

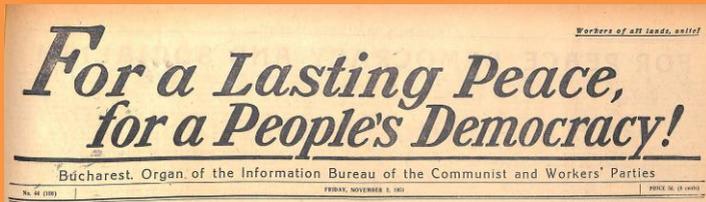
**Workers of all lands, unite!**

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

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



**NO. 44 (156), FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1951**



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## **SOVIET UNION—INDESTRUCTIBLE BULWARK OF WORLD PEACE**

Thirty-four years ago—on November 7, 1917—the workers and peasants of Russia, led by the Bolshevik Party, by Lenin and Stalin, overthrew the hated yoke of capitalists and landlords and established on one sixth of the earth's surface the dictatorship of the most advanced class in modern society—the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Great October Socialist Revolution showed to the proletariat and oppressed masses of all countries the way out of the age-old bondage and poverty; it ushered in the **“era of the rule of a NEW class, a class which is oppressed in every capitalist country, but which everywhere is marching forward towards a new life, towards victory over the bourgeoisie, towards the dictatorship of the proletariat—and towards the emancipation of mankind from the yoke of capital and from imperialist wars”**. (Lenin). It ushered in a new era in the history of mankind—the era of the downfall of capitalism, the era of the victory of Communism.

The years that have passed since the Great October Socialist Revolution, have been years of the triumph of the rule of the Soviets, the triumph of the all-conquering ideas of Marxism-Leninism. Under the leadership of the Lenin-Stalin Party, the Soviet people in a short period of time transformed their country from a backward country into an advanced country, from an agrarian country into a mighty industrial-collective farm power; they built a socialist society. The world-historic victory won by the Soviet Union in World War Two, and its pre-schedule fulfilment of the postwar Five-Year

Plan for rehabilitation and development of the national economy are further proof, striking and clear, of the strength and vitality of the Soviet social and state system, of the Soviet ideology of equality and friendship among peoples; they are further striking evidence of the great superiority of Socialism over capitalism. In building the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad hydro-electric stations on the Volga, the Kahkovka hydro-electric station on the Dnieper, the Main Turkmenian, South Ukrainian, North Crimean and Volga-Don canals and in realising the mammoth plans for remaking nature, the contours of the Communist future of the Soviet people are visible. Soviet scientists discovered the secret of atomic energy and placed it in the service of peace, of Communist construction.

All imperialist attempts to destroy the land of Soviets or to halt the victorious onward march of Socialism proved futile. The reverse happened: as a result of the victory of the U.S.S.R. over fascist Germany and militarist Japan, the camp of imperialism sustained serious defeats. A number of countries in Central and South-East Europe fell away from it. Led by their Communist and Workers' Parties and relying on the fraternal assistance of the U.S.S.R., the working people of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania established in their countries the system of people's democracy and are successfully building Socialism.

The achievements of the U.S.S.R., and the People's Democracies in economic and cultural construction completely expose the bourgeois and Right-wing Socialist "theories" that the exploited cannot manage without the exploiters. These achievements confirm most convincingly that "the proletariat can successfully

govern the country **without** the bourgeoisie and **against** the bourgeoisie, that it **can** successfully build industry **without** the bourgeoisie and **against** the bourgeoisie, that it **can** successfully direct the whole of the national economy **without** the bourgeoisie and **against** the bourgeoisie, that it **can** successfully build Socialism”, (Stalin)

The victory of the great Chinese people over the forces of imperialism and feudal reaction, attained under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and its leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung, was another heavy blow for the imperialist camp. During the two years since the establishment of the dictatorship of people’s democracy in China, the released energies of the Chinese people have achieved successes in the economic and cultural construction such as the old China had never known and could not know. Industrial and agricultural output is growing rapidly and steadily; a real cultural revolution is taking place. The Chinese people are successfully consolidating the people’s democratic system.

The German people, having established the German Democratic Republic, are waging a persistent struggle for a united, independent, democratic and peace-loving German state.

Arms in hand, the heroic Korean people are defending their freedom and independence, and, jointly with the Chinese people’s volunteers, are delivering devastating blows and inflicting heavy losses on the American interventionist army.

The October Revolution, the successes of the Soviet Union and of the camp of peace and democracy headed by it, exerted, and continue to exert, enormous influence on the working class of the capitalist

countries. The working masses of France, Italy, Britain, U.S.A. and other countries are daily intensifying their struggle for peace, freedom and democracy.

The movement of the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries against the imperialist enslavers, for freedom and national independence, is gaining momentum. The ground is burning under the feet of the imperialists in Viet Nam, Malaya, Burma, and in the Philippines. Cementing its alliance with the peasantry and overcoming enormous difficulties, the Indian proletariat is rising against the oppression of the British imperialists, for a united and democratic front and for a people's democratic government. The peoples of Iran, Egypt and other colonial and dependent countries are moving into action. The national-liberation movement of the peoples the colonies and semi-colonies, now merging with the struggle of the working people in the capitalist countries, is delivering smashing blows to the system of world imperialism, undermining its rear-lines.

From the very first day of its existence the Soviet Government has pursued, consistently and unswervingly, a policy of peace and security, equality and friendship among the peoples. The very first decree of the Soviet Government in the October of 1917 was the **Decree on Peace**. In the years preceding World War Two the Soviet Union proposed time and again that all states effect complete or partial disarmament and sign treaties of non-aggression. The peoples of the Soviet Union not only upheld the freedom and honour of their peace-loving homeland during World War Two, they saved the world from fascist enslavement. In the postwar years the Soviet state has steadily upheld the cause of world peace. The Government of the U.S.S.R. proposed to all states an all-round reduction in

armaments, a Pact of Peace and the banning of production and use of atomic energy for war. In his reply to a “Pravda” correspondent on the question of the atomic weapon J. V. Stalin pointed out that although the U.S.S.R. possesses the atom bomb, it stands for unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon and for the establishment of international control over the implementation of this prohibition.

An entirely different policy, aimed at unleashing a new world war, is pursued by the chiefs of the imperialist camp—the U.S. monopolists. Seeking to realise their lunatic plans for world domination, U.S. rulers have passed from preparing war to acts of naked aggression, They began an aggressive war against people’s democratic Korea, seized the Chinese island of Taiwan and threaten the Chinese People’s Republic. They concocted the aggressive North Atlantic alliance, directed against the U.S.S.R., and the People’s Democracies. Recently, a “peace treaty” with Japan was signed in San Francisco under the dictat of the U.S. imperialists, aimed directly at converting Japan into a Far Eastern springboard for war against the peace-loving nations of Asia. The imperialists of the U.S., Britain and France are reviving German imperialism, building at an accelerated pace a revanchist army in Western Germany.

The Right-wing Socialist leaders are the hey are watch-dogs of the imperialist warmakers. They are carrying out the vile, misanthropic plans of the imperialists at the behest of the Wall Street magnates. The Right-wing Socialist of leaders are inveterate enemies of unity of the working people, betrayers of the working class. In their despicable activity, directed against peace and democracy, the Right-wing Socialist

leaders gang up with the fascist Tito gang who have sold themselves to the U.S. imperialists, and, on their orders, are preparing the Balkans base for a new world war. The Right-wing Socialist and the Titoite henchmen of the warmongers are meeting with an ever more resolute rebuff from the masses in all countries.

The peoples of the world do not want war. They are rising resolutely against the aggressive designs of the U.S.-British imperialists.

For the first time in history an international peace organisation is functioning, growing and becoming stronger day by day. More than 562 million people in all countries of the world have signed the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Pact of Peace. The peoples of the world know that peace will be preserved and consolidated if they take the cause of peace into their own hands and defend it to the end.

The leading force in the struggle of the working people against the aggressors and warmongers, against the restoration of German and Japanese militarism, for peace, democracy and Socialism are the glorious, militant Communist and Workers' Parties guided by the great and invincible Lenin-Stalin teaching. The Communists are inspiring millions of working people by their valour and boundless faith in the justice of their cause. Learning from the experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which brought the peoples of the U.S.S.R. to the victory of Socialism, the Communist Parties are closing their ranks, reinforcing the unity of the working class, intensifying political and organisational work among the masses.

Celebrating the 34th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution the working people in all

countries turn to the Soviet Union, to the leader of the peoples, Comrade Stalin.

They proclaim:

Long live the 34th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!

Long live the great Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—indestructible bulwark of world peace!





# **PEOPLES OF THE WORLD WARMLY GREET THE 34<sup>th</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION**

## **POLAND**

Reports are being received from all parts of Poland telling of pre-schedule fulfilment and overfulfilment of obligations assumed by the Polish working people in honour of the 34th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The personnel of the Warsaw car building plant—initiator of the pre-anniversary emulation—are putting the finishing touches to the first Polish produced cars. Foundry workers in the “Ostrowiec” metal works completed their obligations two weeks ahead of schedule. The workers and technical personnel at the blast-furnace of the “Florjan” iron and steel works produced, by October 23, a thousand tons of pig iron in excess of their pledge.

Miners, too, are surpassing obligations.

The number of villages which have fulfilled their obligations ahead of time is growing. In some villages in the Cracow Province, peasants completed the annual plan for selling grain and potatoes to the state ahead of schedule.

Meetings dedicated to the Poland-Soviet Friendship Month are taking-place everywhere. At the meetings in “Nowa Huta”—site of the main construction project of Socialism—workers exchange experience in mastering Soviet methods of labour.

## RUMANIA

In Rumania the socialist emulation in honour of the 84th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is taking place under the slogan of using, on a large scale, the methods of Soviet stakhanovites. Many enterprises, including the "Electric Engineering" Works in Bucharest, the "Partizanul Rosu" textile mill in the City of Stalin, the refractory materials plants "Speranta" in Medjidia and "Proletarul" in Turda, and hundreds of departments and work-teams, and thousands of workers, having completed the programme for the current year, are working on 1952 and 1953 assignments.

The Rumanian-Soviet Friendship Month is being celebrated in a particularly big way this year. Broad masses of working people in town and countryside are taking part in the month.

Soviet film shows, concerts of classical and Soviet music are being organised throughout the country, exhibitions have been opened devoted to the life and work of the great Soviet people.

## CHINA

Public opinion in the Chinese People's Republic is preparing on a large scale for the great anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution. Meetings are being held and talks given about the Soviet Union in factories, offices, schools and villages. Exhibitions have been opened in clubs, libraries, parks and other public places. Agitators are popularising the slogans of the

Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) for the 34th anniversary of the October Revolution. Branches of the China-Soviet Friendship Society have begun preparations for the celebrations in various parts of the country. On November 3, a propaganda motor tour will begin. Buses will go on tour with lecturers and mobile cinema units on board, Soviet film festivals will open in the Republic on November 7.

Chinese journals are featuring articles devoted to this significant date. Describing the great achievements of the Soviet Union and its selfless aid to the Chinese people, the fortnightly journal "Tungpeichungshuyuhao" recommends learning from the patriotism and internationalism of the Soviet Union, to take over its experience in construction, and consolidate friendship between the Chinese and the Soviet peoples.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The towns and villages, in Czechoslovakia are being decorated for the forthcoming celebration of the working people of the world; demonstrations will take place in the regional centres of the country on November 6 and 7 and celebration meetings will be held in the factories and villages; a Czechoslovakia-Soviet Friendship Month is being launched throughout the country.

Inspired by the great Stalin's reply to the "Pravda" correspondent on the question of the atomic weapon, the working people of Czechoslovakia are fulfilling

labour obligations ahead of schedule and taking new pledges to accelerate the building of Socialism in the country and to strengthen the peace camp. Youth teams working on the railway line in East Slovakia—the “friendship railway line”—began a socialist emulation campaign for completing work by the Great October anniversary. Textile workers of the “Vinena” mill in Brno who had switched over to operating more looms, raised labour productivity by 30 per cent.

New editions of the classics of Marxism-Leninism have come off the press. The “Peace” Publishing House published a second edition of the book “Stalin in the struggle for peace”.

## **HUNGARY**

A few days ago the technical personnel of the new Inota power station gathered to see it go into operation. This was the result of their emulation in honour of the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Among miners first place in the emulation went to the Karnacs miners Zalva trust, who fulfilled the assignment by the miners of the Petöfi pit, Petöfi trust who exceeded the assignment by 118.2 per cent.

Meetings devoted to the 34th anniversary of the October Revolution are being held all over the country.

## **BULGARIA**

The working people of the People’s Republic of Bulgaria are preparing for the 34th anniversary of the

Great October Socialist Revolution with splendid achievements.

Due to invaluable fraternal aid received from the Soviet Union, construction of the Stalin mineral fertiliser plant in Dimitrovgrad has been completed; the builders redeemed the pledge given to Comrade Tchervenkov and will begin trial operations of the huge plant ahead of schedule, on November 5. Concerted work is in progress at the construction site of the large reservoir named after Vasili Kolarov; all the work teams on the job promised Comrade Tchervenkov to have the reservoir ready on November 3. The personnel of 38 power stations greet the anniversary of the Great October Revolution with annual production programmes completed.

Many producer co-operatives and state farms finished autumn sowing in exemplary fashion and ahead of schedule.

## FRANCE

The people of France are preparing to celebrate, in a big way, the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. A big rally with Andre Marty, Secretary of the French Communist Party, in the chair, will be held at the Winter Velodrome, Paris, on November 7. The rally will be addressed by Jacques Duclos, Secretary of the Party. Similar rallies are planned throughout the country.

The "France-U.S.S.R." Society which is now running a three-month "campaign of truth about the Soviet

Union” is taking an active part in the anniversary celebrations.

The Communist and democratic press is devoting special articles to the October anniversary.

## ITALY

On the eve of the anniversary of the October Revolution, in accordance with tradition, all democratic organisations in Italy are taking part in launching the Friendship Month with the U.S.S.R., the keynote of which is: “Friendship with the Soviet peoples means peace and work for the Italian people!”

Meetings, lectures and rallies held throughout the country. Particularly significant will be the rallies organised jointly by the Communist and Socialist Parties.

The Italy-U.S.S.R Society and other democratic bodies decided to hold three national conferences on the subjects: Soviet education and pedagogy; labour in Soviet industry; women and children in the U.S.S.R. “Numerous cultural and information measures will acquaint Italian people with questions relating to Soviet law, economy, cinema, theatre, and will stimulate study of the Russian language and literature.

The Italian Communist Youth Federation will organise 80 meetings on the life of young people in the U.S.S.R.; twenty talks on the life of Soviet pioneers and school pupils will be given by the Italian Pioneer’s Association. On the initiative of the Italian Popular Sports League, reports will be given on Soviet sport.

# **562 MILLION SIGNATURES TO APPEAL FOR PEACE PACT**

## **Communique by Secretariat of World Peace Council**

The communique issued by the Secretariat of the World Peace Council on October 29, says that one-fourth of the population of the world signed the World Peace Council's Appeal for a Pact of Peace among the five Great Powers.

The Communique says that to date 562,083,383 signatures have been obtained in the course of the campaign launched in conformity with the World Peace Council's Appeal and conducted in all countries of the world for a meeting of the five Great Powers with a view to signing a Peace Pact open to all countries. According to incomplete data, the following number of signatures had been collected in various countries by October 15:

Albania, 865,885; Algeria, 100,000; Argentina, 1,500,000; Australia, 67,425; Austria, 842,153; Belgium, 387,500; Brazil, 1,493,725; Bulgaria, 5,627,000; Burma, 129,830; Canada, 270,000; Chile, 500,000; China, 344,053,057; Colombia, 10,000; Costa Rica, 34,000; Cuba, 786,778; Cyprus, 103,824; Czechoslovakia, 9,020,522; Denmark, 124,724; Egypt, 22,000; Finland, 525,000; France, 8,000,000; Germany (popular referendum against remilitarisation of Germany and for a Pact of Peace); 13,588,002; Great Britain, 833,342; Guatemala, 65,073; Hungary, 7,148,000; India,

1,200,000; Indonesia, 536,000; Iraq, 12,000; Iran, 1,920,000; Israel, 201,337; Italy, 14,353,842; Japan, 5,693,301; Korea, 7,047,821; Lebanon, 170,000; Mexico, 160,000; Mongolia, 633;877; Netherlands; 282,532; New Zealand, 10,000; Norway, 40,000; Peru, 5,578; Poland, 18,053,000; Portugal, 40,000; Puerto Rico, 20,000; Rumania, 11,060,141; Spain, 350,000; Sweden, 248,580; Switzerland, 50,000; Syria, 205,000; Thailand, 152,531; Trans-Jordan, 12,000; Trieste, 80,000; Tunisia, 100,000; South-African Union, 5,000; Uruguay, 215,000; U.S.S.R., 96,729,946; Venezuela, 36,000; Viet Nam, 6,362,057.

**FOR PEACE, DEMOCRACY AND  
SOCIALISM. Boleslaw Bierut Chairman,  
Central Committee, Polish United  
Workers' Party**

Throughout the long centuries in a society composed of antagonistic classes, the working masses and the best men and women whose ideas marched ahead of the epoch, dreamed of a new, better and just social system. They fought against the brutal exploitation and tyranny of the ruling classes over the common people and dreamed of a system in which the working man would be his own master, in which barbaric prejudices, race and national hatred would disappear.

