a free hand to evict the peasants from land. In every successive budget, new burdens were imposed on the people, while giving concessions to the British capitalists and Indian big business. The grain procurement policy of the Government became a policy of plundering the peasant, of compelling him to sell his foodgrains at miserably low prices while leaving the hoards of the landlords intact. As a result of removal of control on prices of cloth for a period in 1948, the textile magnates made higher profits than even in the war years, by raising prices to fantastic heights.

Every struggle waged by workers, peasants—by the common people—against the devastating effects of these policies was met with an iron hand. Industrial areas were placed under permanent police rule. The functioning of the All-India Trade Union Congress and its militant unions was made impossible, scores of workers were shot and hundreds imprisoned. Calcutta witnessed repeated firings on students, youth and women. In Malabar, where a mass peasant movement developed in 1948, village after village was raided by the military,

armed police, “homeguards” and Congress “volunteers”, who killed and beat up people, looted their properties and committed unspeakable atrocities on peasant women. In Telangana 500 Communists, peasant partisans and women and children were killed, the 3,000 democratically elected village councils were dissolved and an army of 30,000 was stationed to “pacify” the area. In Andhra, 200 comrades—leaders of workers and peasants—were shot dead in a period of six months in 1950—in most cases after they had been taken into custody. Manipur, Tripura, Kakdwip, Midnapur, Ballia, Ahmednagar and other centres of the peasant movement became scenes of military and police depredations. All news about these atrocities was blacked out in the press.

All this was combined with tactics of splitting the trade unions through the government-sponsored “National Trade Union Congress”, and with the aid of Right-wing Socialist leaders, some of whom “criticised” the Government for being “too lenient” towards the Communists. The Government also launched (here again the Right-wing Socialists gave them full support) a campaign of lies against the Party, charging it with every imaginable crime, including derailment of trains.

In this way, the rulers of the Congress Party tried to maintain themselves in power and preserve the colonial-feudal order to end which the Indian people had fought for so many years.

Against this offensive of the Government and the vested interests, the Party and the popular masses fought heroically. Party members defended the people at the cost of their own lives, pointing out to the people that the Party had been made the main target of repression precisely because it was the most

irreconcilable enemy of the landlords' and vested interests. Despite the most ruthless terror and the expenditure of hundreds of millions of rupees, the Government failed to crush the peasant struggle in Telangana.

### III.

The offensive continued and intensified as the "freedom" illusions were more and more shattered by the deeds of the Congress Government. Thirteen workers were shot dead in the 1950 strike of 250,000 textile workers who fought for nearly two months in Bombay. While the Communist Party remained the main target of attack, other progressive parties and especially their militant members were not spared. Members of the Workers' and Peasants' Party of Maharashtra, the Forward Bloc, Revolutionary Socialist Party, the rank-and-file members of the Socialist Party and even members of the Congress Party were thrown into jail wherever they participated in the struggles of the people.

Were it not for the militancy and doggedness displayed by the masses in these struggles, the fear that these caused among the National Congress rulers and the mounting opposition against them, there is no doubt that the Government would have succeeded in imposing even worse conditions than it did, especially on the working class, and would have succeeded in establishing full-fledged fascism. There is no doubt that the role played by the Party in these struggles made large numbers of people look upon it as the most militant Party in the country fighting for the interests of the people. There is no doubt that these struggles also

helped, to expose the real character of the Congress Government and create hatred against it.

Our Party is proud of the martyrs who, in the struggle, laid down their lives, of the heroes who stood by the people in face of ruthless terror, of the countless men and women of all classes, supporters of all parties who in the struggle for liberation, suffered, sacrificed and fought.

Nevertheless, it must be admitted that our Party was unable to make use of all the tremendous possibilities that developed in these years—possibilities for co-ordinating the many actions and struggles to develop a united mass movement of the people, for building a fighting united front of the democratic and progressive forces, for creating strong and powerful mass organisations of workers, peasants, students and other anti-imperialist classes and sections. In a period when the masses of people in our country were fast becoming radicalised, and hatred against the Congress Government was mounting, at a time when the forces of Socialism, democracy and peace led by the great Soviet Union were registering gigantic victories all over the world, when the historic triumph of the Chinese people was galvanising the entire people of Asia, including the people of our own country, when the mighty peace movement had drawn hundreds of millions in all countries into its orbit—in such a period, the liberation movement in India remained unorganised and, on the whole, weak; the immensely powerful democratic and peace sentiment of our people did not find complete, effective expression.

This, to a great extent, was due to the failure of the Party leadership to evolve a correct revolutionary line, the prevalence of a left-sectarian outlook, policies and

methods—the attempt to skip over the democratic stage of the revolution and refusal to see the semi-colonial nature of our country which demanded the unification of all anti-imperialist classes and forces for carrying out anti-feudal and national-liberation tasks, the attempt to run ahead, the failure to build unity on the immediate and concrete issues facing the workers and peasants, the failure to evolve effective and flexible methods of struggle and organisation to meet the Government offensive, the failure to carry out among the masses a policy of patient and systematic work, taking into account the existing level of mass consciousness, the revolutionary phrase-mongering and the issuing, in many cases, of calls and slogans unrelated to realities and the existing relation of class forces, minimising the role of consciousness and organisation, the attempt to draw mechanical parallels with other countries and failure to take into account the specific features of the Indian situation— in brief, to our failure to master and correctly apply the great teaching of Lenin and Stalin, our failure to learn from the rich experience of the international Communist movement, from the great victory of the Chinese people under its glorious leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung, from our own history and from the masses of our own people.

Left-sectarian policies, tactics and slogans, together with bureaucratic measures to implement them, disrupted or paralysed even the existing mass organisations, prevented us from effectively combating the splitting tactics of the Right-wing Socialists in the working class, and played havoc with the Party organisation itself, leading to a prolonged and deep crisis inside the Party and virtually immobilising it for a period.

It was only recently that, with the adoption of a new Draft Programme and policy by the Central Committee, the mistakes of the past began to be corrected, that the Party revived mass work in real earnest, reforging its links with the people and again leading their campaigns. Conferences of Party units are being held to discuss the long | new Programme and Policy which will be finalised at an All-India Party Conference.

The Party has stated that, at this stage, it will fight for full national independence and democracy, for liquidation of feudalism and transfer of land to the peasants, for confiscation of British capital and breaking with the British Empire, for the establishment of a People's Democratic Government which, in the conditions of India, will be a Government of the representatives of workers, peasants, middle classes and the national bourgeoisie. It has declared that in order to achieve these ends, it will strive to build the broadest unity of the people based on the firm unity of the working class and peasantry in action. It has urged the necessity of all parties, patriotic strata and groups to unite for this great and noble task.

The response that the people have already given shows the basic correctness of the new line of the Party.

Forty thousand people—mostly factory workers—participated in a rally at Madura when the Election Campaign of the Party was launched. At Tamluk in Midnapore, formerly one of the strongholds of the Congress, 12,000 people greeted the slogans of the Party. In the course of his tour in Malabar, Comrade A. K. Gopalan, a recently released Party leader, addressed hundreds of thousands of people. In Andhra, Party members, released recently, were welcomed by

thousands of workers were and peasants. Cochin-Travancore witnessed bigger meetings and demonstrations than ever in its history when Communist leaders were released from jail. The demand that military terror should end in Telangana, that the just demand of the peasants be met, civil liberties restored, the partisans amnestied and the people allowed to take part in the elections, has been supported by all democratic elements in Hyderabad. People all over the country are coming to see that the Communists were correct in their characterisation of the Nehru Government.

Tunis phenomenon is not confined to one or two provinces, but is evident everywhere. In Cawnpore, one of the biggest industrial centres where the Government with the aid of the I.N.T.U.C. disruptors had done its utmost to crush the Party and the militant unions, Aruna Asaf Ali, former Socialist Party leader who broke with the Party because of its reformist and anti-Soviet policies, declared before a mighty rally of 25,000 workers that the Communists alone can lead the popular struggle. The appearance of Comrade Yusuf (the most popular working-class leader in Cawnpore) before the workers after 4 years of imprisonment, internment and underground existence, was greeted by 20,000 workers.

