

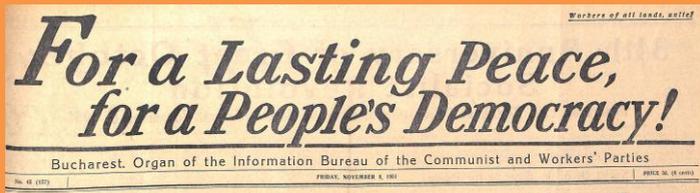
Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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



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34th ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

**Report by L. P. BERIA at Celebration Meeting of
Moscow Soviet, November 6, 1951**



Comrades,

The peoples of the Soviet Union are today celebrating the 34th anniversary of the Great October Revolution illumined by the genius of Lenin, a revolution which opened up before humanity the road to a new, socialist world. Every year of progress along this road brings our homeland new successes.

All the work of the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet Government during the period from the 33rd to 34th anniversary since the death of the great Lenin, passed under the wise leadership of our leader, Comrade Stalin. **(Prolonged applause)**. Comrade Stalin, with brilliant perspicacity, is giving the Party and the people their orientation in the most complex phenomena of internal and international life and mapping out perspectives of further development. Comrade Stalin's inexhaustible energy in the day-to-day leadership of undertakings both big and small, and his ability to determine the main tasks of the Soviet State and focus all our efforts on their fulfilment, are ensuring the great victories of the peoples of the Soviet Union in building Communism. **(Applause)**.

The past year, 1950, was the year of completion of the first, postwar Five-Year Plan. Soviet men and women and all our friends abroad have been glad to learn that the postwar Five-Year Plan for the rehabilitation and development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R., a plan for the realisation of which our people had to fight in the difficult conditions of healing the grim wounds inflicted by the war, has been carried out successfully. This, unquestionably, is a new, great victory for the Soviet people, as a result of which the might of our socialist state has increased still more. Achievements in peaceful construction have led to a

further improvement in the economic and cultural standards of the working people.

In the field of foreign policy the Soviet Union continued to wage a tireless struggle for peace, which enhanced its international prestige still more.

Throughout the world the past year was marked by the still sharper delineation of two poles—two centres of gravitation: on the one hand, the Soviet Union, heading the camp of socialism and democracy, as the centre of gravitation for all the progressive forces fighting to prevent a new war and strengthen peace, for the right of the peoples to arrange their life as they see fit; on the other hand, the United States of America, which heads the camp of imperialism, as the centre of gravitation for the aggressive and reactionary forces throughout the world that are trying to unleash a new world war in order to plunder and enslave other nations.

In the camp of socialism and democracy the past year was a year of further development and consolidation of forces, of economic and cultural progress and of improvement in the living standard of the working people. The peoples of the countries of new democracy, and the great Chinese people, who have wrested their destiny from the hands of imperialist enslavers, are, with the fraternal aid of the peoples of the Soviet Union, joyously and confidently building a new socialist life. **(Applause).**

In the camp of imperialism the past year was a year of new aggravation of internal and external contradictions, of the further deepening of the general crisis and weakening of the capitalist system, the subordination of the entire economy to the criminal aims of preparing war and a ruthless onslaught against the vital interests of the working people.

New Achievement of Peaceful Construction in the U.S.S.R.

For our country 1951 has been a year of new forward strides in socialist economy and culture. The workers, collective farmers and intellectuals, engaged in peaceful, constructive effort for good of their homeland, are, with tremendous enthusiasm, working to fulfil and overfulfil state plans. This is borne out vividly by the patriotic letters to Comrade Stalin published in the press, letters in which industrial, agricultural, transport and building workers report their production victories and the new obligations they have assumed in socialist competition.

The Bolshevik Party inspires and organises our people in their heroic production feats, it is directing their creative energy towards one goal—the triumph of Communism. The great ideas of Lenin and Stalin are daily getting a firmer grip on the minds of broad people, redoubling their energy and finds expression in a conscientious attitude to work and inexhaustible initiative in the fulfilment of duty to society and the source of continuous successes in our work.

The results of work in the field of economic development for ten months of this year indicate that the national-economic plan for 1951 will be fulfilled and overfulfilled (**Applause**). Industrial production is scheduled to reach a point more than 15 per cent above the figure for last year and double the figure for prewar year of 1940, while basic industrial plant is to increase by 12 per cent over 1950.

Improvement in the technical equipment and skill of the workers and improvement in the organisation of

production have made 10 per cent, compared with last year. Increased productivity of labour accounts for nearly two-thirds of this year's rise in industrial production. This means that our industrial output is increasing mainly thanks to a rise in the productivity of labour.

The cutting of production costs, as Comrade Stalin has repeatedly pointed out, is an indication of how well industry is working and one of the most important sources of accumulation in the national economy. At the same time it is an express condition for the reduction of prices and, hence, for an improvement in the material well-being of the people. This year the plan for cutting production costs will be exceeded, and, in industrial production alone, will yield an economy of 26,000 million roubles.

All branches of the heavy and light industries have this year attained a pronounced increase in production.

There is a considerable increase in the production of iron and steel. Compared with last year, the increase in pig-iron production alone will amount to 2,700,000 tons, for steel it will be about 4 million tons and for rolled steel 3 million tons. The Soviet Union is now smelting roughly as much steel as Britain, France, Belgium and Sweden taken together. **(Applause)**. Our metallurgists are now making much more efficient use of blast furnaces and open-hearth furnaces. This factor alone will, in 1951, account for an extra 1,300,000 tons of pig-iron and 1,350,000 tons of steel.

No less significant is the increase achieved this year in the production of non-ferrous and rare metals.

Both ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy have produced splendid workers, engineers, technicians and industrial managers who have a thorough knowledge of

their job and are constantly improving the technology of production.

The plan in coal-mining is being carried out successfully. During the past few years the annual increase in coal production has averaged 24 million tons. The coal industry of the U.S.S.R. is now not only satisfying the requirements of our country, but has also made it possible to build up the necessary reserves.

The technical re-equipment of the coal industry, carried out in the past few years, has made it possible to mechanise in full such arduous and laborious work as under-cutting, hewing and delivery of the coal in the drift, as well as the underground transportation and the loading of it into railway trucks.

The Soviet Government and Comrade Stalin personally are constantly taking steps to make the work of the miners easier and improve their living conditions in every possible way. Unlike the capitalist countries where the miners are the most down-trodden of the have-nots, the Soviet state surrounds the miners with attention and honour, and in regard to wages the personnel of the coal industry rank first among industrial workers. As a result, we have permanent skilled forces of miners, ensuring the successful development of the coal industry.

Even more significant are the achievements of our oil industry. During the past few years the annual increase in our oil production has amounted to four and a half million tons. This year the plan for oil production will be exceeded. The realisation of an extensive prospecting programme has resulted in the discovery of rich oil deposits in new areas and in a considerable increase of explored industrial deposits of oil.

Large-scale work has been launched to build new oil refineries and to enlarge existing ones. The new refineries being commissioned this year, equipped with first-class Soviet-made installations, will be able to process 6 million tons annually.

It can safely be said, that the task formulated by Comrade Stalin, that of increasing oil output to 60 million tons a year, will be carried out ahead of schedule. **(Applause)**.

Major achievements have been registered in the field of electric power development in our country. One hundred and four thousand million kilowatt hours of electric power will be generated this year, which exceeds the production of electric power in Britain and France taken together. The increase in electric power production this year alone amounts to more than 13 thousand million kilowatt-hours, which is seven times more than the total production of electric power in pre-revolutionary Russia.

This year the scope of construction of new power stations has increased still more. The total power capacity of the electric stations and the new installations being commissioned this year will amount approximately to 3 million kilowatts, which is roughly the equivalent of five big power stations such as that on the Dnieper.

Year by year our chemical industry makes new forward strides. There has been a considerable increase in the production of chemical fertilizers, while the output of new organic weed-killers and preparations to combat agricultural pests nearly doubled compared with 1950. The production of synthetic rubber has increased by 20 per cent compared with last year. The chemical industry workers, in close cooperation with Soviet

scientists, have made notable headway in solving major technical problems in the field of chemistry.

Our economic development would be inconceivable without the continual growth and perfection of the Soviet engineering industry, the basis of the technical progress of the entire national economy.

The total output of the engineering industry has increased by 21 per cent compared with last year. The production of the main types of power installations for electric stations will increase 2-3 times. This year we are making a steam turbine of one hundred and fifty thousand kilowatts. Such a powerful turbine is being made for the first time in the world, which testifies to the maturity of Soviet science and engineering. The production of installations for the oil industry has nearly doubled compared with 1950. This year the engineering industry is turning out more than 400 new types of machines and mechanisms.

Our machine builders may be proud of their achievements in producing the most complicated modern apparatus, geophysical, electro-mechanical, electronic, electro-vacuum and other precision instruments.

Thanks to the successful development of industry and the growth in the production of agricultural raw materials, there is a considerable expansion of the production of consumer goods. On Comrade Stalin's initiative the Soviet Government has this year taken steps to increase the production of foodstuffs and manufactured goods over and above the targets of the plan for the year. As a result, the population will get more manufactured goods and foodstuffs than in 1950, in the following proportion: fabrics 24 per cent more, knitwear 35 per cent, footwear 12 per cent, meat and

meat products 20 per cent, fish products 8 per cent, vegetable oil 35 per cent, butter 8 per cent, sugar 24 per cent, tea 38 per cent; bicycles nearly double, wireless sets 25 per cent more, clocks and watches 11 per cent, cameras 39 per cent, sewing machines 28 per cent and furniture 44 per cent more. Our industry is launching the mass production of television sets, refrigerators, washing and other domestic machines.

As you see, our industry has notable successes.

But we must not forget about the shortcomings in the work of individual enterprises which, owing to bad organisation of production and inefficient utilisation of modern machinery, are not fulfilling their assignments in increasing the productivity of labour and reducing production costs, use too much fuel and raw materials and suffer losses through spoilage. The elimination of these shortcomings would make it possible to achieve a considerable additional saving.

Some of the enterprises, while fulfilling and overfulfilling gross output plans, do not always cope with state assignments regarding production of highly important types of goods. The managers of these enterprises evidently want to make their job easier and are turning out goods that require the least effort and bother. It is high time they realised that what the state needs is not any kind of fulfilment and overfulfilment of plans, but such as would supply the national economy with the goods it needs.

In our socialist economy every manager, be his job big or small, must hold the interests of the state above everything else and strictly observe state discipline. We must resolutely do away with the narrow-minded, purely departmental approach to their jobs that certain

economic managers still have, an approach detrimental to the interests of our planned economy.

This year has witnessed the further development of our socialist agriculture. The improved technical equipment of agriculture and the better organisation of the work made it possible to carry out grain harvesting this year in a shorter period of time and considerably reduce grain losses. The collective and state farms brought in a grain harvest of high quality, and fulfilled their commitments regarding state grain deliveries and the stocking of seed ahead of schedule. During the past few years the gross grain harvest has each year exceeded 7,000 million poods.

The cotton and sugar-beet crops this year will be bigger than last year. Our country is now producing more cotton than such renowned cotton producers as India, Pakistan and Egypt taken together. **(Applause)**.

The collective and state farms are successfully carrying out the Stalin programme for advancing socialist animal husbandry. The publicly-owned herds of the collective farms, together with the state farm herds, now account for the greater part of our livestock. The most important task in the field of animal husbandry is still the expansion of the fodder base.