Throughout the long centuries a ceaseless, stubborn, although often unsuccessful struggle was waged for the realisation of these noble ideals of mankind, a struggle ruthlessly suppressed in blood by the exploiters and tyrants who stood for the exploitation of man by man, for oppressing the conquered people by the ruling nation. The October Revolution alone opened a new epoch in the history of mankind, ensuring for the first time the solid victory of human ideals which signify the final emancipation of man from the violence of the exploiters, and the opening of a free and creative path for human ideas and human effort to change the world of nature and of man himself.

The thirty-four years of historic achievements of the October Revolution stand out indisputably, clear and plain to all honest people not poisoned by imperialist venom, as a new and great world-historic process of boundless development of the creative possibilities of

man, emancipated from the shackles of the old antagonistic social relations which had burdened him from time immemorial.

Among these achievements, that which is particularly significant in the present, international situation, standing out most strikingly and clearly in the Stalin line, is the principle of peace and fraternal friendship between peoples, resolutely and insistently embodied in life by the great proletarian state from the very first days of its existence. Relying on this wonderful, life-giving and creative principle of the ideology of Marxism-Leninism and the Stalin policy, there is blossoming and developing the life of many peoples, who, as a result of the victories and achievements of the Great October Socialist Revolution, are able to build a new life in the conditions of fraternity and friendly co-operation of free peoples.

## I.

The colossal changes which occurred in the life and development of the Polish people in the course of only a few years were made possible by the aid and friendship of the great Soviet Union, by the invaluable care and concern of the great Stalin.

The Polish people threw off the yoke of landlord-capitalist rule, resolutely and once and for all overcame the former weakness of their country, firmly rose to their feet, developed new creative forces and are now successfully building the edifice of a new, just, socialist social system. Utilising the achievements and experience of their great neighbour, its self-sacrificing and selfless aid, and assimilating Marxist-Leninist ideology, the Polish people are moulding their fate

within new, just state borders, and, for the first time in history, are establishing their relations with all neighbours on the basis of friendly co-operation.

Prewar Poland maintained unfriendly or openly hostile relations with all its neighbours. A feature of internal relations in the country in those days was the sharp national struggle. Prior to the war almost a third of the population of the Polish State comprised the so-called national minorities—Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Jews and Lithuanians who were victims of the oppression, lawlessness and violence of every kind to which the fascist governments of those days resorted. Hatred for the U.S.S.R. on the part of ruling reaction was the pivot of the Pilsudski policy. The source of this hatred was the insatiable greed of acquiring wealth by means of ever more brutal exploitation of the Polish working people and by seizing territory in the East. The source of this hatred was fear of losing the privileges, the fear on the part of the Polish bourgeoisie of the revolutionary aspirations of the Polish working people; fear of their struggle against exploitation by the landlord-capitalist classes, against the violence and terror of the fascist state. The fascist ideology and policy of the Pilsudskis, expressed in practice in alliances with the aggressive fascist states, brought the country to catastrophe, made it the prey of the Hitlerite hordes.

Poland recovered from this catastrophe only because of the historic victory of the Soviet Army. The social and national liberation, achieved as a result of this victory, opened a new epoch in the history of the Polish people. Since then, our people, developing their creative forces, building a new, immeasurably more powerful and solid foundation for economic and cultural

life, are solidly and unswervingly marching onwards in the ranks of the great camp of peace, democracy and Socialism headed by the Soviet Union.

The new, higher type of social relations, the essence of which is abolition of the exploitation of man by man and corresponding to this, differing fundamentally from the relations in the capitalist world, the new, higher nature of relations between peoples, the essence of which is friendship, fraternal co-operation and mutual aid—such are the indestructible bonds which at present link the peoples of the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy. There is not, nor can there be more powerful, solid, more reliable and indestructible bond than that ideological bond based on the friendship and fraternity of peoples building Socialism and defending the cause of peace.

Always—even in the most complex international situation—the Party of Lenin and Stalin justified the hopes of the peoples fighting for freedom or defending their national interests against encroachments by the imperialists. The idea of new, friendly and equal co-operation of peoples represents the essential content of the policy and ideology of the U.S.S.R., and of the countries which, due to its fraternal aid, have taken the path of socialist construction.

“A people that enslaves other peoples cannot itself be free”—such is the basic Marxist-Leninist ideological principle consistently converted into reality by the leaders of the Great October Socialist Revolution throughout an entire historical period, beginning with the foundation of the Bolshevik Party and right up to the final victory in building Socialism. What tireless passion and vigour were displayed by Lenin and Stalin in the struggle against the opportunist leaders of the

Second International, in the struggle against their nationalist-chauvinistic stand which was the source of the split in the working class movement, in the struggle against the traitors who so frequently played the ignominious role of servant to the imperialists, helping them to unleash sanguinary wars, designed to subjugate the peoples!

The victory of the October Revolution wrought a great change in the life of the peoples of the world; it provided examples of new relations between peoples, relations based on mutual trust and fraternal cooperation; it smashed to smithereens the myth that the sole method of liberating subjected peoples is the method of **bourgeois nationalism**.

“One of the most important results of the October Revolution”, Comrade Stalin says “is that it dealt this legend a mortal blow, having demonstrated in practice the possibility and expediency of the **proletarian, international** method of liberating the oppressed nations as being the only correct method, having demonstrated in practice the possibility and expediency of a **fraternal** union of the workers and peasants of the most diverse nations on the principles of **voluntariness and internationalism**.”

Carrying out its great liberation mission the Soviet Army won the world historic victory over Hitlerism and Japanese imperialism and thus made a decisive contribution to the cause of restoring liberty to the peoples of a number of countries in Europe and Asia.

Despite the streams of vile slander directed against the peoples of the U.S.S.R., and the People’s Democracies by the rabid and insolent imperialist propaganda, it cannot conceal from mankind the fact of the powerful and rapid economic and cultural

development of these peoples, the fact of the development of new relations among these peoples, relations based on fraternal co-operation and friendship, on mutual respect and equality.

## II.

The co-operation, alliance and fraternal friendship between the U.S.S.R. and the countries of people's democracy express the identity in principle in the system of these states, and, simultaneously, the similarity of the will and aspirations of the peoples represented by these states. This was made possible by the victory of the working class in these countries.

The peoples of the U.S.S.R. and the countries of people's democracy are marching beneath a common banner, they are imbued with deep patriotism, and, at the same time, with the spirit of consistent, proletarian internationalism.

Thanks to the aid of the U.S.S.R., to the experience of the C.P.S.U. (B), and to Comrade Stalin's counsel and care, the peoples in the countries of people's democracies are carrying out a policy of socialist industrialisation and socialist reorganisation of the countryside; they are going ahead with the cultural revolution, and ideologically strengthening and tempering their Marxist- Leninist Parties.

The treaties and agreements signed between the governments of the countries of the anti-imperialist bloc express the will of their peoples and correspond to the vital and historical interests of these peoples, for these are governments which express the sovereign will of the people, for these are countries in which the principle of the sovereign will of the people in

governing the state is applied fully and completely. That is why these treaties and agreements are not directed against **any nation**; they rest on a solid foundation, and contribute to the further strengthening of the bonds of friendship and fraternity between these countries.

The very opposite is observed in the imperialist camp.

There, pacts and agreements pursue aggressive and predatory aims and, in essence, are directed against the interests of both native and foreign peoples. The imperialist pacts, reflecting frictions and antagonisms, are, in essence, expressions of tendencies to plunder and subjugate the partner. The governments of the imperialist countries do not express the sovereign rights and will of their peoples; on the contrary, they act against the interests and will of their peoples. Thus, agreements between these governments are not agreements on behalf of their peoples. The Atlantic Pact and similar pacts of the war aggressors are not pacts of peoples but the pacts of the most aggressive imperialist groups who wax rich on the blood of millions.

The unity and co-ordination of policy by the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies on the international arena is the result of the victory of the proletarian ideology in these countries, the result of identity of principle in the system of these states, the result of the fact that the governments of these countries express the will of their peoples—the will to preserve and defend peace. In this policy, there is not and cannot be any element of aggression or animosity in relation to any people. This is a profoundly national and, simultaneously, profoundly internationalist policy—a

policy expressing the desire for great peaceful construction, and, at the same: time, the determined will to strengthen the defence capacity and security of these countries. The superiority of the states of the camp of peace and Socialism over the imperialist states lies, incidentally, in the fact that, in contrast to the capitalist countries where the entire national economy has been switched to war production, these countries, while not neglecting questions of defence, are systematically strengthening and extending their peacetime construction. If, in addition, one takes into account the fraternal economic, cultural and scientific co-operation among these countries—in contrast to the antagonisms rending the imperialist camp—it will be clear that the countries of the camp of peace and Socialism are not afraid of peaceful competition and will not let themselves be intimidated by imperialist blackmail.

Since Poland's rebirth as a people's democratic state, the relations between the USSR. and people's Poland have become relations of a new type—relations of fraternity and friendship both as regards our country's political, economic and cultural consolidation and on the international arena.

These new relations, hitherto unknown between the U.S.S.R. and Poland, were sealed in the historic Treaty of Friendship Mutual Assistance and Post-War Co-operation between the Soviet Union and the Polish Republic concluded on April 21, 1945 and which was signed personally by Comrade Stalin. This inviolable friendship between the peoples has become the source of our victories and the guarantee of our freedom and sovereignty, inspiring the Polish working people in building Socialism.

### III.

The stand of the imperialists and their hired Social Democratic and Christian Democratic agents stands out particularly in the light of their attitude to such a vital problem of international politics as that of state sovereignty. Gone are the days when the bourgeoisie acted under the banner of upholding the national interests. Today, in the period of decline and decay of capitalism, the capitulatory bourgeoisie of the West European countries, cultivating chauvinism and nationalism and setting peoples against each other for the sake of its predatory interests, is, at the same time, kowtowing to U.S. imperialism and, more and more, openly, preaches cosmopolitan theories in order to camouflage its betrayal and surrender of national sovereignty. In this way, the ruling bourgeois groups in the Marshallised countries betray their peoples for a mess of pottage and trample upon the principles of national independence and sovereignty in order to pave the way for their American masters who are preparing another war for world domination.

Everywhere, the imperialist agencies are anti-people, anti-patriotic. Surely, the fate of the peoples of Yugoslavia provides a vivid example of this. This wonderful country which the Tito-Rankovic clique has enmeshed in a web of lies and provocations is shackled in the chains of imperialist bondage. Yugoslavia has become the arena of monstrous deception, of the most grave distress for her peoples who are now rising in struggle for freedom, against fascist {error and capitalist exploitation, against the transformation of the country into a US war base.

That which is indisputably proved by the historic victory of the great Chinese people which is of utmost significance for all peace-loving peoples, and above all, for the peoples of Asia, is, that only struggle against imperialism paves the way to freedom.

Neither in Europe nor in Asia, in Africa or South America—nowhere is it possible any longer to conceal the fact that freedom for the peoples and their lawful desire for independent development and self-determination are incompatible with the predatory strivings of the imperialist states—either with British colonial yoke or American thirst for world domination. Events in Iran and Egypt, and the struggle in Viet Nam and Indonesia, testify to the deepening crisis of the entire colonial system.

The heroic struggle of the Korean people who are valiantly resisting foreign invasion is unmistakable proof that the liberation struggle, relying on the forces of progress, is invincible.

All peace-loving people welcome the struggle of the democratic forces in Germany for the unity of Germany on the basis of strengthening peace and democracy, against reviving Hitlerism, Prussian junkerism and Prussian militarism, against Americanisation and remilitarisation of Germany which, as the experience of history teaches, constitute a danger to all European peoples.

Since the first day of the victorious proletarian revolution, the Soviet State has been on guard over the peace and sovereignty of the peoples. On November 7, the Soviet Power addressed a call to workers, soldiers and peasants, declaring that it would “propose an immediate democratic peace to all peoples”. Next day, the All-Russian Congress of Soviets adopted Lenin’s

decree on peace—"peace without annexations and indemnities".

Throughout its existence, the Soviet Union has consistently combined the struggle for **its own** sovereignty and independence, for **its own** security with the struggle for the sovereignty and freedom for all nations and peoples of the world.

Herein lies the profound internationalism of the new, socialist principle of sovereignty. The states of people's democracy—states of a socialist type, states liberated from the imperialist yoke thanks to the assistance and support of the U.S.S.R.—strengthening their own sovereignty are consistently upholding the principles of sovereignty and independence of other states and peoples.

The peoples of the Soviet Union and the people's democratic countries realise that the struggle to strengthen and consolidate their independence cannot be separated from the struggle for the sovereignty and independence of all peoples. The peoples throughout the world are becoming increasingly aware that the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies are the mainstay of their independence.

In contrast to the imperialist concepts of "world government", a "united states of the world", etc., and the various "theories" about the "harm" of national sovereignty, we advance the idea of fraternal co-operation in the struggle of the peoples for a sovereign and independent existence, for the principle—"the nation is sovereign and all nations are equal." (Stalin).

The struggle for the sovereignty of nations is the struggle to foil the aggressive imperialist designs of the U.S. monopolists who, in their desire to subjugate Europe and the world, are trying ever more stubbornly

to impose their “theory” of the need to do away with state sovereignty.

At present, the struggle for national sovereignty is indissolubly linked with the struggle for peace, against imperialist aggression. This link adds immeasurably to the strength of the struggle for peace and the struggle for the sovereignty and independence of states and peoples.

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The camp of Socialism and democracy, the camp of struggle for world peace, for independence and freedom for the peoples; the camp of imperialism and reaction is the camp of war and enslavement of peoples. Never before has there merged in one such concepts as **peace, independence, Socialism**, because the state of victorious Socialism, the countries of Socialism in construction, and the working class and the Communist Parties in the capitalist countries are the exponents and most consistent fighters for peace and independence for the peoples; because the land of the Great October Revolution is the most powerful bulwark in the struggle for peace and freedom for the peoples, and its leader is the banner inspiring the peoples for this struggle. Socialism means peace; Socialism means sovereignty and independence for the peoples; Socialism means the overthrow of capitalist domination. This truth is penetrating the minds of hundreds of millions of ordinary people throughout the world. This truth stands particularly on the anniversary of the Great October, the day the peoples of the world turn their eyes to Moscow,—the capital of Socialism and peace.

More and more people are becoming convinced that the reason why the warmongers are frantic with hatred and why they thunder against the Soviet Union is that the great land of victorious Socialism constitutes, for them, a barrier blocking the way to enslavement and enthrallment of the world, an invincible stronghold in the struggle for peaceful co-operation between the peoples on the basis of equal and why, the celebration of the 34th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, being an expression of the international solidarity of the working class, will, at the same time, demonstrate the fraternal solidarity of the peoples fighting for peace—a solidarity which is the guarantee of victory.

**FRATERNAL ALLIANCE WITH U.S.S.R.—  
GUARANTEE OF DEVELOPMENT OF  
PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES ALONG ROAD  
TO SOCIALISM. Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej  
General Secretary, Central Committee,  
Rumanian Workers' Party**

The working people of the People's Democracies celebrate the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution as the most significant event in history. The peoples of these countries are indebted to the October Revolution for the realisation of their age-old dream of freedom and independence: along the path blazed by the Great October they are marching forward to a happy life, towards Socialism.

Lenin and Stalin, the brilliant organisers, founders and leaders of the October Revolution, repeatedly stressed the significance of the Soviet State as a pillar in the struggle waged by the proletariat of all countries. As far back as 1924, Comrade Stalin pointed out with remarkable prevision that the process of the falling away of a number of new countries from imperialism would take place more quickly and in more thorough fashion, the more fundamentally Socialism took root in the first country of victorious Socialism.

The events that have taken place since World War Two have, fully confirmed J. V. Stalin's wise words. For the countries in Central and South-East Europe the victory of the Soviet Army meant not only their liberation from the fascist-Hitlerite yoke but liberation from imperialist yoke. Thus, the working people of Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary and

Albania rightfully consider their liberation by the Soviet Union as a decisive factor in the rise and development of the system of people's democracy. Relying on the powerful support of the Soviet State which smashed the shock force of imperialism—the German fascist army—and rising against the U.S. and British interventionists, the proletariat of the liberated countries, led by the Communist Parties, established an alliance with the main peasant masses and wrested power from the hands of the capitalists and landlords. The people took the fate of their countries into their own hands. Thanks to the liberation of these countries by the Soviet Army and the help of the great Soviet Union, the transition from tasks of the bourgeois-democratic revolution to the tasks of the socialist revolution was effected in these countries in an unprecedentedly brief period. The peoples of the countries of people's democracy regard friendship and alliance with the Soviet State as an invaluable achievement.

The Soviet Socialist Power shows to the whole world an example of close fraternal co-operation among peoples and of selfless mutual assistance. It vividly proves that the **fraternal alliance** between workers and peasants of most diverse nationalities—an alliance based on **good-will** and **internationalism**, is quite realisable.

