

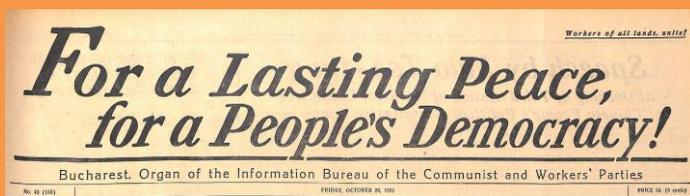
Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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



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GREAT PROJECTS OF COMMUNISM— CLEAR TESTIMONY OF PEACE POLICY OF U.S.S.R.

The peoples of the Soviet Union are preparing to mark the 34th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with new outstanding victories in Communist construction. The successes of the socialist country which are multiplied monthly, the growing might of the Soviet social and state system evoke admiration and great joy among working people in all countries. In the great achievements of the Soviet Socialist country all peace-loving peoples see inspiring evidence of the indomitable life-giving force of the ideas of Communism, the growing superiority of the forces of peace and life over the forces of war and death.

Socialism has released new, unprecedented creative energy of the million-fold masses—capable of changing the course of rivers, of bringing life to deserts, reviving land and of realising the most daring dreams of mankind, The creative labour of Soviet people invariably serves the cause the security of the peoples, the cause of preserving and consolidating world peace.

While the U.S.-British warmongers are knocking together aggressive blocs, undertaking wide militarisation of the economy, developing a wild armaments drive and passing from threats of aggression to acts of naked aggression, the Soviet Union fulfilled ahead of schedule the post-war plan for rehabilitation and development of the national economy and, relying on the growing might of its economy, has begun work on the greatest construction of modern times, creating a powerful production-technical base of Communism.

While the criminal rulers in the capitalist countries, contrary to the will of the peoples and at the expense of plundering and ruining them, are investing colossal means in war preparation, the land of Soviets is creating a bastion of peace: huge power installations on the Volga, Dnieper and Amu Darya, the Turkmenian, South Ukrainian, North Crimean and Volga-Don canals—the greatest in the world—and is successfully carrying out the Stalin plan for remaking nature.

Immense indeed, is the scale of the great construction projects of Communism now underway in the U.S.S.R. Suffice it to say that the work entails excavating and removing more than two billion cubic metres of earth, whereas the Panama Canal, for example, required the excavation of but 185 million and the Suez Canal 75 million cubic metres of earth. In the course of 5-7 years Soviet builders will lay tens of millions of cubic metres of concrete and carry out building and assembly work unprecedented in scope.

The capacity of the huge hydro-electric stations now under construction in the U.S.S.R. will exceed by far the overall capacity of 30 of the biggest power stations in the U.S. which took decades to build. The capacity of the new hydro-electric stations will be four times greater than that of all the hydro-electric stations in South America. The Kuibyshev and Stalingrad stations alone, will produce up to 20 billion kilowatt-hours of electric energy, i.e. far more than all the modern power stations in Italy, Sweden and Switzerland taken together. These two stations alone will make possible a saving of 20 million tons of fuel annually.

Realisation of these Stalin structures means a real technical revolution in many branches of the national economy, it will lead to a new unprecedented

development of the productive forces of the country. These grand power systems will supply electric energy to industrial centres situated thousands of kilometres away; they will facilitate electrification of additional thousands of kilometres of railway lines, create new waterways uniting in one network five seas and tens of thousands of kilometres of river-ways. In the next 5-7 years over 28 million hectares of land in the U.S.S.R. will be brought under irrigation, that is, an area seventeen times greater than the entire crop area of Denmark, 30 times that of the Netherlands and 53 times that of Belgium. This area could accommodate five such countries as Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Switzerland taken together.

The immense irrigation work will enable the U.S.S.R., to create new huge centres for the production of grain, technical crops and highly productive animal husbandry. The new irrigated lands alone, can provide everything needed to ensure a life of well-being for a hundred million people. The grandeur of these projects is seen from the fact that the U.S. after hundreds of years work has but eight million hectares of irrigated land.

All the peoples of the U.S.S.R. are taking part in the huge undertakings of Communism. Thousands of factories and dozens of branches of industry are working on orders for the construction projects of Communism. With the greatest satisfaction Soviet scientists are contributing their knowledge and talent to this great cause. The Soviet homeland has supplied the builders with the most modern technique, with the rich experience accumulated during the Stalin five year plans and in the postwar period. The powerful support on the part of the entire people gives rise to labour

heroism among the tens of thousands of builders. In honour of the 34th anniversary of the October Revolution, the builders of the South-Ukrainian, North-Crimean and Volga-Don canals and of the Stalingrad construction project fulfilled their year's plans ahead of schedule.

With equal success, Soviet people are carrying out the grand Stalin plan for remaking nature. Between 1948 and 1950, saplings were planted on 1,350,000 hectares of the projected State shelter belts and collective and state farms fields. During the spring of 1951 alone, shelter belts and plantations of industrial significance were sown on an area of more than 730,000 hectares.

The great construction projects of Communism are striking proof of the peace the U.S.S.R., and a great contribution of the Soviet people to the cause of peace.

The Soviet Union has no aggressive plans; it threatens no country and no people. **"... the Soviet Union has no thought of ever attacking the U.S.A. or any other country"**, J. V. Stalin said in his reply to a "Pravda" correspondent concerning the atomic weapon. All progressive mankind warmly welcomed J. V. Stalin's reply as an expression of the peace policy of the U.S.S.R., as another blow at the criminal designs of the U.S.-British warmongers, and a grim warning to the aggressors.

The peaceful creative labour of Soviet people is the symbol of their great struggle for world peace. The Soviet people, enthusiastically building a Communist society, are vitally interested in peace and co-operation with all peoples. The Soviet Government repeated proposals concerning conclusion of a Pact of Peace, reduction in armaments, prohibition of the atomic

weapon and the establishment of international control over its implementation, and for a cease-fire in Korea—all express the will of the Soviet people as a whole. With remarkable unanimity the Soviet people support the World Peace Council's Appeal for a Five-Power Peace Pact.

In the capitalist countries civilian industry is catastrophically curtailed, production of consumer goods cut, taxes and prices for prime commodities forced up. In the land of Soviets the labour of Soviet people on the construction projects of Communism leads to a steady rise in the living standard of millions, to a new advance in economy and culture. In the capitalist countries people are driven from their family homestead and the land cleared in this way is used, on U.S. orders, for airfields, naval and aircraft bases, military fortification and for more factories producing lethal weapons, resulting in further sharpening of the crisis, in the chaos and anarchy characteristic of the capitalist system. In the U.S.S.R., all construction is subordinated to peace aims to the lofty ideal of building a Communist society.

Like a powerful beacon the rays of great construction projects of Communism in the U.S.S.R., light the whole world, giving heart to all ordinary people, filling them with confidence and joyful hopes, and inspiring them for the struggle against the criminal plans of the instigators of a new war. The words of the great Lenin, pronounced as far back as the first years of Soviet power that the Soviet land, by its economic policy, exerts a most powerful influence on the development of the struggle of the working people against imperialist bondage, sound with particular force today: **“All look to the Soviet Russian Republic, all**

working people in all countries of the world, without exception and without any exaggeration”.

To acquaint the broad masses with the enormous international significance of the construction projects of Communism in the U.S.S.R.—such is the important and most noble task of the Communist and Workers’ Parties. The better people know the truth about the U.S.S.R., about the great construction projects of Communism; the more difficult it will be for the warmongers and their Right-wing Socialist and Titoite lackeys to enmesh the masses in lies, to deceive them and involve them in a new world war. The progressive, democratic press has a particularly great and significant part in publicising the successes of Communist construction in the U.S.S.R., and in exposing the lies and slander against the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies.

The truth about the great construction projects of Communism, about the peace policy of the Soviet Union—the reliable bulwark of peace and security of the peoples—will reach the minds and hearts of all working people in all countries and inspire them in the struggle for peace, democracy and Socialism.

HONOURING 34th ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT OCTOBER

The working people of Czechoslovakia are preparing to mark the 34th anniversary of the October Revolution with new achievements in Socialist construction.

The builders of the Clement Gottwald iron and steel works in Ostrava, taking on additional obligations pledged that already early next year the enterprise will be producing thousands of tons of steel.

Workers in the blacksmiths shop in the Gottwald engineering works, Kralovo Pole (Brno region) undertook to compete their annual plan by November 7.

EXTEND AND CONSOLIDATE WORLD FRONT OF PEACE FIGHTERS!

Wrathful Protest of Italian People

Big protest demonstrations against the manoeuvres conducted by the Americans off the coast of Sicily, Sardinia and in the estuary of the Tagliamento (Veneto) took place in Milan, Bologna, Ancona and in many other Italian cities.

The popular movement developed on a particularly large scale in Naples, which has been chosen by the Americans for the Headquarters of the armed forces of the Atlantic bloc in southern Europe. Employees of the gas works, tramway depot and numerous mills and factories stopped work. The indignant inscriptions "Down with Eisenhower!", "Americans go home!" etc. appeared on the walls. Tens of thousands of Naples citizens read the leaflets given out by peace supporters. Despite huge concentrations of police, thousands of people made their way to the main streets and demonstrated against the policy of war.

In Sesto-San-Giovanni (near Milan) and in Monza big youth rallies took place at which vigorous protest resolutions were adopted against the American violation of the integrity of Italian territory.

Syrian Peasants Sign Appeal

Despite police repressions, Syrian peace fighters have already collected 200,000 signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council.

They are conducting good work among peasants. In the village of Ain Dahab signature collectors went straight to the fields where peasants were working and organised readings of the weekly newspaper “Al Salam” (“Peace”), organ of the Syadn peace committee. All the residents of this village, including the mayor and religious leaders, signed the Appeal of the World Peace Council.

The Appeal was signed by many outstanding political and religious personalities in Syria: Maarouf Dawalibi, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies; Abdel Wahal Homad, Minister of Public Education; by Sheikhs Mohamed El Ashmar, Bahjat El Bittar, Rached Koualli, Salah El Dine El Zaim and Farés Jamaledine.

Austrian Youth Fight For Peace

The Congress of Free Austrian Youth (FAY), held in Vienna a few days ago was attended by more than a thousand delegates and visitors—representatives of the “Socialist Youth”, “Catholic Youth”, “Socialist Worker Youth” (Left-wing Socialists) and youth delegations from other countries. The Congress was held under the slogan of struggle against rearming Austria, for united action by youth in the struggle for peace.

Delegates noted the significant successes achieved by the Union in the struggle for peace. Of the more than

842,000 signatures collected in Austria for a Pact of Peace, 104,000 were collected by members of the FAY Union. Congress adopted an address to Austrian youth organisations calling for intensification of the struggle for a Five-Power Peace Pact.

Towards Congress of Peace Supporters of North European Countries

On the initiative of a group of prominent public personalities in Sweden, Finland, Norway, Denmark and Iceland, it has been decided to hold a congress of peace partisans of the Northern countries in Stockholm on November 30. The congress will discuss the questions: 1) The North under the threat of war; 2) The struggle for peace in Northern Europe.

An appeal issued by the congress initiators was published in the press of the Scandinavian countries and in Finland. The appeal was signed by the former Prime Minister of Norway, Hornsryd; Hans Tesen, former Norwegian Minister; Geransson, architect; Pastor Hector; Martinsson, writer (Sweden); Governor Meltti; Pastor Tolsa; Professor Iversen; Olsen, writer; Snelman, actor; Grénstrand, chairman of the Turku branch of the International Women's League for Peace and Freedom, (Finland); Professor Fog; Rasmussen (Denmark), chief workers' representative; Laksnes, writer (Iceland); and by many other public figures in the Northern countries.