Every year the state supplies our agriculture with large quantities of the most modern machines. This year it will receive 137,000 tractors in terms of 15-horsepower units, 54,000 harvester combines, including 29,000 self-propelled combines, and 2 million other agricultural machines and implements. A great deal is being done in the way of switching over to power farming. All this will make it possible to mechanise the main agricultural processes to a still higher degree and make the work of the collective farmers easier and

more productive. The machine-and-tractor depots are at present doing more than two-thirds of the entire field work for the collective farms. This year nearly all the ploughing on the collective farms was mechanised, three-quarters of the sowing being done by tractor seeders, over 60 per cent of the entire area under grain was harvested by combines. All the most important agricultural work on the state farms has been mechanised almost completely.

The wealth of the collective farms is steadily increasing. Last year alone the indivisible funds of the collective farmers increased by 11 per cent. It is essential that the collective farmers should continue to strengthen and develop in every way their common property, which is the basis for the further progress of the collective farms and improvement in the material well-being of their members.

Our rail, river and sea transport is developing parallel with industry and agriculture. The freight carriage of our railways will increase this year by 11 per cent. Incidentally, this increase of 11 per cent is nearly equal to the entire annual freight carriage of British and French railways taken together. **(Applause)**. The amount of cargo transported by river vessels is scheduled to increase by 12 per cent, by sea vessels, 7 per cent. The task which continues to face our vast army of transport workers is that of speeding up the turnover of railway trucks and making better use of the entire rolling stock of railway transport and the river and sea vessels.

Our country is engaged on a vast, building programme. The scale of capital construction is increasing with every passing year. The volume of state

capital investments this year is more than two and a half times greater than in the prewar year of 1940.

Building organisations are receiving an ever increasing quantity of machines and mechanisms; supplies of building materials have improved. This year the number of excavators, scrapers and bulldozers will be greatly increased. Output of cement will increase by two million tons in the course of the year. Production of bricks, slate, iron and ceramic pipes and other building materials is increasing considerably.

Our builders have made certain headway in cutting the cost and reducing the time for construction. However, there is still much to be done in this field. Above all, work on building sites must be better organised, building machinery must be used more efficiently, labour organisation improved, overhead expenses drastically reduced and it is necessary to rid building plans and outlays of all extravagance that still swells building costs.

As you know, a special place in our building work is occupied by the giant hydro-technical projects on the Volga, the Don, the Dnieper and the Amu-Darya. These construction jobs are without equal anywhere in the world either in size or in rate of construction. The plans fixed by the Government for 1951 are being successfully fulfilled and overfulfilled at all construction sites.

1952 will see the commissioning of the first of these constructions—the Volga-Don waterway. The opening of this waterway will link up into a single transport system all the seas of the European part of the U.S.S.R. **(Applause).**

Major economic problems will be solved as a result of the realisation of these majestic hydro-technical projects. The new power stations alone will generate

annually twenty-two and a half thousand million kilowatt-hours of cheap electric power, which is nearly equal to the entire annual production of electric power in Italy. The extension of the area under irrigation will make it possible to grow an extra three million tons of cotton a year, which is more than a third of the average annual production of cotton in the United States; it will make it possible to grow an extra 500 million poods of wheat, 30 million poods of rice, and 6 million tons of sugar-beet. The herd of cattle-in these areas will increase. by 2 million head, sheep by 9 million.

These constructions were launched on the initiative of Comrade Stalin who displays unflagging concern for the well-being and prosperity of our homeland, for making the labour of the Soviet people easier and improving their standard of life. Comrade Stalin's initiative met with the hearty support of our entire people, who have rightly called these constructions the great Stalin construction works of Communism. **(Prolonged applause).**

Unlike the countries of capitalism, where production serves the aims of profit-making and the enrichment of a handful of exploiters, in our country the interests of the working people are the primary consideration in the development of the entire national economy. Year by year the national income grows, and, on this basis, there is a rise in the incomes of factory and office workers and peasants. In 1951 the national income of the U.S.S.R. will rise by 12 per cent over 1950.

The Soviet Government is conducting a policy of systematically reducing the prices of consumer goods. In March 1951 the state retail prices of foodstuffs and manufactured goods were cut again, for the fourth time in recent years, thereby ensuring a further rise in the

real wages of factory and office workers and reduced expenditure by the peasants now buying manufactured goods at a cheaper price.

The total trade turnover is scheduled to increase this year by 15 per cent compared with last year. However, it must be said that there are still not a few shortcomings in the work of the trading organisations. The demands of the population are still not studied adequately, mistakes are made in the shipment of individual items to various regions and republics and available resources of goods are not always skilfully utilised. The workers of the trade network must seriously improve their work of catering to the Soviet consumer.

The Party and the Government are constantly taking steps to improve the living conditions of the people. New houses with a total floor-space of roughly 27 million square metres are being tenanted this year in cities and workers' settlements; 400,000 dwelling houses will be built by the collective farmers in rural areas.

It is most gratifying that as a result of the improved standard of life of the people and the successes of the Soviet health service, the mortality rate in our country has dropped to half what it was in the prewar year of 1940, **(Applause)**, while infant mortality has decreased even more appreciably. The annual increase in population in the U.S.S.R. has, for several years past, been greater than in 1940 and exceeds 3 million. **(Applause)**.

Whereas in the camp of capitalism the imperialist cannibals are engaged in inventing various "scientific" means for wiping out the best part of humanity and reducing the birth-rate, in our country, as Comrade

Stalin has said, people are the most precious capital, and their well-being and happiness are the Government's prime concern.

Problems of training and educating specialists for all branches of economic and cultural life have always occupied, and today occupy, an important place in the system of our state measures. This year 2,720,000 people are studying in our colleges and technical schools; in 1951 alone our colleges and technical schools graduated 463,000 young people. At the present time there are over 5 million specialists with college or secondary technical while the number of skilled practical education in our country, specialists, trained on the job and educated at courses after working hours, is no less.

Much of the credit for all our achievements goes to Soviet science. Our scientists have of late solved a number of most important scientific problems pertaining to our economy and defence. In a number of branches of knowledge Soviet scientists now, occupy a leading position in developing world science. A noteworthy factor of recent times is the considerable broadening and strengthening of the ties between Soviet scientists and workers in production. This is not only conducive to the better introduction of the achievements of science into production, but also enriches science with the experience and the creative thought of the vast army of innovators in industry, transport and agriculture.

One of the most striking expressions of cultural progress in our country is afforded by the flowering of literature and the arts. Embodying as they do the great ideas of Communism in concrete images, they are a powerful means of educating the masses in the spirit of

Communism, in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and internationalism. This year, like previous years, witnessed the appearance of a number of works of high merit both in literature and in the arts, works truthfully portraying the high moral qualities of Soviet people, their life and struggle to enhance the might of their homeland, for peace and friendship between the nations, for happiness of people the world over.

While directing the main energies and resources of the country towards the further advancement of the national economy and culture, the Party and the Government are not losing sight of the need to strengthen the country's defences. Historical experience has fully borne out Comrade Stalin's repeated warnings that, in conditions of capitalist encirclement, the land of victorious Socialism must constantly be prepared to repel possible aggression on the part of the imperialist powers. This year, just as always, the Party and the Government did everything in order that the heroic Soviet people, working enthusiastically to erect the majestic edifice of Communism, should continue to have no qualms about the future of their country. **(Applause)**. The Soviet Army and Navy, with their matchless morale and fighting qualities known throughout the world, have at their disposal every type of modern arms necessary to inflict a crushing blow on anyone who, despite the convincing lessons of history, may again have the audacity to attack our homeland. **(Prolonged, tumultuous applause)**.

As is known, a decisive factor in our victories are the advantages of our social and state system engendered by the October Revolution. One of the most striking expressions of these advantages is the fact that

the Soviet system has for the first time released, and given free reign to, the great energy of the people, giving rise to the powerful activity and inexhaustible creative initiative of the masses, who have been liberated from capitalist exploitation. It is this activity and initiative of the masses that is the most important wellspring of the invincible strength of Communism. Further improvement in the work of the Party and State bodies, and public organisations, which are mobilising and organising this creative activity of the people, remains the constant concern of the Party and the Government.

Soviet men and women are invariably successful in their work because they are free from conceit and complacency, never rest on their oars and gauge their achievements primarily in the light of the great tasks of the future. Criticism and self-criticism, as Comrade Stalin teaches us, are the law of our development and the decisive factor in overcoming all routine and hidebound conservatism, in overcoming everything obsolete and senile, everything that hampers our victorious march onward. The degree of consciousness of the masses and the theoretical-ideological training of personnel, determine, in large measure, the effectiveness of Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism. As usual, our Party is giving primary attention to the Communist education of the masses, to raising the ideological and political level of cadres, to their mastering of the great teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

Parallel with our achievements in Communist construction, the motive forces of the development of our Socialist society are constantly growing and gaining in strength. Every day in the life and labour of the

workers, peasants and intellectuals of our country affords new striking manifestations of patriotism, of the moral and political unity of Soviet society and the friendship of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. The indomitable unity of will and purpose of the peoples of our country, the unity of their material and moral forces is one of the principal pillars of the might of our homeland. It is thanks to this unity that our state is in a position to cope with tasks so great that formerly they could not have been even dreamt of by the boldest of human minds.

Soviet Union in Struggle for Peace

The tremendous scope of peaceful construction in our country affords eloquent proof of the peaceful character of the Soviet Union's foreign policy and exposes the slander-mongers who chatter about the aggressive intentions of our Government.

"No state" Comrade Stalin has said, "including the Soviet state, can expand its civil industry to the full, launch great construction works such as the hydro-electric stations on the Volga, the Dnieper and the Amu-Darya, which require budget outlays running into tens of thousands of millions, continue the policy of systematically reducing consumer goods prices, which likewise requires budget outlays running into tens of thousands of millions, invest hundreds of thousands of millions in the restoration of the national economy ravaged by the German occupationists, and at the same time, parallel with this, enlarge its armed forces and

expand war industry. It is not difficult to see that such a reckless policy would cause a state to go bankrupt.”

The Soviet state’s policy of peace was engendered by the October Socialist Revolution. The more than thirty years history of Soviet rule shows that the October Revolution is a revolution of creation, of the planned building of a new Communist society. The wars forced upon us by enemies only interfered with our great undertaking.

Comrade Stalin in his report to the 14th Congress of the Party defined the foreign policy of the Soviet Government with the greatest possible clarity...

“The essence of the policy of our Government, its foreign policy, is the idea of peace. To fight for peace, to fight against new wars, to expose all steps taken with the aim of preparing a new war... this is our task”.

There has not been a single international conference or meeting with the Soviet Union’s participation, at which the representatives of the Soviet Government have not put forward constructive proposals aimed at preventing international conflicts and safeguarding peace and security. But our efforts in this direction have, in most cases, come up against the direct counter-action of the ruling circles in a number of bourgeois states. The situation is scarcely different after the second world war, from which—one would think,—the statesmen of many countries should have drawn the proper lessons.

The peoples made enormous sacrifice and suffered enormous privation in defeating the aggressive fascist bloc in the hope that after victory they would be ensured conditions for peaceful development. The second world war was still raging when Comrade Stalin voiced the warning that it was not enough to win the

war, that it was also necessary to ensure a stable and lasting peace between the nations. But the blood of millions of victims had not yet dried on the fields of battle when already the American-British imperialists began plotting a new war. Immediately after the war the ruling circles in the United States, Britain and France took the, path of directly violating the most important agreements achieved by the Great Powers during the war, the path of undermining international co-operation and knocking together an aggressive bloc in order to plunge the nations into the calamity of a new world slaughter.