The first workers' state founded by Lenin and Stalin brought into international life an absolutely new, hitherto unknown type of relations between countries. These relations, which are based on mutual respect, have as their source proletarian internationalism and the Lenin-Stalin principles of peace and friendship among peoples.

Recognition and realisation of complete equality of all nations, big and small, and the truly fraternal moral

and economic assistance rendered each other by the countries of the socialist camp are the cornerstone of this new type of relations. The basic principles of these relations were elaborated by Lenin and Stalin and find striking expression in economic exchange between the free peoples, in co-ordination of their state plans, and in exchange of production experience and in the sphere of science—all within the framework of the Economic Mutual Assistance Council.

The Soviet Union's economic and technical aid is so impressive that it enables the People's Democracies not only quickly to rehabilitate the war-damaged economy but also to make gigantic strides along the pathway of economic consolidation and development. It suffices to say that Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary have doubled their industrial output compared with 1938, and industrial output in Czechoslovakia is up 150 per cent against prewar.

Without the aid of the U.S.S.R., without its experience, the building of Socialism in the People's Democracies would be impossible. As was the case with the other East European countries, Rumania in the past was in bondage to the imperialist Powers who retarded her industrial the development. The Soviet Union supports the industrial development of the People's Democracies wholeheartedly, and contributes to their economic consolidation.

Eloquent testimony to this is the recently concluded long-term agreement between the U.S.S.R. and Rumania providing for a more than 50 per cent increase in trade exchange compared with the average level of 1948-51. The Soviet Union will supply our country with complete mills and enterprises and with complete equipment for iron and steel works the output of which

will surpass several times Rumania's total iron and steel output in 1938.

Trade with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies ensures a market for our goods and insulates the national economy against the fluctuations of the capitalist market.

Socialist relations between the free peoples differ radically from the relations existing among capitalist countries where the phrases economic "co-operation" and "aid" serve as a cover for the most predatory expansion in the history of capitalism—the expansion of U.S. monopoly capital. And this is natural, for in the conditions of imperialism economic relations are based on jungle law, on force and crude dictat, on the enslavement and enthrallment of the small and economically weak countries by the big imperialist Powers. The U.S. imperialists use their dominant position in the capitalist world to seize not only the markets and raw materials sources of the small nations but also those of their closest partners—the British imperialists. So-called co-operation in the West is expressed in practice in the economic enslavement of the West European countries by the United States, in depriving them of their national sovereignty, in seizing their national industry and in turning the Marshallised countries into U.S. colonies.

The U.S. dictat in the sphere of rearmament has led to an acute shortage of raw materials and dollars in Britain, to rampant inflation in France, to steadily growing unemployment in Italy. Echoes of the protests made by public opinion against the onerous conditions imposed by the Americans find their way even to the corrupt bourgeois press. The London "Sunday Graphic", for example, wrote that no one, not even Ministers,

denied the gravity of the situation, that the country was in the grip of inflation, that the cost of living was rising with lightning speed, and that not a day passed without consumer goods prices mounting higher.

The French newspaper 'Monde', whose close relations with the Government are well known, published an article entitled "The Atlantic convention should be revised". The article points out that rearmament had caused a sharp rise in the cost of living in France. Touching on the profits derived by the U.S. as a result of so-called American aid, the newspaper concluded: "If this is Western solidarity we fear that the Atlantic union will perish before it is shaped".

Due to orientation of the economy on war, exploitation of the working people in the capitalist countries is being intensified, unemployment is growing, the tax burden is being increased and an absolute and relative impoverishment of the working masses is taking place. This, inevitably, sharpens the class contradictions and leads to sharper class struggle, to the advent of a profound economic and political crisis. And the more dependent become the Western countries on the United States, the more ruthless is the dictat of the American masters, the more telling the symptoms of the crisis the greater is the yearning of the working people in the capitalist countries for Socialism, for relations of the new type like those between the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. The workers in the Western countries see with their own eyes that new, good-neighbourly relations between countries are possible, and they are asking what must be done to introduce similar relations in their own countries?

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The glorious experience of the Soviet Union in the sphere of building Socialism is a school of life and struggle for the countries of people's democracy. The Communist and Workers' Parties in these countries are learning from the great C.P.S.U.(B), from the great proletarian teachers, Lenin and Stalin, the science of building a socialist state. It is a fact that the Communist Parties in these countries have before them a tried and tested path; it is a fact that they can apply the methods already tested and utilise the means successfully applied in the country of victorious Socialism. There is not, nor can there be, any more vital aid in building Socialism. In the complex questions of building Socialism the Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies are conscious of the substantial and direct aid accorded by the C.P.S.U.(B) and by Comrade Stalin personally. With paternal care the great Stalin has warned them time and again against mistakes and deviations from the correct Marxist-Leninist line. Due to this support, the Communist and Workers' Parties are firmly leading the struggle for socialist industrialisation, for reorganisation of agriculture, for the cultural revolution and for consolidation of the people's democratic states.

The experience of the Soviet Union enabled the countries of people's democracy to switch, in a relatively brief period, to the elaboration and realisation of five-year economic plans. The rapid pace of socialist construction in the People's Democracies is explained by the fact that the working people are not only guided by the experience gained by the Soviet Union in the period of building Socialism but they are also attentively studying the rhythm of the immense

progress of the Soviet Union in the sphere of planned economy, science and technique in the present period—the period of building Communism.

The steady progress of Soviet science and technique, the most advanced in the world, is known. The machines, instruments, transport services and methods of organisation of labour on the giant construction sites of Communism are worthy of the great Stalin epoch. On the sites of socialist construction in the People's Democracies this technique of coming Communism is also used but on a more modest scale. The working people of these countries are also successfully assimilating the advanced methods of Soviet stakhanovites, elaborated in the postwar period. The achievements of the advanced Soviet science and technique become the property of the working people. In the aggregate, all this facilitates the task of ensuring a considerable rise in the productivity of labour and this is the decisive factor in laying the foundations of Socialism.

A vivid example of the application of the Stalin principles in relations between states is provided in our country by "Sovroms"—joint Soviet-Rumanian industrial societies. "Sovroms", equipped chiefly with Soviet machines and organised on the basis of the rich experience of socialist management, are the leading enterprises in socialist construction in our country.

The significance of the fraternal relations between the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies is confirmed also by the bestial hatred with which these relations are regarded by the enemies of Socialism—the U.S.-British imperialists. The indestructible unity of the united Socialist front, built on the granite foundation of proletarian internationalism, has become the main

obstacle in the way of the warmongers. Hence, the imperialists spare no efforts in concocting foul conspiracies and intrigues in order to wrest the countries of people's democracy from the homeland of Socialism. But all these attempts have been nipped in the bud. The countries of people's democracy are rallying closer and with still greater love and gratitude round the great Soviet Union.

Whither rupture with the Soviet Union leads is evident from the example of Yugoslavia. Screening his treacherous activity of an old, hired agent-provocateur of the bourgeois under the cover of foul bourgeois nationalism, Judas Tito turned Yugoslavia back to the claws of imperialism, liquidated the system of people's democracy, established a reign of fascist terror and restored capitalism in the county. The dissolution of the planning commission, the abolition of state prices and of the machine-and-tractor depots in the countryside and the liquidation of the people's committees, recently effected by the Tito clique on orders from the U.S. imperialists, the complete transformation of Yugoslavia into a capitalist country, into an American colony.

The Soviet Union unswervingly upholds and guards the interests of the People's Democracies against all the attempts of the U.S.-British imperialists to encroach on the independence of these countries. In Uno and at all international conferences the Soviet Union vigorously repels the attacks of the American and British diplomats against the countries of people's democracy, exposes the real purport of the clamour raised by the imperialists alleging violation of the peace treaties by Rumania, Hungary and the other People's Democracies. Thanks to the Soviet Union all these machinations on

the part of the U.S.-British interventionists ended in complete failure.

The working people in the countries of people's democracy are fully aware that without the constant aid of the Soviet Union in international affairs they would be subjected to political and economic pressure and blackmailed by the governments of the imperialist camp. Consequently, they acknowledge with profound gratitude and boundless love the firm stand of the Soviet Union in defence of peace and freedom of the peoples, wholeheartedly approve and support the initiative of the Soviet Government directed towards consolidating international co-operation and preventing war.

The peoples of the countries of people's democracy regard friendship and fraternal alliance with the U.S.S.R., as a guarantee of their national independence and freedom, as the basic factor for their development along the pathway to Socialism. They are working and struggling tirelessly to strengthen and consolidate the alliance with the U.S.S.R., which is the life-giving source of strength, courage and confidence in the triumph of our common cause.

## **HISTORIC EXAMPLE OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION AND MIDDLE STRATA. Jacques Duclos, Secretary, French Communist Party**

Celebrating the 34th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917, the world proletariat looks with gratitude and confidence to the land of Socialism—the country of Lenin and Stalin.

The prestige of the Soviet Union is growing, despite the vile slander of enemies. The influence of its example is gaining momentum in all countries, embracing even those sections of the population which hitherto displayed restraint and at times even hostility.

Facts, in the final analysis, get the upperhand over slander and from this all honest people can draw instructive conclusions. Forced from the very first days of its existence to defend itself against the aggression of the capitalist powers, including the U.S., Britain and France, Soviet power triumphed, and demonstrated to the world that a people eager to live a free life and be master of its own destiny, disposes of the decisive elements for their own victory.

Subjected to a barbarous blockade and enduring all manner of hardships, created by the capitalists, the Soviet country gave an example of rapid, unprecedented economic development.

Encouraged by the Munich policy of the Western powers, the Hitlerite bandits launched an unprecedented monstrous aggression against the land of Socialism. But the Soviet people, led by the great Stalin, inflicted a crushing defeat on the fascist

aggressors and saved their country and the liberty of the peoples, demonstrating thereby the obvious superiority in all spheres of the socialist system over the capitalist system.

The victory won in October 1917 under the leadership of the glorious Party of Lenin-Stalin and which ushered in a new era in history is, day by day, becoming more and more significant, opening new perspectives for all peoples.

The peoples who only recently endure the war against the fascist aggressors see with wrath and indignation the American imperialists exercise their brazen domination over the vassal states, preparing another war with aims similar to those entertained by the Hitlerites.

The warmongers seek to achieve world domination. They reckon on the servility of rulers who have agreed to become for Truman what the Quislings and Petains were for Hitler. The transatlantic imperialists seek to justify their expansionist policy which, at times, they present as a kind of crusade against world Communism, seeking fully to shift responsibility for their aggressive schemes to the Soviet Union.

This is a repetition of the methods used by Hitler. But the working people of all countries know that throughout its existence the Soviet Union has always upheld the cause of peace and the peaceful co-existence of the two different political and economic systems.

The broad response to Comrade Stalin's reply to a "Pravda" correspondent about the atomic weapon once more reminds the world that the Soviet Union is sparing no effort to save mankind from the catastrophe of

atomic destruction which the war-makers, sensing their growing isolation from the popular masses, dream.

The working people of all countries know that the Soviet Union stands for a Five-Power Peace Pact (between the U-S., the U.S.S.R., the Chinese People's Republic, Great Britain and France) which would be open to all states and which would pave the way for normal economic relations between all countries.

They also know that the land of Socialism respects the national independence and right of the peoples to self-determination whereas Washington's rulers laud cosmopolitanism and seek to destroy national sentiment in order to facilitate their domination over the enslaved nations. But if this policy of the imperialists is favourably received by the ruling circles who, allegedly, speak on behalf of the nation, but who are more and more breaking loose from it the attitude of the people is quite different, and they, more and more frequently, manifest their national feelings and more and more actively oppose the policy of the new American occupationists and their lackeys.

### **Middle Strata and Peace Policy of U.S.S.R.**

In these conditions the historic example of the October Revolution exercises an increasingly greater influence not on the proletariat alone but also on the middle strata of the population in the capitalist countries who, encountering present-day difficulties, are trying to figure out what the future has in store for it.

Many things which the middle sections used to regard as being unquestionable are now being appraised differently in view of the convincing nature of the simple facts.

People who for a long time past, influenced by enemy propaganda, used to think that Communists want war in order to carry out revolution, see the following: first, the U.S.S.R., clearly and definitely stands for signing a Pact of Peace, second, that in collecting signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace the Communists in all countries head the ranks of peace champions of different political trends and beliefs. On the other hand, these very same people see that the American imperialists and their satellites sometimes speak about peace, seeking to deceive public opinion, while in practice they are actively preparing for war and are stepping up an all-out production of arms and munitions which leads to a deterioration in the standard of living of the working masses.

Those, who used to regard their rulers as unbending, at least in words, are now learning that on all questions concerning defence of national independence, the ministers act as lackeys of the U.S. imperialists. They see that these rulers are cynically betraying the interests of the national economy (industry, trade, agriculture), shamelessly agreeing to the liquidation of the national character of the army—and all on orders from their American masters.

Meanwhile, all honest people are beginning to see that the Communists, being internationalists, are fighting for the restoration of national independence and, on all issues, at the head of all-patriots, are defending the interests of their country, which, naturally, does not exclude, on the basis of equality,

co-operation with all other nations and a policy of international solidarity.

Many honest people, misled by anti-Communist propaganda, believed that the advent to power of the working class would mean some kind of liquidation of the homeland and of all national values and traditions. But the example of the great country of Socialism, like the People's Democracies, shows that the victory of the working class leads to national regeneration of the homeland and enables every country to make the maximum contribution to the common treasury of civilisation.

## **For Alliance of Working Class and Middle Strata**

Increasingly broader sections of the population are pinning their hopes on the working class. Precisely for this reason it is necessary to reinforce the militant alliance between the working class and the middle strata. Pursuing the old tradition, the common enemies of the working class and of the middle strata seek to disunite them whereas their interests insistently demand unification.

The October Socialist Revolution of 1917 was victorious because the Bolsheviks succeeded in effecting an alliance between the working class and the middle strata, above all, with the peasant masses.

Lenin and Stalin knew from the experience of the international working class movement that the working class cannot triumph unless it wrests the middle strata and above all the peasantry from the influence of the

capitalists and brings them into the common struggle for liberation.

Dissatisfaction is mounting among the middle strata whose significance from the standpoint of numerical strength and political role no one will deny. The reason for this is that both in town and countryside the middle strata, as is the case with the working class, is experiencing the consequences of the policy of national betrayal, war and impoverishment, pursued by the rulers who are becoming more and more Americanised.

In 1936, when the Popular Front was realised in France, Maurice Thorez, General Secretary of the French Communist Party, referring to the question of the allies of the working class, said:

“... The middle strata and particularly the peasants, naturally, play an important historical role. Yet, they never play an independent role: they either fall under the influence of the big bourgeoisie, of capital and become an instrument of its policy, or join the working class”.

The tactic of the enemies of the working class who simultaneously are the enemies of the middle strata, is to set the working class and middle strata against each other and do everything possible to prevent them from seeing in joint struggle a way out of their difficulties.

This disruptive policy is designed to inculcate a feeling of isolation and helplessness both among the workers and the middle strata of the population. When, for example, the Right-wing Socialist Jules Moch seeks to prove that the working class has declined numerically and that many “bourgeois-minded” working people have lost the sense of proletarian class consciousness, this imperialist lackey tries, in this way, to introduce into the ranks of the proletariat a feeling of inferiority, to

force it to abandon the basic aim of the working class movement, namely that of struggle for Socialism.

The underlying idea of the Right-wing Socialist leaders is all the more clear since their American masters are well aware of the significance, in the present political situation, of the militant alliance of the working class and the middle strata for the restoration of national independence with all the consequences stemming from this alliance for the further development of events.

Even certain representatives of the big bourgeoisie, whose interests have also been infringed by the policy of the American imperialists, are far from being happy at the loss of national independence. They have been forced to assert that the working class stands in the van of the struggle for the restoration of this independence under the banner of the unification of all the forces of the nation. To unite these forces, an alliance between the working class—fighting for its own unity—and the middle strata is necessary, as always emphasised by the classics of Marxism-Leninism.

Analysing the 1848 Revolution in France, Karl Marx proved that by imposing an additional tax of 45 centimes on each franc of direct taxation the Provisional Government hit the peasants above all, and that by placing responsibility for this on the Paris workers, it secured the isolation of the latter. This enabled the ruling classes during the June days to defeat the workers, after which the peasants, naturally, continued to pay the supplementary tax.

A similar tactic is now applied against the urban middle strata. In his work “The Class Struggles in France” Karl Marx depicts the consequences of this sanguinary terror in June 1848 as follows:

“The petty bourgeois saw with horror that, by striking down the workers, they had delivered themselves up unresisting into the hands of their creditors. Their bankruptcy, which since February had been dragging on in chronic fashion and had been apparently ignored, was openly declared after June.

“Their **nominal property** had been left unassailed as long as it was of consequence to drive them to the battlefield in the name of property. Now that the great issue with the proletariat had been settled, the small matter of the grocer, could in turn be settled.”

During the Paris Commune in 1871 the working class was also isolated and this proved fatal for the Commune. Of course the Commune declared: “Country residents, the cause of Paris is your cause. Paris is battling both for the interests of the workers and your interests”. However, this call met with no response. The Commune was defeated.

