

Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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



NO. 48 (160), FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1951



*Source: Journal "For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy",
No. 48 (160), Friday, November 30, 1951.*

Origin of language: English

Scanned, transcribed and prepared as an E-Book.

February 2023

**The Socialist Truth in Cyprus
London Bureaux**

**Direct Democracy (Communist
Party)**

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

www.directdemocracy4u.uk



CONTENTS

SOCIALISM AND DEMOCRACY ARE INVINCIBLE	5
POPULARISATION OF WORLD PEACE COUNCIL'S DECISIONS IN RUMANIA	11
117,669,320 SOVIET CITIZENS SIGN WORLD PEACE COUNCIL'S APPEAL	12
Statement by Soviet Peace Committee	12
THIRD CONFERENCE OF PEACE PARTISANS IN U.S.S.R.	14
Report by N.S. Tikhonov, Chairman of Soviet Peace Committee .	15
“PEACE AND DISARMAMENT ASSEMBLY” IN ITALY	21
FRENCH PEOPLE AGAINST REARMING WESTERN GERMANY	23
SPANISH PEACE CONGRESS IN MEXICO	24
TASKS OF ORGANISATIONAL-ECONOMIC CONSOLIDATION OF PRODUCER CO-OPERATIVES IN HUNGARY. Andras Hegedüs Member, Political Bureau, Hungarian Working People's Party	25
CONFERENCE OF LEADING AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVES MEMBERS IN BULGARIA.....	34
STATEMENT BY GUS HALL	36
PRE-ELECTION WORK OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF HOLLAND	37
PARTY EDUCATION IN ALBANIA	38
CARE FOR PEOPLE IN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	39
RIGHT-WING SOCIALISTS—ENEMIES OF POPULAR MOVEMENT FOR PEACE. Laurent Casanova Member, Political Bureau, French Communist Party	40
PRICE MANIPULATIONS IN MARSHALLISED AUSTRIA.....	47
IN CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC	48
MASS-POLITICAL WORK IN CHINA	48
GROWING PURCHASING POWER OF WORKING PEOPLE IN CHINA	49
SUCSESSES IN SOLVING NATIONAL QUESTION	50
MECHANISING COAL PRODUCTION	51
ADVANCED METHOD OF SOVIET STAKHANOVITES ADOPTED	52
55th BIRTHDAY OF COMRADE CLEMENT GOTTWALD	53

MEETING OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF TUNISIA	54
PLENUM, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, ALGERIAN COMMUNIST PARTY .	55
FROM EXPERIENCE OF PARTY EDUCATION IN POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY. Helena Kozłowska Member, Central Committee, Polish United Workers' Party	56
STRUGGLE OF ITALIAN WORKING PEOPLE FOR HIGHER STANDARD OF LIFE. Mario Montagnana Member, Central Committee, Italian Communist Party	63
AID OF SOVIET UNION TO GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC. Heinrich Rau Member, Political Bureau, Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party of Germany.....	71
BABY SELLING IN U.S.A.....	80
AGAINST PREPARATIONS TO BAN COMMUNIST PARTY OF GERMANY.....	82
PEASANT MOVEMENT IN TURKEY	84
AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION IN RUMANIA	85
EFFECTIVE WEAPON IN STRUGGLE OF SPANISH PEOPLE.....	86
UNDER THE WING OF "AMERICAN DEMOCRACY"! Drawing by J. Novak.....	87
POLITICAL NOTES.....	88
Bandits and Traitors on Payroll of U. S. Government	88
FACTS EXPOSE.....	91
Remer Attests	91
Beneath African Skies.....	91
Conveyor System for Production of Provocateurs	92

SOCIALISM AND DEMOCRACY ARE INVINCIBLE

Fifteen years ago, on December 5, 1936, the Extraordinary Eighth Congress of Soviets ratified and adopted the new Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which, named after its brilliant creator, the Soviet people call the Stalin Constitution.