There is no need to enumerate here the facts that are known to all. Suffice it to point out that the United States of America is openly reviving the two hotbeds of war—in the West—in the zone of Germany and in the East—in the zone of Japan, the liquidation of which in the last war cost the freedom-loving peoples millions of human lives, colossal material sacrifice and immeasurable suffering.

Of late there is taking place the remilitarisation of Western Germany with the utilisation for this purpose of Hitlerite war criminals. And in this restoration of German militarism, contrary to, common sense, the present rulers of France are taking a most active part, although the French people have twice in one generation experienced all the horrors of German aggression. It is easy to understand why the rulers of America prefer to implement their plans for Germany, through the medium of docile people from among the French, in the guise of the “Schuman Plan”; the “Pleven Plan” and so forth. But the peoples of Europe cannot but realize that this creates a serious menace to peace. The Soviet Government could not overlook this flagrant

violation not only of the Potsdam Agreement but of the French-Soviet treaty of alliance and mutual aid concluded in 1944. It has notified the French Government in special Notes of the dangerous implications of the latter's present policy and of the responsibility of the French Government for the situation that has arisen.

The American-British bloc recently manipulated the so-called peace treaty with Japan, and, in addition, the United States concluded a military agreement with Japan, thereby openly embarking on the restoration of Japanese militarism.

World public opinion is indignant over the fact that the great Chinese people who suffered most from Japanese aggression and who made a tremendous contribution to the defeat of Japanese imperialism, were barred from participation in the peace treaty with Japan, while the Americans make use of the signatures of representatives of Honduras, Costa-Rica and similar small semi-colonial states which, far from taking part in the defeat of imperialist Japan, waxed rich on the war with Japan through their numerous merchants and landed proprietors. It is no secret to anyone that this separate treaty with Japan serves not peace but preparation for war. The Soviet Union which has repeatedly insisted on the conclusion of a real, just peace treaty with Japan on the basis of the Cairo and Potsdam declarations and the Yalta agreement, would have betrayed its traditional policy of peace had it put its signature to such a "peace" treaty. The worth of this treaty is further lessened by the fact that India, the second state in Asia in size and importance, took no part in it.

Plainly enough, the inspirers of the restoration of German and Japanese militarism have no desire to take into account either the German or the Japanese people who suffered no less than other nations from the war unleashed by their late rulers. These peoples cannot expect anything good from a new war and they will hardly agree to serve as cannon fodder for the American multi-millionaires.

The aggressive policy of the American bloc is most fully exposed by the United States' military intervention in Korea. The United States' representatives have frustrated all the proposals made by the Soviet Union and other peace-loving states to end the American aggression in Korea and are now doing their utmost to drag out the negotiations begun in Kaesong.

We are certain that the courageous Korean people will find an honourable way out from the sanguinary conflict provoked by the Americans and, thereby, will show the world once again that there is no force capable of enslaving a people possessing the will for struggle and victory. **(Applause).**

The United States is stubbornly endeavouring to turn the United Nations into a weapon for war. It was under pressure of the United States that the United Nations gave its flag to camouflage the American aggression in Korea and then, in violation of the inalienable rights of nations, declared the Chinese People's Republic an aggressor. Honest people throughout the world cannot but agree with the just words of Comrade Stalin that "as a matter of fact the United Nations is now not so much a world organisation as an organisation for the Americans, serving the American aggressors".

Of late the camp of imperialism has accelerated war preparations. The United States is doing everything

possible to extend the aggressive Atlantic bloc, using pressure, threats and all kinds of promises, drawing into it new countries, including countries which, geographically, have no connection with the Atlantic area; establishing new military bases in all parts of the world, feverishly expanding the production of all types of arms and searching for cannon fodder in all corners of the world.

The slightest manifestation of anti-war sentiment is brutally suppressed, especially in the United States, and fascist police methods introduced into all branches of the State apparatus. Nothing but miserable ruins remain of the vaunted “American democracy”. Even the American press is forced to admit this. Senator Chester Dempsey (Wisconsin), “Capital Times”, wrote that Americans used to be surprised at the servility of the Germans who were under the influence of the propaganda of Hitler and Goebbels; but now, he said, the Americans are in a worse position than the Germans had ever been. The Americans have complete thought-control and are in the hands of the military brass and their slanderous clique.

U.S. statesmen have gone so far that they are now transferring their police methods to international forums. The Hitler political spivs might well envy the crafty methods employed by the American diplomats, headed by Truman, at the San Francisco conference. **(Applause).**

The capitalist monopolies in the United States are more and more subordinating the State apparatus to their own interests. Hitherto, being the virtual masters of the country—the magnates of finance and industry—remained in the background, leaving it to their political agents to protect their interests in the sphere of

politics, now they are laying hands directly on the political, administrative and diplomatic machinery of the United States. It is common knowledge that the most important matters of State are decided by Charles Wilson, a Morgan man, who, unceremoniously, puts into key sectors of the Government men from the biggest associations of multi-millionaires, the associations of Morgan, Rockefeller, Mellon, DuPont and others, closely connected not only economically but through family ties. They are shamelessly utilising the country's economy in the interests of the multi-millionaires.

And so at a time when plutocracy and police rule are rampant in his own country, President Truman has the audacity to talk brazenly about the "absence of democracy" in the Soviet Union, in that Soviet Union where, as everyone knows, police rule and plutocracy were long ago overthrown and where all power belongs to the demos, to the people. **(Prolonged applause).**

Such are the facts, comrades. They show that the American-British bloc has taken the path of preparing and unleashing a new war.

In these circumstances, the Soviet Union, true to its policy of peace, is fighting tirelessly to prevent war and preserve peace. At every assembly of the United Nations, at meetings of the Security Council, at sessions of the Council of Foreign Ministers, the Soviet Union tirelessly exposes the plans of the warmakers and advances concrete proposals to ensure peace, selflessly upholding the rights and sovereignty of the peoples. Everyone knows of the Soviet Union's recent proposals for the conclusion of a Peace Pact among the five Great Powers, for reduction in the armed forces of the Great Powers by one-third in the course of one year, for prohibition of atomic weapons, for the speedy

conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany to be followed by the withdrawal of all occupation troops, and the formation of an all- German democratic government. One of the most striking indications of the Soviet Union's struggle for peace is the law for the protection of peace enacted by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. on March 12th this year, according to which anyone charged with war propaganda shall be tried as having committed a grave criminal offence.

Our foreign policy relies on the might of the Soviet State. Only naive politicians can interpret its peaceful character as lack of confidence in our strength. The Soviet people have shown the world more than once that they know how to protect their homeland. There was a time when our young and not yet strong Soviet Republic had to defend its existence against a military campaign of 14 bourgeois states headed by imperialist sharks in Great Britain, the United States, France and Japan. Enemies pressed in from the North and the South, from the East and the West. The economy lay in ruins, there was not enough bread for the workers, not enough arms for the army. The interventionists were certain that the days of the Soviet state were numbered, that they would soon crush it with armed force. But things turned out otherwise. "The whole world knows", wrote Comrade Stalin concerning the results of this campaign, "that both the British interventionists and their allies were driven out of our country in disgrace by our victorious army.

It wouldn't be a bad thing if the gentlemen fomenting a new war were to remember this".

When in June 1941 fascist Germany, armed to the teeth, and commanding the war potential of nearly the whole of Europe, made a perfidious attack on our

country, not only the Nazi generals intoxicated by easy military successes in the West, but even many in the camp of our former allies believed that the Soviet Army could withstand the onslaught but a few weeks, or at best a few months. Yet it was the strength and might of the Soviet Union that smashed the war machine of Nazi Germany.

We are working persistently for peace not only because we do not want war, but because the Soviet people, who, under the banner of Lenin and Stalin, have established in their country the most just social system, look upon a war of aggression as the gravest crime against humanity, as the greatest calamity for the ordinary people of the world. But if the imperialist plunderers interpret the peace-loving disposition of our people as a sign of weakness, then they may expect an even more disgraceful failure than that of their predecessors in military ventures against the Soviet state. **(Tumultuous applause)**. The Italians have a good saying: “He who doesn’t want, to learn from lessons, will learn from bitter experience”. **(Applause)**.

The ruling circles of the United States and Britain seek to deceive world public opinion with allegations that they are forced to arm because of the threat of military attack on the part of the Soviet Union.

There is nothing new in the false talk about a Soviet threat and about the insincerity of the Soviet Union’s peace proposals. It was behind the noise of such talk after the first world war that the imperialists of Europe and America armed fascist Germany—for which many nations paid with their blood in World War Two. But in vain do the honourable diplomats in the American-British bloc think that the peoples have short memories and that it is easy to enmesh them in lies.

The peoples of the world evaluate the policy of governments not by their words but by their deeds. The Soviet Union has never failed to live up to its treaty commitments. This is the unity of word and deed in practice. It is indeed strange, to say the least, to hear the ruling circles of the United States. accuse time when they themselves have flagrantly trampled upon the historic decisions of the Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam conferences. You cannot conceal from the peoples of the world who it is that does not live up to his word.

To justify their policy of aggression in relation to the Soviet Union, the rulers of the imperialist states make the slanderous claim that the Soviet people deny the possibility of the peaceful co-existence of the two systems.

Back in the first years of Soviet power the founder of our State, Lenin, advanced the principle of peace and agreements with the capitalist states. "Our road is a sure one," said Lenin. "We are for peace and agreement, but We are opposed to enslavement and shackling terms of agreement." This Leninist principle forms, the basis of the policy of the Soviet State. "Our relations with capitalist countries," says Comrade Stalin, "are based on recognition of the fact that the two opposing systems can exist side by side." Comrade Stalin has also indicated the concrete basis for agreements between the Soviet Union and the capitalist countries. "Export and import," Comrade Stalin has pointed out, "are the most suitable basis for such agreements. We need equipment, raw materials (for example, cotton), semi-manufactured commodities (in metal and so forth); and the capitalists need a market for these items. There you have a basis for agreement." The capitalists need oil, timber, grain, and we need to

market these commodities. There you have a basis for agreement.”

That was said in 1927. Now we have far greater opportunities for business relations with the capitalist countries. We are not averse to considerably expanding business co-operation on a mutually advantageous foundation, with the United States, Great Britain, France and other bourgeois countries both of the West and the East. It is not the fault of the Soviet Union that the ruling circles of these countries, to the detriment of the interests of their own countries, have taken to undermining and curtailing economic relations with the Soviet Union.

The peaceful co-existence of the two systems also presupposes political agreements. “We pursue a policy of peace,” Comrade Stalin has said, “and we are prepared to conclude non-aggression pacts with bourgeois states. We pursue a policy of peace and we are prepared to reach agreement on disarmament, even to the complete elimination of standing armies. We stated this before the whole world way back at the time of the Genoa conference. There you have a basis for agreement in the field of diplomacy”.

But it is not agreements that the imperialists want. They fear agreements with the Soviet Union, because such agreements might undermine their plans for aggression and make the arms drive that nets them thousands of millions in super-profits unnecessary. The imperialists need war. They need it to plunder and enslave peoples. And it is primarily the American monopolies who need it, in order to get colossal super-profits.