Recalling these historical events, Comrade Stalin wrote:

“The Revolution in France suffered defeat, by the way, because it found no sympathetic response among the French peasants. The Paris Commune fell, by the way, because it encountered resistance on the part of the medium strata, and above all the peasantry. The same should be said about the Russian Revolution of 1905.”

These lessons of history must be taken into account in the present conditions of our struggle in order to strengthen more and more the very necessary alliance between the working class and the middle strata in town and countryside.

The source of the opposition to the anti-national policy which shackles the satellite countries to the

chariot of American imperialism is not only the indignant national feelings evoked by foreign domination but also the striving to defend most concrete interests against the policy of subordination that is being imposed by the Americans; this opposition also expresses the striving to uphold the traditions of national culture against the intolerable American spiritual and cultural life.

This explains the mood of intellectual circles who with increasing resolution are condemning the American policy pursued by ignorant and illiterate businessmen who know nothing about the ancient culture of our country; simultaneously anti-Soviet prejudices are being dispersed and there is a growing desire to know more about the Soviet Union which is the embodiment of the great hopes of the mankind.

### **Working Class—Leader of All Working People and Exploited Masses**

While ensuring leadership for the liberation struggle, the working class must spare no effort to strengthen its alliance with the peasantry and the middle strata in the towns, nor must it forget the fact that in the struggle for peace and restoration of national independence its allies are also the peoples of the colonies who, with increasing vigour, are resisting the imperialist enslavers.

Stressing the leading role of the working class, Lenin wrote in “The State and Revolution”:

“While the bourgeoisie breaks up and disintegrates the peasantry and all the petty-bourgeois strata, it welds together, unites and organises the proletariat.

Only the proletariat—by virtue of the economic role it plays in large-scale production—is capable of acting as the leader of all the toiling and exploited masses, whom the bourgeoisie exploits, oppresses and crushes not less, and often more, than it does the proletarians, but who are incapable of waging an **independent** struggle for their emancipation.”

We, Communists, must be fully conscious of our responsibility in the matter of the great unification of the popular masses for the victorious development and conduct of the mighty battles which are dictated by events themselves.

Celebrating the 34th anniversary of the October Revolution, we must bear in mind, as pointed out by Comrade Stalin, that this revolution opened the “road to the ideas of Socialism in the most remote corners of the enslaved countries. Whereas earlier it was difficult for a Socialist to appear with uncovered visor among the non-proletarian, middle strata of the oppressed or oppressing countries, he can now appear among these sections openly and propagate socialist ideas in the hope that he will be given a hearing and may even be listened to, since he possesses such a strong argument as the October Revolution.”

Since November 7, 1923, when Comrade Stalin wrote these lines, the prestige of the October Revolution has grown immensely throughout the world and hundreds of millions of people in countries subjected by imperialism, celebrate the 34th anniversary confident of victory.

Celebrating this glorious anniversary, they express boundless gratitude to the great Stalin, declare inviolable fidelity to the cause he embodies. They send fraternal greetings to the great Soviet people and to all

peoples emancipated from imperialist domination and are firmly resolved to intensify the struggle for national independence, bread, freedom, peace and the final victory of Socialism.

## **SPANISH CONFERENCE FOR PEACE IN MEXICO**

The preparations for a Spanish congress in defence of peace scheduled for Mexico on November 2-4, evoked lively interest among all Spanish emigrants. Support for the congress was forthcoming from numerous leaders of different Spanish anti-fascist parties and organisations. Jose -Bergamin, Catholic writer, greeted the convening of the congress on behalf of 55,000 Spaniards residing in Uruguay all of whom have signed the World Peace Council's Appeal.

In a statement made on the eve of the congress, Dr. Jose Giral, former Chairman of the Government of the Spanish Republic, member of the World Peace Council, vigorously denounced Franco's alliance with the U.S. imperialists. He stressed that defence of peace and the national independence of Spain constituted the sacred duty of the Spanish people.

By October, 350,000 Spanish men and women, both in the country and in emigration, had signed the Appeal for a Five-Power Peace Pact.

**FOR A UNITED, INDEPENDENT, PEACE-  
LOVING AND DEMOCRATIC GERMANY!**  
**Walter Ulbricht, General Secretary,  
Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party  
of Germany**

The 34th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is a great day for the German working people. Thanks to the heroic and selfless struggle of the peoples of the Soviet Union, and to the glorious victory of the Soviet Army over Hitlerite fascism, Germany was liberated from fascist slavery, and an anti-fascist, democratic system established on one-third of her territory. The Soviet Union's consistent peace policy directed by the great J. V. Stalin—the best friend of the German people—made it possible to found the German Democratic Republic which shows to all Germans that they can build their life with their own forces provided the German people take the path of unity, democracy and peace.

In his historic telegram to Wilhelm Pieck, President of the German Democratic Republic, and to Otto Grotewohl, Prime Minister, on October 13, 1949, J. V. Stalin gave a brilliant analysis of the significance of the establishment of the German Democratic Republic: “The formation of the German democratic, peace-loving Republic”, Comrade Stalin wrote, “is a turning point in the history of Europe. There can be no doubt that the existence of a peace-loving, democratic Germany, side by side with the existence of a peace-loving Soviet Union, excludes the possibility of new wars in Europe, puts an end to bloodshed in Europe

**and makes impossible the enslaving of the European countries by the world imperialists”.**

The German Democratic Republic is a base for the struggle for a united and peace-loving Germany, the starting point of the great national movement for the restoration of the unity of Germany on a democratic foundation. This patriotic movement of the German people serves the cause of preserving peace in Europe.

This is why it is essential, in the interests of preserving peace in Europe, to extend and activate the struggle for the restoration of the unity of Germany, and, first and foremost, to ensure that the population of Western Germany takes an active part in the struggle for this unity.

## **German People Support Proposals of People's Chamber**

The decisions adopted at the Washington conference of Foreign Ministers of the Western Powers held in September 1951 and which envisage revival of the German Wehrmacht and the incorporation of Western Germany into the Atlantic Pact, greatly aggravated the danger of war in Europe. The so-called integration of Europe which provides for the complete involvement of Western Germany in the warmongers' preparations for aggression, means even deeper dismemberment of Germany and unnatural division of the German people into two parts. A big task confronts the peace-loving forces in Germany—resolutely to prevent Western Germany from being remilitarised and brought into the

Atlantic Pact which runs counter to the national interests and peace-loving aspirations of our people.

Correctly realising the entire gravity of the political situation and its own great responsibility before the German people as a whole the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic, acting on the suggestion of Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl, addressed an appeal to the Bonn Federal Parliament on September 15, 1951. In this appeal, the People's Chamber proposed to the members of the Federal Parliament that an all-German meeting of representatives of Eastern and Western Germany be called for the purpose of solving two tasks:

first, to hold free, all-German elections with a view to creating a united, democratic and peace-loving Germany;

second, to speed up the signing of a peace treaty with Germany.

This offer by the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic met with a wide response among the population of Western Germany. The masses realised that at a time of danger for the cause of peace and the German nation, Germans must sit down at one and the same table and jointly discuss the questions of vital significance for our people—the questions of peace and unity.

The Hamburg newspaper "Die Zeit" wrote on October 11: "The idea of reuniting Germany has become so all-embracing that no one can any longer resist it".

The Washington gentlemen did not expect such a response to the appeal of the People's Chamber. Their organ, the "New York Herald Tribune" had to state on October 13 that something had gone very wrong with Allied plans for a West German armed force. For one thing, the effectiveness of the "unity" line advanced by

the East had been vastly under-estimated in the West. In short the newspaper concluded, in all probability this “job”, namely, war preparations, will have to be carried out “without the Germans”.

And indeed something has gone “wrong” with the “Allied plans”: the aim was to secure success for the psychological campaign in favour of building the West-German Wehrmacht, but the people’s referendum on the unity of Germany showed that the majority of Germans including some bourgeois circles, refuse to become mercenaries in the interests of the businessmen who wax rich on armaments and who are interested in war.

While the Government of the German Democratic Republic and the parties of the anti-fascist democratic bloc spare no efforts, under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party, in seeking to reach mutual understanding with the peace-loving forces of Western Germany in order to save peace and effect the unity of Germany on democratic foundation, the Bonn Government is carrying out an anti-national policy spearheaded against the cause of peace. In conformity with U.S. demands, Adenauer declared that the paramount task was to bring Western Germany into the Atlantic Pact system and to build the West-German Wehrmacht. These tactics are reminiscent of Hitler’s tactics who also began with remilitarising the Rhineland in order, later, to make territorial claims on Poland to announce, more and more openly, his aggressive plans. The only difference is that the Bonn Government now carrying out this aggressive policy is a vassal of the U.S. imperialists.

The magnates of West-German monopoly capital and their representatives in the Bonn Government plan to

transform Western Germany into the main European base for war against the Soviet Union. By means of the "Schuman Plan" and by joining the system of the Atlantic war pact, the West-German imperialists want to take upon themselves the role of main U.S. allies in Europe and to dominate the capitalist countries of Western Europe. The point is that Adenauer linked his rejection of the proposal of the People's Chamber with a demand for the abolition of the Oder-Neisse peace border and for the forcible return to Germany of the territories of Western Poland. This revanchist policy differs in no way from the Hitlerite policy. Addressing the congress of the Christian Democratic Union in Western Germany, Adenauer declared that if Germany joined the Atlantic Pact and is armed, he would advance his demands, which means, that in this case the imperialists in Western Germany would propagate their aggressive plans even more openly than hitherto.

McCloy, the U.S. High Commissioner, and the dominant clique in Western Germany do not want all-German elections, because they are afraid that the Socialist Unity Party, being the strongest party, would gain influence in Western Germany and that united action on the part of the Socialist Unity Party and the Communist Party of Germany and the Social Democratic organisations would ensue. In addition, the other parties of the anti-fascist democratic bloc now functioning in the German Democratic Republic would also become influential in Western Germany. The decision of the Adenauer Government to submit the question of all-German elections for consideration by Uno testifies to the desire to shelve this matter. At its meeting on October 18-20, the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party declared as follows in this respect:

“Actually, free elections cannot be ensured by one-sided fixing of elections under control of Uno which is virtually dominated by the U.S. imperialists”.

## **Foil Warmongers’ Plans**

The German and American imperialists not only tolerate all revanchists calling for the restoration of “greater Germany” within its 1939 borders, they also give moral and material support to their slander propaganda.

What the bulk of the German people think about this military-revanchist policy of Adenauer is evident from the results of the municipal elections held in Bremen a few weeks ago. The votes cast for Adenauer’s party—the Christian Democratic Union—dropped from 21.9 per cent in the previous election to 9.1 per cent, i.e. by more than half. This was a vote against Adenauer’s policy of war preparation which, for the population, means higher prices and taxes for the purpose of financing the remilitarisation. This was a clear condemnation of the Adenauer policy directed against the peace interests of both the German and other peoples. The people of France, for example, who thrice in recent history were the victim of German militarism and imperialism, regard the rearming of Western Germany and revival of German imperialism as a direct danger to their security.

A special role in the rebirth of German imperialism was undertaken by the leadership of the Social Democratic Party. Schumacher and his clique back the war policy of the Bonn Government heart and soul. Schumacher proudly declared on March 31, 1951: “The

Federal Government has used the concepts elaborated by Social Democracy". The Right-wing leadership of the Social Democratic Party wants "equality" for German imperialism, stands for rearmament and legal recognition for the militarist and chauvinist unions of former German officers and soldiers. As is known, Schumacher has declared that the decisive battle must take place on the Vistula-Niemen line. He demands the annulment of the Potsdam decisions. Thus, in contrast to 1914 and 1983, the leadership of the Social Democratic Party has, now, in the period of war preparation, passed openly into to the warmongers' camp, seeking at the same time by means of "radical" demagogic phrasemongering to pay tribute to the growing discontent of the working people in Western Germany.

In the conditions of pressure exerted by the U.S., British, Canadian and other interventionist troops in Western Germany, in the conditions of the slander campaign and terror against peace partisans, many Germans anxious to preserve peace and opposed to Adenauer's policy, are not yet ready to act with vigour. They have not yet realised that the safety of peace depends on strengthening the movement for peace and unity in Western Germany, on consolidating the world peace camp headed by the mighty Socialist Soviet Union which is led by J. V. Stalin—beloved leader of all peace-loving peoples.

All conscious peace supporters and, above all, the members of the Socialist Unity Party and the Communist Party of Germany are confronted with a big task: to broaden the movement for an all-German meeting, for free and secret elections, for the speedy signing of a peace treaty, and to turn this movement into a

powerful all-German movement. The pressure of this movement must be sufficiently strong to make the members of the Federal Parliament grant this demand of the German people.

Simultaneously, all remilitarisation measures must be constantly and systematically exposed to make sure that the Bonn Government does not succeed in enmeshing the Germans in lies, in deceiving them, and in depicting the new war as defensive and the peaceful policy of the peace-loving countries as aggressive.

## **Friendship With Soviet Union—Guarantee of Our Victory**

A great support in the struggle for peace and restoration of the unity of Germany is the economic and political consolidation of the German Democratic Republic. The working people in the Republic—workers, intelligentsia, peasantry and cultural workers—are faced with a major task: to fulfil and overfulfil the Five-Year Plan. This great Plan not only provides for a rise in the wellbeing of the population, it shows also to the entire population in Western Germany that the pathway of peace and unity leads to big successes.

This task will be the better performed the more we assimilate, in carrying out the Five-Year Plan, the rich experience of the Soviet Union in all spheres of construction. The Socialist Soviet Union is a country with the most progressive social system—a state which has already taken to building Communism. The splendid achievements of the Soviet Union were made possible by the steady development of Soviet science. Hence,

technicians and engineers, agronomists and planners must study profoundly and master the experience of Soviet scientists, and accelerate thereby the development of peace economy in the German Democratic Republic.

The successes attained so far by the economy of the German Democratic Republic were possible only because our workers and intelligentsia learned from production innovators in the Soviet Union and in the People's Democracies, and because they began to apply the new, advanced methods of labour in the publicly-owned sector of our economy.

A new feature in the friendly attitude of the German people towards the peoples of the Soviet Union is the earnest aspiration and desire of the German working people to learn from the Soviet stakhanovites, and the desire of German scientists to assimilate the great experience of Soviet scientists.

Firm and inviolable friendship with the Soviet Union is the basic and most important condition for fulfilling our national tasks. Ever since the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Soviet Union has pursued a consistent policy of friendship with the German people. Despite the enormous sacrifice made by the peoples of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War against Hitler Germany, the Soviet Union after the defeat of Hitlerism, gave selfless and generous aid to the German people.

In honour of the 34th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, labour emulation was launched at many of the public enterprises of the German Democratic Republic. In this way our working people show that they are fully aware of the immense significance of the victory of the Russian proletariat for

all peace-loving mankind. The emulation in the German Democratic Republic is leading to higher labour productivity, contributing in this way to the rapid development of our peace economy. This emulation is a contribution to the further strengthening of the German Democratic Republic, to cementing friendship between the German and the Soviet peoples which is the guarantee of our successes.

Study of the world-historic role of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, of the great Stalin, leader of the peoples in the struggle for peace and progress throughout the world, study of the experience of the working class in the Soviet Union in the struggle for Socialism, and study of the experience of planned economy and achievements of Soviet science, will help the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and all progressive forces in Germany to solve the great tasks of the struggle for peace, unity and progress.

The Socialist Unity Party—vanguard detachment of the German people—is guided by the great words of J. V. Stalin spoken on the occasion of the founding of the German Democratic Republic and which give a perspective for the future:

**“The experience of the recent war showed that the greatest sacrifices in this war were borne by the German and Soviet peoples, that these two peoples possess the greatest potential in Europe for accomplishing great actions of world importance. If these two peoples display determination to fight for peace with the same intensity as they waged war, then peace in Europe can be regarded as secured”.**

# **GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION AND NATIONAL- LIBERATION STRUGGLE OF KOREAN PEOPLE. Kim Ir Sen, Chairman, Korean Party of Labour**

Jointly with all progressive mankind, the Korean people are celebrating the 34<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution which played an historic role in the fate of the peoples of the East, and of the people of our country in particular.

As Comrade Stalin pointed out, the Great October Revolution was the first revolution in the world which aroused the peoples of the East from their centuries-old slumber and drew them into the struggle against world imperialism.

Referring to the impact of the October Revolution on the development of the national-liberation movement in the East, Comrade Stalin wrote:

“The great international significance of the October Revolution chiefly consists in the fact that:

1) It has widened the scope of the national question and converted it from the particular question of combating national Oppression in Europe into the general question of emancipating the oppressed nations, colonies and semi-colonies from imperialism;

2) It has opened up vast possibilities and revealed the proper way of achieving emancipation, and thereby greatly helped the cause of emancipation of the oppressed nations of the West and the East, having drawn them into the common channel of the victorious struggle against imperialism;

3) It has thereby erected a bridge between the socialist West and the enslaved East, having created a new line of revolutions against world imperialism, extending from the proletarians of the West, through the Russian revolution, to the oppressed nations of the East”.