All this shows how mistaken the Government was when it thought that it had crushed the Communist Party, how mistaken many of our own comrades were when they drew the defeatist conclusion that, due to left-sectarian mistakes, everything had been smashed up and a period of “retreat”, of “regrouping” of forces, lay ahead.

The reality of the situation is that the masses hate the Congress Government as never before, are

awakened as never before, are conscious as never before, and they look upon our Party as the only Party that can be the spearhead of the democratic movement.

In this connection one may note the significant statement made by Premier Nehru at the All-India Congress Committee meeting on September 9th. Exhorting Congress members to bestir themselves, Nehru was forced to admit: “The self-sacrificing spirit imbuing the Indian Communists and the hard persistent work they put in are worth taking note of. In my opinion, the Communist Party has adopted many wrong methods but the spirit and sacrifice of its members, the selfless hard work they put in and their robust confidence remain.” (Amrita Bazar Patrika Dt. 10.9.51.)

This statement coming from the head of the Government that for four years tried to crush our Party and wipe it out of existence is itself an indication of the position that the Party has won among the working masses, despite failures, despite mistakes.

#### IV.

One of the most ancient countries in the world, with immense natural resources, with a population of over 300 million and occupying a key position in Asia, India has a great role to play in the battle of all peoples for freedom, democracy and peace. The liberation of India from the yoke of British imperialists and their agents and collaborators will be as great a victory for the peoples of the world as was the victory of the Chinese people under the glorious leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. There is no doubt that our liberation will be achieved—and sooner than our enemies expect.

While the British imperialists continue to dominate India's economy as before, the American imperialists also have been trying to secure a grip through World Bank loans, through their "food supply"—the cost of which already runs into hundreds of millions of dollars—and through investment in strategic materials. Interrupted by all this, the Nehru Government pleads for more loans, which it claims will help to "develop" our country.

Opposition to the Government has grown among all sections of our people. And with it has taken place a shift in the position of classes and parties. The urge for unity among the democratic parties and forces was never so strong as it is today.

One of the major victories of the democratic forces was registered when the Government was compelled to rescind the death sentences passed on the 12 partisans in Telangana. The firing on the hunger-marchers of Cooch Behar (May, 1951) and the attack on the 26,000 fighting students of Cuttack (Capital of Orissa State) in August, led to solidarity actions in which every class and every section participated. Many similar instances can be given.

A big step towards the unity of the working class has been taken by the unification of the two major textile unions in Bombay to form a single mass trade union. In Maharashtra, Communists, Left Socialists Workers' and Peasants' Party have decided to form united working class and peasant organisations and fight the elections jointly. The decision taken to form a united All-India Peasant organisation is another significant event.

The three municipal workers' unions of Bombay have formed a joint council of action to organise a strike 25,000 workers for their demands.

In the District Board elections at Burdwan, held in June, 18 out of the 26 seats were captured by a coalition of progressive parties including the Communist Party and the Forward Bloc, the Congress Party—the previously dominant Party—getting only eight seats. At Rajnandgaon in Pradesh, the twenty-four year domination by Congress over the Municipality ended when the progressives won 11 out of the 13 seats. At Chandranagar, and Forward Bloc won all the 26 seats, defeating the Congress Party in every constituency.

International events have played a big role in bringing about this awakening and this urge for unity.

The historic victory of the Chinese people and their success in liquidating the imperialist and feudal yoke, in fighting famine and industrial backwardness, disease and illiteracy, inflation and blackmarketing, bondage of women—all the evils that India suffers from—have profoundly influenced our people and make them ask: “Why can’t do the same here ?”—a question to which the Congress rulers have no answer.

The American intervention in Korea, the heroic resistance of the Korean people and the atrocities committed on them by the American bandits created such a stir that even the Nehru Government had to come out with various peace proposals. The growing admiration of our people for the Soviet Union can be seen in the cheering that greets every mention of the Soviet Union by speakers. The tributes paid to the achievements of the Soviet Union by the recent delegation of Indian writers, artists, poets, journalists, well-known physicians, scientists and engineers, were applauded by the large gatherings addressed by members of the delegation. The Soviet Film festivals were witnessed by tens of thousands in Bombay and

Calcutta. Thousands of workers flocked to the docks to greet the Soviet ships bringing food to India.

Along with love and admiration for the American Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic, for the European People's Democracies, hatred for the Anglo-American warmongers has grown among the masses. So widespread is the sentiment for peace and democracy that the Nehru Government has had, on several occasions, to take a stand against the dictates of the American imperialists, the latest instance being the Nehru Government's refusal to sign the American-sponsored Japanese "Peace Treaty—an action for which the Government was sharply criticised by the "Eastern Economist", organ of Indian big business led by the multi-millionaire Birla. The Government, the paper said, was following a "path isolation"—isolation from Britain America.

Alarmed by these developments, the American imperialists are making desperate efforts to "influence" public opinion in India—not merely through Hollywood films which glorify debauchery, murder and the crimes of the American interventionists in Korea—but also through subsidies to corrupt newspapers, for which, as reported by "Cross Roads" of Bombay, a sum of 15 million rupees is at the disposal of the American Embassy. The transformation of "Atom", formerly a popular democratic weekly, into an unashamed mouthpiece of Wall-Street under a new editor, has been widely commented upon in the democratic press. Americans, it is widely believed, are linking themselves up with the extreme Right-wing reactionaries in the Congress and with rabidly communalist groups like the Hindu Mahasabha and the fascist RSS (the body responsible for the murder of Gandhi). The United

States Information Service has become a centre of espionage, provocation and lies.

For long, the Peace movement in India was at a low level. During the last months—especially since the All-India Convention held in May—the Peace movement has made significant headway and a network of Peace committees on a broad basis has been formed in many parts of the country. Already Peace partisans in India count in their ranks many leading figures in the cultural world—artists and writers, poets and journalists, professors and teachers, lawyers and doctors and people of all shades of political opinion including a number of progressive leading figures in the Congress Party. The signature campaign has registered a big success in the Punjab, (the **traditional recruiting ground** for the Indian Army), in Delhi, in parts of repression-ridden Andhra and Tripura and in other areas. Every day, from ten to fifteen thousand people attended the Youth Festival (held in Calcutta in August). The success already achieved shows the tremendous possibilities for uniting our entire people in the struggle against war. It cannot be claimed yet, however, that the Peace movement has become a real mass movement—the mass of peasants and even large masses of workers in the key industrial centres have not been drawn into the movement.

One of the gravest problems faced by the Peace movement and the entire democratic movement is the growing war tension between India and Pakistan, a tension deliberately created by the British and American imperialists in order to keep both countries dependent on them and seize the strategic area of Kashmir under cover of Uno. The Communist Party, while demanding a peaceful and democratic settlement of Kashmir issue by

agreement between India and Pakistan and on the basis of the will of the Kashmir people themselves, has revealed the imperialist hand behind the war tension and pointed out that only the imperialists and the most reactionary vested interests in India, who want to divert the attention of the people from their real tasks, gain from the conflict. Peace partisans have held a number of mass meetings in the district of Gurdaspur, situated on the Indo-Pakistan border.

## V.

The biggest obstacle in the popular unity against imperialism and its collaborator, the Congress Government, is represented by the Right-wing leaders of the Socialist Party of India who have established close relations with all enemies of the Soviet Union and of the working-class movement. Every issue of the official organ of the Party, "Janata", carries vile slanders against the Soviet Union and the Communist Parties of all countries. Leaders of the Party openly support the American intervention in Korea. Dr. Lohia, "foreign expert" of the Party and one of its key leaders who attended the Frankfurt session of "Comisco", went afterwards to Belgrade where he expounded the "foreign policy" of the Socialist Party of India. "I do not like Communism", he said, "but I like the Communist Party of Yugoslavia better than many Socialist Parties". He divided Asia into three Socialist categories and placed People's China in the category of "Asia in chaos", whose policy, he emphasised, "he did not like". According to a statement issued in Tokyo, he also "opposed" the stand that "the Kurile Islands be turned over to Russia, and Formosa to Red China".

The “Socialism” of the Right-wing Socialist leaders can be seen in the fact that they hail not only the traitor Tito but also Attlee and Schuman, in fact everyone who is anti-Soviet, anti-Communist and an agent of the imperialist warmongers. Some of them openly glorify America as a “land of democracy”.