The authors of the appeal invite all citizens and all organisations in the Northern countries, willing to take part in the struggle for strengthening peace, to send representatives to the congress. The appeal says that

the danger of another war demands that the peoples all over the world, including the peoples of the Northern countries, extend the struggle for peace, especially now that Uno has ceased to be the instrument of peace for which it was called into being; when a policy of remilitarisation endangering the peoples of Northern countries is being carried out in Western Germany; when an intensified armaments drive, establishment of new war bases, the growing tension in the Near East, and the continuation of the war in Korea, threaten the cause of world peace.

The appeal expresses confidence that the situation can be changed provided the peoples unite their efforts to save peace. The differences between economic systems, says the appeal, can be settled in a peaceful way. The authors of the appeal believe that a most important means of preserving peace would be a conference of the five Great Powers and the signing of a Peace Pact which would put an end to the cold war, create the necessary conditions for reduction of armaments, restore the prestige of Uno, open the way to economic and cultural progress, and promote cultural relations between all countries. The peoples of the Northern countries, stresses the appeal, are interested in such a development of the international situation, and must give their full support to it.

The peoples of the Northern countries welcomed a proposal to call a peace congress in Stockholm. Preparing for the congress, they are rallying their forces in order to step up the struggle for peace. The Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Peace Pact had been signed in Finland by more than 521,000 people; in Denmark, by 125,000; Sweden, by over 200,000. Meetings and local peace conferences are being held,

and new peace committees set up in factories, in villages and towns. In Finland, for example, there are, at present, 735 local peace committees. Eighteen regional peace committees have been formed. Ten trade unions, the Small Farmers' Union, the Peace Union of Finland (a bourgeois pacifist organisation), and also many local trade union, co-operative and sports organisations are actively cooperating with the "Finnish Peace Supporters" organisation.

Welcoming the convening of the peace congress in Stockholm, the democratic press in the Northern countries is giving wide publicity to the appeal of the congress initiatory group and to the preparations for the congress.

More than fifteen trade union and public organisations in Oslo, Trondheim, Drammen and other cities in Norway are sending representatives to the congress; they include the Central Board of the Woodworkers Trade Union, the workers of "Forenede Papirfabrikker" paper factory in Drammen, and the trade union industrial region.

Initiative of Ordinary People in Britain

The election campaign in Britain during the past few weeks gave added stimulus to the Peace Pact movement in the country. In Leeds, for example, the weekly average of signatures to the Peace Pact Appeal more than doubled.

In the same city, a married couple displayed initiative by undertaking to collect 500 signatures. Their example was followed by others, and at present Leeds

has 20 families who surpassed their 500 target, seven of them collecting over 1,000 signatures. In East Rhondda, four women collectors, including Mrs. Mary Lewis, a veteran fighter in the working class movement, obtained more than 600 signatures within four hours.

Condemning the terror action of the British armed forces in Egypt and thereby expressing the viewpoint of all peace supporters in Britain, the British Peace Committee proposed a few days ago that the Government should refrain from any attempt to impose a decision on Egypt by force and that it should come out in favour of a meeting of the five Great Powers to conclude a Pact of Peace. "Such an agreement", the Committee says, "would make unnecessary all talk of Middle East defence pacts".

British ex-Servicemen who fought in North Africa during the war, members of the Ex-Service Movement for Peace, also condemned the Government's policy aimed at unleashing aggression in Egypt.

NEW SUCCESS OF NATIONAL ECONOMY OF U.S.S.R.

The latest successes of the socialist economy of the U.S.S.R., developing along the pathway of civilian construction and growing well-being of the people are evident in the report of the Central Statistics Bureau on the results of the fulfilment of the state plan for the development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R. in the third quarter of 1951.

The quarterly plan for overall output in industry as a whole was fulfilled by 103 per cent. The figures for different ministries are as follows: ferrous metallurgy 105 per cent; non-ferrous 101 per cent; coal industry, 100.4 per cent and the oil industry 103 per cent. Compared with the third quarter of 1950 gross output increased by 15 per cent, labour productivity rose 9 per cent, while the assignment for lowering of production costs in industry was overfulfilled.

Collective and state farms are successfully completing harvesting. Sowing of winter crops was carried out in better time and on a higher agro-technical level. More winter crops have been sown than was the case last year with the wheat acreage increasing considerably. The material-technical base of agriculture has become further consolidated and the level of mechanisation has increased. The volume of work performed on the collective farms by the machine and tractor stations during this quarter increased 20 per cent compared with the previous year. Publicly owned livestock on the collective-farms in the period from October 1, 1950 to October 1, 1951 has increased, including horned cattle by 13 per cent, horses by 9 per

cent, pigs by 27 per cent, sheep and goats by 7 per cent. Livestock on the state farms has also increased.

In the third quarter of this year the shops of the state and co-operative trade network sold (in comparable prices) 13 per cent more goods than in the third quarter of last year.

OUTPUT RETURNS FOR THIRD QUARTER, SECOND YEAR OF ENLARGED FIVE-YEAR- PLAN IN HUNGARY

The enlarged plan for the third quarter of 1951 has been completed by Hungary's industry as a whole by 99.4 per cent, that is, 24.8 per cent in excess of output for the respective period last year. Output of heavy industry rose 32.2 per cent; light industry, 19.8 per cent; the food industry, 11 per cent. In individual branches the rise in the output was as follows: in the mining industry, 12.4 per cent; iron and steel 32.8 per cent; engineering, 49.4 per cent; building materials industry, 22.3 per cent; textile industry, 14 per cent.

Harvesting and threshing have been completed. The grain harvest was considerably higher than the average for many years past. The grain harvest gathered on the State farms was 13 per cent, and in the producer co-operatives 8 per cent higher than that of individual peasants. Other principle crops also yielded a good harvest. Trade turnover increased. Extensive capital investments. were made, surpassing the capital investments of the third quarter of last year by 55.9 per cent in industry, and by 18.2 per cent in agriculture.

Considerable progress was also registered as regards public health and the cultural level of the population.

AGGRESSIVE ACTS OF BRITISH IMPERIALISTS AGAINST EGYPT

Reports from Egypt show that the British troops which on October 17 occupied vital centres in the Suez Canal zone are extending their aggressive actions. The streets and squares of Ismailia, Port Said and El Quantara have been stained with the blood of scores of unarmed Egyptians, killed and wounded by British troops. Additional British army units, armed to the teeth with all types of military technique, are landing on Egyptian soil. The British militarists are perpetrating plunder and violence, murdering aged men, women and children, while British diplomacy creates a smokescreen around this banditry which it describes as “maintaining order” and “fulfilment of international treaties”.

What kind of “order” are British troops maintaining in Egypt? About what “treaty” fulfilment do the Morrisons and Churchills profess such alarm?

During their seventy years domination in Egypt the British colonisers promised dozens of times to withdraw their troops from the country and grant it full independence, and, at the same time, steadily extended their aggressive action. In 1936 Britain forced on Egypt an enslaving unequal treaty which gave the British imperialists the “right” to use for their own aims the territory and resources of Egypt and the Sudan, to occupy vital regions of the country and subject to their own control the foreign policy of the Egyptian Government.

But it appears that even this enslaving treaty did not satisfy the British who recently and quite arbitrarily added four-fold to the area occupied by them in the

Suez Canal zone and increased many times over their occupation forces compared with the number stipulated in the 1936 treaty.

The patience of the Egyptian people gave out. On October 15, the Egyptian parliament, under mass pressure, annulled the unequal Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1936 and the Condominium signed in 1899 which gave Britain the right, together with Egypt, of “joint” possession of the Sudan. All sections of the Egyptian population—workers, peasants, students, handicraftsmen and patriotic elements of the national bourgeoisie—rose in struggle against British domination. Tens of thousands stopped working for the British. The people are boycotting the invaders and demanding the abrogation of all their privileges. The sanguinary terror of the British occupants against Egyptian patriots evoked wrath and hatred throughout the country.

The protest meetings against the aggressive actions of British imperialism held in a number of countries as well as the solidarity movement with the Egyptian people testify to support of their just cause by the peoples of Syria, the Lebanon, Iran, Trans-Jordan, Iraq, Algiers, Tunis and others, and to the sympathy of democratic public opinion throughout the world.

The struggle of the people of Egypt against British imperialism is not an isolated phenomenon. It is further proof of the growing national-liberation movement in the countries of the East. It testifies to the further sharpening of the crisis of the colonial system. The peoples of the colonial and dependent countries no longer want to live in the old way, and are putting up increasing resistance to the imperialists’ attempts to suppress the national-liberation movement by armed force. In the countries of the Near and Middle East, as is

the case in other countries of the world, the colonial policy of the British Empire is becoming more and more bankrupt, Simultaneously, Anglo-American contradictions are growing. Britain is steadily being forced into the background by its American partner. The rising struggle of the peoples of Egypt, Iran and other countries of the Near and Middle East against the yoke of foreign imperialism is yet another blow at the imperialist chain.

The strained situation caused by the British imperialists in Egypt is a serious danger to the cause of peace. It testifies to the ceaseless attempts of the U.S.-British imperialists to draw the dependent and colonial countries into their aggressive blocs. Despite all the antagonisms between the U.S. and British imperialists, they act in concert whenever it is a matter of fighting against the forces of peace and democracy, of preserving colonial oppression. It is not at all fortuitous that in Egypt, as was the case in Iran, the U.S. offers its “mediation”.

The meaning of this “mediation” can be judged, for example, from the proposal made to Egypt on October 13 by the four Powers (U.S., Britain, France and Turkey) inviting Egypt to join in setting up a “Middle East Command” of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc. Thus, American “mediation” is designed, above all, to help British imperialism strangle the national-liberation movement of the Egyptian people and also to supplement British occupation of Egypt with American occupation. According to the American-British proposals, the number of foreign troops in Egypt will be determined—even in peace-time—not by the Government of Egypt but by the Anglo-American chiefs of the North Atlantic bloc.

The new proposals elaborated with the help of American “mediators”, are directed at securing the continued colonial enslavement of Egypt by means of strengthening the positions of American capital, and at establishing an even more onerous colonial yoke in this country than that experienced by the Egyptian people for the last 70 years.

The people of Egypt indignantly reject the newly projected shackling agreements. They suffered too much under the yoke of the British imperialists and experienced too often their hypocrisy and falsity to be deceived once more, and to fail to discern in the new U.S.-British proposals an attempt to convert Egypt into a strong point in the Near East to be used for preparing a new world war. The predatory plans and aggressive actions of the Anglo-American imperialists in Egypt evoke growing resistance on the part of the broad masses of the people, who are insisting on the withdrawal of all foreign troops and protesting against giving the imperialists strategic bases, against the attempts to drag Egypt into the aggressive military bloc. By their vigorous struggle against the actions of the warmongers, the people of Egypt are contributing to the cause of defending peace.

The struggle of the Egyptian people against the imperialist invaders, for their freedom and independence, is merging with the struggle of all freedom-loving peoples for peace and progress, for averting another war.

SPEECH BY MAO TSE-TUN AT OPENING OF THIRD SESSION OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF CHINESE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE

Addressing the opening session of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in Peking, on October 23, Chairman Mao Tse-tung said as follows:

Members of the Committee, comrades!

I hereby declare the Third Session of the First National Committee of our People's Political Consultative Conference open. There are present at this meeting, besides the members of the National Committee, those specially invited from the Chinese people's volunteers, the People's Liberation Army, distinguished workers in industry and agriculture, representatives from the old revolutionary bases, educational workers, literary and art workers, industrialists and merchants, various experts, representatives of religious circles, national minorities, overseas Chinese, women, youth, provincial and municipal consultative committees, and other sections of work and many government cadres. The members and invited representatives include many front-line heroes, heroes of labour and model workers widely known to the people. The scale of our present meeting amply represents the great accomplishments and progress of the People's Republic of China on every front.