The victory of the Great October Revolution in Russia and the successes of the world’s first socialist country exerted an enormous, decisive influence on the development of the national-liberation movement in Korea, on the struggle for the unity and independence of Korea against U.S. imperialist aggression. It can be said without any hesitation that had there been no Soviet Union,—the mighty offspring of October,—had it not won its historic victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism, Korea would still be in the vice of Japanese colonial bondage, we would not have had our own independent state in the form of the Korean People’s Democratic Republic, we would not have had the big successes in democratic building which have consolidated the foundations of our state organisation and, consequently, we would not have been able to offer such successful resistance to the armed intervention of the U.S. imperialists. That is why the anniversary of the Great October Revolution is kept by the Korean people as its own holiday, as the holiday of the freedom-loving peoples of the world.

## I.

For forty years Korea languished under the colonial yoke of the Japanese invaders. The Japanese failed to extinguish the strivings of the Korean people for freedom and independence. The most ruthless terror in

the world did not daunt the best sons of Korea who summoned the people to selfless struggle against the Japanese colonisers.

During that dark period in our history, the national bourgeoisie and the feudal lords made a deal with the Japanese invaders, and, in collaboration with them, continued to oppress and exploit our people. The Korean proletariat was just making its appearance at that time. Lacking a revolutionary organisation of its own, it was not equipped with revolutionary theory. The victory of the October Revolution in Russia stirred and inspired the Korean people and showed them the road to their own liberation. In March 1919, under the impact of the October Revolution, the first uprising against the Japanese invaders, for national independence, broke out in Korea— an uprising in which broad masses of the people took part.

As a result of the victory of the October Revolution, the advanced, revolutionary ideas of Marxism-Leninism penetrated to Korea, spread quickly in the country, and, gradually, became the theoretical basis of the tactics and strategy of the Korean national-liberation movement. Underground Marxist-Leninist circles made their appearance among the advanced workers and intelligentsia in the industrial centres. In the next phase of the movement, Marxism-Leninism, from the scattered circles reached out to the mass worker and peasant movement, imparting to it organisation and aim. The struggle of the masses was no longer confined to purely economic demands. Under the influence of Marxism-Leninism, it began to take on a political character being waged against both Japanese invaders and Korean feudal lords and bourgeoisie who collaborated with them. The working class movement became closely

interwoven with the movement of the peasantry who acted as an ally of the working class in liberating the country and winning democratic power.

The founding of the Communist Party of Korea in 1925 gave impetus to the rapid development of the national-liberation movement. There took place such mass revolutionary actions as the general strike in Wonsan, the textile workers' strike in Pusan in 1928, strikes by Sinhyn miners and Pyongyang workers in 1930, and the peasant uprisings in Tanchon, Odedsin, Menzon and the North Cholla Province during the thirties. Under the most difficult conditions of Japanese domination, the Communists rallied the people for struggle, guided the movement and formed mass semi-legal organisations of the working people—trade unions and peasant unions.

However, in that period the Communist Party of Korea failed to ensure really revolutionary, Bolshevik leadership of the mass struggle against the Japanese invaders and the Korean feudal chiefs and bourgeoisie collaborating with them. The brutal repressions, the undermining work carried out by the Japanese secret service, and the instability of the petty-bourgeois intelligentsia who constituted the core of the Communist Party at the time, weakened the Party with the result that in 1928 the Communist Party of Korea ceased to exist as an organised force.

Nevertheless, staunch Communists continued to head the people's national liberation movement which during the thirties made a new advance. A feature of the movement in that period was the appearance of new, active forms of struggle. Guerilla units, recruited from the advanced workers, peasants and students and led by the Communists, were formed in many regions. The guerilla movement against the Japanese invaders,

which was rooted among the people, relied on the growing working class and peasant movement and combined the slogans of economic and political struggle.

The Japanese invaders were powerless to suppress the movement of the Korean partisans who, over a period of fifteen years and right up until Korea's liberation by the Soviet Army, fought selflessly for the independence of the homeland.

In the difficult and unequal struggle against the Japanese colonisers, the successes of our great neighbour—the Soviet Union—were always a source of hope and militancy for the Korean people. Comrade Stalin's brilliant works which illumined the path of the revolutionary movement in the East, equipped the best sons of Korea for heroic struggle, imparted to them inexhaustible confidence in the forces of the people, in their victory.

## II.

During the darkest years of Japanese domination, we turned with hope to the land of Socialism, and this hope was vindicated. In August 1945, the powerful Soviet Army smashed the Japanese Kwantung Army and liberated Korea. The liberation of Korea by the Soviet Army opened up before our people the broad highway towards setting up their own independent, democratic state.

However, as a result of the occupation of South Korea by the American troops which landed in Korea after Japan's surrender, our country found itself divided into two parts, and, once again, was in danger of colonial enslavement—this time by the U.S.

The policy of the U.S.S.R., and the policy of the U.S. on the Korean question demonstrated in the most striking manner the two opposite lines in international life: on the one hand, the democratic line of the Soviet Union aimed at ensuring freedom and independence for big and small nations, and at co-operation between them in the interests of peace and security; on the other hand, the line of imperialist aggression carried out by U.S. ruling circles with a view to achieving world domination contrary to international agreements and to the rights and will of the peoples.

The policy of the U.S.S.R. on the Korean question won the warm sympathy and gratitude of the Korean people; the policy of the U.S. completely undermined its prestige in the East, revealed fully the predatory nature of American imperialism and won for it the hatred of the peoples of the East and of the world.

The Soviet Union which liberated Korea gave and continues to give great, friendly and selfless aid to our people. In 1945-48, the Soviet Command did all in its power to enable the Korean people, independently, and of their own free will, to build their national democratic state. The Soviet Command recognised in practice the sovereignty of the Korean people by transferring the administration of North Korea completely into the hands of the people's committees formed by the population. This made it possible to carry out resolute democratic transformations in North Korea: agrarian reform which put an end to land ownership by landlords and abolished the poverty of the Korean peasants; nationalisation of the basic industries, banks, transport and means of communication ; enactment of a progressive labour law; emancipation of women; realisation of measures for the development of national culture and art. The people's

power ensured complete freedom of activity for democratic parties and public organisations.

The Soviet Union gave enormous aid in rehabilitating and developing the national economy in North Korea, which achieved outstanding successes prior to the American military aggression. We also enjoyed the Soviet Union's selfless aid in training national cadres. Consequently, for our remarkable successes in democratic construction in North Korea we are indebted, above all, to the support of the Soviet Union which, by its entire policy, won the respect of our people as a genuine friend of Korea.

The very opposite of the policy of the Soviet Union on the Korean question is that of the U.S. The Americans came to South Korea as new masters. They deprived the Korean people of the right to self-government. Although Korea was not a vanquished country, the Americans established an occupation regime in South Korea, and resorted to ruthless repressions against those Koreans who stood for the freedom and independence of their country. The American Command banned and dissolved the people's committees which, before the arrival of the Americans, had been formed by the population as organs of self-government. Democratic parties and public organisations were persecuted and finally driven underground. In the economic sphere, the policy of the American authorities in South Korea led to a break-down in industry, to a drastic decline in agriculture, to impoverishment and ruin of the working masses. The American authorities prevented the realisation of democratic reforms and turned South Korea into a country of unprecedented police violence, into a country of hunger and torture. In scale and brutality the

terror of the American colonisers far outstripped their Japanese predecessors.

The purpose of American policy in South Korea was to enslave Korea and convert it into a U.S. colony and war base. Naturally, this colonisation policy gave rise to indignation and active resistance on the part of all Korean people. The universal indignation found expression in such largescale actions by the people of South Korea against the U.S. occupationists and their puppets as the general strike and armed uprising of October 1946, the general strike in March 1947, the Resu uprising in the spring of 1947, the mass protest movement against the arrival of the Uno Commission in South Korea, the nationwide boycott of the separate elections held in spring 1948, and, finally, the powerful guerilla movement in the different regions of the South.

### III.

The popular struggle against the American colonisers and their henchmen in the South, and the struggle to strengthen democracy in the North, was headed by the Korean Party of Labour—the revolutionary vanguard of the Korean people.

The Korean Party of Labour, founded in 1946, was based on the Communist Party which had been restored following the liberation of Korea. The Party of Labour is the leading force of the United, Democratic Fatherland Front which rallies over 70 patriotic political parties and public organisations of South and North Korea.

The theoretical basis of the Party of Labour is Marxism-Leninism. In leading the struggle of the Korean people for the freedom and independence of the homeland, the Party of Labour draws on the great

historical experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Our struggle would not have had such success, had we not studied and assimilated the invaluable experience of the Russian Bolsheviks.

Consequently, in this respect, too, Korea feels the beneficial influence of the Great October Revolution and its creators—Lenin and Stalin.

The struggle for the unity and independence of the country, against the American plans for enslaving Korea, resulted in the proclamation in September 1948 of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, arising from the general election to the Supreme People's Assembly of Korea. Ninety-seven per cent of the electorate in North Korea, and, despite the American and Syngman Rhee terror; 77.5 per cent of the electors in South Korea took part in the voting.

The founding of the Korean People's Democratic Republic was, consequently, the unanimous reply of the Korean people to the attempts of the U.S. colonisers to dismember our country and bolster the anti-popular regime of the South-Korean puppets. The Korean people are proud that the influence of the great Stalin Constitution—the most democratic constitution in the world—is reflected in the Constitution of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, adopted by the Supreme People's Assembly.

As predicted by its creator of genius, the Stalin Constitution gives moral assistance and real support to all those combating fascist barbarity, and above all, to the Korean people who, today, are in the front ranks of the fighters against imperialist aggression.

## IV.

The aggressive policy of the American imperialists in relation to Korea has a long history. It dates back to the middle of the last century, when the young American capitalism had just entered the general imperialist struggle for colonies. Even in those days the American imperialists plotted to seize Korea and convert it into a military-strategic base facilitating their aggression in the Far East.

The military actions and schemes of the U.S. were accompanied by large-scale economic expansion of American capital in Korea. Towards the end of the last century, it succeeded in taking possession of Korea's biggest mines—Kapsan, Kodinpon, Diksan, Suan, Holton, and others. However, in those days the U.S. had to reckon with the interests of Britain, Japan, and other imperialist robbers. Seeking to strengthen its positions in the Far East, and striving especially for the right to lord it over the Philippines, the U.S. agreed to Japan's claims for a free hand in Korea. Violating the obligations which it had undertaken, the U.S. facilitated the annexation of Korea by the Japanese imperialists.

After the defeat of Japan, chiefly as a result of the operations of the Soviet troops, the U.S. once more reverted to plans for enslaving our country.

However, the present situation differs radically from that at the end of the last century. The U.S. imperialist machinations encountered a powerful obstacle in the form of the Stalin peace policy of the Soviet Union directed towards supporting the national interests of the countries liberated from the yoke of imperialism.

On the insistence of the Soviet Union at the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers in December 1945, the

U.S. and Great Britain had to sign the agreement providing for a united, democratic government in Korea. Afterwards, however, the Americans frustrated the realisation of this agreement which ran counter to their interests, and in this way prevented restoration of the unity and independence of Korea. They also rejected the Soviet Union's repeated proposals for the simultaneous withdrawal of Soviet and American troops from Korea, and continued their occupation of South Korea even after the Soviet Government had withdrawn its troops from North Korea.

This noble act on the part of the Soviet Government was an expression of genuine selfless and friendly relations towards our people. Simultaneously, it helped expose the aggressive aims of the U.S. in Korea and facilitated the struggle for the withdrawal of American troops from our territory. Having prevented the setting up of a democratic government for the whole of Korea, the Americans, in the summer of 1948, with the aid of their occupation troops and the notorious Uno Commission, installed a puppet government in South Korea which they calculated would facilitate the realisation of their colonisation designs. This government was formed from inveterate reactionaries and national betrayers such as Syngman Rhee who, for more than thirty years, lived as a kept man of the Americans. It was precisely this fascist scum which, lusting for power and American largess, was used by the Americans in order to prepare and unleash civil war in Korea with the aim of seizing the North and extending U.S. domination to the whole of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists also needed this war as a pretext for unfolding American aggression also against

other countries in Asia, primarily against the Chinese People's Republic.

## V.

Documents belonging to the Syngman Rhee Government which fell into the hands of the People's Army during the liberation of Seoul, prove irrefutably that the Americans, over a long period, beginning with 1948, had been preparing for this war, training and arming Syngman Rhee troops, extending the network of airfields and strategic roads in South Korea, ceaselessly provoking incidents in the area of the 38th parallel, with a view to preliminary reconnaissance, and sending into North Korea numerous gangs of spies and wreckers.

In preparing the civil war special attention was devoted to suppressing the democratic movement and above all to wiping out the guerilla centres in South Korea. Precisely because of the war preparations the Syngman Rhee dictatorship—despicable American puppet—revealed its openly fascist, rabid terrorist features. Thousands of Korean patriots were subjected to torture and executed by the Syngman Rhee butchers.

The betrayers of the nation tried to intimidate the people, to extinguish their consciousness, to kill in them the will to resist. The patriotic parties and public organisations of the United, Democratic Fatherland Front, and the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic spared no effort to avert civil war. They proposed, time and again, the peaceful unification of the country.

Thus, six days before the outbreak of war, the Supreme People's Assembly of Korea proposed the peaceful unification of the country by fusing the

Supreme People's Assembly and the National Assembly of South Korea. Rejecting, on U.S. orders, these peaceful proposals, which were wholeheartedly supported by the entire people, the Syngman Rhee clique openly declared its intention to finish with North Korea by a single blow. But like its masters it miscalculated badly.

The war launched by the Syngman Rhee clique against North Korea fully revealed the rottenness and doom of the anti-people's regime of South Korean puppets. Like a house of cards, Syngman Rhee's regime collapsed under the very first blows of the Korean People's Army. The armed intervention of the U.S. cannot improve the affairs of the contemptible Syngman Rhee lackeys of American imperialism. They have suffered an irreparable political blow. Acting on a prearranged plan and using as a pretext the civil war they themselves began, the American interventionists invaded Korea, They hurled against our people enormous military forces: ground, air and naval forces. In addition, the troops of 18 American satellites took part in the war of intervention at the behest of the U.S.

American imperialists reckoned that with these forces equipped with the very last thing in technique, they would have no difficulty in defeating Korea and demonstrating to the world the "victorious might" of their army. They unfolded in Korea an unprecedentedly destructive war. Barbaric bombing of peaceful towns and villages, ruthless extermination of the civil population and complete devastation of the country—these are the means with which the American invaders seek to intimidate and crush our people. What is more, they are using poison gases and bacteriological means, openly demonstrating their disregard for generally

accepted international agreements and standards of human morality.

But all their efforts are in vain. They have failed and will never succeed in carrying out their predatory designs, in bringing our people to their knees. The atrocities of the invaders have but intensified the hatred of our people for them and rallied the people still closer round the banner of the People's Democratic Republic in the struggle for freedom and independence for our country. For 17 months the small Korean nation has successfully waged a patriotic liberation war against the invasion of the most powerful imperialist plunderer—the U.S. and its satellites. The inexhaustible patriotism of our people, their unparalleled steadfastness and courage have amazed and won the respect of all peace-loving mankind. The indomitable striving of the people of Korea for victory and independence proved stronger than the lauded American military technique with which the imperialists are intimidating the peoples.

There were anxious moments in the course of our struggle in the autumn of last year. The invaders succeeded in penetrating deep into the territory of North Korea. But our people did not lose heart. As always, we drew support and inspiration from the historical example of Soviet Russia. As was the case with Russia, which in the first few years of the Revolution, still weak and poorly equipped, had to fight the intervention of 14 states and succeeded in upholding its independence, Korea continued to fight heroically, bending all its efforts in the unequal struggle.

The ideas of the October Revolution influenced the entire course of our struggle. Imbued with these ideas

of fraternity and mutual aid of free peoples, the great Chinese people gave us enormous help and support, replenishing our forces by sending their with their aid we finally frustrated the designs of the interventionists. Now even the Americans themselves have had to admit that, in Korea, the U.S. suffered a defeat unprecedented in American history. The military prestige of the U.S. suffered a heavy blow.

Even more significant is the political defeat sustained by the U.S.—a defeat reflected in numerous manifestations of world democratic public opinion demanding an end to the American intervention in Korea. The invaders are suffering enormous losses in manpower and material. American propaganda seeks to conceal the real casualties simultaneously exaggerating to astronomic heights the losses sustained by the Korean People's Army and the Chinese volunteers. However, the Americans find it difficult to make both ends meet on this issue, so at times the U.S. generals announce figures which sharply contradict the official figures released by the Pentagon.

What are the actual losses sustained by the invaders?

According to data furnished by the General Staff, in 17 months of the war in Korea, the invaders lost nearly 779,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. Our coastal artillery, naval and air forces sunk or damaged 110 large and small enemy vessels; 2,094 enemy tanks and armoured cars, over 7,500 guns of various calibre and more than 10,000 lorries were captured or destroyed. During the 17 months of the war our pilots, anti-aircraft units and sharpshooters shot down up to 2,000 enemy planes including numerous "Flying Fortresses" and jet aircraft.

There can be no doubt that these losses represent a serious blow to the armed forces of the American invaders and their satellites.

It is worthy of note that despite their superiority in technique, the invaders have not achieved any worthwhile success on the front for months, although U.S. generals have announced time and again major offensive operations by “Uno forces”. The Korean People’s Army, acting in close co-operation with the Chinese volunteers, successfully is repelling the enemy attacks.