The preparations for war are headed by the American imperialists and yet United States politicians

continue to talk about their alleged peaceful intentions. They are not averse, to “preserving” peace but on “conditions” dictated by the United States. And what are these “conditions”? The peoples of the world must bend the knee to American capital, they must relinquish their national independence, accept a form of rule which American “advisers” would force on them, accept the “American way of life”, develop only those branches of economy and to an extent advantageous and profitable to the American monopolies. In short, the peoples must relinquish their political sovereignty and economic independence, must relinquish their cultural and other interests and become the subjects of a newly hatched American empire. And that is what they call “preserving” peace! And indeed, why should the chiefs of American imperialism risk war if by means of threats and blackmail alone they could succeed in getting the peoples to bow to their dictat? The lunatic Hitler, too, is known, agreed to such “peace terms”. But it was precisely these imperialist “peace terms” that led to the second world war. Apparently Truman, in advancing similar “peace terms” is taking the road of Hitler and seeks to embroil the peoples in a third world war.

A legitimate question arises in the mind of every honest person: on what grounds does the United States claim an exclusive position among other countries? Are not the peoples of the world equal? Perhaps, the United States claims such a position the grounds that it has great quantities of gold amassed on the blood and suffering of millions and suitable for bribes? But peoples do not barter their liberty. The American imperialists had better not lull themselves with the thought that just because they have succeeded in buying certain

rulers of bourgeois countries with gold, they have also bought the peoples of these countries.

The United States' politicians cannot conceal the fact that they need the armaments drive so that they might, under the threat of using force, dictate their imperialistic, aggressive "peace terms" to other peoples.

As you see, these gentlemen use every opportunity to talk about peace while actually preparing a new war, rattling the sabre and boasting of "fantastic shells". But let them not entertain the idea that, in this way, they can frighten anybody. As for the Soviet people, only those who have lost the power soberly to appraise historical events can still think that Soviet people can be intimidated by threats. If in the past every military attack on our country by the imperialist states invariably ended in disgraceful failure, then now our state is stronger still and mightier, our people are still more solidly united and confident of their strength. **(Applause)**. The gentlemen intoxicated with war hysteria had better know that should they attack our country, the Soviet people will give them a welcome that will kill once and for all any desire for rash encroachments on the liberty and independence of our socialist homeland. **(Tumultuous, prolonged applause)**.

If there is any one that needs to fear the consequence of a new world war it is primarily the capitalists of America and other bourgeois countries, since a new war would raise before the nations the question of the pernicious character of the capitalist system, which cannot live without war, and the need to replace this sanguinary system with another system, a socialist system **(Prolonged applause)** as was the case in Russia after World War One, as was the case in the

People's Democracies of Europe and Asia after World War Two.

At first glance, it may seem that the camp of imperialism represents a powerful combination of aggressive forces. These forces must not, of course, be underestimated. But the camp of peace is far stronger than the camp of war. While the camp of peace is united by a common aim, in the camp of war there is a considerable divergence of interests and many countries have been drawn into this camp because of their economic dependence on the United States, in consequence of the notorious "Marshall Plan."

The outward unity of the front of imperialism cannot conceal its deep-rooted internal contradictions, which are mainly bound up with the struggle for raw material resources, for markets, and spheres for capital investment. These contradictions are interwoven; they embrace all the countries of the camp of imperialism, but the basic contradictions still remain the contradictions between the United States and Britain, both in Europe and in Asia.

There is hardly any doubt that, with time, the contradictions in the camp of the imperialists will become more and more aggravated.

A still more serious factor is the weakness of the hinterland of imperialism. Despite the attempts of the imperialists to enmesh the peoples in lies, despite the strenuous efforts of the Right-wing Socialists—zealous flunkies of imperialism—to betray the interests of the working people, the fact remains that right in the camp of imperialism, in the hinterland of the imperialists there is an impressive force of peace partisans, consisting of millions of honest people of manual and mental labour, people who place the interests of

preserving peace higher than all the crumbs dropped by capital. The anti-war sentiment of the masses cannot but grow, since the enormous expenditure on war preparation places a heavy burden on the working people.

The weakness of the hinterland of imperialism is also expressed in the growth of the movement for national liberation in the colonies and dependent countries. The people of Viet Nam are battling heroically for liberation, the people of Philippines, Burma and Malaya, too, are fighting; the people of Indonesia have not laid down arms; resistance to imperialism is mounting in the countries of the Near and Middle East, in the countries of the North and South Africa.

The economy of the leading imperialist countries, especially that of the United of States, is under the constant threat of upheavals. The militarisation of the economy, the unrestrained extension of the war industry and the branches servicing this industry at the expense of curtailment in production of consumer goods,—such as observed in the U.S., Britain and other capitalist countries, cannot but lead shortly to an economic crash. This is to say nothing about the millions of unemployed in the United States.

Such is the state of the camp of imperialism and war.

We find a different situation in the camp of democracy ad peace. The forces of this camp, free from all internal contradictions, are growing and becoming stronger day by day. I have already spoken of the achievement of the Soviet Union, which constitutes the primary, leading force in the camp of democracy and peace. The People's Democracies also are advancing

from one success to another. Having rapidly eliminated the severe ravages of war, thanks to the superiority of the new social system, the peoples of these countries are developing their economy at a rapid rate. By the end of the first half of the current year, the prewar level of industry had been surpassed in Poland more than threefold, in Czechoslovakia by more than one and a half times, in Rumania more than twofold, and in Albania more than fourfold. And as is the case in our country, the development of industry in these countries serves the requirements of the working people and promotes peaceful development. With the advance of the economy, the cultural aspect of these countries is changing, science, literature and art are flowering, new men are developing, men who understand the vital interests of their peoples and are able to uphold those interests. The new social and political system, a system which ensures the steady advance of these countries towards socialism, is now firmly embedded.

The Chinese People's Republic, which occupies a foremost place in the fight for peace, has also made great progress. In the short period of its existence the Chinese People's Republic, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, succeeded in consolidating the dictatorship of people's democracy and in solving a number of important economic independence from the capitalist world, for industrialisation of the country and development of culture.

The German Democratic Republic, which now occupies a form place in the camp of democracy and peace, is successfully going ahead with peaceful construction. It is working persistently for the cardinal interests of the entire German people, for an independent, united, democratic, peace-loving

Germany, and for the conclusion of a just peace treaty that would ensure the German people a worthy place among the nations of the world.

In contrast to the countries of the imperialist camp, who are bitter rivals and cannot help being so, the countries of the democratic camp are developing their economy on the basis of close co-operation and mutual assistance.

Consequently the camp of democracy and Socialism represents a united, indomitable force morally and politically as well as economically. The strength of this camp is further enhanced by the fact that it champions the just cause of upholding the liberty and independence of the peoples. And this means that if the chiefs of the imperialist camp risk unleashing war, there can be no doubt it will end in the collapse of imperialism itself. **(Applause)**.

Comrades, one of the greatest popular movements of the day is the movement for peace. In spite of all obstacles and the persecution of peace partisans by the ruling circles of the imperialist states, the peace movement has grown to unprecedented proportions; it has drawn in all countries of the world and all sections of the population, irrespective of political, religious or other convictions. Fighters for peace the world over are inspired by the words of the great standard-bearer of peace, Comrade Stalin: "Peace will be preserved and consolidated if the peoples take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and defend it to the end." **(Applause)**.

In all countries the initiators and the leading force in the fight for peace are the Communist Parties. As a result of their fearless, selfless efforts in the struggle for the vital interests of the working people in defence

of peace and for the sovereignty of the nations, the Communist Parties have won the confidence of the great mass of people.

* * *

Comrades, the 34th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution sees our country taking a further step along the road to Communism. The successes we have achieved confirm once again that the policy of the Bolshevik Party is the only correct policy, a policy that ensures a steady growth in the might of our country, and an improvement in the well-being of the working people. **(Applause)**. In the struggle for realisation of the magnificent programme of Communist construction, the Soviet people have rallied still more closely around their own Communist Party, around the inspirer and organizer of our victories, the great Stalin. **(Tumultuous applause)**.

Conscious of their strength, of the correctness of their path, the Soviet people continue their great work of construction with steadfast calm and confidence in the future. No force in the world can halt the victorious advance of the Soviet people towards the ultimate triumph of Communism **(Applause)**.

Long live the great and invincible banner of the October Socialist Revolution! **(Applause)**.

Long live our mighty homeland, indomitable bulwark of liberty and peace! **(Applause)**.

Long live the Party of Lenin and Stalin, our glorious Bolshevik Party! **(Prolonged applause)**.

For the victory of peace and democracy throughout the world! **(Tumultuous, prolonged applause. Ovarions resound in honour of the organiser and inspirer of the**

great historic victories of the Soviet people, the brilliant genius of mankind, standard-bearer of peace, the areal leader and teacher—J. V. Stalin).

PEOPLES OF WORLD CELEBRATE 34th ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

Progressive people in all countries of the world widely celebrated the 34th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution which opened the way to abolition of the exploitation of man by man, the way to peace and happiness for the people.

During celebration meetings and demonstrations working people in the **Soviet Union** again manifested their close unity round the Communist Party, round the great Stalin; they summed up the results of their peaceful construction, which hasten the realisation of Communism in the U.S.S.R.

As is the case every year, the best men and women of the capital—stakhanovites, scientists, writers, artists, actors, officers and soldiers of the Soviet army, ministers, deputies of the of the Supreme Soviets of the U.S.S.R. and R.S.F.S.R., veterans of the October battles and representatives of the happy Soviet youth—gathered in the Bolshoi Theatre for the celebration meeting on the occasion of the 34th October anniversary.

The audience greeted the leaders of the Party and Government with prolonged applause and broke out into tumultuous cheering in honour of Comrade J. V. Stalin.

The report on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was delivered by L. P. Beria.

Big demonstrations took place in Moscow, in the capitals of the Union Republics and in other cities. Approximately one million working people marched in the demonstration in Red Square, Moscow.

There was great festivity in Peking, capital of the **Chinese People's Republic**. The city was decorated with national flags. On the eve of the anniversary celebration rallies and meetings took place in towns and villages throughout China. The celebrating meeting in Shanghai devoted to the 34th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, held in the largest hall in the city, was attended by more than 2,000 people.

The 34th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was marked in a big way by the people of Czechoslovakia. Towns and villages in **Czechoslovakia** were gaily decorated and big demonstrations and meetings were held everywhere. Thousands of working people in Prague gathered in the House of Industry for the celebration meeting dedicated to the 34th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the opening of the month of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship. Anton Zapotocky, Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, addressed the meeting.

Poland's working people greeted the 34th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with reports on the fulfilment of their obligations. Towns and villages were adorned with red flags and portraits of the leaders of the international proletariat.

The anniversary meeting in Warsaw was attended by Comrade Bierut, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, by members of the Political Bureau and Central Committee of the Party, members of the Government, representatives of the other political parties, public and youth organisations and leading workers. Comrade Zawadski, member of the Political Bureau of the Party, delivered the report. Anniversary meetings were held in all enterprises, offices and educational establishments. The automobile

works in Warsaw, built with the aid of the Soviet Union, was put into operation on November 7. Another plant, specialising in truck production, was put into operation in Lublin and a textile combinat in Piotrkow.

Big public celebrations were held in **Rumania**. On November 6, an anniversary meeting was held in Bucharest at which Comrade Ana Pauker submitted a report. Mass demonstrations attended by tens and hundreds of thousands of working people took place in Bucharest and in regional and industrial centres. Over 500,000 working people who took part in the anniversary celebration in Bucharest demonstrated great successes achieved in the sphere of developing the heavy industry and the electrical industry as well as significant successes in agriculture in the Bucharest region.