Claiming to represent the mythical “third force”, the Right Socialist leaders in India preach class collaboration in the name of “democratic Socialism”, denounce every militant action as “violence”, split the trade unions and betray workers as they recently did when they called off-the railway workers’ strike after the overwhelming majority of workers had voted for strike action.

The Right Socialist leaders declare that there is “a vast amount of agreement between Gandhi-ism and Socialism” (Jai Prakash Narayana) but that the Socialist Party will have no truck with Communists or with “near-Communists”, in which category they include all genuine Socialists and democrats who denounce American and British imperialism and love and respect the Soviet Union and People’s China.

Against the anti-Soviet, anti-people and anti-working class policies of Right-wing Socialist leaders, a revolt has grown in the Socialist Party and large sections led by Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali have broken away. They are co-operating with the Communists and other democratic parties and groups to build a united working-class organisation and develop a united mass movement.

Under the impact of the growing opposition to its rule, its growing isolation, and as the result of the growing conflict caused by quarrels over jobs, contracts and sharing the loot, the National Congress is experiencing a profound internal crisis. It is fast

disintegrating. A very large number of Congress members, including Kripalani, the President of the Congress in 1947, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, a Minister of the Government of India and other front-rank leaders of the Congress, broke away two months ago and formed the Krishak-Mazdoor Praja Party (Peasant-Worker-People's Party). This did not end the crisis but deepened it and it has now culminated in the resignation of Tandon, President of the Congress, an arch communalist and reactionary, together with his entire Working Committee, and in the election of Nehru as President, who alone can be counted upon to delude the masses with "progressive" and "democratic" demagogy. It is an indication of the desperate situation in which the ruling classes find themselves today that on the eve of the general election, due to take place in December-January, they had to resort to this tactic. They will now, undoubtedly, try to create new illusions about a "revitalised" Congress with the "progressive" Nehru at its head carrying out a programme of democratic reform. Every effort will be made to bring back the "seceders" into the Congress and present a "united front" against the progressive forces of the people of India.

## VI.

Big tasks face the Party and serious difficulties have to be overcome. Working-class unity has yet to be established, the Party has yet to rebuild the mass organisations and win the leadership of the people. The coming elections will be a big political battle, into which the Party enters, as pointed out in the Election Manifesto, with military and police terror still raging,

with over 3,000 of its members in jails—as détenus, as convicts facing trial, falsely charged with offences punishable by death and transportation for life. Warrants of arrests against many of the leaders of the Party have not been withdrawn. Recently, the leaders of the banned Cochin-Travan core unit of the Party who, on their release a few weeks ago, were greeted by 80,000 people, were re-arrested. They have not been released to this day.

The Government talks of free and fair elections but is determined to prevent us, Communists, from participating in the elections for it sees that it has failed to crush the Party and is afraid of its growing popularity. The Communist Party is contesting the elections and calls upon the popular masses by their militant activity to rout the Congress and make the people's candidates victorious. At the same time, the CPI does not create the illusion that it is possible, through the ballot-box alone, to establish a People's Democratic Government. In its Policy Statement, it has clearly pointed out that the path to freedom and democracy lies through the development of a united mass revolutionary movement of all democratic, anti-feudal and anti-imperialist forces, especially of the working class and the peasantry. It looks upon the elections as a means to mobilise the masses against the present Government and for a programme of freedom, democracy and peace. At the same time, it has pointed out that, if a democratic government is formed which will carry out a minimum programme of democratic reforms, the Party will support it in its tasks.

Learning from the experience of the past, the Communist Party is determined to root out all remnants of sectarianism from its outlook, its policies and

methods. At the same time, it will fight against all opportunist tendencies, legalist illusions, against all rejection of militant actions, against relapse into reformism, that is, against all that worked havoc in the period immediately preceding the 2nd Party Congress and prevented the Party from mobilising the people under its own banner and from carrying out a revolutionary policy.

In waging this battle on two fronts, the teaching of Lenin and Stalin, the experience of the international Communist movement, the writings of the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party—Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi and others—and finally, the rich experience of our own movement which has yet to be properly assimilated, will be invaluable weapons. On this basis the entire Party will have to overcome ideological and organisational weaknesses and grow into a mighty force, capable, with its full responsibility, of discharging its duty in the big battles that lie ahead.

## **WORKING PEOPLE IN RUMANIA PREPARE FOR 34<sup>th</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION**

In honour of the forthcoming anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the personnel of the Pascani railway workshops pledge to complete the programme for 1951—first year of the Five-Year Plan f—in eleven months. A meeting of leading workers decided widely to apply the methods of the Soviet stakhanovites, Nazarova and Kuznetsov.

A big emulation success in honour of the 34th anniversary of the October Revolution has been achieved by miners in the Jiu Valley coalfield. The work-teams led by Joan Maygut and Victor Chindea in the Uricani mine exceed the norm by 40 and 50 per cent. Four more leading teams in the same mine exceed the norm by 18-28 per cent. In the Jieti-Lonea mine, the team led by Vasile Rusu, which fulfils the norm by 130 per cent, is in the lead.

The personnel of one of the “Sovrom-petrol” enterprises, which won the challenge Red Banner for its output successes, has done much work in substituting non-ferrous metals and imported materials, and in mechanising operations, thereby contributing greatly to fulfilment of the obligations undertaken for the anniversary of the October Revolution.

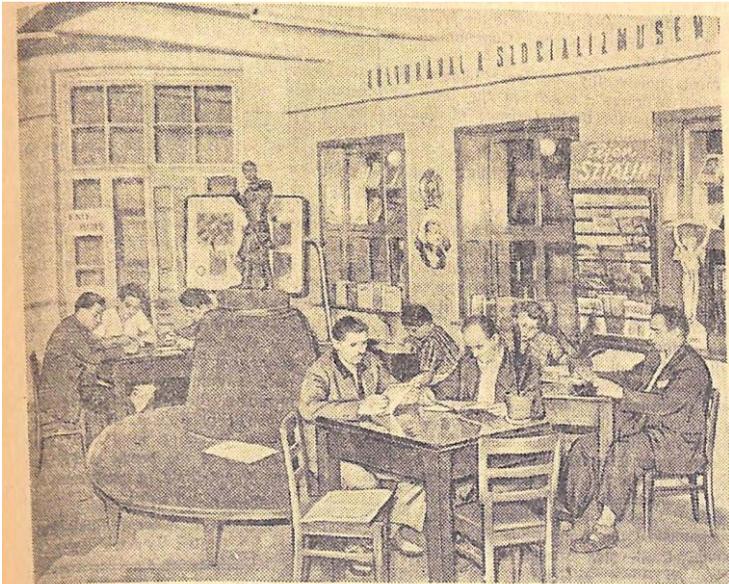
## **LABOUR HEROISM OF KOREAN WOMEN**

Replacing husbands and sons who are in the armed forces, thousands of Korean women are working selflessly in factories and in mines. Despite brutal air-raids and shelling by the American interventionists, they are restoring the enterprises and mastering technique.

Kim Gir Le, who has taken her soldier brother's place in a mine, has mastered her new profession and fulfils her daily norm up 400 per cent. Kim Ok Sim, (Nakien pit), who was awarded the Order of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, fulfils the daily norm 150-160 per cent.

Members of the Union of Democratic Women in the Chenvon district, Hamdju region, formed a special team named after the heroine, Te Ok Hi. Due to the energetic labour of the team, the plan for transplanting rice in the district was completed many days ahead of schedule. Later, the team travelled to a neighbouring district where it transplanted rice on an area of 160,000 phen (one phen is approximately 3.3 square metres). Women from the village of Ripsek, Synho district, Kandon region, won the challenge victory banner for timely transplanting of rice. Having completed weeding of crops belonging to the families of men at the front, they rendered similar assistance to other peasants in the district.

## THE NETWORK OF CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS IS GROWING IN HUNGARY



The network of cultural and educational establishments is growing in Hungary. New clubs and houses of culture have been opened in many enterprises. Above: Reading room in the club of the "Mavag" machine-building plant in Budapest.