## VI.

What are the main reasons for our successes?

During the war the Korean people displayed unprecedented solidarity, steadfastness and patriotism. The struggle for the great, just cause of national freedom and independence united all sections of our people—workers and peasants, employers and tradesmen. Hatred for the invaders and a lofty patriotism inspired the soldiers of the People’s Army to deeds of valour at the front, and the working people in town and countryside—to selfless work in the rear. Unity of rear and front is the vital base of our successes.

At the same time note should of the historical service rendered by Party of Labour in its capacity as leader and organiser of the victories of our people. Armed with the advanced, revolutionary theory, the Party of Labour ensures the solid unity of all democratic forces of our people in the struggle against American aggression. The embodiment of this alliance is the United Democratic Fatherland Front of the Party and public organisations the activities of which are directed

towards supporting the undertakings of the people's democratic Government.

It is necessary to stress particularly the fact that we are not alone in our just struggle. We have on our side the solidarity and active political support of the democratic camp, headed by the great Soviet Union. Honest people throughout the world express their sympathy for us.

Utilising their slavish Uno majority, the American imperialists calculated on isolating the Korean People's Republic politically in order that it might be easier for them to crush it. However, their calculations went by the board during the war. The international prestige of our Republic has grown immeasurably. Our links with the outside world have extended and become stronger. Representatives of battling Korea are given a warm reception at all international democratic congresses—a fact that testifies to the wholehearted sympathy of democratic world public opinion. We have friends in all countries, millions of them. They are anxiously following our struggle and ever more resolutely demanding an end to the predatory aggression, the aggression of the U.S. imperialists in Korea.

The friendly links between our Republic and the countries of the democratic camp have grown stronger during the war. The working people of the Soviet Union, China, Hungary, Rumania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic sent several thousand wagon-loads of presents for Korean war victims. Medical workers have arrived in Korea from the Soviet Union, China, Hungary and Rumania. People's delegations from the Chinese People's Republic, Hungary, Rumania, Poland and Viet Nam have visited our country. All this

testifies that the peoples of the world support the Korean people, waging their just struggle for freedom and independence.

A most vivid expression of the fraternal solidarity of the peoples of the democratic camp is the aid rendered to Korea by the Chinese volunteers. **The unparalleled exploit of our great neighbour will forever remain in the memory of the grateful Korean people.** The peoples of Korea and China have common interests, common strivings for peace and national well-being, a common aim in the struggle against the enemy—American imperialism, which is encroaching on the sovereignty of Korea and China. We are linked by an historical friendship. In the present struggle, as was the case during the years of Japanese aggression, our peoples stand together in fighting friendship. The participation of the Chinese volunteers in the Korean war is a new, splendid form of the indissoluble friendship and mutual aid of the countries of the democratic camp, noble aid on the part of the strong to the weak, based on the selfless principles of equality and mutual respect. The coordination between the Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers is an indomitable force, barring the way of the American aggressors and the sure guarantee of our fighting successes.

Another vital factor explaining our successes is the growth and consolidations of our armed forces. During the 17 months of war, the Korean People's Army has advanced considerably in numerical strength, in armament and in the battle quality of the soldiers and officers in the course of military operations.

The men and officers of the People's Army have acquired rich military experience and know how. Our

commanding personnel is successfully mastering the art of directing complicated military operations, skilfully applying the tactic of encirclement and destruction of the enemy and securing coordination of fighting units.

The heroism and high battle quality of the Korean soldiers and Chinese volunteers stand out clearly against the background of decline in battle quality of the hired soldiers of the invaders who are becoming increasingly conscious of the unjust, predatory nature of the intervention and who do not want to fight for a cause that is alien to them.

The reverses suffered by the invaders in Korea give rise to anxiety among U.S. ruling circles and their satellites for the possible outcome of the military gamble in Korea. As recently pointed out in a report by Trygve Lie, the majority of the Uno member states refuse to participate in Korean war, despite U.S. pressure.

Simultaneously, the movement for ending the U.S. intervention in Korea is gaining momentum all over the world. Faced with this situation the U.S. Government had to respond to the proposal of Soviet representative in Uno J. Malik, and agree to ceasefire negotiations. However, during these negotiations the American side failed to show any sincere desire for an active regulation of the problem by peaceful means. It categorically rejected our proposal for stopping bloodshed as early as possible.

In South Korea the Americans are inciting the reckless Syngman Rhee who calls for continuation of the war. The American command hinders in every possible way the successful conclusion of the negotiations, organising armed provocation in the neutral negotiations zone and advancing obviously unacceptable

demands. Simultaneously, it intensifies bombardment of peaceful Korean towns and villages from air and sea and steps up operations at the front. Evidently the Americans reckon that they can intimidate our country, exert pressure and impose on us unequal cease-fire conditions or break-off the negotiations and unfold war on an even wider scale. In any case the success of the truce talks depends entirely on the attitude of the American side. We have always stood for a peaceful settlement of the Korean issue. The stand taken by our delegation in Kaesong is the best confirmation of the fact. However, the successful outcome of the negotiations is possible only on the condition that the American side displays sincerity and a real desire to reach a mutually acceptable agreement. The invaders will not succeed in intimidating us and should they disrupt the truce negotiations we are ready to uphold to the end the freedom and independence of our country. Continuation of the war in Korea can lead only to the complete defeat of the American interventionists.

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The lessons of the war in Korea are of international significance. They testify that the cause of liberation of the peoples from the imperialist yoke, begun by the Great October Revolution, has filled the hearts of millions of working people in the East, opening to them the pathway to a bright future.

The liberation war of the Korean people shows that in our days the imperialists can no longer wage aggressive wars with the former success against the freedom-loving peoples. The peoples have learnt the value of freedom and inspired by the invincible teaching

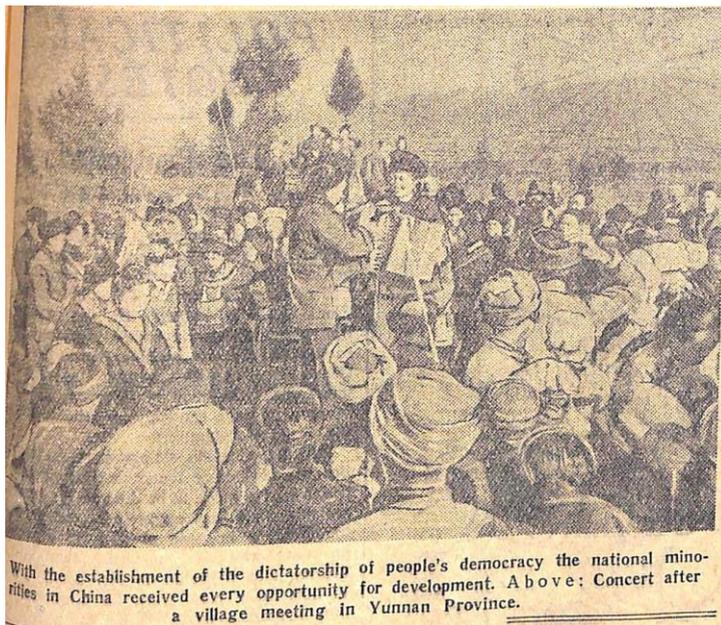
of Lenin-Stalin and the historic example of the Soviet Union and People's China, are prepared selflessly to defend it.

The Korean war testifies that the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, being infinitely more powerful than the imperialist camp, is barring the way to the imperialist plunderers, frustrating their designs against the people. It illustrates further that no matter how the imperialists may rampage in their efforts to intimidate the people with new technique, their military gambles are suffering inevitable failure.

The liberation war of the Korean people confirms that the peoples of Asia, regarded as backward and subjected to every humiliation on the part of the imperialists, are capable of performing miracles, capable of upholding with arms in hand their freedom and independence.

Today the East is not that East which the imperialists exploited and plundered as they wished. Awakened by the Great October Socialist Revolution, the East is now a mighty factor in the struggle against imperialist aggression. The prophetic words of Comrade Stalin that the growth of the revolutionary consciousness of the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries spells the end of world imperialism sounds as a formidable warning to the Wall Street rulers and their satellites.

## CONCERT AFTER A VILLAGE MEETING IN YUNNAN PROVINCE



*With the establishment of the dictatorship of people's democracy the national minorities in China received every opportunity for development. Above: village meeting in Yunnan Province.*

## **IN CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC**

### **PREPARING TO COMPLETE AGRARIAN REFORM**

The Chinese people are preparing for the final phase of the agrarian reform which is scheduled for completion throughout the country during winter-spring 1952, with the exception of the areas inhabited by national minorities. All sections of the population are actively participating in preparing and carrying out the reform in Central and South China. Special aid teams are arriving from the northern parts of the country where considerable land reform experience has been accumulated.

In the areas of Central and South China where the land has not yet been distributed among peasants, the campaign for aid in carrying out agrarian reform is developing. Over 700 leading Party and State workers were allocated to the countryside; over 600 students and professors of Wu-han University are taking part in the work and over 1,000 students and professors of "Huachjun" Institute are helping to organise teams due to leave for the countryside during winter and spring.

### **FLOWERING CULTURE AND EDUCATION**

At present, more than 38,500,000 pupils are studying in elementary and secondary schools in China; 140,000 are attending higher schools. In the provinces of North-East china, the number of higher school students rose in 1950 by 296 per cent, secondary school

students, 172.5 per cent, and elementary school pupils, 80 per cent, compared with the days of the Japanese rule. The network of vocational schools has been extended considerably, embracing this year over 1,500,000 workers compared with 700,000 last year.

Students have been freed for ever from the threat of hunger and unemployment. Upon graduating from higher schools, all students are given work according to their quality. The number of students from worker and peasant families greatly increased.

Big successes have been achieved in literature and art. In 1950, books, booklets and journals were issued in over 271 million copies. Works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin were published in more than 2,270,000 copies, and Comrade Mao Tse-tung's works in more than a million copies.

The 382 newspapers now published in China have a total print of six million copies.

China cinematography has made unprecedented progress. Its productions—"Grey Girl", "Steel Soldier" and other films are extremely successful not only in the Republic but also abroad.

## **SOCIAL INSURANCE FOR WORKERS**

Workers in China are surrounded by the care and attention of the Central People's Government. A manifestation of the solicitude was the introduction of social insurance in industry and in rail transport.

In Shanghai, social insurance covers all workers employed in state and mixed enterprises and most of the bigger private enterprises—in all, more than 300,000

workers. In July alone, 59,916 sick workers benefited from free medical aid and treatment grants.

Prior to the introduction of social insurance nearly half the enterprises in Shanghai had neither dispensaries, nor medical centres. Now, two city hospitals have been enlarged for the working people. Sixteen dispensaries were opened to provide medical service for 37,000 employed in the smaller enterprises in workers in the smaller enterprises in various parts of the city. One hundred and sixty-seven factories where social insurance has been introduced, opened their own dispensaries or medical centres; 68 enterprises now have their own hospitals.

Women workers have benefited enormously from the social insurance. Prior to the liberation, only 36 Shanghai enterprises had creches. By last September, 103 factories had opened new creches for the children of their workers. Expectant mothers get special maternity leave and benefits.

## **SUCCESS OF RAIL TRANSPORT**

The railway network in continental China and on Hainan Island now totals 22,600 kilometres. A new, North-West railway line is being built at an accelerated rate. Survey work is under way along the route of two projected main lines totalling 5,000 kilometres, which will link North-West and South-West China with the other areas of the country.

The railway workers' slogan is: security, speed and more mileage by locomotives without repairs. One locomotive crew covered over 275,000 kilometres

without repairs; another crew established a record by covering more than 1,000 kilometres in 24 hours; a third locomotive crew works trains of 6,000 tons. These national records greatly facilitated increased labour productivity by transport workers.

# **GREAT VICTORY OF LENINISM OVER SOCIAL-DEMOCRATISM IN WORLD LABOUR MOVEMENT. Harry Pollitt, General Secretary, Communist Party, Great Britain**

The 34th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution will be celebrated with joy and enthusiasm not only by the Soviet people, but by hundreds of millions of workers and peasants throughout the entire world.

The mighty victories and brilliant successes of the Soviet people, under the wise leadership of J. V. Stalin and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), are the living proof for the workers of every country that they are capable of doing without the capitalists. The Soviet Union has once and for all proved the utter falsity of the constantly reiterated argument of the Right-wing Social Democratic leaders that the working class is incapable of winning power and building Socialism, an argument designed to undermine the confidence of the workers in their own strength and hold back their struggle against capitalism.

As far back as 1925, at the Fourteenth Congress of the C.P.S.U.(B), Comrade Stalin said:

“What is needed to enable the proletariat of the West to win? First of all, confidence in their own strength, the consciousness that the working class can do without the bourgeoisie, that the working class is capable not only of destroying the old, but also of building the new, of building Socialism. The entire work of Social-Democracy consists in imbuing the workers

with doubt, with distrust in their own strength, with disbelief in the possibility of achieving victory over the bourgeoisie by force”.

It was because they realised from the very beginning that the victory of the workers and peasants in Russia meant a shattering blow to their “entire work” that the Right-wing Socialists greeted the October Revolution with hostility and enmity.

Comrade Stalin in his article “International Character of the October Revolution” said:

**“It is impossible to put an end to capitalism without putting an end to Social-Democratism in the labour movement.** That is why the era of dying capitalism is also the era of dying Social-Democratism in the labour movement.

The great significance of the October Revolution lies also in the fact that it marks the inevitable victory of Leninism over Social-Democratism in the world labour movement.”

Right from its very inception the young Soviet State evoked the rage and hatred of the entire imperialist world. The arch-imperialist and warmonger, Churchill, who organised the armed intervention against the Land of Soviets, daily prophesied its “inevitable” downfall.

Churchill said: “Let the Bolsheviks drop Communism... If they will not do so, nothing can save the cities and towns of Russia or the economic and scientific apparatus of the country”.

The German imperialists indulged in the game wishful thinking. Ludendorff demanded: “Let us arm and train 100,000 men. Let Commander Foch be Commander, and in two months Moscow and the Soviets will vanish without a trace.”

But the Right-wing Socialists equalled, and in some respects even surpassed Churchill and Ludendorff in their vilification. H. N. Brailsford, the British “Independent” Social-Democrat, wrote in the “Daily Herald” in November 1917: “This month is likely to stand in our memories as the blackest of the war. It began with disaster in Italy that has been followed by a second Russian Revolution”.

As the Soviet workers and peasants proceeded to overcome the chaos and destruction caused by the years of Tsarist rule, the imperialist war and the war of intervention, as they began the Socialist industrialisation of the country and the collectivisation of agriculture, the fury of the Right-wing Social Democratic leaders increased.

Every new advance of the Soviet people was distorted and hailed as a proof of decline. Every victory of Socialist construction was presented as a sign of the collapse of the Soviet economy. Every extension of democracy to the workers and peasants, so long oppressed under the tsarist empire, was said by these so-called “Socialists” to demonstrate the “wickedness” and “totalitarianism” of the Bolsheviks.

They stood truth on its head. They openly called for the overthrow by force of the first Socialist State.

The Menshevik Dan declared at the Brussels Congress of the Second International in 1928: “For us, world peace depends on the liquidation of Bolshevism”. Kautsky declared in 1934: “Bolshevism... must be overthrown.”

While the reformist leaders were busy predicting the “inevitable” downfall of Socialism in Russia and calling for the overthrow of the Bolsheviks they were at the

same time lauding to the skies the “achievements” of capitalism.

In the period of the temporary stabilisation of capitalism after the first World War these Social-Democratic “theorists” passionately denounced Marxism as “out-of-date” and declared that “organised capitalism” (their phrase for monopoly capitalism) had ended the possibility of crises and could provide a continuously rising standard of life for the workers.

The German Social-Democratic leader, Dittman, declared, shortly before the advent of Hitler: “We are no longer living under capitalism; we are living in the transition period to Socialism, economically, politically, socially”.

Brailsford in Britain wrote in 1926, under the title “Ford Versus Marx” that the American object-lesson is a “flat contradiction of what Marx taught” and went on: “If this is capitalism, it is a variety which has discarded the fundamental principle on which Marx based his prediction.”

But while they were praising American capitalism and denouncing the Soviet Union, the conditions were already maturing which led three years later to the grave economic crisis, which started in Ford’s own country and spread throughout the whole capitalist world.

It was in this period that millions of workers in the West saw clearly the difference between capitalism and Socialism, in the contrast between their own constantly declining standard of living and the steady rise in the standard of living of the Soviet people.

While in the capitalist world tens of millions were unemployed, there was no unemployment in the Soviet Union. While in the West food, raw materials and means

of production were destroyed because of “over-production”, in the Soviet Union mighty advances in industry and agriculture were being made. While in the principal capitalist countries industrial output between 1929 and 1933 **declined** by an average of 25 per cent, in the Soviet Union it **more than doubled**.

While the people of the Soviet Union were fully and whole-heartedly engaged in the noble work of building Socialism, the Right-wing Socialist leader, MacDonald, who joined the Tories and became Prime Minister of the “National Government” said in 1932: “Even if trade should recover, great bodies of men and women would be to all intents and purposes in our society superfluous scrap”.