The three great movements which developed in our country during the past year—resistance to American

aggression and aid to Korea, land reform, and suppression of counter-revolutionaries—won great victories. The remaining counter-revolutionaries on the mainland will, in the main, be shortly eliminated. Land reform will be completed—in 1952, except for a few areas inhabited by national minorities. The Chinese people as a whole are united as never before in the movement to resist American aggression and aid Korea and are carrying on a determined struggle against American imperialist aggression. The Chinese people's volunteers expressed the great will of the Chinese people in smashing jointly with the Korean Peoples Army, the lunatic schemes of American imperialism which sought to invade the Korean Democratic People's Republic in order, later, to intrude into the mainland of China, encouraging thereby the peoples of Korea, China, Asia and all other peace-loving peoples of the entire world and stimulating their confidence in defending peace and resisting aggression. We must express our congratulations to, and respect for, the heroic Chinese people's volunteers and Korean People's Army!

As a result of the victories won by these three great movements and due to the concerted efforts at all levels of the People's Government, and among various strata of the people, our country has achieved an unprecedented unity. The question of Tibet was solved by peaceful means. Our national defences have been strengthened. The people's democratic dictatorship has been consolidated. Moreover, our finances and commodity prices remain stable, and restoration and development in our economic construction and in our cultural and educational work have also made big strides forward.

On the industrial and agricultural fronts, the patriotic movement to increase production is spreading. This new feature is worth celebrating in our country. Since the carrying out of the land reform in the villages and democratic reforms in the industrial enterprises, the workers and peasants have acquired the possibility of developing to the full their initiative in extending the patriotic movement for increased production, and the possibility of improving their material and cultural life. So long as we unite the workers and peasants effectively, give them education and rely on them, our country will certainly experience a wide development of the patriotic movement for increased production.

On our national cultural and educational front and among the various strata of the intelligentsia, a movement for self-education and remoulding has been widely developed, guided by principles laid down by the Central People's Government. This new feature is also worth celebrating in our country. At the close of the Second Session of the National Committee I suggested the use of criticism and self-criticism for self-education and remoulding, Now this suggestion has gradually been put into practice. The remoulding of the ideology, primarily the ideological remoulding of various types of intellectuals, is an important condition for the thorough carrying out of democratic reforms in different spheres and for the gradual carrying out of industrialisation in our country. Therefore, let us hope there will be still greater successes in the steady progress of this self-education and remoulding movement.

All the facts prove that our system of the people's democratic dictatorship is vastly superior to the political system of the capitalist countries. On the basis of this system, our people are able to give expression to

their inexhaustible and boundless strength. Such strength cannot be defeated by any enemy.

At present the great struggle to resist American aggression and aid Korea continues. It must be carried on until such time as the U.S. Government displays readiness to settle the question peacefully. We have no desire to encroach upon any country. We are simply resisting imperialist aggression against our country. Everybody knows that if the American forces had not occupied our Taiwan, had not invaded the Korean Democratic People's Republic and pushed their attacks to our North Eastern hordes, the Chinese people would not be fighting against American troops. But since the American invaders attacked us, we could not but raise the banner of struggle against aggression. This was absolutely necessary and is perfectly just. All the people of China are aware of this necessity and justness. To continue this necessary and just struggle what is needed is to carry on strengthening our work to resist American aggression and aid Korea, to increase production and practice rigid economy in support of the Chinese people's volunteers. This is the central task of the Chinese people today and consequently also the central task of our present meeting.

We declared long ago that the Korean question should be settled by peaceful means. This holds good even now. All that is necessary is the desire on the part of the U.S. Government to settle the question on a just and reasonable basis, to stop using every possible despicable means to wreck and delay the negotiations, as it has done in the past, and success in the Korean cease-fire talks is possible; otherwise it is impossible.

We have achieved tremendous victories in various spheres of activity in the two years since the

establishment of the Chinese People's Republic. These have been achieved by our reliance on all forces which it was possible to unite. Within the country, we rely on the firm unity of the various national groups, democratic classes and parties, people's organisations and all patriotic democrats under the leadership of the working class and the Communist Party. In the international field, we rely on firm unity within the camp of peace and democracy led by the Soviet Union and on the profound good-will of the peace-loving peoples throughout the world. In this way, contrary to the anticipations of our enemies, we gained great victories in our work in various spheres. Our enemies calculated that numerous difficulties confronted the newly born People's Republic of China and, moreover, they launched an aggressive war against us, thinking it impossible for us to overcome our difficulties and deal counter-blows to the aggressors. It was entirely beyond their expectation that we have been after all able to overcome our difficulties, deal counter-blows to the aggressors did achieve great victories. Our enemies proved to be short-sighted. They failed to see our great and united strength at home and abroad. They failed to see that with the founding of the People's Republic of China, the era of the Chinese people's enslavement by foreign imperialism had ended for ever. They failed to see that the era in which imperialism dominated the world had ended for ever with the founding of the Socialist Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, and various People's Democracies. Neither did they take into account the consolidated unity between the two great countries of China and the Soviet Union on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, nor the consolidated unity within the whole

camp of peace and democracy and the profound goodwill of the broad masses of the peace-loving peoples throughout the world for this great camp. Our enemies fail to see this, but are still thinking of trampling upon the People's Republic of China, thinking of world domination. However, I can tell you comrades, with certainty that their way of thinking is fantastic and quite useless. They cannot achieve their ends. On the contrary, the People's Republic of China cannot be trampled upon and the great peace camp headed by the Soviet Union is invincible and the peace-loving peoples throughout the world cannot be deceived.

Comrades! Since the victory of the Great October Soviet Socialist Revolution, a victorious situation has been established for the peoples of the world. And now, with the establishment of the People's Republic of China and the various People's Democracies, this situation has been developed and consolidated. It is true that in the period after the First World War and Russia's October 'Revolution, three imperialist countries—Germany, Italy and Japan—tried to dominate the World. This took place before the founding of the People's Republic of China and the numerous People's Democracies. But what was the result? Did it not turn out that the attempt of these three imperialist countries proved fantastic and useless? Were not the results precisely the contrary and was it not the imperialist countries which aimed at dominating the world that were defeated? Now the situation is altogether different. The great People's Republic of China has been established, many People's Democracies have been set up and the consciousness of the people of the whole world has been raised. The struggle for national liberation throughout Asia and North Africa is

growing in vigour, and the forces of the entire system of imperialism have been greatly weakened. Another extremely important fact is that the might of the Union, our closest ally, has been strengthened. At such a time, if any other imperialist country tries to tread the old path taken by the three former aggressors—Germany, Italy and Japan—can we not fully predict the result?

In a word, the future world must be a People's world. The countries of the world must be governed by the peoples of these countries themselves. The world certainly cannot any longer be tyrannised by imperialism and its lackeys. I hope that the people of our country united, and in solid unity With our ally the Soviet Union, with all the People's Democracies, and with all nations and peoples throughout the world who are with us, will continue to go forward to victory in the struggle against aggression, in building up our great country and in defending lasting peace throughout the world. Comrades! I consider that so long as we work in this way, our victory is sure.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF FINLAND PREPARES FOR NINTH CONGRESS

Preparations by the Communist Party of Finland for its Ninth Congress which opens in Helsinki on November 1, began early in the year. District and branch organisations worked out plans for their pre-Congress work and pledged to conduct intensified propaganda among the masses urging active struggle to ensure lasting peace.

Party organisations set themselves the aim of winning few members for the Party, increasing the circulation of the Party press, extending Party organisations, particularly at the enterprises, and of strengthening the Party groups formed since the previous Congress and of raising their activity and level of work.

Two or three times weekly, the central organ of the Party, "Tiuekansan Sanomat", publishes a special column devoted to reports and letters sent by Party members touching various aspects of Party work and the experience of branch organisations.

Party branches held open meetings in June which were attended in addition to Party members, both by non-Party people and Social Democratic workers. New members were gained for the Party at these meetings. During August and September all the branches discussed the question of raising the political level of the meetings.

Preparations for the Congress led to increased Party activity in the sphere of ideological training and contributed to exposing the treacherous policy of the Right-wing Social Democrats, enhanced the interest of

the workers in the forthcoming Congress and heightened their confidence in the Party.

DECISION OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF SLOVAKIA

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia held on October 19, Comrade Viliam Siroky reported on fulfilment of the decisions of the September meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. On behalf of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia and in line with the measures of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia for improving the work of the leading Party organs, Comrade Siroky also proposed that the functions of the General Secretary be transferred to the Chairman of the Communist Party of Slovakia. Four central committee secretaries headed by the chairman of the Communist Party of Slovakia, will, in accordance with this proposal, form the Secretariat of the Central Committee.

The Central Committee unanimously approved the proposal submitted by Comrade Siroky. Greetings were sent to Comrade C. Gottwald.

SEVENTH PLENUM, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST PARTY OF GERMANY

At its Seventh Plenum held in Berlin on October 18-20 the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany discussed the struggle for peace and for a united, democratic Germany, and welcomed the measures of the Government and the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic, aimed at overcoming all the obstacles and difficulties in the way of an all-German meeting. The Plenum obligated the Party members in the Government to go ahead with their efforts aimed at effecting German unity. In its resolution the Plenum condemned the attitude of the West German Federal Parliament which rejected the latest approach of the People's Chamber.

Reporting on the ideological tasks of the Party, Comrade F. Oelssner, member of the Political Bureau, stressed that notwithstanding big successes, ideological work as a whole was not keeping pace with economic and political development. Comrade Oelssner advanced the task—of exposing even more thoroughly than hitherto the reactionary ideology of imperialism, Malthusianism, cosmopolitanism and Social Democratism. Simultaneously, he underlined the need to elaborate the lessons of German history, since this was absolutely essential for developing a genuine national consciousness among the German people.

Comrade Hermann Matern, member of the Political Bureau, reported on the results of the verification of members and probationer members of the Party. On the basis of numerous examples, the speaker showed that

the verification marked another step forward along the road of transforming the Socialist Unity Party into a Party of a new type, and contributed to the further ideological, political and organisational consolidation of the Party. The social composition of the Party had improved. Criticism and self-criticism had been developed in a big way. Tens of thousands of new Party workers had come forward. Work to ensure that they develop, study and are promoted, is now one of the vital tasks of the Party organs.

Comrade Matern outlined the tasks facing the Party as a result of the verification: it is necessary to pay careful attention to the still existing manifestations of Social Democratism and sectarianism, and to the not yet completely eliminated erroneous views of people who formerly belonged to anti-Party groups, and to overcome them. In the future, too, criticism and self-criticism must be developed and intensified. An end must be put to the underestimation of work among agricultural workers and the still prevailing misunderstanding of the Party line concerning the alliance with the working peasantry and intelligentsia. An important task, finally, is to heighten vigilance and show more solicitude for the individual. Having completed the verification, the Socialist Unity Party will, on November 1, again open its doors to the best people from among the working class, the working peasantry and progressive intelligentsia.

PLENUM, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY

At the meeting of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party on October 18 Auguste Lecoer, Secretary of the Party, reported on the results of the recent cantonal elections. Comrade Lecoer noted that the elections of October 7 and 14 again confirmed the place of the Communist Party as the first party in France. Stressing the need for intensified work with a view to effecting a united front with Socialist workers, Auguste Lecoer subjected the mistakes committed during the election campaign to severe criticism.

The discussion, in which Andre Marty, Secretary of the Party, and many other comrades spoke, was wound up by Jacques Duclos, Secretary of the Party. Duclos pointed out that the present situation in France provided the Communists with every possibility for an even better application of their policy of broad national unity.

The meeting adopted a resolution defining the tasks of the Party organisations in the struggle for peace, immediate demands of the working people and against fascism; it specially stressed the tasks of the press. The resolution stressed the highly important role played by the Communist and democratic press; and also the danger threatening it from the anti-people's Government. The resolution called upon all organisations and members of the Party to rally all workers', Republican and national forces to secure a bigger circulation for "l'Humanite" and the Communist and democratic press as a whole, to supply it with exact

and timely information, and to ensure extensive financial support for it. The Central Committee decided to hold a Communist and democratic press month between November 15 and December 15.