*The network of cultural and educational establishments is growing in Hungary. New clubs and houses of culture have been opened in many enterprises. Above: Reading room in the club of the "Mavag" machine-building plant in Budapest.*

**WHITHER DE GASPERI'S MILITARY  
COMMITMENTS LEAD. Pietro Secchia.  
Deputy General Secretary, Italian  
Communist Party**

**I.**

The noise raised by the Italian clerical press and the international reactionary press about the “huge success” of de Gasperi’s visit to the United States created an atmosphere of hope in some circles of bourgeois public opinion. However, these circles were sadly disappointed.

In his report to Parliament, de Gasperi said nothing about his visit that had not been known before. And if one leaves aside the speeches, banquets, toasts and the vague promises, then his “great” mission to the U.S.A. not only did not and could not yield any positive result for the country and the Italian people but, on the contrary. it added to the already heavy war commitments of Italy. Indeed, it would be ridiculous to expect that de Gasperi could bring back with him in his suitcase, bread, work and freedom for the country. It was well-known beforehand that his “mission” would be a mission of war, not of peace.

When his seventh cabinet was formed, de Gasperi stated point blank that the guiding line of its foreign policy would be strengthening, deepening and extending Italy’s participation in the Atlantic Pact. It is also clear that his visit and his negotiations stemmed not from the initiative of Italian diplomacy but from the demands of American diplomacy: to undertake greater obligations in

regard to accelerated rearming and unconditional support for the Atlantic Pact.

Right now, in Italy, there are bourgeois circles deeply disappointed and depressed over the negative outcome of de Gasperi's visit, since the altogether onerous political and military obligations assumed by the Italian Government received no compensation from the Americans in the shape of economic aid, in a solution of the Trieste question favouring Italy, or in making good the enormous expenditure incurred by Italy as a consequence of Anglo-American occupation, etc.

This gave rise to feelings of disappointment and discontent not only among these bourgeois circles but also among certain members of the Christian Democratic Party because the general balance proved unfavourable to them and because de Gasperi had surrendered and conceded far more than the mite he secured for Italian capitalists.

But, as Comrade Togliatti has already pointed out, this is not the main thing in evaluating de Gasperi's visit. Here is what Togliatti wrote in the journal "Rinascita" (No. 8-9): "The evaluation which it is necessary to make, is an altogether grim one. Questions concerning Italy's position in the world can be put in two ways: they can so be placed that discussion and solution of them is linked up with easing the international tension, which can be achieved by means of a meeting and peaceful settlement between the five Great Powers; or, they can be placed in a way that, advancing and motives for differences, leads to growing confusion and discord, i.e., to a steady worsening of international tension and to increased danger of war. De Gasperi and his associates chose this second path; they chose it deliberately, fully aware that in doing so they

were acting to the detriment of peace and not at all in the interests of Italy”.

That is why de Gasperi's visit must be regarded as being disastrous for the country, leading it to bankruptcy. It must be so evaluated, above all, and especially so, because of the anti-national obligations he assumed contrary to the will of the Italian people.

## II.

An American journalist wrote recently that even if de Gasperi possessed the powers of a miracle worker and brought back with him in his suitcase a solution for all past and future problems, even then the opposition would not lay down arms and cease denouncing the Premier.

Of course, even had de Gasperi secured anything, the Italian people and their genuine representatives would not cease denouncing him because anything obtained would have been at the cost of the heaviest war commitments, because it would have been paid for at the cost of the peace of the Italian people.

It is disgusting to listen when the merchants of death and the big Italian manufacturers greedily tot up the number of war orders de Gasperi brought back from the U.S.A., the loans and credits for the war industry, the amount of armaments to be delivered to the Italian army, and how many orders for armaments will be placed with Italian factories. It is disgusting to hear these calculations of the interested profiteers and of those who believe, naively, that the crisis in the country can be relieved or solved in this way.

The Italian people reject this prospect. They reject it because there is no price for which the peace, life and future of the country can be traded.

The people have the right to demand that those who go abroad to represent the nation should report on their actions and, above all, on any obligations undertaken. Sticking to the traditions of fascist diplomacy, de Gasperi refused to report on the military obligations which may be fraught with terrible consequences for our country. In his speech in Parliament he did not say a single word about the new and heavy obligations assumed by him in Ottawa and Washington on behalf of the Italian people.

However, everybody knows why all these de Gasperis, Pacciardis and other Italian ministers, travelled to Ottawa and Washington. They went to America in order to harness Italy even closer to the provocative aggressive policy of American imperialism.

The de Gasperi Government long ago joined the aggressive Atlantic Pact although the Christian Democratic Ministers and their henchmen always presented this as some kind of insurance policy against possible aggression. They have always declared that Italy would never engage in any act tending to worsen international tension, would never facilitate the policy of the warmongers.

In point of fact, de Gasperi during his visit to Washington never set himself the task of expressing the will of the Italian people for peace, or of using the influence that could be exerted by a country like Italy with her 48 million population, her geographical situation and political significance, for easing the international tension and for signing a Peace Pact. On the contrary, he openly relinquished his earlier

demagogic assertions that Italy's adherence to the Atlantic Pact should be regarded as a special kind of insurance policy, and so on, and so forth.

On behalf of the Italian ruling clique, de Gasperi travelled to Washington to urge a revision of the peace treaty—of its military clauses, that is, to seek unrestricted possibilities for rearming Italy. De Gasperi hastened to Washington and Ottawa to take part in the new aggressive plans of the U.S.-British imperialists; he requested an active role for Italy in the war preparations.

Contrary to the national interests, de Gasperi undertook in Washington to rearm the country—without any limitations and beyond her possibilities; he undertook to supply money and manpower for the third world war being prepared by the imperialists.

Such is the catastrophic negative balance of de Gasperi's activities, stemming from the heavy military and political commitments assumed by the Italian Government; from the armaments drive, from the increased danger arising from the revival of the Wehrmacht (which was fully approved by de Gasperi), and from bringing Turkey and Greece into the Atlantic Pact.

### III.

It is alleged that de Gasperi succeeded in getting a promise to revise the peace treaty, a pledge to provide economic aid and war orders and recognition of Italian claims in relation to Trieste. Actually, even this part which was supposed to be entered on the "credit side" of de Gasperi's mission cannot but be regarded as

disastrous for Italy, injuring tremendously the cause of peace and peaceful development of the country.

As for the Trieste problem, the new three-Power statement (U.S.A., Britain and France) in relation to Trieste contains a vague hint of the “legitimate aspirations of the Italian people” and completely ignores the three-Power statement made in Turin on the eve of the April 18, 1948 General Election, obviously with a view to influencing the election.

To make it absolutely plain that the Turin declaration was regarded as invalid, “New York Times” openly wrote on the day after publication of the Washington communiqué that, unfortunately, in the present circumstances the demands in relation to Trieste could not be satisfied. Confirming this thought, the newspaper added that Italy should have realised that if her peace treaty had been actually annulled by events, the same was true, the newspaper continued, of the three-Power Turin declaration made at the time Yugoslavia was still friendly towards the Soviet Union and maintained a hostile attitude not only in relation to Italy but also in relation to the Western Powers.

As for economic aid, Truman and Acheson did not undertake to render any greater “aid” to Italy than that already allocated by the U.S. Congress. They gave de Gasperi and Pella, Minister of the State Budget, to understand that the United States had no intention whatever of providing special economic aid to Italy beyond the sums earmarked for extended rearming and: accelerated war preparations.

De Gasperi’s second request related to loans. But here again the only result was a promise to push forward the talks for a 100 million dollar loan—talks that have been in progress for over a year. It is believed

that the U.S. Government intends to provide this loan over a ten-year period—110 million dollars a year. This modest, actually paltry loan is to be utilised, in all probability, exclusively for purchasing products of the American machine-building industry, which will only result in a further worsening of the industrial crisis in Italy.

As for the third economic request—war orders, the subject of so much noise—the amount of war orders secured by de Gasperi U.S. Government is not yet known.

According to the estimates of highly optimistic industrial circles, these war orders may amount to 200 million dollars, which, however, accounts for no more than five per cent of Italy's total industrial output. These orders will, certainly, be placed first of all with those industrial enterprises in which American capital is directly interested.