For centuries the best people of mankind dreamed of a society in which there would be no exploitation of man by man, where all the wealth accumulated by society, all means of production, would be placed in the service of the people, where the people would be the sovereign master of life, the creator of its happy destiny.

For the first time in history this daring dream was realised in the U.S.S.R. The Stalin Constitution gave legislative embodiment to the great social and economic transformations which changed beyond recognition the life of the Soviet country, the class structure of the Soviet State, the image of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. The Stalin Constitution treats in simple and concise form the facts of the victory of Socialism in the U.S.S.R., the facts of the emancipation of the working people of the U.S.S.R. from capitalist enslavement, the facts of the triumph in the U.S.S.R. of a developed, fully consistent, socialist democracy. The Stalin Constitution is founded on the principles of Socialism, its fundamental premises, which have been achieved and realised in the U.S.S.R. What has been achieved in the U.S.S.R. is perfectly feasible in other countries. Therein lies the great international significance of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R.

The Stalin Constitution is the embodiment of all the greatness of **Soviet, socialist democratism**. Socialist democracy is democracy of a higher type, deeper, differing radically from so-called bourgeois democracy. Socialist democracy is democracy for working people, for the entire people, free from exploitation, from economic crisis, from unemployment and impoverishment. Equality of all citizens of the U.S.S.R., irrespective of nationality and race, in all spheres of economic, State, cultural and social-political life, just as steady improvement in the living standard of the working people, is an indefeasible law. The consistent and steadfast democratism of the Stalin Constitution lies precisely in the fact that it is devoid of any reservations and restrictions, that it does not recognise any difference in rights of men and women, “residents” and “non-residents, propertied and propertyless, educated and uneducated.

The Constitution of the U.S.S.R. is profoundly internationalist, since it proceeds from the premise that difference in colour of skin or language is no justification for national inequality. The Constitution of the U.S.S.R. guarantees to every citizen the right work, to rest and leisure, the right and maintenance in old age and in the event of disability. It not only proclaims the firm rights of citizens, not only declares them; it puts the emphasis on guaranteeing these rights, on the means for affecting these rights. The new specific feature of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R., hitherto unknown in history, is that its democratism “is not the ‘ordinary’ and ‘universally recognised’ democratism in the abstract, but **Socialist** democratism”. (Stalin).

No capitalist country enjoys such freedom of speech, freedom of the press, of the individual, such

freedom of organisation for workers, for peasants and for the intelligentsia, as the Soviet Union. Nowhere is the working class so well organised as in the Soviet Union. All workers in the U.S.S.R. are organised in trade unions and all peasants in co-operatives. The most active and conscious citizens from the ranks of the working class and other sections of the working people are united in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), which is the vanguard of the Soviet people in their struggle for consolidating and developing the socialist system and which represents the leading core of all organisations of the working people, both public and State.

Not a single bourgeois constitution knows nor can know anything even resembling the great principles of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R., since bourgeois “democracy” is but a hypocritical mask for bourgeois dictatorship, for the unrestricted power of the imperialist robbers. Lenin said time and again that bourgeois democracy is simply a cloak for imperialist robbers, the most brutal, cynical, ready to ruin hundreds of millions of people, that under bourgeois dictatorship the parliamentary tribune has been converted into the main or one of the main means for unprecedented swindling, financial and political deception of the people, careerism, hypocrisy and oppression of the working people. “Democracy in capitalist countries, where there are antagonistic classes”, says Comrade Stalin, “is, in the last analysis, democracy for the strong, democracy for the propertied minority”.

The correctness of this description is confirmed most vividly by the example of the present-day U.S.A. where, under the flag of “freedom” and “democracy”, a

handful of rabid imperialist rulers hold sway. The smoke-screen of false slogans about “equal rights” for all, about “democratic freedoms”, is used by the American warmongers as a highly convenient cover for their criminal actions and designs. Using the camouflage of mendacious phrases about “freedom” and “peace”, the U.S.-British imperialists and their Right-wing Socialist and Titoite servants engage in vicious propaganda for another war, whip up war hysteria, intensify the armaments drive, and resort to acts of naked aggression against the peace-loving peoples in the interests of establishing the world domination of the U.S. imperialists.