EVE OF TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF ALBANIAN PARTY OF LABOUR

The people of Albania are assiduously preparing to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Albanian Party of Labour. Led by the Party of Labour, the Albanian people are changing the contours of the country. This year alone, eleven new enterprises will go into operation. One—the Fieri cotton ginnery—is already functioning. Work on the most important construction site—the Lenin hydro-electric station—is nearing completion. Agriculture is being mechanised with the help of machines coming from the Soviet Union. The well-being and cultural level of the working people are rising.

The exhibition, “Ten years under the leadership of the Party of Labour”, which opened recently in Tirana, reflects the successes in the development of the Republic. Numerous diagrams and illustrations trace the history of the Party of Labour, its struggle against the enslavers of Albania, for the establishment of the system of people’s democracy, for peace and laying the foundations of Socialism.

HUNGARIAN WOMEN'S DELEGATION REPORTS ON VISIT TO KOREA

Two months ago a Hungarian women's delegation visited Korea on the initiative of the Hungarian Women's Democratic Union and the All-Hungary Peace Council. On their return, members of the delegation made reports at mass meetings. They told audiences about the peaceful towns laid waste and the annihilation of the Korean population by the U.S. cannibals. At a meeting in Budapest the leader of the delegation gave an eye-witness account of a monstrous raid by U.S. bombers on a town near the Chinese-Korean border. Bombs destroyed schools and kindergartens; seeking safety, women and children sought shelter in the church hoping that the Americans would spare it. But the church, too, was razed and hundreds were buried beneath its ruins.

These Hungarian women testified that the bestial ferocity of the American interventionists is making the Korean people more determined to defeat the enemy. Despite non-stop bombing factory workers are fulfilling and overfulfilling quotas. Responding to the appeal of Kim Ir Sen the working peasantry are not leaving a single plot of land uncultivated.

Speaking at these meetings stakhanovite workers are taking new labour obligations to promote the common cause of the struggle for peace and in solidarity with the Korean people.

BIG SUCCESS OF FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY IN CANTONAL ELECTIONS. Florimond Bonte Member, Central Committee, French Communist Party

The French people have won another victory in the struggle for freedom, democracy, national independence and peace.

Actually, despite the pressure and threats, slander and vilification stemming from the American propaganda centre and disseminated by Goebbels' method in the Marshallised press and radio against the French Communist Party, the French people placed the Party of Maurice Thorez at the top of the list in the cantonal elections on October 7 and 14, leaving all the other parties far behind.

This result is all the more illustrative since the elections took place in half the cantons in all Departments in the country and because they did not include either the capital, Paris, or the Seine Department where Communist Party influence is particularly strong.

The success of the Communists parliamentary elections on June 17 evoked the animal rage of the U.S. imperialists who calculated on taking revenge in October in view of the restricted and local nature of the cantonal elections.

However, they were destined to suffer bitter disappointment.

I.

The victory of the Communist Party is expressed in figures, much more convincing than the prattle of the mercenary hacks who, inspired and lavishly paid by the American Embassy, find themselves in a bit of a whole. Here are the facts:

On October 7, in the first round of the elections, the French Communist Party polled 1,524,443 votes, leaving all other parties far behind. It obtained 425,000 more votes than the Socialist Party, 675,000 more than the fascist RPF and 695,000 more than the "United Left Republicans" of Herriot and Daladier and 935,000 more than the of Schuman and MRP and Bidault. Thus, the Communist Party remains the first party of France. According to data furnished by the Ministry of the Interior itself, the Communist Party polled 23.8 per cent of the total vote whereas in the elections in the same cantons in 1945, it won 22.7 per cent of the votes.

Contrary to this, the Right Socialist Party polled 17.2 per cent instead of 24.7 per cent, the Radicals 13 per cent (14.8 per cent (12.6 per cent in the 1945) and the fascist RPF only 13.4 per cent.

Considering that the Communist Party had to counter the foul machinations of the blocs directed against it and which in many cases led to the nomination of a single anti-Communist, Social Democratic candidate, nobody can belittle the significance of the success scored by the Communist Party and of the votes cast for it.

The victory of the Communist Party in the first round of the elections was a big blow to the American occupationists, a blow against fascism and war, since the election campaign of the candidates of the

Republican and Anti-fascist Resistance Union was conducted on the following basic issues: 1. struggle for Pact of Peace between the five Powers; 2. restoration of national independence, especially by annulling all agreements detrimental to it: the “Marshall Plan”, Atlantic Pact, “Schuman Plan” and “Pleven Plan”; 3. defence of the immediate demands of the working people experiencing increasingly greater hardships arising from the policy of subordination to the U.S. multi-millionaires; 4. struggle against fascism, for the the establishment of a government which will not be a government in the service of foreign countries, but a government of France, not an organiser of war but a fighter for peace.

The very fact that the French people placed the Communist Party first on the list shows most clearly their unbending striving for independence and peace.

II.

The Washington masters realised this. Their politicians and their generals in Paris made no mistake in evaluating the significance of the elections.

They know well of course that the Pleven-Bidault-Mayer-Schuman Government, its Americanised ministers and deputies docilely submitted to all the drastic demands made by the U.S. State Department. The Eisenhowers, Bradleys, Wilsons and Johnstons were well aware that Pleven and company had said “yes” to rearming Western Germany, to intensifying the “dirty” war in Viet Nam, to the monstrous military expenditure, the liquidation of what remains of national independence in the political, economic, financial and military spheres, intensification of American occupation

of French territory now being converted by them into a war base in order that tomorrow it may be turned into an “atom cushion” and “scorched earth”.

On October 1, however, France said “no”.

The second round of the cantonal elections confirmed with renewed force the strength of the French Communist Party—tried leader of the French people.

Here is the proof:

The Communist Party outstripped by far the other parties in the second round when elections were held in 702 cantons, just as it did in the first round when voting took place in 1,660 cantons. In cantons where the Party maintained its candidates it polled 1,062,360 votes. This is 360,000 more than were polled by the Socialist Party and 450,000 more than the number cast for the RPF.

Moreover, the outstanding feature of the second round was that the total poll of the Communist Party rose from 23.8 per cent in the first round to 27.5 per cent, and that the Party polled an extra 115,000 votes.

The explanation of this is that tens of thousands of working people—Socialists, Radicals and other Republicans—voted for the Communist Party candidates in the second round.

In order to fully appreciate the great significance of this fact one should bear in mind that in the second round the anti-Communist coalition acted in a single front—from Guy Mollet, Right-wing Socialist leader, to the fascist de Gaulle.

III.

Striving “for the broadest unity in the second round of the cantonal elections in order to secure

victory for the policy national independence, secular education social progress, freedom and peace”, the Central Committee of the Communist Party, immediately after the announcement of the results of the first round, offered to withdraw Communist candidates in favour those candidates who had polled the most votes, provided the latter accepted the minimum programme which could not but be supported by every honest French citizen anxious for the future of his country:

The Government’s fascism policy of poverty, fascism and war—the policy which is leading to catastrophe and imposing all kinds of restrictions on the people—is contrasted in this eight-point minimum programme with the signing of a Peace Pact of the five Great Powers, including the Chinese People’s Republic which is still denied admittance to Uno, for such is Truman’s order.

In contrast to the terrible devastation being prepared by the Pentagon cannibals, this programme demands prohibition of the atom bomb, for which Stalin has once again calmly but firmly called on behalf the great land of Socialism.

Subordination of France to the will of the U.S. imperialists is contrasted with the restoration of her national independence and resumption of normal trade relations with all countries, which would ensure a renewed upsurge for French economy.

Our programme corresponds to the cherished aspirations of the working masses. However, the Right-wing Socialist leaders crudely rejected this programme. Threatening strict sanctions, they prohibited the candidates of their party from accepting the programme. At the same time, they effected in various forms and in alliance with the worst enemies of the

people, a concentration of reactionary and anti-national forces, similar to the foul bloc policy conducted during the Parliamentary elections on June 17. The chain of this disgusting partnership ran from the Socialist Party all the way to the RPF, including the entire gang of reactionaries who formed the bloc during the Parliamentary election.

Seeking at any cost to defeat the Communists in the cantonal election, the RPF fascist party openly urged voting for a Socialist, Radical, MRP or “independent” candidate wherever such a candidate was in a better position than the RPF man. At the same time, the Socialist Party withdrew the candidates in favour of reactionaries, or, when it was a matter of choosing between a Communist and RPF candidate, maintained its candidate in order to prevent the Socialist and Communist working people from combining their votes and from barring thereby the way to fascism.

However, despite the orders and threats of expulsion made by their leaders, many Socialist candidates and other Republicans were not afraid publicly to declare their approval of the minimum programme of the Communist Party. At the same time tens of thousands of Socialist working people and other Republicans, who in the first round had voted for the candidates of their parties, scorned the dirty tricks of their leaders. They refused to vote for the enemies of peace and democracy. They reacted to the monstrous deals between their leaders and the fascists by uniting with their Communist comrades.

Of course, the number of cantons where the unity of the popular masses triumphed over the coalition of the enemies of the people are few as yet. By their policy of splitting the working class and democratic forces, and

by their conspiracy with out and out reaction, the Socialist leaders surrendered to fascism important positions, in the general councils of the Departments, just as they did earlier in the municipal councils, in the Council of the Republic and in the National Assembly. By means of an unjust electoral system and most nefarious combinations, the enemies succeeded in depriving the Communist Party of seats. But at the same time this revealed to the people the false nature of bourgeois democracy whereby the Communist Party which polled 1,524,443 votes received 78 seats, the Socialist Party with 1,100,780 votes got 278 seats, and the “Rally of Left Republicans” which obtained 829,659 votes, 382 seats.

However, the right Socialist leaders, failed either to slow down or to halt the development of working class unity; they failed to prevent the significant success in rallying the people striving for independence of their country and peace.

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The cantonal elections in France testify to the indisputable and highly promising rapprochement between the Socialist and Communist working people who are faced with one and the same danger and who must combine one and the same will—to vanquish poverty and bar the way to fascism and war.

The elections demonstrated the strength of the French Communist Party and the deep-rooted nationwide movement for unity. Inspired by these results all Party members will redouble their effort to further the movement for unity, since this is the basic condition for

victory in the great battle for the vital demands of the working people, for national independence and peace.

TITO YUGOSLAVIA—WAR BASE OF U.S.- BRITISH IMPERIALISTS (Review of Yugoslav Emigrant Press)

The Belgrade fascist clique is openly turning the country into a war base of the U.S.-British imperialists. Acting as instigators of war in the Balkans, the Titoites, as recent events show, have become particularly active. Their entire foreign and domestic policy is wholly subordinated to realising the black designs of the imperialist camp, and is thoroughly inimical to peace and the security of the peoples.

The press of the Yugoslav revolutionary emigrants resolutely exposes the plans of the Tito clique and its Washington and London Masters for using the Yugoslav army as cannon fodder and the territory of the country as an initial strategic base for war gambles against the People's Democracies and the Soviet Union. In an article headed, "Warmongers at Work", the newspaper "**For a Socialist Yugoslavia**" discloses the real purpose of the visit paid last spring by Popovic, chief of the Tito General Staff, to Washington and London, and the visit of the blood-thirsty butcher, Rankovic, to London and Paris. "Jointly with representatives of the General Staffs of the U.S.A. and Britain—inspirers of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc—the newspaper writes, "the Titoite envoys put the finishing touches to plans linked with preparation for war in the Balkans, in which the main role is assigned to the Yugoslav army".

Feverishly equipping the Yugoslav army, the Wall Street and City moneybags give the Belgrade Hitlerites free access to their arsenals. As pointed out in the

article, "Titoites' new step towards aggression", published in the newspaper "**Under the Banner of Internationalism**", the U.S. rulers, jointly with their London and French satellites, allocated to the Belgrade fascist clique a considerable "irrevocable" credit for the purpose of fully equipping the Titoite divisions. The first shipments of arms and munitions from the U.S.A. reached Yugoslav ports on the Adriatic at the end of July.