Far from reducing unemployment and relieving the crisis undermining Italian industry, war orders will further worsen the conditions of the working people and the general economic situation of the country. Many enterprises will have to close their gates. The shortage of raw materials in Western Europe, due to their seizure by the United States, is common knowledge. The raw materials shortage in Italy has assumed catastrophic dimensions. And if the available scanty raw materials are directed to war production this means that a whole range of enterprises producing for civilian needs will have to curtail production or stop altogether. The outcome will be a further slump in Italy's export possibilities. In this way the decision of the U.S. Congress will be realised in practice—that Italy, like the

other Atlantic Pact countries, should stop trading with the East European countries.

Another consequence of the armaments drive and the switching of the economy onto a war footing is the further shrinking of the home market and the rising prices which ensure bigger profits for the monopoly groups and, naturally, will lead to reduced consumption and, as a result, not only to a further fall in the standard of life of the working people but also to more bankruptcies of medium and small manufacturers, artisans, small traders, etc.

To accelerate the armaments drive, the big capitalists and the Government are steadily increasing the taxpayers' burden by increasing the taxes paid by workers and peasants, cutting wages and intensifying super-exploitation. The recently-announced anti-labour bills are closely linked with this economic pressure on the working people.

Such is the catastrophic outlook for the working population and for all people in Italy; such are the results of de Gasperi's visit to the U.S.

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The Italian people, with a feeling of wrath and indignation, resolutely and unconditionally reject this foul conspiracy of the de Gasperi Government with the American warmongers as naked betrayal of the vital national interests of the Italian people. The situation that has taken shape demands that in Italy the fight for peace be extended and the struggle against war intensified. The Italian working multiply their efforts to prevent their country from being drawn into the new gambles which can only end in doom for Italy.

Jointly with the peace partisans all over the world, Italian peace supporters will fight to ensure that the San-Francisco, Ottawa and Washington agreements remain mere scraps of papers. They will fight with all vigour to frustrate the war plans of the imperialist aggressors and to achieve the signing of a Five-Power Peace Pact. They will fight with renewed vigour for a government of peace in Italy.

## **DECISION OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF BULGARIA ON STRENGTHENING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCER CO-OPERATIVES**

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria adopted a decision: “Concerning the Tasks of Autumn Sowing and Organisational-Economic and Political Strengthening of the Agricultural Producer Co-operatives”.

The decision generalises the big successes achieved by the Party and Government in the development of agriculture and its socialist reorganisation by means of cooperation conducted on the voluntary principle. Over half the peasant households and half the cultivated land are united in cooperatives. On the average, one co-operative farm (by May 1, there were 2,710 such co-operative farms in the country) unites 220 peasant households and 845 hectares of land. The results achieved during: 1951 demonstrate the stability of the co-operative movement, its deep roots among the people. The yields gathered this year by the cooperatives were considerably higher and much better in quality than those reaped by individual peasants. The vast majority of the co-operative members displayed high state discipline and patriotic consciousness during the spring sowing, harvesting and delivery of state quotas. The quotas from the Socialist sector of agriculture (machine-and-tractor depots, state farms and producer co-operatives) accounted for two-thirds of the total state deliveries. The decision points out that “the wide and successful development of co-operative

farming solves the main task of supplying the population with bread. The co-operative (Socialist) sector of our agriculture becomes the principle source for providing the country with grain”.

However, along with pronounced successes, the decision continues, we must also recognise shortcomings and weak places in the development of agriculture and in the producer co-operatives in particular. In a number of machine-and-tractor depots and co-operatives, the “theory” and practice of shallow ploughing still survive, hindering the growth of crop yield; the first-class technique is not adequately used; there is, as yet, a lack of proper operativeness in performing agricultural work; not all co-operatives organise their work in keeping with the rules; there are serious violations of the rules; there are shortcomings in organisation and remuneration of labour; insufficient promotion of the youth and women to leading posts; the work of Party organisations in a number of co-operatives falls short of the tasks; patronage over co-operatives by the working people of the towns is poorly developed.

The Central Committee says that these weaknesses and shortcomings should be quickly and completely eliminated. The Party and the Government are confronted with the most urgent and vital task of organisational-economic and political strengthening of the co-operatives—of turning them into solid Socialist agricultural enterprises. To achieve this, the decision points out, it will be necessary:

**1. To improve the leadership of agriculture and of the producer co-operatives in particular, by the Party organs, the people’s councils, and Ministry of Agriculture. To raise this leadership from top to bottom to a higher level, ensuring the necessary operativeness**

in carrying out agricultural work, timely aid to the machine-and-tractor stations and co-operatives, rapid elimination of mistakes and distortions, resolute measures against ineffective leaders; to conduct constant educational work among the members of the boards of co-operatives, among team leaders and leaders of the machine-and-tractor depots.

**2. To eliminate completely the violation of the model rules of the co-operatives.** All cooperatives where the rules have not yet been approved by the general meeting of the members must do so within two months. To check carefully on the amount of land and number of productive live stock owned by members of the co-operatives and bring them into strict correspondence with the rules. To ensure complete inner-cooperative democracy; the board of the cooperative and its chairman must not decide a single important question without a general meeting of the membership, they must, unconditionally, carry out the decisions adopted at the general meeting and be responsible to it. It should always be borne in mind that the basic principle of the co-operative movement is the voluntary principle; that this principle should be guarded as the apple of the eye and its violators severely punished.

**3. To eliminate rapidly the shortcomings in organisation and remuneration of labour.** For this purpose it is necessary to organise permanent production teams and links and strengthen them, to do away with absence of personal responsibility by attaching to these teams and links plots of land, agricultural implements and draught animals. To work out production quotas with a view to submitting them to general meetings for approval by the membership by

January 1952. To issue a labour-book to each member of the co-operative which should contain timely entries of the work-day units performed, and carefully verify these entries.

**4. To strengthen the leading cadres of the producer co-operatives.** It is necessary to rid the co-operatives of the concealed enemies of the co-operative movement and of those who show no care for the public economy of the co-operative, and replace them by authoritative co-operators, people who are capable, in Bolshevik style, of organising co-operative economy. To intensify work with the leaders of the co-operatives and help them in the matter of strengthening the co-operative economy, promoting new, loyal leading cadres, in particular, from among the women and youth. The decision calls for training some 25 thousand chairmen, team leaders, accountants and other cadres for the co-operatives.

**5. To improve radically the work of the machine-and-tractor depots** not only in service but also in giving planning-organisational service. In order to extend the base of this service, the decision calls for organising 15 additional machine-and-tractor depots in 1952, for raising the level of mechanisation by supplying 1,000 tractors, 1,000 harvester combines, 2,000 tractor ploughs, 500 threshing machines, 500 winnowing machines, 1,475 tractor seeders, 1,700 tractor cultivators and other machinery. It also envisages the training of 4,000 tractor drivers and assistants, 3,100 combine operators and assistants, and 200 tractor team-leaders.

**6. To improve radically the work of the Party organisations in the machine-and-tractor depots, state farms and producer co-operatives; to heighten**

**their responsibility for work in the co-operatives.** This means that the Party organisations in the cooperatives—the inspirers and organisers of co-operative labour—must render constant aid to the leadership of the co-operatives, verify their work, ensure proper selection of cadres, reveal shortcomings in their work and mobilise Communists and non-Party people in the struggle for the elimination of these shortcomings; they must conduct everyday educational and agitational work, consolidate the bonds with the working peasantry, strengthen the leading role of the Party in the countryside. The regional and district Party committees must systematically help the political departments of the machine-and-tractor depots with a view to strengthening and making them real bulwarks of the people's State in the socialist reorganisation of the countryside.

Solving the tasks of the organisational-economic and political consolidation of the co-operatives, the decision says, should occupy the main attention of the Party organs and people's councils in the countryside, of the Fatherland Front, the Bulgarian Peasant Union and of all other public organisations, and also of the personnel of the industrial enterprises engaged supplying the co-operatives with technical in fulfilling orders for agriculture.