Just as the world economic crisis exposed the complete bankruptcy of the reformist theories of unending capitalist prosperity, so the onslaught of fascism revealed the falsity of the illusions they sought to spread amongst the workers about the benevolence and democratic intentions of the bourgeoisie.

The reformists tried to deflect the workers from struggle against fascism, maintained and deepened the split in the working class which they had created, attacked the Communists and slandered the Soviet Union for its efforts to halt the fascist aggressor by its policy of collective security.

In Italy, in Germany, Spain and Austria the working people learned from bitter experience where the policy of the reformists led—to fascist dictatorship.

The Second World War revealed also to the people of France, Britain and the whole of Europe the fatal consequences of reformist policies, and of the enmity of the Right-wing Socialist leaders towards the Soviet Union.

Right up until 1941 the Right-wing Socialists in Britain were still talking of the “weakness” of the Soviet Union and prophesying that Hitler’s armies would reach Moscow in six weeks. But the Soviet people demonstrated for all the world to see that, the Soviet social order was a better form of organisation of society than any non-Soviet social system.

Faced with the entire might of the fascist military machine, the Soviet Army and the Soviet people smashed and routed the Hitler hordes and placed mankind in their imperishable debt by their historic victory over fascism.

In the years since 1945, the Soviet Government and people have accomplished new miracles of peaceful reconstruction. Having restored with unprecedented speed the war ravaged economy, they have undertaken gigantic afforestation, irrigation and hydro-electric schemes unparalleled in the history of humanity; their tempestuous advance in civilian construction particularly, stands out in striking contrast to the increasing burdens imposed on the peoples of the capitalist countries by the war drive of the imperialists.

Meanwhile, the reformist leaders in Britain, France and other capitalist countries have stunk to new depths of treachery and infamy by their open alliance with their “own” imperialists and with the imperialists of America, in the vain effort to crush by force the liberation struggle of the colonial peoples and the advance of the working people in the Soviet Union, China and the People’s Democracies. The Right-wing Labour leaders of Britain, pursuing—this anti-working class aim, have taken the lead in splitting the working class movement in Britain and internationally, and have imposed increasing burdens on the British workers,

while the profits of the capitalists are higher than they have ever been.

As a result of their policy Britain is being dragged headlong behind the American war chariot, has lost its independence, faces insoluble economic difficulties, is engaged in barbarous and costly war against the Malayan people, is pouring out British lives and treasure in the American war against the Korean people, is helping to rearm the Nazi and Japanese fascists, and is allied with all the criminal elements of the capitalist world.

The Right-wing Socialist leaders have as their allies Hitler's Generals, Hirohito, Syngman Rhee, Chiang Kai-Shek, Bao-Dai, Tito and the millionaires of Wall Street. They try to persuade the British people that these criminals are their friends and that the working people of the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies and China are their enemies.

The policy of the British Right-wing Labour leaders was the principle cause of the Tory victory in the recent general election. If the Labour leaders had put forward in this election a real policy of peace the Tories would have been overwhelmingly defeated. As far back as February 1950, the Communist Party gave warning of the serious danger connected with a possible Tory victory. The Communist Party more than once called upon Labour to pursue a peace policy, to fight for a Five-Power Peace Pact, for restoration of Britain's national independence and advancing the standards of the people.

However, the Labour leaders continued their policy of war preparation and of cringing before America; they continued their old policy of splitting the working-class movement, and directed their main fire against the

Communists, not against Tories. The entire policy of the Right-wing Labour leaders paved the way to power for the Tories. The result of this general election proves once again that the working class of Britain cannot expect that the Right-wing Labour leaders are capable of leading the people in struggle for real peace, freedom and democracy.

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Increasing numbers of the British people, together with the peoples of the other capitalist countries, are becoming aware of the treacherous role of the Social Democratic leaders, are turning away from them and moving into active battle for peace, independence and better conditions.

All the efforts of the warmongers cannot hide from the people that it is the Soviet Union which ever since the end of the Second World War has made repeated proposals for an all-round reduction of armaments; for the banning of the atom bomb; for the end of the war in Korea; for the creation of a united, democratic, peace-loving Germany; for an overall, genuine Peace Treaty with Japan; and for the signing of a Five-Power Pact of Peace.

On this great anniversary, the progressive forces in Britain are inspired by the Soviet Union's untiring fight for peace, by the splendid victories being achieved in the transition from Socialism to Communism.

These mighty achievements represent the triumph of Marxism-Leninism—that theory which transforms the world, which is expressed in the living movement of millions throughout the world building Socialism or fighting for their emancipation from capitalist and

imperialist exploitation, that theory which is the sure and certain guide to a bright future for all mankind.

We, British Communists, salute the great Soviet people. We send our warmest fraternal greetings to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), whose leadership has made possible the amazing successes in the land of Socialism.

We express our admiration, our affection and our undying gratitude to the wise leader of the Soviet people, Comrade J. V. Stalin, who brilliantly carries forward the cause of the immortal Lenin.

**BUILDING COMMUNISM IN U.S.S.R.  
INSPIRES PEOPLES FOR STRUGGLE FOR  
FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE. Dolores  
Ibarruri, General, Secretary, Communist  
Party of Spain**

I.

Each anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is blossoming spring in historical development and in the consciousness of people. Each anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution gives renewed strength and energy to the down-trodden and exploited throughout the world, adds to their confidence in themselves. Each anniversary reveals to them in the victorious achievements of Communism, their own future and the future of all peoples.

The October Revolution smashed the old, restricted feudal-capitalist boundaries within which the Russian people eked out a miserable existence. On the ruins of bourgeois society there were established new social-economic relations—the victorious and powerful relations of the Soviet socialist society. In this way, not only was the capitalist system in Russia destroyed for ever, but the entire system of the capitalist world was shaken to its very foundations.

The enormous influence of the Socialist Revolution is making itself felt in increasing measure and all over the world with every year and every day of the existence of the Soviet Socialist State. From the example of the Soviet Union, the working class of the world sees that the peoples can do without the bourgeoisie. From the

example of the Soviet Union the oppressed and exploited masses see that, for building giant industrial enterprises and transforming agrarian countries into mighty industrial powers, the bourgeoisie is not necessary. From the example of the Soviet Union the working class and the working people as a whole see that it is better for the national economy to be in the hands of the toilers than in the hands of native capitalists or foreign money-lenders.

The October Revolution smashed the chains of national and colonial oppression. It showed to the colonial and dependent countries that the national question could be solved not under the slogan of chauvinism and the cult of hatred for other peoples, but under the slogan of mutual confidence and fraternal friendship of workers and peasants of all nationalities; not under the banner of narrow bourgeois nationalism but under the banner of proletarian internationalism.

From the example of the Soviet Union, the working people see that Socialism is neither a dream nor an illusion of the oppressed masses but a living, powerful and splendid reality. Like an indestructible stronghold, Socialism now towers amid the chaos and disintegration of the capitalist world, blazing the historical pathway for mankind. The Soviet Socialist State has demonstrated the indisputable superiority of the Soviet social and state system over the capitalist system. This found confirmation throughout the entire existence of the Soviet Union and is particularly manifest at the present time.

The capitalist countries of Europe, which, during the second world war, suffered infinitely less damage than the Soviet Union, failed to overcome the economic and other difficulties—the melancholy legacy of war.

Moreover, it turned out that the difficulties in these countries grew. The rulers of these countries, unable to solve the problems linked with the life of the entire people, with industry, trade and the national economy as a whole, are bartering national sovereignty, pawning the independence of the homeland and voluntarily surrendering to the U.S. as the stronger capitalist power and entering its service to plunge their peoples once more into a criminal war in the insane hope that in this way they will overcome the incurable disease.

After the war against Hitlerism, the U.S. did not convert its war industry to a peace-time footing. Such was the order of the handful of multi-millionaires at whose behest the Trumans and Achesons, Marshalls and MacArthurs, Eisenhowers and Ridgways act. They did not do so not only because of their insane plans for world domination but also because conversion of the war economy to peace-time production would have meant an unprecedented crisis in the U.S. and the bankruptcy of many capitalists waxing rich on war production. The present armaments drive has not eliminated the crisis threatening the U.S., it has merely put it off. For this reason, the U.S.—the pivot of the forces of capitalism, the centre of attraction and leading core of the capitalist world—is not a reliable force. The unrestrained armaments drive testifies not to strength but to weakness of the U.S., to the inability to solve its own contradictions. Under the impact of these contradictions, the U.S. is heading for economic catastrophe, from which neither Atlantic and Mediterranean blocs nor the co-ordination of the lackey services of all kinds of Titos and Francos, Right-wing Socialist leaders and the Vatican, will save it.

This entirely rotten and decaying world which thinks solely in terms of war and of annihilating millions of people in the interests of preserving the privileges of a handful of multi-millionaires, is counterpoised by the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union suffered grievous loss in the struggle against the destructive force of Hitler fascism whose concealed associates, anxious to see the Soviet people bled white and enfeebled, refused to open the second front. After the war, the Soviet Union exerted titanic efforts to heal its wounds, to rehabilitate the economy of the country and secure a steady rise in the material conditions and cultural level of the people. In a remarkably brief period, it converted its war factories the ruins and ashes thousands of mills and mines. It built new, up-to-date factories. Agriculture, now being mechanised at to peace-time production and raised from a rate unprecedented in any other country, yields bumper crops making it possible to ensure for the population an abundance of various foodstuffs which nowadays are in short supply for the working people in the capitalist countries. After the war, hundreds of villages were built and the towns and cities demolished by the savage Hitlerite hordes rehabilitated. Hundreds of thousands of flats for workers, engineering-technical personnel, collective farmers, intelligentsia, scientists and workers in the realm of arts are under construction.

As by the wave of a hand, the contours of the socialist capital—the wonderful Moscow—are changing. It is being enriched with hundreds of new, large blocks, tall, graceful buildings of variegated structure, and the university—the pride and glory of the Soviet people. The university building rises majestically over the Lenin Hills and will be without peer among the universities of the

world. Nature is being subjugated and transformed. Science and socialist labour are turning deserts into vast oases. The waters of rivers are irrigating areas fantastic in dimension, and, in the future, with the completion of the great construction projects of Communism, they will irrigate even greater areas. The big hydro-electric stations, which are being built at rates impossible for capitalism, will help, by the power of the subjugated flood waters, controlled and subordinated to the hand and brain of the Soviet man, decisively to expedite the building of Communism.

The creative labour of the Soviet people leads to a steady rise in their standard of life and cultural level. New roads were opened up for the development of science and art in the Soviet Union. For all kinds of human knowledge there is a boundless field for activity. Man is called upon to sweep away more boldly the barriers between the known and unknown. Having purified the rich cultural and scientific legacy of past generations from mystifications and gross distortions, the Soviet State made this legacy accessible to the broad masses of the people. And for the first time in history, the great conquests of science and technique are placed at the service of the millions of ordinary people and become the cultural treasures of the entire people, of all mankind.

The victorious achievements of Socialism-Communism are the pride of the Soviet people, their labour, bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh. They reveal to the whole world the remarkable qualities of the Soviet man, they testify to the genius of the inspirer and organiser of the new world —J. V. Stalin. This world is nobly human; it is the world of Socialism where people become titans of thought and action, where

social life is organised to promote the growth and development of creative ability, of culture and well-being for the people as a whole and for every member of society in particular.

## II.

The Great October Socialist Revolution which opened up before all mankind the roadways to the new era—the era of Communism—was not the outcome of a blind movement of hungry and desperate masses. It was the result of the heroic work of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), the Party of Lenin-Stalin. It was this Party that over a period of many years of selfless, patient and heroic labour—both in the period of relative legality and during the years of bloody repressions—was able to organise, educate and prepare the masses for the struggle for winning power.

Without the Bolshevik Party, created, nurtured and guided by the great giants of thought and action—Lenin and Stalin—the Great October Socialist Revolution would have been impossible. The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party created the premises for the victory of the working class and of all the progressive forces in the world. It created them in the struggle not only against the bourgeoisie but also against its agency inside the working class movement, against the Mensheviks and the Socialist Revolutionaries who were every bit as fiercely counter-revolutionary and enemies of Socialism as the Right-wing Socialist leaders of today. The Bolshevik Party, led by Lenin and Stalin, applied for the first time in history on the territory of an enormous country the great principles of Marxist Socialism.

For the Communist Parties and for the international working class movement and progressive people in all countries the constantly accumulating precious theoretical and practical experience of the Lenin-Stalin Bolshevik Party is a golden fund. This golden fund is its life and activity; it is the historical experience of its work and its struggle, beginning with the big workers' strikes at the beginning of this century for the immediate demands of the working people and for the overthrow of tsarism; it is its tireless struggle against the falsifiers of Marxism, against the enemies of proletarian revolution; it is its brilliant political foresight, its ability to direct the main blow at the most vulnerable point of the enemy at the given moment and to effect a quick change in tactics—all the qualities which at the decisive moment led to the victorious conquest of power by the proletariat; it is the brilliant defence of the socialist gains of the Russian people in the struggle against the army of plunderers; it is its flexible revolutionary tactics in the arduous and complicated NEP period; it is its confidence in the masses while carrying out the magnificent Stalin plans and the great Lenin-Stalin idea of transforming the old, peasant Russia into a powerful, leading industrial power; it is its heroic and all-round leadership in the Great Patriotic War against the German-fascist invaders; it is its titanic efforts to restore the country in the postwar period; it is its constant struggle for peace, expressed in the insistent and consistent peace policy pursued by the Government and the entire Soviet people in conditions of ceaseless provocations on the part of the warmakers; it is its unswerving defence, conditioned by the very nature of proletarian internationalism, of the rights of the people.

As a result of all this activity in the interests of the overwhelming majority of mankind the Bolshevik Party of Lenin-Stalin has become the standard-bearer of the liberation of the peoples, vanguard of the enslaved masses of the world. And accordingly as the truth about life in the Soviet Union breaks down the massive wall of foul lies and slander with which the reactionary imperialist propaganda surrounds the great Soviet land, this truth penetrates into the consciousness of the masses in the capitalist countries. Together with this there is growing and spreading throughout the world the movement of solidarity and support for the Soviet Union and its peace policy. This movement is like a fresh and exhilarating breeze. It stimulates the struggle of the working people and progressive people throughout the world against the aggressive schemes of the American imperialists. And additional millions of men and women, ready to bar the road to aggression, are joining the camp of peace and democracy led by the Soviet Union.

### III.

One of the great services rendered by the Great October Socialist Revolution is that it revealed to the working class and the enslaved masses their own strength and power. And this awakening of the consciousness of the enslaved and exploited masses in the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries becomes a material force against which the attempts of the imperialists to carry out their military-aggressive plans will break. The dollar magnates may rule in the offices of cabinet ministers—betrayers of their country— or on the boards of banks. But they have not got nor will they get the support of the peoples, or the

subordination of the working class, or the approval of the mass of the people for their policy of enslavement and war.

Among the numerous examples of the struggle of the workers and all working people in Western Europe against the policy of subordination to the American imperialists, was the remarkable struggle of the Spanish working class and the popular masses in the spring of this year against the Franco policy of war and poverty. Having annulled the Uno decision concerning sanctions against the fascist Franco regime, the American imperialists began to regard Spain as being already in their pockets, particularly since this policy was backed and encouraged by the foul stand of the Right-wing Socialist leaders and the anarchists, and by the complicity of the Basque nationalist leaders and some republicans. For those who believed that the people had been deprived of energy and will, the impressive protest movement of the working class and popular masses in Catalonia, the strikes and protest movement in the Basque Provinces, in Navarra and in Madrid proved, that they were mistaken. This movement revealed that the Spain which fought fascism in 1936-39 had lost neither the sense of self-security nor of national honour, nor the will to struggle. The U.S. imperialists can sign agreements with Franco and with the handful of the biggest industrialists and financiers upon whom Franco's fascist regime relies; the Yankees can count on the servile devotion of the anarchist and the Right-wing Socialist leaders, slavishly beginning to suggest to the people that American penetration in Spain can, allegedly, democratise the country. But they will never succeed in getting the Spanish people to relinquish their vital interests, their democratic future,

their glorious past, their struggle for the freedom and independence of the homeland. They will never succeed in turning the Spanish people, under the U.S.-Franco banner, into a despicable legion of imperialist reaction in the struggle against the Soviet Union and the free countries of the world, to make fascist slavery in Spain endure.

And now, with even greater strength and hope than ever before not only the working class and peasantry of Spain, but all the middle strata of the population, a considerable section of the intelligentsia including student youth look to the achievements of the Soviet people with longing and hope. The Soviet victories in all spheres, be they in the struggle against the fascist invaders, or in building Communism, in the sphere of technique, in mastering atomic energy and conquering nature are, for the Spanish people, a mighty stimulus in their struggle “against the Franco regime, in resisting American war plans.

Celebrating the 34th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917, the Spanish people recall with emotion the words spoken by Comrade Stalin in the arduous days of the Great Patriotic War against German fascism. Confident of victory over Francoism and its American patrons, the people of Spain, filled with hope and faith in the free and democratic morrow of Spain, repeat these words: “The sun will shine down our street too!”