Numerous articles published in the press of the Yugoslav revolutionary emigrants reveal the true meaning of the visits by Harriman, Truman's personal representative, and Admiral Edelsten, Commander-in-Chief of British Naval forces in the Mediterranean, to the chief of the Belgrade fascist clique. The following details are significant: Harriman met Tito at the time a trial landing was staged in Yugoslavia under the guise of an "international parachutists' consent, while Admiral Edelsten appeared off the Adriatic coast on board the cruiser "Liverpool", accompanied by a considerable retinue of U.S. and British advisers to "observe" the Yugoslav naval manoeuvres.

And as reported recently by the newspaper "**Under the Banner of Internationalism**", General Collins, Chief of the General Staff of the U.S. ground forces, visited Belgrade during the first half of October. Collins toured the country, inspecting the fighting capacity of the basic units of the Titoite army. At Sarajevo, General Collins personally directed the manoeuvres of the Yugoslav ground forces, in which several military commands participated.

"It is clear to all", the newspaper "**For Freedom**" remarks, "that the U.S.-British aggressors are carrying out preliminary operations connected with the

occupation of Yugoslavia by their armed forces". This is the explanation of Harriman's statement to foreign correspondents in Bled (one of Tito's summer residences) in which he declared that he no longer doubted that Yugoslavia belonged completely to the Western bloc.

The press of the Yugoslav revolutionary emigrants contains many excerpts from the reactionary imperialist press which, inadvertently, reveal the nefarious role of the Titoites as armour-bearers of the U.S.-British aggressors. For "example, the London "Times", blurting out the essence of the dirty deals made by the Wall Street and City magnates with their hired Belgrade agency, declared in a report that it was essential, in the interests of America and Europe, to secure armaments for the Yugoslav army as quickly as possible. As is obvious from the reports of the Belgrade correspondent of the "New York Times", the American and British imperialists talk about turning Yugoslavia into a "great military power" in the Balkans, i.e., into a war base for beginning their aggression against the countries of the camp of peace and democracy.

CRITICISM AND SELF-CRITICISM IN PRESS OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC BULGARIA.

**Encho Stalkov, Member, Central
Committee, Communist Party of Bulgaria**

Criticism and self-criticism constitute one of the methods of the Marxist-Leninist education of Party cadres. They help to eradicate shortcomings in Party and state work, to eliminate complacency, conceit, smugness and carelessness, to heighten revolutionary vigilance and to expose and uproot hostile elements.

V. I. Lenin repeatedly stressed the great role of criticism and self-criticism in Party life. "All revolutionary parties that have perished so far", Vladimir Ilyich wrote, "did so because they became conceited, because they failed to see wherein lay their strength and were afraid to speak about their weaknesses. But we will not perish because we are not afraid to speak about our weaknesses and we will learn how to overcome these weaknesses".

Comrade J. V. Stalin teaches that "self-criticism is an inseparable and constantly operating weapon in the arsenal of Bolshevism—a weapon indissolubly linked with the very nature of Bolshevism and with its revolutionary spirit".

Georgi Dimitrov trained the Communist Party of Bulgaria to be bold in using the keen weapon of criticism and self-criticism, to lend a ready ear to criticism from below, by the masses, and to take into account the needs and desires of "ordinary people". "Leaders—big or small", he said, "who do not lend a ready ear to the voice of the masses, who ignore their

feelings and opinion, and feel offended when they are criticised—such leaders cannot be successful”.

During the transition from capitalism to Socialism when the class struggle grows sharper, criticism and self-criticism assume particular significance. Enemy elements take advantage of slips and weaknesses in our work in order to conduct subversive activities and shake the confidence reposed by the people in their people’s democratic Government and in the Communist Party. The more criticism we develop among the rank-and-file, the greater the number of workers and peasants that will be drawn into the work of building the new state, the fewer our mistakes and shortcomings, and the easier our work of exposing the machinations of the class enemy.

In his report, “The basic lessons of the exposure of the Traicho-Kostov gang and the struggle for its elimination; shortcomings in Party work, and our tasks”, delivered in January 1950 at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, Comrade Vylko Tchervenkov sharply raised the question of developing wide and bold criticism of our shortcomings by the working people. Defining the significance of the press in the struggle for all-round improvement in our work, Comrade Tchervenkov stressed that it was still not playing the role assigned to it by the Party.

The Central Committee of the Party places great responsibility on our press. Newspapers are called upon to cement the bonds with the masses, to draw them on a wider scale into the economic and cultural construction, and to promote criticism and self-criticism.

However, for a long time the newspapers restricted themselves to a brief critical column headed “Combatting defects”. This column, in the main, featured readers’ letters; the points raised were, as a rule, of secondary importance; no systematic struggle was waged against shortcomings and mistakes. At the Third Party Conference in June 1950, Comrade Vylko Tchervenkov pointed out that “our press does not cry out against shortcomings in our work, does not rouse the energy and wrath of the working people against these shortcomings”. Comrade Tchervenkov urged that press workers and all Communists should develop criticism and self-criticism on a wider scale bring before the court of public opinion bureaucrats, idlers, disorganisers of production and disrupters of discipline, and criticise them boldly without regard to person or post.

Following the Third Party Conference, editorial work was radically reorganised. The “Combating defects” column was abolished, since shortcomings in the work of organisations, offices, factories and individuals were now criticised in numerous articles—from editorials to small items. Editorial boards began to extend their correspondents’ network, sending reporters more and more frequently to the localities, and strengthening their contact with factory groups, workers, peasants and intelligentsia. With growing frequency, valuable critical articles appeared in the press. The editorial boards and Party and state organs strove to make such articles effective. Below, are a few examples relating to the period since the Third Party Conference.

In its issue of May 14, “Rabotnichesko Delo”, organ of the Central Committee of the Party, featured the article, “Less noise, and more business-like support for

innovators". In this article, the Party Committee in the city of Stalin was criticised for its poor assistance to the shock-workers and rationalisers who were taking over the experience of Soviet stakhanovites. Next day, the Party Committee summoned a meeting of the secretaries of the Party organisations and managers of the big enterprises. The article was thoroughly discussed at this meeting and concrete measures charted to eliminate all the shortcomings mentioned in the article. At meetings of shock-workers, rationalisers, leading workers and engineering-technical personnel, held in the enterprises, measures designed to secure a better assimilation of Soviet methods of work and organisation of production were outlined. Shortly afterwards, the secretary of the City Party Committee followed with an article in "Rabotnichesko Delo", acknowledging the criticism to be just, and reporting on the measures that had been taken.

A big hit was made by the article, "Political blindness and economic carelessness" which appeared in "Rabotnichesko Delo" on December 13, 1950. The article was based on a letter from a member of an agricultural co-operative in the village of Zhitosvyat, Kornobat region, which said that the co-operative livestock was in danger of epizootic, due to fodder shortage. Verification carried out on the spot by representatives of the editorial board revealed that, from a let-up in vigilance on the part of the co-operative Board and Party organs, the kulaks had frustrated fodder storage and caused serious damage. At the same time, there was revealed a harmful anti-Party "theory"—preached by one of the members of the regional Party committee who held that it was possible to re-educate kulaks within agricultural co-operatives.

The "Rabotnichesko Delo" article initiated a nation-wide campaign for storing cereal fodder, and for exposing the hostile activities of kulaks.

On June 27, "Rabotnichesko Delo" published an editorial article, "Against the 'theory' of shallow ploughing", popularised in textbooks and other books and which also predominated in the scientific establishments. Stressing that in the Soviet Union deep ploughing with coulter yields much better crops, the newspaper showed the grave damage caused to Bulgarian agriculture by the harmful theory of "scraping the surface", which is an anachronism in the conditions of successful reorganisation of agriculture along socialist lines. This "theory", incidentally, was not rebuffed as it ought to have been by the Ministry of Agriculture or by the Bulgarian Academy of Science and the Academy of Agriculture.

The article met with wide response in the country. On August 6 and 7, the Council of Academy of Agriculture, named after Georgi Dimitrov, held an extended open session attended by 300 scientific workers of the Bulgarian Academy of Science, research institutes, agricultural institutes and representatives from the agricultural co-operatives. The reports and discussion exposed the reactionary "theory" of shallow ploughing which retards agricultural development and hinders mechanisation. Professor Stranski, the main apologist for this "theory", had to admit the correctness of the article in "Rabotnichesko Delo".

The June 15 issue of "Otechestven Front"—organ of the national council of the Fatherland Front—contained a leading article headed, "Work of rural councils must be improved at once". The article said that many rural councils work without plan, do not verify fulfilment of

their own decisions and that some of the regional and district people's councils do not render proper aid to local councils. As a result, radical measures were taken by the councils mentioned in the article to eliminate the shortcomings.

An article, "How emulation is organised at the Plovdiv Nut and Bolt Factory" in "Trud"—organ of the General Workers' Trade Union—in February 1951, stated that the factory was not fulfilling the plan because the emulation was poorly organised. Criticism was levelled at the management and at the leadership of the trade union organisation. As a result, emulation was unfolded on a broader scale; it was better organised and the factory began to fulfil and overfulfil assignments.

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This development of criticism and self-criticism in the Bulgarian press is facilitated to a great extent by the worker and peasant correspondents. They constitute the basic activists of the editorial boards; the staff of newspapers and journals rely on them when solving important matters. The worker and peasant correspondent movement is developing on a growing scale. Thus, for example, at the regional conferences of worker and peasant correspondents organised by "Rabotnichesko Delo" last year, 2,500 worker and peasant correspondents were present. During the eight months of this year, the editorial board received over 20,000 letters. "Trud", which has more than 600 worker correspondents, received approximately 9,000 letters in the same period.

Most of the letters and the items and articles from worker and peasant correspondents, are published in

the paper while others are used as source material for articles. Of the 618 reports received by the newspaper "Otechastven Front", 235 were published. The remainder were used in articles and readers' correspondence reviews. "Rabotnichesko Delo", for example, utilised the letters for an extensive article on "Shortcomings in the work of the Ministry of Post, Telephone and Telegraph". The papers frequently devoted special pages and columns based entirely on the material supplied by worker and peasant correspondents.

The editorial board take good care that not a single complaint, not a single letter remains unanswered by the management of the enterprise or office which it concerns: they seek to eliminate shortcomings revealed by the worker and peasant correspondents, and to satisfy fully and in good time, all legitimate claims.

Leaders of offices and enterprises who sought to suppress criticism from below to persecute correspondents, were resolutely condemned and severely punished.

The editorial board systematically helps the worker and peasant correspondents to raise their political level and journalistic qualifications, holding for this purpose regional, district and city conferences, seminars, courses, etc. "Rabotnichesko Delo" publishes a special journal, "Worker and Peasant Correspondent", for the worker and peasant correspondents.

The press sharply criticises all who scorn letters and complaints from citizens: "Rabotnichesko Delo" time and again publishes articles urging the need for attentive and careful consideration to readers' letters. In the "Rabotnichesko Delo" editorial office, oral complaints are received daily.

Editorial boards often use letters from worker and peasant correspondents for *feuilletons* or cartoons. The satirical newspaper “Styrshel” (“Gadfly”), which enjoys great popularity, deserves special mention. The enterprises, offices and agricultural co-operatives publish their own local “Styrshels”.

An important role is played by the worker and peasant correspondents raid-brigades established recently on the Soviet model. These brigades wage a struggle for economy of funds and materials, for rhythm in technological processes, against waste, spasmodic work, for improved labour organisation and increased output of high quality goods.

Serious and useful work is carried out by correspondents in the countryside. Peasant correspondents write about shortcomings in the life of agricultural co-operatives and expose wrecking activities by kulaks. Acting on reports submitted by peasant correspondents, the respective bodies adopt swift measures. There were instances when the report of a peasant correspondent on a defect in one place helped to reveal similar shortcomings in other places and in the adoption of measures to eliminate defects on a regional or even on a national scale.