## **PUBLICATION OF MAO TSE-TUNG'S SELECTED WORKS IN CHINA**

Publication of Selected Works by Mao Tse-tung has begun in China. Volume One came off the press the other day in an edition of 600,000 copies; it was met with lively interest by the working people in the Republic. According to the Chinese press, during the first day, 30,000 copies were sold in Shanghai, 20,000 in Wu-ban, 12,000 in Tientsin and 10,000 in Canton. The book is in great demand everywhere.

The newspapers devoted special articles to the first volume.

## **ANOTHER SUCCESS FOR FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY IN CANTONAL ELECTIONS**

The French Communist Party won a big success in the second round of the cantonal elections in France. In practically all the 700 cantons where there were second round contests, the Communist Party polled more votes than in the first round. On the whole, the Communist Party polled 27.5 per cent of votes compared with 23.8 per cent in the first round. Forty-two additional Communist councillors were elected.

However, although the Communist Party polled the greatest number of votes, it received the least number of seats (only 6 per cent of the total). This is due to the unjust electoral system and the revival of the anti-Communist bloc-ranging from Right-wing Socialists to the Gaullists.

Note should be made of the fact that despite the threats of the leadership to expel them from their respective parties, some Socialist candidates and other Republicans expressed agreement with the Communist Party's minimum programme calling for struggle for peace and national Independence, against fascism, and in defence of the immediate demands of the working people. The Communist Party loyally supported these candidates, 25 of whom were elected. Simultaneously, in a number of cantons Socialist candidates who participated in the first round called on the electors to vote for the Communist candidates.

## **PREPARATIONS FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP MONTH**

The people of Czechoslovakia are enthusiastically preparing for the Czechoslovakia-Soviet friendship month, the opening of which will coincide with the 34th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It will end on December 5—the Stalin Constitution Day.

This year the Czechoslovakia-Soviet Friendship Society held a series of extremely successful lectures on the “grand construction projects of the Stalin epoch”. Over a period of six months, two million people saw Soviet films. Six thousand talks on the achievements of Soviet agriculture were held.

Jointly with the Czechoslovakia-Soviet Friendship Society, all the National Front organisations, schools, army, the radio, theatres and cinemas are preparing for the month. The central theme of the reports and talks will be: “Loyalty to the Soviet Union—touch-stone of Czechoslovak patriotism”. There will also be talks on the subject, “Learning from the U.S.S.R.” Enrolment for Russian language classes is underway. Last year, over 300,000 people attended these classes. Exhibitions devoted to the Soviet Union are scheduled for a number of Czech and Slovak towns; a “Soviet book and press week” is being organised.

## **SUCCESS OF PEACE LOAN IN HUNGARY**

According to incomplete data of the Ministry of Finance of the Hungarian Republic, the second Peace loan issued in Hungary to the amount of 1,000 million forints has been over-subscribed by 275 million forints. Bonds were bought by 2,927,562 people. The wide participation of all sections of the working population in subscribing to the loan, is striking evidence of their ardent patriotism and warm love for their people's power. The working people of Budapest, where a total of 596,772,300 forints was subscribed, participated in exemplary fashion. The outstanding success of the loan shows that in Hungary the course of carrying out the Five-Year Plan and defending peace has become the personal matter of every citizen, the common cause of millions.

## **DEFENCE OF CHILDREN IN RUMANIA**

An all-Rumanian conference in defence of children was held in Bucharest on October 13-14.

Constanta Craciun, President of the Democratic Women's Union of Rumania, delivered the report "Struggle of our people for the life and happy future of children". Constanta Craciun pointed out that 23 per cent of Rumania's 1950-51 budget had been allocated for social and cultural requirements. Allocations for mother and child welfare amount to nearly 1,750 million lei. The State allocates considerable funds to aid mothers of large families. More than one thousand maternity homes and several thousand milk centres have been opened in the Republic. Infantile mortality has declined radically. In 1950, the number of creches and kindergartens rose 153 and 258 per cent respectively, compared with 1948. Rumania now has 15,332 elementary schools and 717 secondary schools: for children of non-Rumanian nationality there are 3,132 kindergartens and elementary schools.

Doctors, school-managers, clergymen, teachers, writers, leading industrial workers and collective farmers, among them many women; contributed to the discussion.

The conference adopted a resolution about improving work in children's establishments in Rumania and intensifying the struggle in defence of children throughout the world.

## **SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF LIBERATION OF BELGRADE BY SOVIET ARMY FROM HITLER INVADERS. Dusko Novakov**

October 20 marks the seventh anniversary of the Soviet Army's liberation of Belgrade capital of Yugoslavia—from the Hitler fascist invaders. This date is the greatest national celebration of the Yugoslav peoples—a celebration of friendship with, and affection for the great Soviet people, the liberator.

In 1944, Yugoslavia was in an extremely difficult situation. On the one hand, the Hitler invaders sought to hold Yugoslavia at all costs. On the other, the Anglo-American “allies” aided by Tito; their camouflaged agent, preparing to occupy our country themselves, were taking measures to smash and annihilate the genuinely patriotic and revolutionary forces of Yugoslavia. The fate of our peoples depended on getting the timely aid of the Soviet Army.

When the seventh Stalin blow in the Jassy-Kishinev area put 22 German divisions out of commission, and the Soviet troops began the liberation of Rumania and Bulgaria, the Hitler command made desperate efforts to organise a defence line on Yugoslavia's borders. The loss of Yugoslavia threatened the Hitlerites not only with complete collapse in the Balkans; it also meant that the Soviet Army had opened a way from the South to Hungary and Austria.

The Hitler generals concentrated enormous forces of the German fascist army on the territory of Yugoslavia. Moreover, numerous quisling units, commanded by the Hitlerite General von Weichs, were located in Greece and Albania. Clearly, only Soviet troops were in a

position to liberate Yugoslavia from the German invaders; the lives of millions of working people in Yugoslavia depended on the successes of the Soviet troops.

The Yugoslav partisan units were in particularly difficult straits. This was due not only to the enemy's superiority, but also to the subversive work of the Titoites and the Anglo-American espionage "missions". Hand in glove with Tito, these "missions" had as their concealed aim the complete elimination of the partisan movement before the entry of the Soviet Army. As has since become known, the clique of Titoite traitors and Anglo-American spies were in touch with the Hitler invaders through the medium of Mihailovic's headquarters; they kept the enemy informed about the movements and composition of the partisan units, and in every way helped the German fascists in fighting against the Yugoslav partisans.

The working class of Yugoslavia, equally, was in difficult straits. U.S.-British aircraft ceaselessly and brutally bombed Belgrade, Subotica, Nish, Slavonski Brod, Leskovac, Osijek, and other towns. As a result, far more civilians were killed every day than was the case in the savage Hitler bombing of Belgrade in 1941. This attempt to demoralise the working class in connection with the approach of the Soviet troops, was carried out with naked cynicism. While tens of thousands of workers were killed by these raids, not a single Hitlerite garrison suffered from bombs dropped by Anglo-American aircraft.

Early in October 1944, the troops of the Second Ukrainian Front forced the Danube south of Turnu-Severin and began the battle for the liberation of Yugoslavia. Almost simultaneously, Soviet troops

entered the northern part of Yugoslavia—the Voevodina—while the troops of the Third Ukrainian Front entered eastern Serbia. The Hitlerites failed to withstand the powerful pressure of the Soviet troops. Having spilt the German forces into a number of groups, the Soviet Army surrounded each group separately and smashed them at Negotin, Zajecar, Knjazevac, Pozarevac and other places, and it effected the speedy liberation of practically the whole of Serbia. Considerable enemy forces, surrounded on October 19, were annihilated south-east of Belgrade. Next day, the Soviet soldiers routed the enemy garrison holding Belgrade. The capital of Yugoslavia was liberated. As a result, the forces of the Hitler invaders, which had been assigned the task of preventing the liberation of Yugoslavia, were, for all practical purposes, put out of action. Hastily retreating in a north-westerly direction, the enemy abandoned the territory of Serbia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Hercegovina, south-east Bosnia, and southern Croatia. Thus, as a result of 20 days fighting, the Soviet Army liberated the greater part of Yugoslavia. The country was no longer in danger of savage bombings by U.S.-British aircraft, and the partisan units were saved from destruction.