In **Bulgaria**, a celebration meeting was held in the People's Theatre, Sofia, on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The report devoted to the anniversary was made by Ivan Mikhailov, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers. In Sofia a mass demonstration was held on the square in front of the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum. Three hundred thousand working people marched in the anniversary demonstration in the capital of Bulgaria. Big demonstrations also took place in other towns in Bulgaria. In Dimitrovgrad the Stalin Chemical Works and the Vylko Tchervenkov heat and power plant were put into operation on November 5 ahead of schedule.

On November 6, the Council of Ministers of the **Hungarian People's Republic** and the Hungarian-Soviet Society held an anniversary meeting in Budapest at which Comrade Karoly Kiss, member of the Political Bureau of the Party, delivered a report. On November 7,

manifestations took place throughout the country. The working people of Budapest and other cities laid wreaths at the memorials to the Soviet heroes who gave their lives for the liberation of Hungary.

The October anniversary was celebrated with great enthusiasm by the democratic forces of **Germany**. The anniversary meeting under the auspices of the Government of the German Democratic Republic held in the German State Opera House in Berlin, was presided over by Wilhelm Pieck, President of the Republic. Otto Grotewohl, Prime Minister of the Republic, submitted a detailed report on German-Soviet friendship.

In the **Albanian People's Republic** a statue of Comrade Stalin was unveiled in Tirana during the anniversary celebrations.

In Pyongyang, capital of the **Korean People's Democratic Republic**, Pak Den Ai submitted a report to the anniversary meeting at which workers of culture, science and art and also representatives of the Korean People's Army and Chinese volunteers were present.

In **France**, public meetings were held. At the Winter Velodrome in Paris tens of thousands of people warmly greeted Jacques Duclos, Secretary of the French Communist Party, who spoke about the great significance of the October Socialist Revolution.

In **Italy**, in all organisations of the Socialist and the Communist Parties the premises of which were festively illuminated and decorated with red flags, numerous popular meetings were held at which national and local leaders of both parties spoke of the great anniversary of the October Revolution.

Special issues of the "Unita", "Avanti", "Paese" and other democratic newspapers prominently featured the

report made by Comrade Beria and the struggle of the Soviet Union for peace.

Meetings were held in Amsterdam, The Hague and at big enterprises in different cities in **Holland**.

Anniversary meetings were held in Oslo, Bergen, Stavanger, Drammen and other towns in **Norway**.

In a number of towns in **Switzerland** meetings and rallies devoted to the 34th anniversary of the October Revolution took place. The "Switzerland-U.S.S.R." Society will conduct a campaign of friendship with the Soviet Union during November and December.

In **Canada** a big rally organised in Toronto by the Labour-Progressive Party brought together 2,000 people. The gathering was addressed by Tim Buck.

In embattled **Viet Nam** all newspapers featured articles about the historic significance of the October Revolution. Peasants and workers honoured the great anniversary with emulation for highest output.

An anniversary meeting of the working people of Ulan Bator, capital of the **Mongolian People's Republic**, under auspices of Party, State and public organisations, was held in the State Theatre.

SECOND SESSION OF WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

The Second Session of the World Peace Council held in Vienna on November 1-7 brought together representatives of the peoples from 48 countries: 109 members of the World Peace Council and 104 visitors.

The session discussed two reports: “Possibilities and means for signing a Peace Pact” and “Development of cultural relations between the peoples”.

Opening the session, Professor Frédéric Joliot-Curie, Chairman of the Bureau of the World Peace Council, expressed, on behalf of the Council, gratitude to the Austrian friends for the warm welcome and aid in convening the meeting.

In his speech Joliot-Curie said that in a brief period of time the peace movement, which reflects the noble aspirations and hopes of all progressive mankind, had registered big success and had become so powerful that it compels the forces of war to retreat. Inviting the audience to exchange views and generalise the experience accumulated in the struggle to preserve peace, Joliot-Curie stressed that the participants in the great movement should adhere to the three main principles: 1. Peaceful co-existence of different systems is quite possible; 2. All differences can and must be settled through peaceful negotiations; 3. No nation shall interfere in the domestic affairs of another nation.

The peoples do not want war, said, Joliot-Curie, and therefore they are becoming imbued with ever greater respect for the peace supporters. We must extend our movement and impose peace on the warmongers contrary to their desire. We must resolutely combat the

false propaganda put the “inevitability of war”; peace can be preserved; reduction of armaments and ending the arms drive is one way of preserving peace. Hundreds of millions of people have already expressed themselves for banning the atomic weapon. Other weapons of mass annihilation should also be prohibited.

The report, “Possibilities and means for signing a Peace Pact” was delivered by Pietro Nenni, Vice Chairman of the Bureau of the World Peace Council, who arrived in Vienna despite the obstacles put in his way by the Austrian authorities and their US.-British patrons.

Pietro Nenni drew the attention of the World Peace Council to the results of the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm Appeal for banning the atom bomb, and the new campaign for a Pact of Peace. He stressed that although 562 million men and women had signed the Berlin Appeal to date, the campaign for signatures had not ended. It will end only when the aim is achieved.

Pietro Nenni mentioned the serious deficiencies in the work of the World Peace Council and of its organisations in America, Britain and the Scandinavian countries. He underlined the great significance of intensifying organisational and political work in all countries and among all sections of the population, and urged that the problem of drawing ever broader masses of the people into the campaign should be solved not on paper but in practice.

Nenni pointed out that parallel with the development of the movement headed by the World Peace Council, other movements for peace were in progress. Not all of them had a clear understanding of the perspectives, nor were they exact in their analysis of causes and consequences, but they were,

nonetheless, an important factor in opposing war. Such, for example, is the neutrality movement in India. Among Social Democrats and Liberals there is a growing understanding that the armaments drive and war preparations are incompatible with and democratic institutions.

The Atlantic policy of preparing a third world war, said Nenni, encountered particularly serious opposition in the Near and Middle East. The Moslem world has come into motion. Arabs want to be master in their own home. We assure them of our sympathy and support in their opposition to the war threatening them. Their's is a just cause and it must triumph.

Analysing the events since the previous session of the World Peace Council in Berlin, Nenni noted that these events seriously complicated the international situation; at the same time every one of them the had given rise to sharp differences within the Atlantic bloc. In particular, the signing of the separate peace in San-Francisco had created a lasting atmosphere of mistrust and alarm in the Atlantic bloc. On the other hand, the arming of Bonn Germany and its incorporation into the Atlantic system, evokes anxiety in the West and in the East, and is stimulating in the two parts of Germany the movement for unity and demilitarisation which, with time, will become an irresistible movement.

Referring to the U.S. measures aimed at undermining trade with the Soviet Union and the countries of the East, particularly, with China, Pietro Nenni stressed that these measures cause no less damage to Britain and in general to Western Europe than they do to China and the People's Democracies.

What should be done at present? Nenni recommended that the World Peace Council should

again turn to the decisions of the Warsaw Peace Congress, to specify and enlarge on its proposals in relation to armaments in general, and in particular, to banning the atomic weapon and instituting control over its implementation.

The World Peace Council should send a delegation to the session of the Uno General Assembly in Paris and commission it to put forward problems which will help to ease the tension in international relations. These problems are: truce in Korea, peace with a democratic, united and demilitarised Germany, progressive, simultaneous and controlled disarmament, prohibition of the atomic weapon, solving in the spirit of justice the question of admitting Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania to the United Nations Organisation and of giving China the place she is entitled to; study of economic problems in a new spirit. "Our vigilance and our actions will save peace and bar the way to war," said Pietro Nenni in conclusion. "We again call on the peoples to build, stone by stone, the road to peaceful agreement among all peoples and all states."

The report "Development of cultural relations between the peoples" was delivered by Mrs. Branca Fialho (Brazil), member of the Bureau of the World Peace Council. The international tension and the danger of a new war, said Branca Fialho, made it impossible to carry out the numerous undertakings of the Second World Peace Congress in the sphere of science and art. The war propaganda and the atmosphere of mistrust bred by it prevent closer relations among the peoples.

Branca Fialho recalled that, in its address to Uno, the Second World Peace Congress pointed out: "We consider that violation of cultural relations between nations leads to separation, loss of mutual

understanding, creates an atmosphere of mistrust and favours war propaganda, while on the other hand, closer cultural relations between nations breeds mutual understanding and trust in the common struggle for peace.”

On behalf of peace fighters working in the realm of culture, Blanca Fialho proposed that the World Peace Council should address itself to the intelligentsia in all parts of the world, pointing out its responsibility for preserving civilisation and culture and also to call on workers of culture, science and art to demand the signing of a Pact of Peace. The World Peace Council should adopt a number of other measures that would facilitate closer cultural relations among peoples: convene international conferences of educational workers, organise mobile exhibitions on town construction and rehabilitation of cities laid waste during the war, exhibitions of folk art, exhibitions of children’s books, arrange international holidays of common interest and practice broad exchange of delegations of intellectuals.

Branca Fialho proposed in conclusion that a cultural commission with a permanent staff, attached to the Secretariat of the World Peace Council, should be established to promote the development and extension of the movement for closer cultural relations among peoples.

Lively discussion followed the reports. Speakers exposed the machinations of the U.S.-British warmakers and their reactionary governments against the people and exchanged experiences in the struggle for extending the peace movement.

The Second Session of the World Peace Council ended on November 7. New members were elected to

the Council and its Bureau. The session adopted a corresponding resolution and an address to the United Nations Organisation and to the peoples of the world. A brief closing speech was delivered by Pietro Nenni.

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All people of good will followed the work of this Second Session with sympathy and keen attention. Hundreds of telegrams and letters wishing the World Peace Council every success in its noble work for the consolidation of peace and general security, were received by the Session.

Residents of the Austrian capital marked the vital significance of the present session with a monster demonstration of the working people—a demonstration expressing the peaceful aspirations of the Austrian people and their readiness to fight for peace.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF ALBANIAN PARTY OF LABOUR

There are people who wonder: how did it happen that such a small people as the Albanian people surrounded on all sides by fascist spoilers who repeatedly fell upon it in order to tear it to pieces and to strangle it, was able to offer such heroic resistance, to fight on all fronts and triumph? The answer is simple. Led by the Party, the Albanian people resisted, fought, defeated and will always defeat its foreign and internal enemies because we have the mighty and invincible Soviet Union and the great Stalin. Our people are indebted for all their victories to the Soviet Union. Our people, born anew, live and will continue to live; they are battling and they are winning because their pathway is illumined by the Great October Socialist Revolution, by the ideas of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, and because our People's Republic arose thanks to the brilliant victories of the Soviet peoples over predatory fascism and international reaction. Our Republic lives, grows stronger and is flowering because it lives in the glorious Stalin epoch.

ENVER HODJA

“Successes of the Albanian People's Republic”

ALBANIA LAYING FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIALISM. Bedri Spahiu, Secretary, Central Committee, Albanian Party of Labour

November 8 marked the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Albanian Party of Labour. These ten years are the brightest in the history of our people. It was precisely in these years that the pre-conditions for the happy future of our country were created.

The Party of Labour is the organiser of all the victories of the Albanian people, the genuine leader of the working masses, resolute and consistent fighter for the construction of Socialism.

All the victories of the Party of Labour and the Albanian people are due to the fact that the Party was built on the basis of the organisational principles of the Bolshevik Party—the Party of a new type, due to the fact that it chose Marxism-Leninism as its theoretical weapon and succeeded in upholding and defending it against “Right” and “Left” opportunists and trotskyites, that in both the national liberation struggle and in laying the foundations of Socialism, it was guided by the experience of the Bolshevik Party and the brilliant counsel of the great Stalin. The Party was and is deeply conscious of the fact that only with the help of the Soviet Union can the people of Albania build Socialism.