Under the sun of the Stalin Constitution, the Soviet people have secured unprecedented development and power for their homeland. In the years preceding World War Two, the U.S.S.R. entered the period of completing the building of Socialism and of gradual transition from Socialism to Communism. The socialist regime imparted to the Soviet people great and invincible strength which enabled them to smash fascism during the second world war, to liberate the peoples of Central and South Eastern Europe from fascist slavery, and to save the civilisation of Europe from fascist barbarity. The Soviet people successfully completed the plan for post-war rehabilitation and development of the national economy, and are successfully erecting the magnificent edifice of Communist society.

The peoples liberated from the fascist yoke as a result of the world-historic victory of the U.S.S.R. in World War Two and of the victory of the people’s democratic revolutions in their countries, are taking the path of the Soviet people in building a new life. The Constitution of the U.S.S.R. exercised and continues to

exercise tremendous influence on the elaboration of the fundamental laws in the countries of people's democracy—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania.

The Constitutions of the People's Democracies register the transfer of power into the hands of the toilers, into the hands of the people, and consolidate the social-economic transformations effected in those countries: the revolutionary agrarian reform, nationalisation of industry, the consolidation of the leading role of the socialist sector in the national economy, restriction of the exploiting elements, and all-round consolidation of co-operation. The Constitutions of the people's democratic countries ensure the genuine democratic rights for the working people. They guarantee wide participation of the working people in State administration, and in the entire system of representative organs of power. They ensure actual realisation of the rights of rights of citizens and suppression of the activities of anti-popular elements, and also ensure solution of the national question on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The multi-millioned Chinese people—loyal friend and ally of the Soviet peoples—as a result of their great victory in the anti-feudal and anti-imperialist revolution under the leadership of the Communist Party, are successfully realising in their country democratic, social and economic transformations, utilising the experience of the U.S.S.R. The working people of the German Democratic Republic likewise, are actively participating in State construction.

Socialism means peace and friendship among peoples. The consistent and invariable peace policy of

the Soviet Union stems from the very nature of the socialist State, from its Constitution, and from the vital interests of the Soviet people for whom predatory aspirations and aggressive designs are utterly alien. The entire Soviet people daily express their unbending will for peace. The Soviet people, by their unanimous support for the World Peace Council's Appeal for a Peace Pact among the five Great Powers, have registered their firm resolve to prevent war and uphold the cause of peace. The Appeal has been signed by 117,669,320 Soviet citizens who whole-heartedly back the foreign policy of peace pursued by the Soviet Government. The peace policy of the U.S.S.R. is a sign of its strength, not weakness. The Soviet people fear no threats, and are ready to reply with a crushing blow should the lunatic warmongers dare violate the sacred borders of the socialist homeland.

The policy of peace and security for the peoples firmly pursued by the Government of the U.S.S.R., is warmly approved by the millions of ordinary people in all countries waging indefatigable struggle for peace, strenuously resisting the realisation of the criminal plans of the U.S.-British imperialists and who are becoming more and more convinced that "Socialism and democracy are invincible". (Stalin).

POPULARISATION OF WORLD PEACE COUNCIL'S DECISIONS IN RUMANIA

The decisions of the second session of the World Peace Council are being widely popularised in the Rumanian People's Republic. In Bucharest, the Rumanian delegation to the session reported to 1,500 representatives from the peace committees.

Sixty-five thousand peace groups are conducting house-to-house explanatory work; they are also circulating the Vienna session decisions, published in 800,000 copies by the Permanent Peace Committee of the Republic, and the peace proposals submitted to Uno by A. Y. Vyshinsky on behalf of the Soviet Government.

117,669,320 SOVIET CITIZENS SIGN WORLD PEACE COUNCIL'S APPEAL

Statement by Soviet Peace Committee

The Soviet Peace Committee has summed up the results of the campaign in the U.S.S.R. for signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Peace Pact among the five Great Powers—the United States of America, the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic, Great Britain and France.