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The Bulgarian press battles for observance of people’s-democratic law, against distortion in the localities of the decisions of the Party and government; it is rooting out the influence of bourgeois ideology in literature, art and education, helping working people to master Marxism-Leninism profoundly. It educates the working masses in the spirit of Socialism, inculcates in

them a new attitude towards labour, public property and the people's state, publicises the new people—shock-workers, rationalisers and heroes of labour.

Developing criticism and self-criticism, the Bulgarian press has raised its prestige in the eyes of the people, has made its pages more lively, more varied and militant.

Bulgarian newspaper workers take to heart the counsel of Comrade Vylko Tchervenkov who set the task of making the press a powerful weapon of the Party “in the fight against shortcomings, against bureaucrats and the dead souls in offices, against idlers, disorganisers of public and state discipline, regardless of person and status”. Press workers are still faced with serious and perservering work. Frequently, the newspapers do not disclose the reasons for weaknesses and mistakes, do not direct the spearhead of their criticism and self-criticism for solution of the basic problems. As yet, our press is not able to pass from isolated critical remarks to profound criticism and to generalisation of results.

The press in Bulgaria is learning from the Soviet press how to utilise criticism and self-criticism in a Bolshevik way, and therein lies the guarantee that it will successfully cope with the great tasks which our Communist Party and the government have assigned to it.

**MARXIST-LENINIST EDUCATION OF
CADRES IN COMMUNIST PARTY OF
CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Cestmir Cisar, Head,
Propaganda and Agitation e Department,
Central Committee, Communist Party of
Czechoslovakia**

Our Party organisations are preparing thoroughly for the third year in the Party educational network, which begins on November 1.

In keeping with a decision of the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia held in 1949, our Party education is organised along the lines of that conducted in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks). In the course of the past two years, our Party organisations succeeded in bringing the overwhelming majority of members and probationer members into systematic Marxist-Leninist study. The experience of our Party confirms once again the correctness of Comrade Stalin's point that "the higher the political level and the Marxist-Leninist knowledge of the workers in any branch of state or Party work, the better and more effective the results of the work..." Study of the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin has helped many members to become good state, Party and administrative workers. Study of the principles of Marxism-Leninism facilitates the efforts of our shock-workers and innovators in production, the organisers of collective labour in the agricultural co-operatives, national committee functionaries and all the builders of the new life.

The vast scale of Party propaganda in the C.P.S.U. (B), and its tremendously rich experience in ideological work are, for our party, a striking example of how to go about the ideological tempering of cadres. From the C.P.S.U. (B) we learn how to organise Party education, taking into account the general and political level of each member and probationer member; how to select and train skilled propagandists, publish literature, organise Party consultation centres, and tirelessly perfect our propaganda methods. Bolshevik propaganda, by its quality, its ability to convince, and its purposefulness, is the model which we seek to copy.

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Education in the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is divided into four grades. The First Grade—the basic course—is designed for members and probationer members just beginning political study. During the current year, non-Party people and, in the first place, active workers of the Youth Union, the trade unions, agricultural co-operatives and working people preparing to join the Party, will also be admitted to the basic courses. Grade Two—circles of Marxism-Leninism—extends and deepens the theoretical knowledge of those who successfully completed the basic course. Grade Two is attended, predominantly, by chairmen and members of the branch committees. This year, for the first time, evening schools with four-hours study each week, will be organised for district activists. These will constitute Grade Three. Finally, Grade Four cadres for the more trained comrades capable of studying the classics of Marxism-Leninism independently. In their

study, Grade Four students will be aided by consultants and by the regional Party consultation centres.

The glorious history of the C.P.S.U. (B) and the history of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia form the main content of Party study. The curriculum is closely linked with the questions of building Socialism in our country. In the process of their work, the students become convinced that study of the experience of the Bolshevik Party is an essential pre-condition for successful solution of all the questions encountered by us on the way to Socialism.

In all grades of the Party educational network, study is planned for a period of two years. The Central Propaganda and Agitation Department has prepared the necessary literature for the first study year. Subjects, and guides to the subjects, have been prepared for those attending the basic course and the classes of Marxism-Leninism. The evening school students have been supplied with Stalin's "Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U. (B)", a new print of which appeared recently. Nearly all the basic works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin, published in large editions, are available in the book-stores.

The practice of our propaganda work has again confirmed Lenin's well-known words that the level of propaganda is determined by the level of the propagandist. Two years ago, when our Party educational network first came into being, more than 100,000 members were selected for the responsible work of propagandists. Since these comrades had little, or in some cases, no experience of educational work, it was essential to give them systematic assistance. For this purpose, the regional and district Party committees, following the example of the C.P.S.U. (B),

organised Party consultation centres and assigned them the task of raising the theoretical level of the propagandists and improving their methods. In addition, summer courses providing training and refresher training for propagandists, function every year.

Although the theoretical level and practical experience of the majority of tutors have improved greatly in the past two years, yet political study by members in some Party organisations is still at a low level. What is the reason for this? Above all, the fact that some organisations did not carry out the Central Committee decision that “only the best sons and daughters of the Party, people devoted to the cause of the working class, conscious and tried in the struggle for Socialism” should be given the job of tutors. In some places, comrades lacking theoretical grounding, sometimes former members of the petty-bourgeois parties who had not completely shed their opportunist views, were assigned work as propagandists. A number of Party committees responsible for the Party educational network and for the selection of tutors, sometimes fulfilled their role in this important work in a formal way, did not verify the professional and political qualities of the tutors. Another reason for the, as yet, low level of some tutors lies in the poor assistance accorded them by the Party consultation centres. Often, these centres restricted themselves to a single form of help to tutors of Marxism-Leninism—lectures on various topics. Not infrequently they neglected such forms as seminars, individual and group consultations, theoretical discussions, etc. Moreover, they showed little concern for visual devices and selection of essential literature.

The third reason is rooted in the insufficient guidance of Party study by branch, district and regional Party committees, They often lost sight of the quality of the political study, confining themselves to guiding Party education in “general”. This led to a situation in which political study often proved to be a neglected sector of Party work.

The Central Committee disclosed the mistakes and shortcomings in propaganda work, pointing out that they arose from under-estimation of the significance of Marxist-Leninist education on the part of some Party workers.

Party organisations are liquidating shortcomings in Party education in the course of preparing for the third academic year. They are exercising greater care in selecting tutors, replacing unsuitable tutors with politically mature and able Communists. Party consultation centres are holding regular seminars for tutors as the basic method of helping them to raise their theoretical level. The consultation centres are also extending lecture work, introducing a system of regular consultation, helping to choose topical local material for tutors, visual devices and so forth. The Party organs have begun to discuss more concretely questions dealing with Party education in certain academic groups, factory and rural organisations, etc., On October 1, the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Central Committee began publication of the monthly journal, “Propagandista”, to facilitate Party education.

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In the system of Marxist-Leninist education, a significant place is allotted to the present political schools, both central and regional.

There are several types of schools and courses on a republican scale. The two-year central political school is attended by 80 students. There are also one-year political schools for Party and administrative workers and also for qualified propagandists. From 100 to 120 students complete these schools each year. There are also a number of central courses from four to six months duration for Party, state and economy workers. These courses are attended by several hundred students. The central political schools and courses graduate an average of 800 students annually.

The Central Committee organised five-month courses for functionaries of the central and regional Party and state apparatus, and three-month courses for district committee secretaries in order to deepen and extend their political knowledge.

Regional political schools are functioning in each of the 19 regions of the Republic. Attached to them are three courses of six months duration for regional and district committee functionaries and courses for branch functionaries. So far, only a small section of the tutors of these schools are experienced propagandists. The majority of tutors are selected from among the best graduates of these same schools. This imposes serious obligations on the Chairs of the central and regional schools. They must help the young tutors to improve their qualifications. The heads of the Chairs should be chosen from among the most experienced tutors and should be masters of their profession. Upon them rests the chief responsibility for training new tutors.

It should be noted that Party organs devote little attention, as yet, to selecting and allocating students for Party schools and courses. Frequently, comrades in the past were admitted to a school with inadequate theoretical training and little practical experience. As a result, there were instances when graduates were assigned to less important work than was usually the case for graduates of these schools, On the other hand, some of the good workers were not sent to the schools on the pretext that they could not be replaced at their work. These shortcomings are linked with general neglect of work with cadres in our Party—a matter which was subjected to rock-bottom criticism at the meeting of the Central Committee in September and which is now beginning to improve.

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The quality of propaganda of Marxism-Leninism depends to a large degree on the ideological and theoretical level of the main leading Party cadres and on their contribution to theoretical work. Yet a number of our leading functionaries in the Party and the State devote little attention to theoretical work. Our highly skilled propagandists are not doing enough in the matter of theoretically-elaborating many problems which, in our conditions call for profound scientific elaboration, such as the functions of the people's democratic state, industrialisation and collectivisation of agriculture, the leading role of the Party in building Socialism, etc.

In Party theoretical work, a significant role is assigned to the press. The theoretical organ of the Party, "Nové Mysl", published a number of important articles by Soviet and Czechoslovak authors on

philosophy, history, political economy, natural science, etc. However, the journal has so far given little space to theoretical articles on questions of Party work. Generally speaking, taking all things into account, it will be necessary to improve substantially Party theoretical work, to unfold extensive propaganda in the press, illuminating questions of international and domestic policy with the light of Marxist-Leninist theory. Our Party propaganda must be livened up, made more militant, and have more of the offensive spirit.

The lecture group now being organised under the auspices of the Central Committee, will contribute to raising the theoretical level of the Party membership. Similar lecture groups are being created by the regional Party committees. They are confronted with the task of facilitating Party education by organising lectures and publishing propaganda articles in the press.

The Ninth Congress of the Party directed the Party organisations to do everything possible to inculcate Marxism-Leninism among all members, among all working people of our country. We shall accomplish his task on condition that we make maximum use of all means and methods of Party propaganda work.

FREEDOM FOR GREEK PATRIOTS!

Acting on the direct orders of the U.S. Ambassador, the monarcho-fascist clique, now in power in Greece, is carrying out unlawful reprisals against Greek patriots. Recently, the trial of 93 democratic personalities began in Athens. Monstrously framed charges were advanced by the Greek secret police against Beloyinnis, Gramenos, Ioanidu and other courageous champions of the national cause of Greece. On May 30, 1941, in Athens, Manolis Glezos fearlessly removed the black flag bearing the fascist swastika from the Acropolis, a place sacred to every Greek patriot. The Hitler butchers sentenced Glezos to death. Now this patriot is once again sentenced to death and thrown into the Averof prison. The numerous protests, appeals and public speeches in defence of Glezos prevented the hangmen from carrying out their foul design. Finally, in defiance of terror and threats, the Greek people recently elected this courageous fighter for freedom to Parliament.

However, the monarcho-fascist rulers refused to release the people's hero. They keep in prison also Ambatielos, another fighter for freedom who was also elected to Parliament.

Numerous organisations representing most varied sections of Greek public opinion are protesting against the execution of Glezos, Ambatielos, Beloyinnis and other democrats, projected by the monarcho-fascists.

All over the world, honest people add their voice to the voice of Greek public opinion, demanding: "Freedom for Greek patriots, fighters for the people's cause!"

AMERICAN SECRET RAMPANT IN MEXICO

Protests Against Arrest of Gus Hall

On October 9, on orders from the American gestapo in Mexico, Gus Hall, Secretary of the National Committee of the U.S., Communist Party, was seized and turned over to FBI agents. (Together with ten other leaders of the US. Communist Party Gus Hall was “condemned” during the Foley Square trial, framed by American reaction on the basis of the fascist Smith Act).

The servile grovelling of the Mexican Government before the American gestapo evoked strong protest on the part of all progressive public opinion in the country.