Around the Party and under its leadership, under the leadership of the working class, there was carried out unification of the broad masses unprecedented in the history of the country. The Party won great prestige among the working people. Clear proof of this was the result of the election to the People’s Assembly on May

28, 1950, when the nominees of the Democratic Front polled 98.18 per cent of the votes.

The Party led the masses in the struggle for radical reforms in the economic, social and cultural spheres. Capitalist and feudal property and the foreign concessions were abolished in the course of the popular revolution. Factories, mineral wealth, forests, all the main means of production and the palaces were proclaimed national property. The banks, foreign trade and wholesale trade within the country were nationalised, transport and communications passed entirely into the hands of the people's democratic state.

Agrarian reform gave land to the peasants.

Seventy thousand landless peasants and those cultivating small plots that is, 46 per cent of all the peasantry, received grants of land. The people's power legislatively annulled debts, mortgages and all other obligations of working people in relation to feudal owners and capitalists.

All these measures crushed the economic power of the feudal owners and bourgeoisie. The working class became the collective owner of the means of production. Changes also took place in the composition of the peasantry. A state and co-operative sector took its place in agriculture.

The liberation role of the Soviet Union in the anti-fascist war, the powerful support Albania received from the Soviet Union after liberation and the correct and resolute stand of the Party and our people prevented the Anglo-American imperialists as well as the Belgrade fascists from realising their plans to occupy Albania and restore the feudal and bourgeois rule.

The feudal owners and bourgeoisie left a fearful heritage. Over eighty per cent of the population could neither read nor write. During the war the poorly developed light industry was partly destroyed and completely disorganised; transport was ruined and the ports blown up, the greater part of the livestock was taken away. Agriculture was about the most backward to be found in the world. Poverty and devastation, the outcome of the war waged by the fascist occupants against the people in collaboration with the Albanian feudal beys and bourgeoisie, were rampant.

Having suffered complete defeat in their attempts to disrupt the national-liberation struggle of our people, the Anglo-American imperialists and their Belgrade, Athens and Rome accomplices did their utmost to prevent the rehabilitation of the country.

However, the enemies failed to curb the development of the people's revolution.

The revolutionary reforms carried out by the Party paved the way for planned economy and for building the foundations of Socialism. The radical changes which took place after the liberation evoked tremendous enthusiasm among the popular masses. Due to this creative upsurge, to the invaluable aid received from the great Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy, our people won big successes in all spheres.

Despite the hardships resulting from the war, the extractive industry in 1950 amounted to 373.4 per cent compared with prewar, manufacturing industry rose to 301 per cent; the hydro-electric station which has been named after Lenin, was built with the equipment received from the Soviet Union; a textile combinat named after Stalin, capable of satisfying all the needs of the country for textile goods, and a sugar refinery

with a capacity in excess of the sugar needs of the country, were also built. Construction of other enterprises is either completed or is nearing completion. In the space of seven years the people's power developed a more powerful industry than the bourgeoisie did in 24 years. A railway line, the first in our country, now links the capital with three other towns.

Agriculture also has substantial successes to its credit. Drainage and irrigation canals now intersect the plains of our country. The places where in the past implements were so primitive that even a plough was a rarity, now have machine-and-tractor stations, state farms, seed selection centres, pedigree livestock farms, experimental fields and nurseries.

The area under crops increased 52.2 per cent in 1950 compared with prewar—the technical crops area increased elevenfold. Utilisation of Soviet agro-technique yielded considerable results. The sugar-beet yield was in excess of 800 centners to the hectare, the cotton yield in some instances 90 centners to the hectare—a fact testifying to the big possibilities for cultivating this crop which is new to our country. Transport likewise made progress. Overland goods freightage amounted to 676 per cent compared with prewar. Hundreds of kilometres of new highways have opened areas which, in the past, were completely isolated.

In trade, the state and co-operative sector predominates. Trade turnover in 1950 almost doubled compared with 1948.

The Party of Labour never forgets J. V. Stalin's counsel about the need to develop culture, socialist in content and national in form. The Party has striven to

make culture accessible to the masses of the working people, to place it in the service of building Socialism and of educating the working people in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

All education is free and elementary education compulsory. Compared with prewar, the increase in the number of schools amounted in 1950 to 341 per cent and the increase in the number of pupils to 316.2 per cent. A two-year teacher training college was opened. Three new institutes opened a few days ago and another two will open in the course of the Five-Year Plan. An extensive network of evening schools, classes for abolishing illiteracy, and various other courses function throughout the country.

Successes have also been registered in the sphere of the theatre, music, etc. A wide network of cultural institutions was established in the country.

The Party shows particular concern for public health. The number of medical establishments rose 26 times and their capacity 63 times in 1950 compared with prewar. The death-rate fell and the birth-rate rose.

The popular revolution abolished the old relations of production, and replaced them with new relations which secure the harmonious development of the productive forces. Anarchy in production, crises and unemployment were abolished. Work is guaranteed for the working people who enjoy holidays with pay and free medical service; the old people enjoy pensions. Working conditions have changed completely.

The attitude of the people towards labour has also undergone a radical change. Labour has become a matter of honour and duty. Socialist emulation embraces ever broader masses of the people.

Based on the experience of Soviet collective farmers, collective land ownership and joint cultivation came into being and are developing in our countryside. Even now, co-operative farming has demonstrated its complete superiority over individual farming. The crop yield in the co-operatives is, on the average, 10 to 25 per cent higher than in the private sector.

In the course of a few years, cadres, including thousands of state officials, administrators and technicians were trained. A new intelligentsia came into being and developed. Hundreds of students, studying in the Soviet Union and in the People's Democracies, are specialising for the different branches of the national economy. Hundreds more will study in our own higher schools. By means of courses for improving skill, vocational classes, vocational secondary schools, etc., the ranks of the technical intelligentsia are being replenished and the requirements of our expanding industry for trained personnel met.

The undermining activities of the Belgrade agents of imperialism inside our Party and in the country created a serious danger for the Party and for the people. These foul provocateurs sought to destroy the fruits of all the gains of our revolution. The vigilance of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) and the Information Bureau of Communist and Workers' Parties saved our Party and our people. Guided by the Information Bureau decisions the Central Committee of our Party—led by Comrade Enver Hodja, General Secretary—which is loyal to Marxism-Leninism, and places the interests of the people above all else—struck a mortal blow at the trotskyite bandits and frustrated the plans of the Belgrade fascists.

Under the leadership of the Party of Labour and with the help of the Soviet Army, our people won liberation. Due to the political, moral and material aid of the Soviet Union, our people overcame the serious postwar difficulties and laid the foundations of Socialism. The Soviet Union is the great champion of peace and independence for the peoples. It is precisely this that is at the root of the friendship of our people with the peoples of the Soviet Union, and of our profound gratitude to the Bolshevik Party and the beloved Stalin. This friendship was and will be the source of our people's determination in the struggle against the imperialists and their henchmen, the source of their unshakable confidence in the triumph of Socialism.

The successes in building the economy, the great assistance rendered our country by the Soviet Union and personally by the great Stalin, the help of the peoples of the countries of people's democracy—all made possible the elaboration of the first Five-Year Plan for the development of our national economy. Recently, the Central Committee prepared guides for drawing up this plan.

“Our Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy will be a grand programme for improving the well-being of the people and will result in the growth and strengthening of our national economy, culture, education, etc.” (Enver Hodja).

The U.S. and British imperialists and their satellites are feverishly preparing another war. The Albanian Party of Labour represents the interests of the working masses of the country, and, consequently, stands opposed to war, for peace, against imperialism, for the freedom of the peoples. The Party always remembers the words of the great Stalin that the peoples are able

to prevent the imperialists from unleashing a new world war, that peace will be preserved and consolidated provided the peoples take the cause of peace into their own hands. The Party of Labour is the standard-bearer of peace in our country.

DATES AND FACTS

1930-40. Appearance of first Communist groups which struggle against the feudal-bourgeois enslaving regime of Zogou and Italian fascist colonisation.

November 8, 1941. Unity Conference of the main Communist groups in Albania at which the Communist Party of Albania is founded and a provisional Central Committee elected, headed by Comrade Enver Hodja.

August 25, 1942. First number of the newspaper “Zeri i Popullit” (Voice of the People), organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Albania is published.

September 16, 1942. On the initiative of the Party the first anti-fascist conference for national liberation which laid the foundation for the unification of the Albanian people into a united front—National Liberation Front—is held in Peza.

March, 1943. First national conference of the Communist Party of Albania is held. Decision taken to develop the national-liberation struggle on the broadest possible scale. This conference also elected a permanent Central Committee.

August 15, 1943. First shock-brigade—the first big military unit of the National Liberation Army—created.

May 24, 1944. First anti-fascist congress for national liberation is convened in Permet and decides to

form a people's democratic Albania. The anti-fascist committee for national liberation, headed by Enver Hodja is given the functions of Provisional Government.

October 20, 1944. Anti-Fascist Committee for National Liberation holds its second meeting in Berat and decides to transform the Anti-Fascist Committee elected in Permet into a provisional democratic Government.

November 17, 1944. Tirana, capital of Albania, liberated after 19 days fighting.

November 29, 1944. Entire territory of Albania liberated. Albania is freed under the leadership of its Communist Party with the help of the glorious Soviet Army. Power passes into the hands of the people.

January 11, 1946. Constituent Assembly proclaims Albania a People's Democratic Republic.

March 16, 1946. People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Albania adopts the Constitution of the Republic after a broad discussion of the draft constitution by the masses.

November 17, 1946. On the basis of the law on agrarian reform distribution of the land is completed.

November 8, 1948. Communist Party of Albania holds its Congress which sums up the work of the Party since its inception, defines the political and organisational line as well as the economic policy of the Party. Congress adopts the rules of the Party and changes its name to Albanian Party of Labour.

June 2, 1949. Two-Year Plan for the development of the national economy and culture is published.

September 21, 1951. Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour approves directives for drafting the first five-year plan and the approximate targets for the plan which constitute a grand

programme for building the foundations of Socialism in Albania.

**TRIUMPH OF GENUINE DEMOCRACY.
Alexej Cepicka, Member, Presidium,
Central Committee, Communist Party of
Czechoslovakia**

Thirty-four years ago—on November 7, 1917—the historic salvoes of the cruiser “Aurora” proclaimed to the whole world the advent of a new era: the exploited masses of the working class and working people of Russia, led by the Bolshevik Party and by Lenin and Stalin, the leaders of genius of the proletariat, entered into mortal conflict with the oppressors and exploiters. Like a prairie fire, the Great October Socialist Revolution spread throughout the country. Gone forever is the old Russia with its most profound antagonisms. The working class, in alliance with the poor peasants, swept away the unjust regime. of exploitation, and, under the red banner of the Lenin-Stalin Party, began the grand construction of the new, socialist society.

Lenin and Stalin teach that the character of democracy is determined by the class character of the state. Lenin said that in the bourgeois countries “this democracy is always restricted by the narrow framework of capitalist exploitation, and consequently always remains, in reality, a democracy for the minority, only for the possessing classes, only for the rich”.

The Soviet Union, born of the Great October Socialist Revolution, created, for the first time in history, a democracy which, in all its essence, is the power of the people, the power of the emancipated workers and peasants.