The results of the campaign testify to the unanimous support of the entire Soviet people for the Appeal of the World Peace Council, to the firm resolve of the Soviet people to prevent war and uphold the cause of peace.

Since the beginning of the campaign until the 15th of November, 117,669,320 Soviet citizens signed the Appeal of the World Peace Council.

The collection of signatures to the Appeal for a Peace Pact proceeded in the U.S.S.R. in an atmosphere of tremendous political and labour enthusiasm. At numerous meetings, rallies and conferences, the Soviet people declared their complete approval of, and firm support for, the Soviet Government's foreign policy of peace, and their solidarity with the peace partisans in all countries. The Soviet people voiced their indignation at the aggressive actions of the ruling circles of the imperialist states seeking to unleash another world war, and demanded an end to the American intervention in Korea, prohibition of the atomic weapon, arms

reduction, and the signing of a Peace Pact among the five Great Powers.

The Soviet people marked the collection of signatures to the World Peace Council's Appeal with new successes in the field of peaceful labour with the aim of further strengthening the might of the Soviet State as the mainstay of world peace.

The results of the campaign in the U.S.S.R. for signatures to the Peace Pact Appeal testify to the profound love of peace on the part of the Soviet people, of their unbending will for co-operation with all peoples, for preserving and strengthening peace. Peace partisans in all countries have in the Soviet people a reliable ally in the great struggle for the cause of peace and security of the peoples.

The successful completion in the U.S.S.R. of the campaign for signatures to the Peace Pact Appeal, in which all citizens of 16 years of age and upwards took part, is a striking demonstration of the unity and solidarity of the Soviet people around their Government, the Bolshevik Party, around the great standard-bearer of peace—Comrade Stalin.

THIRD CONFERENCE OF PEACE PARTISANS IN U.S.S.R.

The Third All-Union Peace Conference took place in Moscow—capital of the peace-loving Soviet Power—on November 27-29.

Representatives of all the nationalities in the Soviet Union met in the Hall of Columns in the Trade Union House. Among them were leading workers in industry and agriculture, outstanding men of Soviet science, literature and art, and ministers of religion. Many delegates wore the gold star of Hero of the Soviet Union, Hero of Socialist Labour, and medals of Stalin Prize Winners.

Opening the Third All-Union Peace Conference on behalf of the Soviet Peace Committee, Academician **B. D. Grekov** said: “We are absorbed in peaceful work, but we do not lose sight of vigilance, do not lose sight of the subversive activities of the warmongers; we reply to the warmakers’ threat by rallying our ranks more closely, by further consolidating the strength and might of our homeland”.

Conference unanimously seated in the presidium the delegation of the World Peace Council—Yves Farge, member of the Bureau of the World Peace Council and Chairman of the French National Peace Council, Palamede Borsari, Secretary of the World Peace Council, and Han Ser Ya, Chairman of the Korean Peace Committee. The conference warmly applauded the proposal to elect as honorary members of the presidium, the Political Bureau of the Central

Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) headed by Comrade J. V. Stalin.

The conference heard and discussed the report by **N. S. Tikhonov**, Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, on the results of the signature collection in the U.S.S.R. to the World Peace Council's Appeal for a Five-Power Peace Pact, and on the immediate tasks in the struggle for peace.

Report by N.S. Tikhonov, Chairman of Soviet Peace Committee

Dwelling on the struggle of the peoples for peace in the period between the Second and the Third All-Union Peace Conferences, N. S. Tikhonov stressed the enormous significance of the World Peace Council's work aimed at preventing war.

All who really treasure the interests of peace cannot but see that the present international situation calls for immediate and resolute measures to ease the dangerous tension in the relations between the Great Powers, for reaching mutual understanding between them and ensuring a peaceful regulation of all questions outstanding.

In the present circumstances, the struggle of the peoples for peace assumes great significance.

Two of the five Great Powers—the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic—have clearly declared before the whole world that they stand for signing a Peace Pact between the five Great Powers. They have expressed their readiness to begin immediate negotiations for such a Pact.