A mass meeting, presided over by the progressive Heriberto Jara, was held in Mexico on October 23 at which representatives of various political parties and progressive organisations sharply condemned the action of the Mexican Government. Speaking on behalf of the “Association of People’s Parties” General Gaska criticised the action of the Mexican Government which in relation to Gus Hall violated the right of asylum and thus “violated the national sovereignty of the country”. Mendoza Lopez, representative of the Constitutional Party, sharply condemned the Government which had “discredited Mexico in the eyes of the whole world” and converted constitutional guarantees into a scrap of paper. Lombardo Toledano, Chairman of the People’s Party, declared that there were 2,000 FBI agents in Mexico who shadow Mexican citizens, “We cannot tolerate the occupation of Mexico by U.S. secret police,” declared Toledano.

The meeting resolved to form a “Human Rights Committee” to defend the rights of Mexicans as well as political emigrants.

PEOPLE OF BRAZIL INTENSIFY STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

(Letter from Rio de Janeiro)

A little while ago, the “Diario Oficial” (Official Daily), published in Sergipe, Brazil, contained a somewhat curious telegram sent by Robert C. Johnson, Jr. U.S. Consul in San-Salvador (Baia), to the Governor of Sergipe State. The telegram read: “Mr. George H. Day, representative of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, will spend three days in San-Salvador. He will acquaint himself with the state of dairy production in the Baia and Sergipe States. It would be useful for your State to have your representative—Secretary of Agriculture—in Salvador on July 5 to discuss these matters with Mr. Day”.

The brazen U.S. bossing in Brazil, as evidenced by this telegram, is far from being confined to the sphere of dairy production. U.S. officers command Brazil’s armed forces for which U.S. uniforms are already prepared; for example, for the men and officers of the First and Second Infantry Divisions. Mervin Bohan, U.S. representative, is virtually the dictator of Brazilian economy which has become an appendage to the U.S. war economy. The U.S. geological research department controls the prospecting of Brazil’s mining and hydro-electric potential. Coffee, cotton and cocoa, which make up 90 per cent of the country’s export, are sold at prices fixed by the U.S. Government. The U.S.

Ambassador does not even bother to observe the slightest decorum: he summons to his presence Brazilian ministers and officials, issues orders, inspects Brazilian military units and insists on the peace movement being outlawed.

Dictator Vargas declared recently that he was ready to place troops at the disposal of Truman. He has already sent two thousand naval ratings to the U.S., and is now preparing a group of Brazilian airmen to take part in the war gambles of the U.S. imperialists.

Military expenditure which comprises over 30 per cent of Brazil's budget—not counting the ever-growing extraordinary allocations for military aims—is steadily mounting, while only 5 per cent of the budget goes for education and public health. And this at a time when over 70 per cent of the population is illiterate, when tuberculosis takes a toll of thousands of lives every year. Military manoeuvres commanded by American officers follow one another. Twelve big airfields are already serving U.S. military aircraft.

The policy of war preparation and of subordinating the country to the American imperialists is leading to a worsening of the already bad conditions of the Brazilian people. Inflation is steadily mounting. In less than six months, the Vargas Government issued notes to the value of more than 1,000 million cruzeiros. According to official data, the cost of living soared more than 41 per cent between July 1950 and June 1951, while wages remained unchanged.

The Vargas Government persecutes patriots fighting in defence of peace and national independence. Use is made of the so-called security law based on the fascist decree issued by Vargas in 1938. In the San Paulo State alone, 90,000 working people face the charge of

“participating in strike action”. The Supreme Federal Court continues the persecution of Luis Carlos Prestes and other leaders of the Communist Party of Brazil.

Vargas’ police organise armed raids on premises in which meetings and rallies in defence of peace and the national riches of the country are held, as was the case recently with the National Conference for Defence of Oil, and the Fourth National Congress of Secondary School Pupils. The government sends tanks against striking workers as was the case in Santa Maria, and uses machine-guns against peasants fighting for land and bread, as in Porecatu, (Parana State).

Outstanding representatives of Brazilian culture are subjected to brutal repressions. The police confiscated the book, “Peace Camp” wherein the well-known writer, Jorge Amado, describes his visit to the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies. The author and manager of the Publishing House which issued the book were prosecuted.

These facts show that the Vargas Government has proved itself to be an anti-popular government, a government of war and betrayal of the national interests, a government of poverty and terror.

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Despite persecution and terror, the people of Brazil are redoubling their fight for peace, national independence, democracy, and for a better life. Through its leader— Luis Carlos Prestes—the people have declared that they will never fight against the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies. The struggle for peace and freedom reaches out to wide sections of the population and assumes the most varied

forms: collection of signatures for a Peace Pact, demonstrations against sending Brazilian soldiers to Korea, strikes for better conditions, armed clashes between peasants and police and troops, meetings and conferences in defence of the national wealth of Brazil, etc.

The campaign for signatures to the World Peace Council's Appeal is gaining momentum daily. By the beginning of October over 1,500,000 signatures had been obtained.

The Third National Peace Congress will open in Rio de Janeiro on October 27. The peace conferences held in each of the states were attended by representatives of workers and peasants, by clergy, municipal councillors, doctors, lawyers and also by representatives of numerous trade union, women's, youth, sport and religious organisations. The Fourth National Congress of Brazilian Writers which took place in Porto Alegre early in October, and brought together 165 delegates, decided to redouble the struggle for peace, for a Five-Power Peace Pact, and for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. A conference of doctors held in Rio de Janeiro set up an Association of Doctors which will fight to prevent war.

The signature drive is also being extended in the countryside. Peasants and farm labourers realise that the struggle for peace is closely bound up with the struggle for land. During the successful strike of agricultural workers at the "Razeira" Farm (Ilheus State) for higher wages, the strikers formed an association in defence of their rights and unanimously signed the Peace Pact Appeal. During the annual fair in Santo Amaro (Baia State), more than a thousand peasants held a protest rally against sending Brazilian

troops to Korea and demanded a Five-Power Peace Pact. In the small village of Suinana with a total adult population of 400, 384 signed the Appeal.

Peace supporters in Brazil are becoming convinced from personal experience that it is possible to draw additional millions into active struggle against the war danger. Here is an example. The peace committee in the town of San-Salvador addressed all trade union, public, youth, cultural, and other organisations, calling upon them to support the Appeal of the World Peace Council. The reactionary leadership of the Dockers' Union refused to support the Appeal. But after a four-hour discussion, the delegates of the peace supporters obtained the agreement of the union leaders that a meeting of the members should decide the point. An overwhelming majority of those present at the meeting voted to give the peace delegates a hearing, and, overcoming the resistance of the reactionary trade union leaders who were isolated, decided amid great enthusiasm to support the Appeal for a Pact of Peace.

Brazilian patriots recently won a great victory in the struggle against the warmakers. As a result of a nationwide protest campaign, the Supreme Federal Tribunal of Brazil was forced to acquit the heroic patriot, Elisa Branco, sentenced to four years and three months imprisonment for unfolding a poster on a public square bearing the inscription: "The soldiers—our sons—will not go to Korea!".

The peace movement in Brazil, however, still suffers from shortcomings. In some districts there is a mechanical approach in carrying out the campaign for signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council. Plans are made to collect a certain number of signatures in this or that town, and work is restricted to

this aim without realising that the peace campaign is not confined to collecting signatures, that it must serve to strengthen the peace movement organisationally, must expose the criminal designs of the warmongers.

The working class of Brazil, marching at the head of the struggle for peace and national independence, is waging big battles despite the police terror and government measures restricting trade-union activity. In the first six months of this year alone, more than a hundred strikes were declared in all States in the country. These strikes included rail, textile, canning-plant workers, tramway workers, and others.

The struggle in the countryside is also growing sharper. In Porecatu State, the poor peasants are defending their land with arms in hand. The métisse, whose homes are razed by punitive expeditions, are acting likewise. In the State of Ceara and other regions, peasants are organising and fighting against feudal exploitation, for freedom and land. If the peace supporters closely combine these peasant actions with the general struggle for peace, then the Struggle will, without doubt, acquire an even greater scale.

Heading the struggle of the popular masses in Brazil are the Communists, led by their tested leader, Comrade Prestes. The Communist Party strives to ensure that each of its members displays initiative in the fight for peace which, today, is the main task of the Party and the people. Calling upon its members to intensify collection of signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace, the Party warns them against any display of sectarianism, reminds them that it depends on their activities and on the activities of all peace partisans if Brazilian people are not to be enmeshed in the lies of the warmongers and transformed into cannon fodder for

US. imperialists. It depends on their activity and explanatory work among the broad mass of the Brazilian people, how rapidly a democratic front of national liberation is formed for the struggle for complete independence of the country from the imperialist yoke, for achieving people's democracy, for establishing a government which would open the way for Brazil to peace, democracy and Socialism.

L. A.

Rio de Janeiro, October, 1951.

POLITICAL NOTES

“French MacArthur” on Tour

Not long ago General de Lattre de Tassigny, so-called French High Commissioner and Commander of the expeditionary corps in Indo-China, went on a long tour, visiting Paris, London, Washington and even the Vatican. What were the military-tactical considerations that impelled the General to undertake this almost round the world flanking movement?

The point is that the General is being beaten. He is being beaten by the People’s Army of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; he is being thrashed by Laos and Cambodia partisans who, refusing to tolerate the imperialist invaders on their soil, are defending their homes and the right to a free life.

Commenting on de Lattre’s sojourn in Washington, the American magazine “Time” described him as the “French MacArthur”. Actually, the two generals have quite a lot in common. Like MacArthur, de Lattre is a gallows general, a butcher general. Like MacArthur, he is brutal and merciless towards unarmed civilians. He is a killer of women and children. It is On his orders that villages and crops are burnt with napalm bombs and innocent people executed on a mass scale in Viet Nam, But in drawing a comparison between de Lattre and the butcher of the Korean people, the American magazine had in mind not only these characteristic features of the French General but also the role assigned to him by the French, American and British imperialists in extending

the war against the peoples of south-east Asia. Therein, precisely, lay the meaning of de Lattre's sojourn.

American trusts, "Standard Oil", "Bethlehem Steel", "Florida Phosphate" and "Caltex Oil" are already ruling the roost in the occupied areas of Indo-China. They are seizing tin, rubber, tungsten and other raw materials, gradually forcing into the background their French partners in plunder. But it is not this that worries the French capitalists. What really scares them is the success of the Viet Nam People's Army, the growing national-liberation movement in the countries of south-east Asia and the prospect of the complete defeat of the colonisers in their "dirty war". So, acting through de Lattre, they are conspiring—with a view to combined plunder and robbery—with the U.S. ruling circles for an extension of American intervention in Indo-China, humbly begging the transatlantic merchants of death for more tanks, aircraft and guns with which to fight the peoples of Indo- China. The subordination of the French rulers to the Americans has reached such a degree that a French Commander reports about his bloody deeds to the U.S. rulers, and also gets his instructions from them.

However, the "mission" of de Lattre—the French general in American service—was not confined to this. In accordance with the Washington instruction, he agreed in London with the British Labour rulers on co-ordinated action by the British and French armies against the national-liberation movement of the peoples of Indo-China, Malaya and Burma. Following the example of the French Right-wing Socialist leaders who have been shouting for long about the need to "internationalise the war in Indo-China, de Lattre provocatively declared about the "possibility of forwarding a request to Uno

with the aim of securing its intervention” in the war in Viet Nam, that is, he called for open U.S. intervention Indo-China. According to press reports, the French Commander simultaneously requested the U.S. State Department for permission to use against the People’s Army of Viet Nam, the 35,000 soldiers of the American puppet Chiang Kai-shek, located in Indo China.

In connection with de Lattre’s visit, disgusting bargaining began between the imperialists—a bargaining in which thousands of human lives, the blood and tears of millions of people figured as small change. Replying to the American charge that France was not making an adequate effort in the “common cause”, de Lattre was forced to quote the following eloquent, although underestimated facts. French losses in the war against the people of Viet Nam, amount to 100,000 men, including 38,000 killed (actual losses exceed 156,000). France maintains permanently in Indo-China half of her soldiers and a quarter of her officer personnel. Each year she spends over a billion dollars on the war in Indo-China.