The victory of the Soviet people over the interventionists and counter-revolution in the years of the civil war, the mighty advance of economic and political life during the Stalin Five-Year Plans, and the historic victory of the Soviet Army over the fascist invaders during the Great Patriotic War, disclosed and demonstrated the great vitality of Soviet democracy and its colossal, ever-growing power. Eloquent proof of this is the manifestation in the Soviet Union of such new motive forces in the development of society as the moral-political unity of all sections of the population, Soviet patriotism, and the indestructible friendship of the Soviet peoples. The great rights and real freedom enjoyed by Soviet citizens, sealed in the Stalin Constitution, are guaranteed by the socialist planned organisation of the national economy, and by the steady advance of the productive forces of Soviet society which knows neither crises nor unemployment.

Soviet democracy, created by the Lenin-Stalin Party, wins greater successes every day, and fosters the development of the creative abilities of Soviet people in all spheres of the national economy, culture, science and art. The social security enjoyed by Soviet citizens is without parallel in our days, to say nothing about the past. The military might of the Soviet Army and the defence capacity of the land of Soviets increase with the development of the Soviet State and its socialist social system. The Soviet Union constitutes an invincible power, a mighty bulwark of world peace. This victory of real democracy is of enormous significance not only for the Soviet people but for all mankind, including the Czechoslovak people.

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The Czechoslovak state owes its independent existence to the Great October Socialist Revolution which, by its call to struggle for self-determination of the peoples, aroused a powerful movement of the Czech and Slovak peoples for their freedom and independence. However, due to treachery by the Right-wing Social Democratic leaders, the revolutionary struggle headed by the working class was suppressed in 1918-20, and, contrary to the will of the working people, Czechoslovakia remained a capitalist state. This state deprived the toiler of his freedom and rights, and bestowed all privileges on the bourgeoisie and foreign capital.

What in essence, was bourgeois democracy in Czechoslovakia? It brought unemployment, poverty and hunger to the working class and to the working population as a whole. At the same time it enabled the bourgeoisie to become fantastically rich. "Equality" was manifested by the capitalists, during the economic crisis, throwing thousands of workers onto the streets with impunity. And the "humanism" hypocritically lauded by the then ruling bourgeois politicians, was expressed in gendarmes shooting down working people who dared demand work, bread and freedom.

V. I. Lenin gave a vivid description of the predatory nature of bourgeois democracy and bourgeois parliamentarism "when the oppressed classes are given the right once every few years to decide which representative of the propertied classes shall 'represent and repress' the people in parliament". As in other capitalist states, the Czechoslovak Parliament existed in order to deny the working people access to any participation in governing the country; it was a bludgeon in the hands of the bourgeoisie, which helped

to exploit the working masses and keep them obedient. The anti-popular policy of the ruling circles of the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie and their assistants among the Right-wing Social Democratic leaders brought our peoples to the brink of disaster, to the chains of fascist occupation.

Only the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia headed by Comrade Clement Gottwald waged irreconcilable struggle against the pseudo-democracy of the exploiters, for a free state of the working people of Czechoslovakia. Thanks only to the liberation of our country by the glorious Soviet Army were our people able to take power in the country into their own hands, and under Party, created a state of a new type—people's democracy—as an expression of real democracy where the working people are the rulers and masters.

Political and economic power in our people's democratic state is vested solely in the people. The national committees, expressing the sovereign power of the people, carry out the will of the people. The people send their best representatives to the national committees. The work of these representatives is controlled by the people, and they themselves report to the people. For the purpose of realising and further developing their democratic rights, the people form different political, trade union, co-operative, cultural, sports, women's, youth and other mass organisations. Industry, trade and the banks were nationalised in Czechoslovakia. The people are sole and sovereign master of the entire national wealth. The development of agriculture is ensured by the existing agricultural co-operatives now being consolidated and by new co-operatives formed according to the voluntary principle.

The Constitution of the people's democratic republic ensures for all its citizens the right to work, just remuneration for labour, the right to education and to rest and leisure. All working people in the country enjoy social insurance against disability and old age. The Gottwald Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy is a law for our people. It has become a tremendous force, rallying the people in the struggle for building a socialist society in Czechoslovakia. Thanks to the labour enthusiasm of the million-fold mass of the people, to the wise leadership of our Communist Party, the Government of the Republic and President Gottwald, the standard of life is rising steadily. Science and art are flourishing in our country as never before. Due to the efforts of our workers, peasants and working intelligentsia, the defence capacity of the country is rising daily. The working people surround with great love and attention the people's army of Czechoslovakia, the firm and reliable defender of the people.

The struggle against propaganda for a new war which is being inflamed by the U.S.-British imperialists, the struggle for a stable, lasting peace, is the bedrock of the policy of people's democratic Czechoslovakia marching shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union, which heads the mighty camp of peace, democracy and Socialism. The law for defence of peace was enthusiastically received by our people and is consistently applied.

Thanks to the Great October Socialist Revolution, to the fraternal aid of the Soviet Union and the wise counsel of our beloved Stalin—the great teacher of the working people of the world—the people of Czechoslovakia, led by the Communist-Party of Czechoslovakia and by Comrade Clement Gottwald, are

freely building their new life and have achieved pronounced successes in building Socialism. From the time the exploiters were driven out, the creative forces of the people, thanks to the state system of people's democracy, have been developing at an increasing rate in the economic, political and cultural spheres. The labour of the people is directed in the interests of the homeland, to the victory of the cause of world peace.

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The Great October Socialist Revolution made a deep breach in the system of world imperialism, showing to all enslaved peoples the road to freedom, victory and genuine democracy. During World War Two the Soviet Union eloquently proved that "the Soviet social system is a genuinely people's system, which grew up from the ranks of the people and enjoys their powerful support; that the Soviet social system is a fully viable and stable form of organisation of society" (Stalin).

The victory of the Soviet Union over Hitler Germany and imperialist Japan during World War Two led to the liberation of the peoples of Central and South-East Europe and created the conditions for the final victory of the great Chinese people in its long years of struggle against national and foreign oppressors. The building of a new social system in China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, Korea is the fruit of the Great October Revolution. The Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy which realised and gave the working people genuine freedom and real democracy, have become a powerful support of the working people in the capitalist countries. The victory of the Chinese people is an example for the enslaved

peoples of Asia in their struggle for freedom, against the imperialist colonisers. Relying on the fraternal support and vast experience of the victorious Soviet country, genuine democracy continues along its victorious path.

The triumph of genuine democracy is of extreme significance for mankind's further development, above all for its struggle to preserve peace. The U.S.-British imperialists, under the mask of struggle "for democracy and freedom" seek to unleash a new world war, to attain world supremacy and enslave all mankind. Hence, it is necessary persistently and tirelessly, to expose the real essence of bourgeois democracy, ceaselessly to expose the warmakers in order to prevent them from deceiving the peace-loving peoples and involving them in a new war.

Present-day imperialism and contemporary bourgeois democracy give birth to its monstrous offspring—fascism—which—enslaves the peoples and retards the progress of human society. After the defeat of German, Italian, and Japanese fascism this regime of monstrous oppression, sanguinary terror and blackmail is being revived on an even broader scale by American colonisers. Hitler's American successors have deprived the people of America of all their rights, are taking from them the remaining vestiges of freedom, and, by means of a feverish arms drive, reducing their standard of life. Aided by the governments of national betrayal and the Right-wing Socialist leaders the U.S., which heads the imperialist camp of war, dictates the Hitlerite way of life to its satellites.

In the countries of the imperialist, anti-democratic camp everything advanced and progressive is subject to persecution and terror. Fighters for peace are thrown

into prison, tortured and murdered without trial or investigation, American imperialism and its henchmen direct their main blow at the heart of the working class—against the Communist Parties. The governments of so-called “pure” democracy outlaw the Communist Parties and subject Communists to unheard of terror since the new-born fascists regard the Communists as the main obstacle to the realisation of their aggressive war designs. In the name of this “freedom and democracy” the American imperialists are preparing predatory “crusades” against the countries of peace and democracy.

In their struggle against genuine democracy the U.S.-British imperialists assigned a particularly foul role to the Titoite fascist gang. Titoite rule in Yugoslavia is a clear demonstration of how the imperialists, resorting to the most foul means—planting their agents directly inside the Communist Parties—seek to destroy the freedom of the people. With the aid of their police apparatus the Titoite fascists penetrated into the Communist Party and mass organisations and ruthlessly trampled underfoot all the freedoms and revolutionary gains which the Yugoslav people won as a result of the liberation of Yugoslavia by the Soviet Army. The tragic fate of Yugoslavia serves as a lesson for all freedom-loving peoples, showing them the criminal means to which the enemies of the people resort in order to maintain their class domination.

The forward march of all progressive mankind towards victory for genuine democracy and the achievement of peace Cannot be halted by any threats from the imperialist enemies! Progressive and peace-loving mankind sees, from the example of the Soviet Union, led by the genius of Stalin, from the example of

the People's Democracies, that there where the working people rule, genuine democracy grows stronger and develops, that peace and peaceful creative labour triumph. The steadily growing might of the countries of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, headed by the Soviet Union, fills the hearts of peace-loving peoples with confidence in the triumph of the cause of peace, and is an immeasurable rallying force for the enslaved peoples of Europe, Asia and the entire world in the struggle for peace and genuine democracy.

The victorious banner of the Great October Socialist Revolution will wave higher and higher over the free peoples of the world, successfully building their happy and joyful life and effecting real democracy. The cause of peace, democracy and Socialism is a just cause. And precisely for this reason it will triumph!

15th CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF AUSTRIA

The 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Austria which took place in Vienna on November 1-4, was attended by representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties from 17 countries.

Delegates and visitors hailed with tumultuous applause a telegram of greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union:

“The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union greets the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Austria—the advanced detachment of the Austrian working class.

“We wish the Communist Party of Austria success in rallying the democratic forces of the Austrian people in the struggle for an independent and democratic Austria, for strengthening the cause of peace and friendship among the peoples”.

Congress also heartily applauded messages from Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, and from the Central Committee of the Korean Party of Labour.

The report on the political situation and the tasks of the Party was delivered by Johann Koplénig, Chairman of the Party. Dwelling in detail on the political changes in the international situation since the 14th Party Congress and, having characterised the political and economic situation in Austria Koplénig underlined that the coalition Figl-Schärf Government and its partner the neo-fascist “Independent Union” are destroying Austria's sovereignty and national independence on orders from the American imperialists, converting

Western Austria into a springboard of the American incendiaries of a new war. He pointed out that the "Marshall Plan" subordinated Austria's economy to U.S. capital and brought the country and the people to ruin and impoverishment.

The policy of Marshallisation is meeting with increased resistance from the working people and above all from the working class. This struggle is headed by the Communist Party of Austria, Koplenig spoke at length on the growth in Austria of the democratic movement for freedom, national independence and peace. Proof of this is the fact that more than 850,000 Austrians have signed the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Five-Power Peace Pact. The task of the Party is to further the growth and consolidation of these progressive forces.

Speakers in the discussion described how Communists are marching in the van of the struggle of the working people against the war preparations in Western Austria, and in the struggle for unity of the working class.

Congress was greeted on behalf of the Socialist Workers' Party of Austria by Ervin Schärf, the Party Chairman. Schärf denounced the treacherous policy of the reactionary leadership of the Right-wing "Socialist" Party of Austria.

Greetings were also voiced by representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of many countries: France, Italy, the People's Democracies, etc.

With tremendous enthusiasm those present at the Congress adopted the text of a letter greeting the leader of the peoples, Comrade Stalin.