But so far the governments of the U.S., Britain and France have maintained an obviously negative attitude in relation to a Peace Pact. They have no serious arguments against such a Pact. Searching for arguments against a Peace Pact merely testifies to reluctance to take the path of eliminating the war danger, and that the authors of these false arguments have anything but peaceful aspirations.

Nevertheless, the peoples of the world are well aware of the significance of a Peace Pact; they realise that the signing of such a Pact would foil the aggressive designs of the warmongers. They understand that a Pact is an important means of attaining the goal which is the dream of millions of people all over the world, and for which they live and work.

Nearly 600 million signatures have been collected so far to the Peace Pact Appeal. Thus, about one half of the adult population of the world have affixed their signatures to the demand for a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers.

600 million is not the limit. The signature campaign continues in most countries of the world, and will, undoubtedly, yield even greater results.

Comrade Tikhonov then announced the results in the USSR. of the campaign for signatures to the World Peace Council's Appeal for a Peace Pact, and explained why the demand for a Peace Pact was so warmly and unanimously supported by the Soviet people.

The reason is, said Tikhonov, that defence of peace is regarded by the Soviet people as their vital cause. Engaged in peaceful labour, in carrying out the grand plans of Communist construction, the Soviet people are interested in a stable and lasting peace, in friendship and co-operation with all peoples.

At a time when, due to the armaments drive and rising taxation, the standard of living of the masses in the capitalist countries is deteriorating and millions of toilers are on the verge of poverty and hunger, the Soviet people have won new victories in all spheres.

Comrade Tikhonov cited convincing data testifying to the enormous development of all branches of Soviet economy, to its flowering science, culture and art, to fulfilment by the Soviet people of the grand plans for remaking nature.

These great successes of the Soviet people are hailed with joy in all countries of the democratic camp, by peace-loving people everywhere. The peoples of the world see in the Soviet Union—the land of Socialism—a reliable bulwark of peace and international security.

Collection of signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace was preceded by numerous peace conferences held in all the Union and autonomous republics, territories and regions of the country. We are not afraid, said the delegates attending these conferences, of the brazen aggressors who threaten the peaceful life of the peoples, we are not afraid of their atom bombs or threats. We, Soviet people, are not remaking nature, raising forests in deserts, bringing moisture to waterless steppes, building new towns and creating new values, for the bloodthirsty Anglo-American imperialists to reduce our towns and villages to ruins. We have the means with which to uphold the fruits of our peaceful labour.

Stressing the enormous significance for the cause of peace of Comrade Stalin's reply to the "Pravda" correspondent, N. S. Tikhonov said:

—This reply met with a warm response among all Soviet people, among peace partisans in all countries,

imparted fresh vigour and the hope that the camp of world reaction will suffer complete defeat, that it must abandon its cannibal designs, its insane schemes for subduing the world by means of atomic blackmail: and by use of the atomic weapon. And if these aggressors, blinded by their lunatic plans to dominate the world, risk attacking our peace-loving homeland, let them know that they will be crushed and destroyed by the mighty blow of the Soviet Army with the active support of all citizens in our country.

We say openly to the peoples of the world—let us consolidate friendly relations among countries despite all the intrigues of the evil forces of reaction and war now seeking to set nation against nation to kindle the conflagration of war for the sake of their selfish, misanthropic aims.

Soviet peace champions, together with people of good will in all countries will, in the future too, fully uphold the cause of world peace, tirelessly work for this sacred cause, stop at no obstacle and will overcome all difficulties in the pathway towards aims that are sacred to all mankind.

*

First one and then another of the delegates—messengers of the great people—came to the rostrum.

A. N. Nesmeyanov, President of the Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R., spoke of the great contribution made by Soviet scientists to the cause of progress, to the cause of consolidating peace, about the growing contacts between Soviet scientists and leading scientists in the capitalist countries.