# **PEOPLES OF THE WORLD WARMLY GREET THE 34<sup>th</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION**

## **ALBANIA**

Factory workers and workers on building sites are successfully fulfilling their pledges in honour of the 34th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the Tenth Anniversary of the Albanian Party of Labour. The personnel of the Enver Hodja factory completed the annual programme two and a half months ahead of schedule and lowered production costs by 20 per cent. Five of the best work-teams in the plant qualified for the title of excellent quality teams.

Builders of the textile combinat named after Stalin are working selflessly to complete all construction work ahead of time. The builders of the Lenin hydro-electric station in Selite and of the sugar refinery are also displaying great enthusiasm. These two highly important undertakings will go into operation on November 7.

## **KOREA**

Preparation for the 34th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in factories, transport, offices and educational establishments in the Korean People's Democratic Republic is taking place under the slogan of strengthening friendship with the U.S.S.R.—the

indestructible bulwark of world peace. On October 15, the Central Board of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with the U.S.S.R., opened a two-month campaign in honour of the great anniversary. Meetings are being held in towns and villages; the Soviet films, "Lenin in October", "Man with a Rifle" and "The Vow" are being screened. Special anniversary editions of journals have appeared.

## BRITAIN

In Britain, a British-Soviet Friendship Month is timed to commence simultaneously with the celebrations of the great anniversary. British working people are sending messages of friendship to the peoples of the Soviet Union. In London, a conference of 51 organisations and a considerable number of trade union branches approved a Declaration of Friendship which will be forwarded to the population of Moscow. Sheffield is sending a message of friendship to the working people of Stalino; Coventry to Stalingrad; Birmingham to Sverdlovsk.

On Sunday, November 11, the main anniversary meeting will be held in Empress Hall, one of the biggest halls in London. The meeting will be addressed by Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, Harry Pollitt, General Secretary of the Communist Party, John Platts-Mills, well-known public figure, by members of the recent delegation to the U.S.S.R., and others. Speakers from the British-Soviet Friendship Society are visiting trade union branches and other organisations. During

the month's campaign, Soviet films will be demonstrated throughout the country.

## **FINLAND**

In Finland, the anniversary celebration in honour of the Great October Socialist Revolution will be held in the Messuhalli Hall on November 6. Between November 7 and December 6, a friendship month, promoting friendship between the peoples of Finland and the Soviet Union will be held on the initiative of the "Finland-Soviet Union" Society. During the month over 1,500 meetings, lectures and film-shows devoted to the Soviet Union will be organised in different parts of the country. In many localities, photo exhibitions featuring, the life and work of the Soviet people will be opened.

## **THE NETHERLANDS**

Working people in the Netherlands are preparing to celebrate the 34th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The newspaper "De Waarheid" wrote:

"The celebration of the Great October Socialist Revolution is particularly important this year, since the working people of the Netherlands are now more interested than ever before in preserving their freedom and national independence. This celebration is a demonstration of international solidarity and close unity of the working class. The October Revolution is a turning point in world history".

## DENMARK

Progressive public opinion in Denmark is preparing to celebrate the 34th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Among other events a celebration meeting under the Communist Party auspices will be held in Copenhagen on November 10. Mrs. I. M. Nordentoft, member of Parliament will address the meeting.

## URUGUAY

The people of Uruguay are wholeheartedly greeting the Soviet Union which heads the camp of peace and progress and is a source of inspiration for all working people.

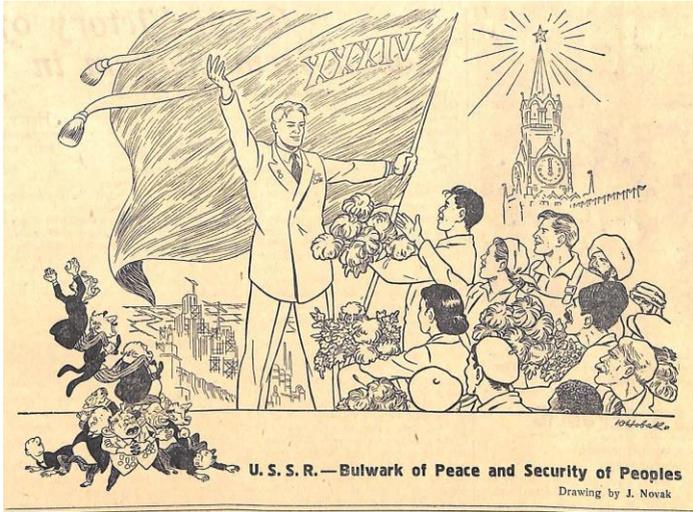
The Communist Party will hold a mass meeting outside the City Hall in Montevideo; one of the speakers will be Eugenio Gomez, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay. The Communist Party is publishing thousands of wall newspapers and leaflets; meetings will be held outside factory gates.

The Uruguay-Soviet Institute for Cultural Relations is preparing, as in previous years, a number of undertakings: a big rally, demonstration of Soviet films, and exhibitions illustrating the economic and cultural achievements of the Soviet people.

## **SWEDEN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP WEEK**

During the recent Sweden-Soviet Friendship Week Sweden was visited by a delegation of Soviet cultural workers, including A. Surkov, poet; Anna Sakse, Latvian writer; Professors Markov and Nuzhdin, and chessmaster Smyslov. A series of exhibitions, meetings, talks, etc. were organised. The speeches made by the Soviet cultural workers and performances of the “Berezka” folk dance ensemble evoked considerable interest among broad sections of Swedish public opinion. The friendship meetings and gatherings were attended by over 30,000 people who warmly greeted the representatives of Soviet culture and art. The Sweden-Soviet Friendship Week developed into a powerful demonstration of the will of the Swedish people for strengthening friendly relations with the Soviet people.

**U.S.S.R.—BULWARK OF PEACE AND  
SECURITY OF PEOPLES. Drawing by J.  
Novak**



**WORKING PEOPLE OF ALGERIA GREET  
34<sup>th</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF OCTOBER  
REVOLUTION. Larbi BOUHALI, Secretary,  
Communist Party, Algeria**

This year, the working people of Algeria are preparing with particular enthusiasm to celebrate the 34th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

Having smashed the chains of the national-colonial yoke of the tsarist empire, the October Revolution ushered in a new era for the oppressed peoples. Since 1917, it has inspired the liberation struggle of all peoples in the colonial and dependent countries. But never before have our people been so conscious as they are now of the enormous contribution made by the October Revolution to their daily struggle against the imperialist oppressors.

At a time when the bandits in the Atlantic coalition are threatening more and more and intensifying preparations for an anti-Soviet war, the people of Algeria see even more clearly the community of interests of the oppressed peoples and the peoples of the great Soviet Union.

The criminal aggressive actions of the imperialists in Asia, in the Near and Middle East, and the resistance of the peoples to these actions clearly reveal to the Algerian people fighting for their genuine national independence, the indissoluble link between the cause of freedom and the cause of peace which are indefatigably championed by the Soviet Union. That is why, the people of Algeria support ever more resolutely the solemn vow of our Central Committee: "The people

of Algeria will never go to war against the Soviet Union!”.

Long live the October Socialist Revolution!

Long live the great Soviet Union—the hope of all oppressed people!

Long live its wise leader, the friend of all peoples—our beloved Stalin!

## **THE U.S.S.R. SHOWS US THE ROAD. Mohamed ENNAFAA Secretary, Communist Party of Tunisia**

The people of Tunisia fighting for their national liberation, enthusiastically greet the 34th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Directed by the glorious Bolshevik Party, the Party of Lenin-Stalin, this victorious revolution abolished for ever the tsarist “prison of peoples”. It put an end to the exploitation of man by man and to the domination of one people over another. For 34 years, it has been a beacon constantly illuminating the road of the peoples fighting against their oppressors.

Despite the manoeuvres of some of the nationalist leaders who took to co-operating with imperialism, the people of Tunisia who for more than 70 years have languished in bondage to colonisers, will refuse to be embroiled in an imperialist war in the interests of their oppressors, in the interests of those who are shedding the blood of our brothers in Korea, Viet Nam and now also in Egypt. They will never fight against the Soviet Union. The U.S.S.R. is the most reliable bulwark of the right of peoples to self-determination; it is the reliable bulwark of peace.

For our people, in particular, there is no hope for real liberation without struggle on the side of the Soviet Union, as is proved by the example of China, Viet Nam and other countries. On the basis of their own experience and the experience of other countries, the working people and all patriots of Tunisia will declare once again on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the October Revolution, their determination to be in

one camp with the Soviet Union and all democratic and anti-imperialist forces to be firm and resolute fighters in the battle against imperialism, for national independence, for preserving peace.

## **WHY WE LOVE THE SOVIET UNION. Ali YATA, Secretary, Communist Party of Morocco**

The Soviet Union, which came into being as a result of the workers and peasants taking power into their hands, liberated one-sixth of the earth's surface from exploitation of man by man; it recognised unconditionally the right of all peoples to self-determination. The Soviet Union transformed the peoples of the former tsarist colonies into free and happy nations. It annulled the unequal tsarist treaties in the very first days of its existence and established friendly relations with Iran, Afghanistan, Turkey, Mongolia and China on the basis of mutual respect of rights and independence. The Soviet Union was the only power which opposed Mussolini's aggression against Abyssinia. The U.S.S.R. supported the cause of Syria, Lebanon and Indonesia.

As distinct from this, the U.S. brazenly and insolently meddles in the affairs of other peoples, fostering the machinations of the British imperialists against Egypt and Iran, the French imperialists against Viet Nam, Morocco, Algiers and Tunisia; Syngman Rhee against Korea and Chiang Kai-shek against China. In our country it is supplementing the hated French occupation with its own brutal occupation. With the agreement of the French colonisers they are converting the territory of Morocco into a base for aggression, plundering our strategic raw materials and preparing the mass murder of patriots.

That is why our hearts burn with love for the Soviet Union and with hatred for the American enslavers. It is

impossible really to love one's homeland without upholding the Soviet Union, without fighting the Washington policy.

Hence, despite the reign of terror in our country, we are enthusiastically celebrating the 34th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

At the forthcoming sixth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organisation the question of Morocco will be raised. We, of course, are not waiting for independence from Uno, which has become the instrument of and screen for the war-mongering policy of the U.S. We shall strain every effort to expose before the world the crimes perpetrated by the French imperialists in our country, to expose the mortal danger created for Morocco by the American warmakers, to declare our right to freedom and sovereignty, our striving for peace, to proclaim our boundless gratitude to the Soviet Union and to Comrade Stalin—the leader and teacher of all enslaved peoples and all working people.

## **STATEMENT BY POLITICAL BUREAU, COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA**

A statement issued by the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of India, says:

A national conference of the Communist Party of India was held in October.

After making a number of amendments, the Conference unanimously approved the Draft Programme and the Statement of Policy elaborated by the Central Committee and Political Bureau of the Party a few months ago.

The Conference decided that since these two documents constitute the basis of the strategy and tactics of the revolutionary movement in our country, settling all the disputes and differences that existed in the Party over the past few years, they must now become the basis for agitation and propaganda, and for practical day to day work by all Party organisations and the membership.

The Conference also decided that the local organisations of the Party must devote all their attention and energy to the forthcoming general election and the work of building up a broad united front so as to Congress Government with a truly democratic government.

The Conference unanimously elected the new Central Committee which in its meeting elected the Political Bureau of seven members. Ajoy Ghosh was elected General Secretary of the Party.

The discussion revealed that the process of rallying the Party which began with publication of the Draft Programme, continues, and that a sound basis for the

ideological, political and organisational unity of the Party has been created.

## **FACTS EXPOSE**

### **What Bradley Promises Europeans**

Bradley, American general and notorious warmonger, declared recently that if the people of France would only agree to do without footwear, Britons without meat, and if Americans would agree to have but one television set in the house, everything necessary for the defence of the Atlantic could be done quickly.

It is not known whether the American capitalists would agree to have only one television set, but that they are quite ready, for the sake of their aggressive plans, to leave the French without footwear and the British without meat—of that there is not the slightest doubt.

### **Scelba Revives Gestapo**

Since 1948, reports the Austrian newspaper “Der Abend”, the notorious hangman Scelba, Italian Minister of Interior, has been systematically reviving the OVRA (Italian Gestapo) which was dissolved in 1944. The new OVRA, known as “special information service”, keeps watch on the activities of the “Left parties”, and engages in provocations against workers’ organisations. “The special information service”, the Austrian newspaper continues, “uses the same methods as the OVRA”.

These facts evoke hatred and indignation of all Italian patriots and all honest people in Italy.

## **“Literature for children Britain”**

Britain is flooded with filthy gangster “literature for children”.

“The funniest thing in life is—murder”. That is the underlying idea of a large percentage of the children’s ‘comics’ now being distributed in this country,” even bourgeois “Reynolds News” has to admit. Recently the “Child Care Commission” in London counted, for example, that one such book boasted of 35 murders on 36 pages, and another described a girl bandit who accounted for roughly one victim per page. Said one of the Commission: “I am not a nervous type, but after reading these books sold for children, I found I could not sleep...”

It might be asked, and what about the British children?

# POLITICAL NOTES

## 1. The Protection of American Law

Frank Costello, notorious gangster, would be shocked if anyone were to decry U.S. justice. Costello has every reason to think well of American justice. Take, for example, Frank Costello himself. He is awaiting trial scheduled for November 12. According to the law, citizens awaiting trial in Federal Courts are forbidden to quit the district under the jurisdiction of these courts. Permission to leave can only be obtained from the Federal Judge.

But Mr. Costello simply must go away. Because his doctor found that his gangster health leaves much to be desired. His nerves are not what they ought to be and, in general, he is in need of rest. In a word, an authoritative medical consultation decided that it would do Mr. Bandit good to quit noisy New York for treatment at Hot Springs (Arkansas).

Mr. Bandit duly applied to Mr. Laybell, Federal Judge, who according to the “New York Times”, issued the necessary permit without a moments delay. And so all can rest assured that the precious health of the gangster will be preserved...

Now take another case reported by the “Daily Worker”. Three Communist leaders—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Claudia Jones and Pettis Perry—charged with an alleged violation of the “Smith Act”, applied to Federal Judge Noonan for permission to travel to Washington. In submitting their request they were not motivated by personal matters. They were actuated by matters that

are agitating all honest people both in America and throughout the world. They wanted to submit to Secretary of State Acheson the proposals of the Communist Party of the United States for ending the war in Korea. But they were arbitrarily denied the right to travel by Judge Noonan.

Liberty for gangsters, parasites and murderers and imprisonment for those who struggle for peace and justice—is to the law in Mr. Truman's police state

## **2. Californian Jailer—Honoured Guest of Butcher Rankovic**

Recently, the Belgrade fascist press went into ecstasies about the visit paid to Yugoslavia by yet another transatlantic guest—J. Alco. Who is this Mr. Alco? What manner of man is he? His fame is unknown outside the ranks of policemen, jailers and butchers of the U.S. penitentiaries, although he is in the good graces of those who constitute the backbone of the Truman regime. In brief, Mr. Alco is the manager of the Californian prisons.

This expert jailer came to Yugoslavia as the “personal guest” of the fascist hangman Rankovic. Before coming to Yugoslavia the U.S. jailer toured penal camps and prisons in South America, Japan, India and Italy. One can imagine the impatience with which they awaited this honoured guest in Belgrade, and the enthusiastic welcome accorded him!

It is common knowledge that the Tito fascist clique literally cringe before the “American Way of Life”. The “experience” of the American jailers haunts the

Belgrade butchers. The “steam cells” and “solitary steam boxes”, ice baths, steel collars with sharp prickles, knouts, cage vans, tear gas torture—such is the far from complete list of monstrous methods used by the butchers in American prisons to torment their victims. There are more than 3,500 prisons in the U.S. The American warmongers would like to cover all the Marshallised countries and colonies with the same dense prison network. This explains why American jailers, in addition to Truman diplomats, generals and spies, make a tour of the world.

Alco spent a month in Yugoslavia. He visited numerous prisons, evinced particular interest in the work of the “higher espionage school” run by the Tito clique, and rounded off his “inspection” of the Titoite bloody torture chambers in the office of butcher Rankovic, where the Californian jailer gave his final instructions to the fascist torturers.

Before leaving Titoite Yugoslavia Alco gave a press conference in Belgrade. He declared with undisguised satisfaction before the fascist hacks that he was allowed to see all the prisons in which he was interested and found that in all of them the work was properly organised and that conditions in Yugoslav prisons were even better than in the Yugoslav villages.

Clearly, the master was delighted with the bloody work of the foul fascist Tito gang. And no wonder! He came and for himself that the Tito-Rankovic clique wasn't getting American dollars for nothing. It turned Yugoslavia into one huge prison. It is repaying Wall Street's pieces of silver with the blood of Yugoslav patriots, with the tears of innocent victims.

**Jan MAREK**

## **AUSTRALIAN CAPITALISTS WAXING RICH ON WAR ORDERS**

Australian capitalists are making enormous profits by cutting wages and raising prices. The profits of the “Cyclone 05 of Australia” rose from 98,000 pounds last year to 326,000 pounds this year. The profits of “Dunlop Rubber” rose to 750,000 pounds, an increase of 180,099 pounds. The net profit of the “Broken Hill” Co. waxing rich on war orders, rose from 1.5 to 2.5 million pounds.

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