Congress elected the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria.

NINTH CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF FINLAND

The Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of Finland, held in Helsinki over November 1-5 was attended by delegates from all over the country, by Party activists, veterans of the working class movement, representatives of the democratic organisations of Finland and by foreign guests from fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties.

The delegates followed with close attention the text of the telegram received from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union:

“The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union greets the delegates to the Ninth Congress of the fraternal Communist Party of Finland.

We wish the Communists of Finland success in their further struggle for the cause of peace, democracy and Socialism”.

Greetings were brought to the Congress by representatives from the Communist and Workers' Parties of Bulgaria, Italy, Sweden Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Norway, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and by leaders of the Democratic Union of the People of Finland, the Socialist Party of Unity, the Democratic Union of Women of Finland, and the Democratic Youth Union of Finland. Messages of greeting were read from the Korean Party of Labour, from the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Britain, Belgium and Holland, and also from workers in a number of Finnish factories and public organisations.

Wille Pessi, General Secretary of the Party, submitted a report on the international and internal situation and the tasks of the Party.

Speaking on the internal situation in Finland, Pessi reviewed in detail the events of the past three years, and pointed out that the feature of this period was the acute struggle between the forces of reaction and the forces of progress. Pessi stressed that the Communist Party, leading the struggle for peace and democracy, against war and reaction, had headed and continued to head the progressive forces of Finland. He denounced the treacherous policy of the Right-wing Social Democratic leaders who, acting as agents of U.S.-British imperialism, seek the elimination of Finland's independence.

Pessi called upon the Communists in Finland to give every support to the peace movement, and to extend the collection of signatures to the World Peace Council's Appeal for a pact of Peace among the five Great Powers.

The discussion on Pessi's report demonstrated the complete unanimity of the Party on the basic questions of ideology and Party building.

Congress elected the Central Committee of the Party and unanimously adopted a resolution on the international and internal situation and the tasks of the Party, and a call of the Communist Party of Finland addressed to all workers, peasants and intelligentsia, to all partisans of democracy and peace in Finland.

CELEBRATIONS IN BELGIUM

The 30th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Belgium was celebrated on November 3-4. On November 4, a demonstration of the working people took place in Brussels and celebrations were held in the Heysel Palace.

On the occasion of the anniversary, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium received a message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) wishing the Communists of Belgium “success in their struggle for peace, democracy and vital interests of the Belgian people”. Messages of greetings were also received from the Communist Parties in other countries.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF BELGIUM AT ITS FIGHTING POST (Thirtieth Anniversary of the Party). Edgar Lalmand General Secretary, Communist Party of Belgium

The Great October Socialist Revolution and the heroic struggle of the young Soviet Republic met with a tremendous response in Belgium. They promoted the development of class consciousness among the Belgian proletariat. However, at the end of the first world war, the leadership of the Belgian Labour Party continued its policy of supporting the bourgeoisie, seeking to justify the imperialist intervention in Russia and spread vile slander against the Soviet State and its leaders. This policy of betrayal of the working class aroused the indignation of many Socialist workers. At their head stood Joseph Jacquemotte, who was expelled from the Belgian Labour Party for calling on the workers to defend their rights and their freedom and to struggle for an end to the war of intervention against the Soviet Republic.

The Inaugural Congress of the Communist Party took place in Brussels in September 1921 when the various Communist groups which had broken with the Belgian Labour Party came together and formed the Communist Party.

The first steps of the Party were difficult. It numbered only a few hundred members. Its adversaries sneeringly called it "the battalion of 517". However, they spared no means in trying to destroy this detachment of fighters ardently devoted to the cause of

the working people and educated by Jacquemotte in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism.

The valiant struggle waged by the Party won for it the growing sympathy of the working people. Its cadres became steeled in battle. Considerable numbers of new members joined its ranks. The Party was guided by the principles of proletarian internationalism and the experience of the struggle of the international proletariat; the wise counsel of the Communist International helped it to overcome difficulties and rectify mistakes.

Throughout the thirty years since its foundation, the Party experienced periods of advance and setbacks. but never for a minute did it abandon its role of vanguard of the working class. Seeking above all to link itself with the masses and to unite the forces of the proletariat, the Party, in all circumstances, headed the struggle for the cause of the working people.

During World War Two, which was a severe test for the Party, the Communist Party of Belgium forged the unity of all the patriotic forces in the country in the struggle against the Hitlerite occupationists and their henchmen. The Party took a most active part in the creation of the Independence Front formed in March 1941. Many Belgian Communists gave their lives for the freedom and independence of their homeland.

Fulfilling its duty of proletarian internationalism, the Communist Party exposes the horrors of Belgian colonial domination in the Congo, fights for the rights of the enslaved population of the Belgian Congo, against the Americans exploiting the natural resources of the country, particularly uranium ore for preparing a new world war.

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The 30th anniversary of our Party is being celebrated in conditions of an acute sharpening of the titanic struggle in which the peoples of the world, ardently devoted to the cause of peace, are opposing the imperialist warmongers.

The U.S. imperialists, with growing insolence and cynicism, seek to unleash a new world war. The Washington dictat does not leave a shadow of doubt as to the role the U.S. assigns to its allies.

The consequences of the policy of preparing war are acutely evident in Belgium too, which is being rapidly transformed into a base of aggression. Disposing of nine airfields equipped for military purposes on the small territory of Belgium, the aggressors resolved in Ottawa to build 30 new airfields for jet fighters and bombers in France and Belgium, In addition to the existing five tank bases in Belgium, construction is underway in the Arlon district on the biggest armoured troop base in the West. Twenty-six military undertakings are under construction between Liege and Antwerp, and also a harbour for British forces.

Antwerp is receiving special attention. There, construction is nearing completion on an oil port with numerous underground oil stores. Big extension work is envisaged at the port clearly designed for military needs.

Motor roads and strategic highways are being built in all parts of the country.

All this is carried out at Belgium's expense on the basis of commitments stemming from the Atlantic Pact, which, in addition to all the other strings attached to it, has doubled the period of military service in our

country. Belgium's participation in war preparations costs the country (taking official declarations alone) twenty-five billion Belgian francs a year. Although this expenditure is obviously beyond the means of the country, the Americans consider it inadequate. Finance Minister van Houtte declared on his return from Ottawa that the "emergency budget for national defence will be considerably increased in 1952 and 1953."

The one-sided character of Belgium's foreign trade transforms our economy into an appendage to the U.S. military economy, and, in practice, makes impossible any trade with the East. This deprives us of important supply sources and of our natural markets, forces Belgium to provide (particularly to the Netherlands, Britain and France) credits, mostly non-returnable, which already total almost 20 billion francs and which seriously threaten our currency.

The development of war industry at the expense of consumer goods production means a dangerous disorganisation of the national economy. Despite the fact that there are 200,000 unemployed in the country, the system of sweated labour is being intensified and the working day lengthened in those branches of industry working on war orders.

Under the pretext of establishing in Europe a "wiser" and "social" capitalism which, allegedly, makes it possible to raise wages by increasing labour productivity, the Wall Street bankers are actually intensifying capitalist exploitation and simultaneously ensuring for themselves complete control over the economy of the Marshallised countries, including Belgian economy.

They are already making the working class in our country shoulder the burden of the huge expenditure for

war preparations. The cost of living is soaring steadily and the discrepancy between the cost of living and wages is growing all the time. The tax burden, which has become considerably heavier due to the armaments drive, weighs most heavily on people with scanty incomes. The purchasing power of the working people has declined 20 per cent since June 1950, i.e. in 15 months. There have been further cuts for various categories of people living on social insurance benefits: pensioners, unemployed and others.

The middle strata of the population, too, feel the disastrous consequences of the Pholien Government's policy—a policy carried out in the interests of the American imperialists and with the support of the leaders of all the bourgeois parties, including the Belgian Socialist Party.

At present, the alarm caused by fear for the morrow and by the demonstrative war measures of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc is supplemented by anxiety arising from rearming Western Germany where Nazi generals and capitalists who financed Hitlerism hold key positions as trusted men of the American imperialists.

Discontent is mounting among increasingly wider sections of the population. The contours of serious social conflicts are taking shape. The struggle is being waged now not only against the direst consequences of the poverty and of the war policy but against this policy itself and also against those responsible for it. The warmongers are experiencing growing anxiety for their hinterland. It is this that compels them to abandon their own "law" and resort to violence, intimidation and provocation in the guise of exceptional laws. These methods, borrowed from the Hitlerite arsenal and

perfected by transatlantic experts, are levelled, particularly, against the Communist Party which heads the struggle for independence and peace. An example of these provocations was the bomb explosion in the offices of the Communist Party's Central Committee in Stalingrad Avenue in Brussels on October 18. Due to the explosion, the Central Committee building suffered severe damage. This fascist provocation evoked great indignation among the population. Nor do we forget that last year Julien Lahaut, Chairman of our Party, was assassinated by fascist monsters.

It is clear, however, that along with the Communists, all opponents of the Washington aggressive policy are in danger. The fact that the warmakers deliver their main blows against the Communists helps all honest people to see in the Communist Parties the most resolute champions of the cause of peace.

The Belgian Socialist Party leaders continue to play their role of imperialist agents inside the working class. Their policy—which runs completely counter to the interests of the working people—is the source of disappointment and worry both to a considerable section of the rank-and-file of the Socialist Party and its followers. This is evident from the big success won during the elections for trade union delegates by the United Miners' Union which is affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions, and from the fact that very many members of the Socialist Party took part in the National Peace Congress, despite the opposition of the leaders.

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The Communist Party celebrates the thirty years of its activity with closed ranks, cementing its bonds with the masses.

The growing influence of the Communist Party and the earnest support accorded its slogans among ever broader sections of the population show that during recent years the efforts of the Belgian Communists against the warmongers, and those responsible for the poverty have yielded results.

And so, celebrating the 30th anniversary of the Party, we look to the future with confidence.

Great and difficult tasks confront us. We must do everything to establish still closer contact with the masses and combine, to an even greater degree, the struggle for bread and freedom with the great struggle for peace. In the general anti-war struggle we must, in every way, back the campaign for a Five-Power Peace Pact and the struggle against rearming Western Germany, for an independent, democratic and peace-loving Germany.

The Party will intensify the struggle against the warmakers who enmesh the peoples in lies with a view to plunging them into another world war. It will continue to expose with even greater vigour the sanders levelled against the U.S.S.R.—the stronghold of peace.

Marxism-Leninism is our mighty weapon. And the Party will try to ensure that all its members assimilate, more and more, thoroughly, the teachings of Marx-Engels, Lenin-Stalin. A higher ideological level in the Party facilitates its struggle against the opportunist and sectarian deviations which often handicapped its work to effect united action by the working class.

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Celebrating the 30th anniversary of our Party, we declare over and over again our firm devotion and boundless gratitude to the Soviet Union and its great leader—J. V. Stalin. Belgian Communists pledge to redouble their struggle in order to carry out their cardinal task—the rallying of all patriots, all democrats in Belgium to secure independence for the homeland and victory for the cause of peace.

In the Resolution adopted at its meeting in November 1949, the Information Bureau of Communist and Workers' Parties reminded us: "Upon the energy and initiative of the Communist Parties depends largely the outcome of the ever-extending titanic struggle for peace; on Communists, as vanguard fighters, depends above all the transforming of the possibility of frustrating the plans of the warmongers into reality".

The Communist Party of Belgium, loyal to the great Marxist-Leninist teaching, will spare no efforts to help transform this possibility into reality.

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