In exchange for additional American aircraft, tanks and guns the General promised, on behalf of the unworthy rulers of France, to step up military operations against the Viet Nam People’s Army, thus revealing once again the criminal role of the French imperialists—blood-thirsty butchers of the Viet Nam people and suppliers of French cannon fodder for extending American aggression in Asia.

But in this bargaining they failed to take one factor into account: the indomitable will of the peoples of Asia for freedom and their burning hatred for the colonisers. They failed to take into account the resolute struggle of the French people against the “dirty” war in Viet Nam.

In their just struggle the peoples of Indo-China, Burma and Malaya rely on the fraternal aid of the working people of France, Britain and the U.S., on the solidarity the powerful peace forces throughout the world. The ground is burning under the feet of the French, British and American colonisers, and neither new contingents cannon fodder, nor additional shipments of American arms will save them.

Jan **MAREK**

FACTS EXPOSE ...

Monsieur of Antier's Fair

French farmers in need of ploughs, mowers or sowers to cultivate their fields were hardly satisfied by a visit to the exhibition-fair at Saint-Etienne. Judging from the announcement in the newspaper "Paysan de la Loire" the exhibits at the fair included:

"1) A propaganda pavilion for recruiting a men for the regular army; 2) a propaganda pavilion for the colonial troops; 3) an ordnance pavilion exhibiting 105 and 165 m.m. guns; 4) an air defence pavilion with 90 and 40 m.m. anti-aircraft guns, radar equipment searchlights, rangefinders and generator; 5) engineering troops pavilion with a U.S. "Brockway" lorry; 6) an armoured troops pavilion; 7) an army liaison pavilion".

Evidently Monsieur Antier, Minister of Agriculture, regards these "agricultural implements" as most suitable for the needs of French patients.

110,000 Accidents in U.S.

The "CIO News" published the following figures:

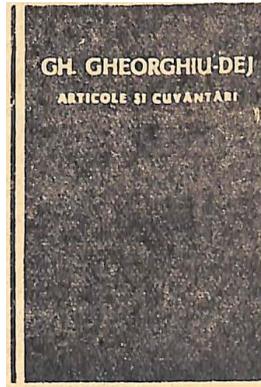
In the first quarter of 1951, of the 110,000 accident victims in industry, 400 workers died and 5,600 were disabled for life—the number of victims was five per cent higher than the previous quarter and 42 percent higher compared with the first quarter of 1950.

Publishing this data, the newspaper cannot help admitting that the rise in industrial accidents is due to the “longer working day”. But it could not be otherwise for the longer working day as well as acceleration of the already monstrous speed-up in industry are products of the armaments drive.

Such is the one aspect of the vaunted “American way of life”.

BOOK REVIEW

In Fight for Peace and Building Socialism in Rumania (Book by Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej “Articles and Speeches”)



The publishing house of the Rumanian Workers' Party recently published a book by Comrade Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej entitled "Articles and Speeches".*) This book contains Comrade Gheorghiu-Dej's main speeches and articles for the period since the liberation of Rumania by the Soviet Army—the years of rapid revolutionary development in Rumania, the years of struggle for the conquest of power by the working class, for building and consolidating the people's democratic system, for the creation and Planned extension of the socialist sector in the economy. The works of Comrade

* Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej. Articole și cuvântari. Editura Partidului Muncitoresc Roman. Bucuresti. 1951.

Gheorghiu-Dej explain the theoretical and political foundations of the line of the Rumanian Communist (later Workers') Party on the basic questions of the struggle for Rumania's independence, for Socialism and peace.

Marxism-Leninism teaches that the fundamental question of every revolution is that of power. The book devotes great attention to strengthening the leading role of the working class, to establishing and developing the people's democratic system.

Agrarian reform—the main task in the period of the final stage of the bourgeois- democratic revolution—led to a strengthening of the alliance between the proletariat and the working peasantry headed by the working class. In the “Political report to the Central Committee at the National Conference of the Communist Party of Rumania”, in the report “Communist Party of Rumania in the struggle for democratisation of the country”, and in other speeches, Comrade Gheorghiu-Dej shows how, relying on this alliance, the working class under the leadership of the Communist Party, step by step, won new positions from the exploiting classes and their parties. Analysing the class content of this stage in the revolutionary development of Rumania, Comrade Gheorghiu-Dej in his report on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution cited Comrade Stalin's brilliant statement to the effect that in such countries as Poland and Rumania “the victory of the revolution, so that it might lead to proletarian dictatorship, can and certainly will necessitate certain intermediate stages in the form let us say of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the peasantry.”

After removing from the Government the last representatives of the exploiting classes and having deposed the monarchy as a result of which the system of people's democracy; a form of proletarian dictatorship, was affirmed in Rumania, Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej set the Party the task of strengthening in every possible way the people's democratic state, its apparatus and its armed forces.

The people's democratic state aims at completely abolishing the exploiting classes, protecting the gains of the working people from encroachments by foreign and domestic enemies. Construction of socialist society takes place in conditions of sharpening class struggle. This is the law of development of the countries of people's democracy towards Socialism. Hence, points out Comrade Gheorghiu-Dej, the people's democratic state is a weapon in the class struggle of the proletariat. But arising from socialist construction there develop new functions of the state of people's democracy. These functions consist of economic-organisational and cultural-educational work which are fully developed only after the victory of Socialism but which are already beginning to play an increasingly greater role in the life of the country. The Party must spare no effort to develop these functions, strengthening the state of people's democracy as the main weapon in building Socialism.

A number of speeches, included in the book under review, are devoted to questions of building the economic base of Socialism in Rumania. In the report presented on behalf of the Central Committee to the National Conference of the Communist Party of Rumania in October 1945, Comrade Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej outlined a programme for the industrialisation of the country, he

exposed the reactionary theoreticians who declared Rumania an “exclusively agrarian country” designed to serve as an agrarian appendage to the more developed countries. A powerful heavy industry, underlined Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej, is that very pivot round which the entire economy of the country will develop. Comrade Gheorghiu-Dej pointed out time and again the need to be guided in economic policy by the great experience of the Soviet Union, by Stalin’s teaching on socialist industrialisation. A vital stage in the development of Rumania’s socialist economy is that of electrification of the country. “The plan for electrification and utilisation of the waterways of our country,” points out Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej, “may well be regarded an integral part of the Party’s programme. This plan must become the concern of every Communist, since Communists are the builders of the new life, the standard bearers of the most progressive ideas.”

The guarantee of the reality of the plans advanced is the unswerving will of the working people to achieve their realisation, the radical change in the attitude of the working people towards labour which has become a matter of honour and glory. “Proletarian patriotism in our country,” writes Gheorghiu-Dej, “is becoming the source of great deeds, the motive force of social development.”

One of the basic tasks of the Party during the transition from capitalism to Socialism is the further strengthening of the alliance between the working class and the working peasantry, and the socialist reorganisation of agriculture. On this basis the Rumanian Workers’ Party set the task of creating a material-technical base for Socialism in the countryside and of carrying out patient explanatory work among the

poor and middle peasants in favour of the idea of uniting the small peasant plots into collective farms on an entirely voluntary basis.

Approximately 1,100 collective-farms have already been formed on this basis and in many cases they have achieved remarkable results in the sphere of increasing yields and improving the well-being of their members. One of the basic tasks at present is to strengthen organisationally and economically the young collective-farms, to wage irreconcilable struggle against deviations from the Party line which harm the cause of Socialism and keep the poor and middle peasants away from the working class.

In the process of the socialist transformation of agriculture, the kulak resistance to the policy of the people's democratic system grows. "Suppression of the resistance of the class enemy and his isolation from the peasant masses on the basis of consolidating the alliance between the working class and the working peasantry with a view to drawing the latter into the channel of Socialism—such is the main content of the class struggle in our country in the conditions of people's democracy", Comrade Gheorghiu-Dej writes in his article "Class struggle in Rumania in the present phase".

*

Realisation of the organisational and political unity of the working class was a big victory for the working class of Rumania. To successfully fulfil the role of the leader of the democratic forces, the proletariat must be directed from a single headquarters. Such a headquarters is the Rumanian Workers' Party formed as

a result of the fusion of the Communist Party and the Social Democratic Party of Rumania on the basis of the organisational and ideological principles of Marxism-Leninism.

Many of Comrade Gheorghiu-Dej's speeches are devoted to questions of Party building and organisational-political strengthening of the Party.

He teaches Party members to treat the matter of admitting new members into the Party with the greatest responsibility, to display constant care for the purity of the Party ranks, more vigilance, correct regulation of the composition of the Party, and more attention to raising the theoretical and political level of the membership and leading cadres. Comrade Gheorghiu-De teaches Party members to combat conceit and bureaucratism, to oppose any formal and approach to criticism and self-criticism and to combat attempts at suppressing criticism.

The Party must rally around itself all working people in the struggle against the enemies of the People's Republic, against hostile ideological influences, and against the worst enemy of the people's democratic system—bourgeois nationalism. "Let us wage ruthless struggle", says Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej, "against each and every machination of the class enemy, against nationalist-chauvinistic manifestations, against each and every deviation from proletarian internationalism.!"

In all things and in all circumstances, Rumanian Communists must, again and again, turn to the great experience of the Bolshevik Party. "The further strengthening of the Party and its approximation to the model which the C.P.S.U.(B) represents for all Communist Parties—these are the main conditions for

success in the struggle for Socialism and peace”, Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej writes.

The experience of people’s democratic Rumania is also striking confirmation of the decisive role played in the development of the People’s Democracies along the socialist road by friendship with the birthplace of Socialism—the Soviet Union, and by the fraternal aid the Soviet Union renders to these countries.

While the “aid” given by U.S. imperialism to European countries spells destruction of the national economy and loss of national independence for these countries, Comrade Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej writes, we feel the Soviet aid as a life-giving source of fresh energy, of confidence in our strength in the sphere of political and economic construction, in the realm of culture, art and science.

The book stresses the need to wage irreconcilable struggle against the foul Titoite degenerates—the worst enemies of friendship between peoples, of the struggle for peace. “The espionage group of Tito expresses not the will of the peoples of Yugoslavia but the will of the Anglo-American imperialists”, said Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej in his report, “Communist Party of Yugoslavia in the power of “murderers and spies”. “The struggle against the instigators of a new world war is inconceivable without struggle against the Tito clique... The struggle against the Tito clique—hired spies and murderers, is the international duty of all Communist and Workers’ Parties”.

Friendship with the Soviet Union is the guarantee of success in the struggle for peace. Pointing out that the struggle for peace, against the U.S.-British instigators of a new war is the paramount task of the Party in the present phase, that the building of Socialism and the

struggle for peace are indissolubly linked, Comrade Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej stresses that success in the struggle for peace is possible only inside the ranks of the organised peace front headed by the Soviet Union, the most powerful force in the peace front.

All the speeches and articles of Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej are imbued with warm love for the U.S.S.R. and devotion to the cause of Lenin-Stalin. In the article, "Liberator of the Peoples", written on the occasion of Comrade Stalin's 70th birthday, Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej writes: "Never before in history was there heard such a powerful voice upholding the liberation of peoples as there sounds today the voice of the Soviet Union, the voice of Stalin... The name Stalin, symbolises for all peoples the valour and glory of the peoples of the U.S.S.R., and is a call to glorious heroic exploits. With the inspiring image of Stalin—the liberator—before them and guided by his teaching, the peoples of the New Democracies are advancing toward Socialism... The name of Stalin—the liberator—sounds as a call to struggle for peace, freedom and happiness of the peoples".

The publication of Comrade Gheorghiu-Dej's book, "Articles and Speeches" is big event in the life of the Rumanian Workers' Party. Party cadres, rank-and-file members of the Party, non-Party workers, men of science and art—all are studying this book by Comrade Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej. Study of Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej's book inspires the working people of Rumania in their struggle for Socialism, and inculcates in them boundless loyalty to the cause of Lenin-Stalin.

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