The successes of the heroic Soviet Army frustrated the plan of the Anglo-American imperialists to occupy Yugoslavia, as was the case in Greece. The Soviet Army saved Yugoslavia and brought freedom and independence to the Yugoslav peoples.

During the first days of the fighting on the territory of Yugoslavia, many partisan detachments succeeded in forcing their way to the units of the Soviet Army. Having received Soviet arms and having multiplied their forces ten-fold, they developed into militant formations

capable of actively assisting the Soviet soldiers in clearing the homeland of the Hitler invaders. In his order of the day on the occasion of the liberation of Belgrade, J. V. Stalin, Supreme Commander of the Soviet Army, noted the selflessness of the Yugoslav units.

The Soviet Government rendered great assistance to the working people of Yugoslavia in rehabilitating the national economy devastated by the Hitler invaders. All the booty captured by the Soviet Army on the territory of Yugoslavia was handed over, gratis, to the Yugoslav people. Soviet specialists rendered considerable technical assistance in rehabilitating Yugoslav enterprises, mines and transport which had been put out of commission by the Hitlerites during their retreat. For example, the Soviet Army built a railway bridge (nearly two kilometres long) over the Danube in the vicinity of Belgrade and presented it to Yugoslavia. The men of the Soviet Army built, as a gift to the working people of Yugoslavia, a large bridge over the Morava near Jagodina, and so on. In those difficult days for Yugoslavia, the Soviet Government provided food supplies for the working people. Thanks to the help of the U.S.S.R., in less than one year after the liberation of Yugoslavia from the Hitler fascists, the standard of living rose 4-5 times and was at least 8 or 9 times the present level.

Every Yugoslav patriot knows well that the Soviet Army saved the national independence of our country, that the selfless aid of the Soviet Government and the friendship of the Soviet people created conditions for introducing the system of people's democracy and the gradual socialist transformation of the country.

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However, today our peoples have been deprived of all their revolutionary gains, deprived of the possibility of openly celebrating the anniversary of their liberation from the Hitler fascist invaders. The fascist-espionage Tito-Rankovic gang, which has completely lined up with the U.S.-British imperialists in their struggle against the camp of democracy and peace, prohibits the working people of Yugoslavia from celebrating the national festival—the anniversary of the liberation of the homeland from the Hitlerites. The Titoites seek to strangle the noble feeling of gratitude and the affection of the Yugoslav working people for the peoples of the U.S.S.R., knowing that the affection of our peoples for the Soviet Union and friendship with it are the main obstacles standing in the way of the imperialists' criminal plans.

As early as 1948, the information Bureau of the Communist Parties in its historic Resolution, "Concerning the Situation in the Communist Party of Yugoslavia", exposed the treachery of the Tito clique and warned our peoples that a mortal danger threatened their revolutionary gains. "The Yugoslav leaders think", said the Resolution, "that by making concessions they can curry favour with the imperialist states. They think they will be able to bargain with them for Yugoslavia's independence and gradually get the peoples of Yugoslavia orientated on these states, that is, on capitalism". The Information Bureau warned that the entire policy of the Tito clique will lead to the "loss of Yugoslavia's independence and to its transformation into a colony of the imperialist countries".

The prevision of the Information Bureau in relation to the activities of the Tito fascist authorities has been, completely substantiated. The Tito clique abolished all the revolutionary laws enacted immediately after the war. For example, it abolished the law about the people's committees and decreed the transfer of all power into the hands of the fascist chieftains; it annulled the law on the nationalisation of industrial enterprises, the monopoly of foreign trade, all control and restrictions in relation to the scale of profits made by capitalist enterprises, annulled the progressive taxation; the landed estates were restored by means of forced seizure of the land of the working peasants; concentration camps and forced labour on strategic undertakings made their appearance, etc. In other words, as Comrade Molotov said at the celebration meeting in Warsaw last July: "The Tito-Kardelj-Rankovic gang has restored the capitalist order in Yugoslavia, has deprived the people of all their revolutionary gains and has transformed the country into an instrument of the aggressive imperialist Powers"

From attempts to discredit the Soviet Army, as stated in the Information Bureau Resolution in 1948, the Titoites have now passed over to denial of the historical fact of the liberation of Yugoslavia by the soldiers of the Soviet Union. By means of this foul lie they seek to cover up preparations for war against the Soviet Union in the interests of the American imperialists.

But, despite the attempts of the fascist Tito-Rankovic gang, on October 20 the working people of enslaved Yugoslavia will find a way to demonstrate their deep affection for the Soviet people, for Comrade Stalin, their firm resolve to prevent Yugoslavia from being involved in an anti-Soviet war. And this will infuse

fresh vigour into the working masses of Yugoslavia in the struggle against the criminal Tito regime.

Our peoples have traversed a long path of selfless struggle for national independence. But they were unable to realise their dream, their desire for an alliance of Yugoslavia with the U.S.S.R., because the lackeys of the imperialists by means of deception seized power in the Party and in the country.

But although this year, too, Yugoslavia greets her national holiday—the day of liberation from the Hitler invaders—in conditions of wildest terror, the love and friendship of our peoples for the Soviet people is the firm guarantee that soon the sun will shine also in our street”.

## ON AN EQUAL FOOTING. Drawing by J. Novak

RECENTLY, TITO ANNOUNCED THAT HE WAS CONDUCTING FOREIGN POLICY ON "AN EQUAL FOOTING" WITH THE U.S.  
(Press review)



## **POLITICAL NOTES**

### **SCHUMACHERS CONFER WITH HITLERITE OFFICERS**

Not long ago, on instructions from Schumacher, a secret meeting between a group of former Hitler army generals and officers and representatives of the leadership of the Social Democratic Party of Germany took place in the Social Democratic Party school in Kochel.

Waldemar von Knöringen, Chairman of the Social Democratic organisation in Bavaria, began his report to this meeting—"Attitude of the Social Democratic Party of Germany in the matter of a German Army"—with the admission that the Party leadership was forced to conceal its real viewpoint on remilitarisation of Western Germany not only from the rank-and-file of the Party but even from Party officials, since the bulk of the Social Democratic membership is opposed to remilitarisation. In this connection Knöringen frankly informed the Hitlerite generals of the very stormy meeting of the Central Board of the Social Democratic Party which discussed remilitarisation. Evidently, fearing to compromise themselves completely in the eyes of the broad masses, the participants in that meeting "rejected" Schumacher's demand for a resolution supporting remilitarisation of Western Germany. Beside himself with rage, Schumacher jumped to his feet and banging the table shouted hysterically. "I order the Party to say 'yes'! Otherwise I shall draw my own conclusions!" By means of these threats,

Schumacher finally succeeded in getting a special editorial committee to adopt—after three days labour—a resolution dictated by him, approving remilitarisation.

Striving to curry favour with the former Nazi army officers, counselling them to adjust themselves to the situation and to put on American military uniform as quickly as possible, Knöringen, Zorn and other representatives of the Party leadership went further in their frankness in an endeavour to prove to the military clique that they, the Right-wing Social Democrats, were the ones who, better than anybody else, could fulfil Washington's orders for rearming Western Germany and reviving the revanchist German army. Erler, "leading Social Democratic expert on remilitarisation", declared that, in Europe, the American, defending not the West but their interests, that the greater the number of American occupation troops in Western Germany, the greater the American capital investments in Western Germany, and consequently, the greater the interest the "Americans will show in us".

The Schumachers would never dare make these revelations in front of rank-and-file Social Democrats. And, of course, they took all measures to prevent news of the meeting from reaching the masses. But their efforts were in vain. The secret leaked out. The cynical admissions of the Schumachers and their attempted plot with Hitlerite officers were made public. The German newspaper, "Freies Volk", made the facts known to public opinion; it told its readers, on the basis of thoroughly established facts, how the Schumachers had let the cat out of the bag in regard to their real designs which they had concealed from the people.

This exposure once more demonstrates before the whole world the foul, treacherous role of the Right-wing

Socialist chieftains, their kingship with fascists, and their criminal activities on behalf of the warmakers. These facts will open the eyes of those who still believe in the demagoguery of the Schumachers.

**Jan Marek**

## VITAL BRANCH IN IDEOLOGICAL FRONT

### (ABOUT WORK OF “BOOK AND KNOWLEDGE” PUBLISHING HOUSE IN POLAND)

The co-operative Publishing House (known as “Book”) established in Warsaw in 1919, was the sole publisher of Marxist literature in Poland. A Communist undertaking, it published works by Marx, Engels and Lenin, and proletarian novels and brochures devoted to current political themes; it popularised Marxism-Leninism and combated the false Social Democratic theories.

Works by Comrade Stalin were banned in Poland ‘by the fascist censorship. During the 20 years of bourgeois landlord Poland, only a single work by Stalin—“Marxism and the National Question”—was published legally.

The fascist bourgeois-landlord governments maintained constant persecution of the proletarian Publishing House. Its bookshops were repeatedly raided and their stock confiscated. Closed by the police, it reappeared under the name of “Tome”. However, a few years prior to the outbreak of the Second World War, the Publishing House was completely liquidated by the fascists.

After the liberation of Poland by the Soviet Army, the Polish Workers’ Party reopened the “Book” Publishing House. Resuming its functions in 1944 in Lublin, it spread out, accordingly as other Polish territories were liberated, to the entire country.

In the initial post-war period, the Publishing House encountered big difficulties. This was the period when

the Gomulka Right-wing nationalist group still exerted influence on Party life, and on ideological work in particular. This group was hostile to the propaganda of Marxism-Leninism among the masses, and this hostility seriously retarded the work of the Publishing House. The elimination of the Gomulka influence in the Party enabled the Publishing House to begin work in a big way.

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish Workers' Party, held in August-September 1948, marked a turning point in the development of the Polish working class movement and in the political and cultural life of the Polish people. The meeting stressed the vital significance of Marxism-Leninism for the Polish people, pointed to the great role of the example of the Soviet Union for building Socialism in Poland, and also showed the need for an irreconcilable struggle against nationalism and Social Democratism in the working-class movement.

The meeting also outlined big tasks for the "Book" Publishing House, which, shortly after the Polish Workers' Party and the Polish Socialist Party merged to form the Polish United Workers' Party, fused with the "Wiedza" (Knowledge)—former Publishing House of the Polish Socialist Party—under the name "Ksiezka i Wiedza" (Book and Knowledge).

What were the tasks confronting the "Ksiezka i Wiedza" as the Publishing House of the Polish United Workers' Party?

First and foremost it was essential to begin widespread propaganda of Marxism-Leninism. Millions of Party members and non-party people, workers and peasants were keen to become conversant with the teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin. They needed the

classics of Marxism-Leninism in the Polish language and also literature popularising these works.

It was also important to help the masses appreciate the problems of building Socialism in Poland. The Party had summoned the people to a great undertaking—to lay the foundations of Socialism in Poland in a period of six years. It was necessary to help the masses to appreciate this grand task and to define for everyone his place in the undertaking.

It was necessary to acquaint the Polish people widely with the achievements and experience of the U.S.S.R. in building Socialism, with Socialist Soviet society, with the ways along which the U.S.S.R., was marching from Socialism to Communism, with the grand construction projects of Communism in the U.S.S.R. For this it was necessary to show the past of the peoples of the Soviet Union, to acquaint the Polish people with the literature of the Soviet nations, and, in particular, with the great Russian literature.

It was necessary to acquaint the people with progressive art in Poland, to acquaint them with the great legacy of progressive Polish culture—the heritage of people's Poland—to help them realise the significance of the great progressive traditions—the heroic traditions of revolutionary Polish democracy and of the Polish working-class movement.

And finally, it was essential to surround with particular care the “sprouts of the new” in contemporary Polish literature, encouraging those forces in literature developing in the direction of Socialist realism.

The “Ksiezka i Wiedza” Publishing House coped with these tasks. Whereas prior to the 1948 August-September meeting of the Central Committee it

published the Works of Lenin and Stalin in a total of 311,000 copies, in the ensuing three years, beginning with the middle of 1948, it published 114 works by Lenin and Stalin in more than eleven million copies.

Prior to the Central Committee meeting, 23 works by Marx and Engels had been printed in a total of 385,000 copies; after the meeting, 43 works were published in over 2,300,000 copies.

As for books and pamphlets devoted to propaganda of Marxism-Leninism, 19 had been published in 243,000 copies prior to the meeting and 265 in almost four million copies in the period after the meeting.

The “Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U. (B)” appeared in 1949 in 1,400,000 copies. Since the edition has been practically bought up, a reprint is being prepared.

The figures quoted above show the change that has taken place both in the Party and among the masses in Poland in relation to propaganda of Marxism-Leninism. At present, millions of people are studying works by Lenin and Stalin, learning from them how to build a better future for the Polish people.

The Central Committee of the United Workers’ Party has requested “Ksiezka I Wiedza” to publish, in the Polish language, the Collected Works of Lenin and Stalin. Nine volumes of works by Stalin have already appeared; another four volumes will come off the press by the end of the year.

Nine volumes of works by Lenin have been published, and another two volumes will appear in the current year.

“Ksiezka i Wiedza” published 324 books (in over 12,500,000 copies) devoted to questions of socialist construction in Poland. These include an album

illustrating Comrade Boleslaw Bierut's report on the plan for rebuilding Warsaw; the book, "Five Years of People's Poland", which is also available in Russian translation, and an album dedicated to the life and work of Felix Dzerzhinsky.

The Publishing House also issued over 190 books and pamphlets in editions exceeding 3,000,000 copies, devoted to the problems of building Socialism and Communism in the U.S.S.R.

Most noteworthy is the "Library of Leading Workers", which, in the form of essays, transmits the experience of Polish and Soviet innovators in the sphere of industry. The books of this "Library" are highly popular among the working people in our country.

At present, "Ksiezka i Wiedza" is preparing a two-volume edition of selected works by Comrade Boleslaw Bierut, and a number of topical selections containing Comrade Bierut's works on vital subjects of the Polish working-class movement and the life of the Polish people.

Since the second half of 1948, thirty-four of the classics of Russian literature and of the literature of other Soviet peoples have been published in about one-and-a-half million copies. Of contemporary Soviet belles-lettres, 105 books have been published in more than 3,700,000 copies.

Of 306 books by the classics of Polish literature published by "Ksiezka i Wiedza" in almost 7,500,000: copies, two-thirds have appeared since the August-September 1948 Plenum. It devotes special attention to works by Adam Mickiewicz, the great Polish poet. His immortal "Pan Tadeusz" was issued in more than a million copies (including 300,000 copies of an illustrated edition which is particularly popular). "Ksiezka i

Wiedza” has also published in large editions works by Prus and Orzeszko, representatives of Polish critical realism. Books by Prus have appeared in over three million copies; by Orzeszko in 1,700,000 copies.

Works of contemporary Polish literature, put out by the Publishing House, include the first books by the young writers Hamera, Kowalewski and Ryłski; these books won State prizes for their authors.

Appreciating the significance of publishing the classics and works by the best representatives of advanced world literature, the “Ksiezka i Wiedza” systematically publishes, in large editions, books by such writers as Balzac, Dickens, Dreiser and Howard Fast.

In the past three years, “Ksiezka i Wiedza” has become the biggest publishing house in the country, turning out one-fourth of Poland’s entire book output. It publishes the classics of Marxism-Leninism, literature on social and political subjects, textbooks on history and law, books on economics, and works of world literature and Polish novels. It issues two or three new books and booklets every day.

There are, as yet, many shortcomings in the work of “Ksiezka i Wiedza”. The quality of translation is still unsatisfactory; we should publish more political literature with stress on the vital issues of our life. Work with authors leaves much to be desired. There are shortcomings in the make-up of the books.

Carefully and self-critically analysing their work and perfecting it, sharpening their revolutionary vigilance and improving their work in all sectors, the staff of “Ksiezka i Wiedza” will continue to serve the great cause of moulding the socialist consciousness of the people of Poland, of spreading the Lenin-Stalin teaching

in Poland and rallying the masses of the people in Poland for laying the foundations of Socialism.

**Roman WERFEL**

Head of “Ksiezka i Wiedza” Publishing House, Polish United Workers’ Party.

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**appears every Friday.**

**Address of Editorial Office and of Publishing  
House: 56, Valeriu Braniște, Bucharest. Tel. 5.10.59.**