V. V. Korolev, Moscow bricklayer, spoke about the diligent labour of Soviet builders, labour which erects houses for the grand, peaceful and good life of the Soviet people. Expressing the thoughts of all the working people in the land of Socialism, he said: "Our country is strong and Soviet people fear no one or anything. We know that Stalin is with us and that Stalin means victory! We have already demonstrated, on more than one occasion, the might of our homeland and its greatness. Time and again all kinds of ill-starred would be conquerors could hardly carry their feet away from our country. We can remind the warmongers of an old Russian saying: "He goes for wool and comes back shorn".

Speakers in the discussion which followed **N. S. Tikhonov's** report included **I. O. Mosashvili**, chairman of the peace committee in the republic of Georgia; **P. A. Malinina**, collective-farm chairman, Hero of Socialist Labour; **Alexei**, Patriarch of Moscow and Russia; **S. K. Kalijnyuk**, chief of construction of the Main Turkmenian Canal; **P. A. Strod**, Catholic Bishop; **Jakub Kolas**, popular poet of Byelorussia; **N. Popova**, chairman of the Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee; **Ilya Ehrenburg**, writer, and many others. All expressed firm confidence in the possibilities of preserving peace, confidence in the might of the Soviet people and the peoples of other countries, whose united effort will frustrate the sanguinary designs of the warmakers and preserve peace for mankind.

Hundreds of millions of common people, said **V. V. Kuznetsov**, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, in all corners of the earth look with the greatest hope to our socialist homeland. All peace partisans know that the more powerful the Soviet State,

marching at the head of the peace-loving democratic camp, the safer the cause of peace. Soviet people have shown more than once and will demonstrate again their ability to crush and destroy any enemy encroaching on our country.

The delegates warmly applauded speeches by **Yves Farge**, member of the Bureau of the World Peace Council and **Han Ser Ya**, chairman of the Korean peace committee.

At the final session on November 29, the Conference unanimously adopted the Appeal, “Uphold the Cause of Peace!”, addressed to all peace fighters throughout the world.

Amid great enthusiasm, the delegates endorsed a letter of greetings to J. V. Stalin —leader of the peoples and standard-bearer of peace.

“PEACE AND DISARMAMENT ASSEMBLY” IN ITALY

At a time when disastrous flooding is causing havoc in the towns and villages of the Po valley, de Gasperi and his ministers are giving all their attention to the meeting of the aggressive Atlantic Council in Rome, Italian working people are resolutely protesting against this criminal policy of preparing war.

Strikes, demonstrations and meetings took place in all towns. Railway workers in the capital held a meeting at the central station and adopted the text of a message to Uno suggesting that an international conference for disarmament be convened in Rome. A similar request was addressed to Uno by 1,000 Rome tramway workers. Signatures for a Peace Pact are collected on a mass scale in the streets of Rome.

A “Peace and Disarmament Assembly” attended by 700 delegates from all provinces in Italy was held in Rome on November 24-25. Those present included many well-known personalities who, hitherto, had taken no part in the peace movement, such as Generals Guidotti, Masini and Roveda, Carlo Scarfoglio, journalist, and others.

Pietro Nenni, vice-chairman of the World Peace Council, addressed the Assembly.

An appeal to the Italian people adopted by the Assembly protests against the “danger to Italy arising from the presence in its capital of foreign ministers and generals working on armaments and war plans” and against attempts “to use for war purposes the financial and technical means needed to satisfy the urgent

demands of the people and for healing the scars caused by the recent calamity”.

On November 27 a monster demonstration took place in Rome in support of the district and factory peace committee delegations on their way to parliament to hand over the tens of thousands of signatures collected for a Peace Pact during “Peace Week”. In an attempt to frustrate the demonstration, the Scelba police arrested over 1,500 people.

FRENCH PEOPLE AGAINST REARMING WESTERN GERMANY

The local peace conferences held in France stimulated the campaign for signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council. Nine million signatures have been collected to date. The conferences helped to broaden the peace struggle.

Adenauer's visit to Paris added to the scale of the struggle against rearming Western Germany. Despite the Government ban and concentration of police forces who attacked the demonstrators, tens of thousands of Parisians demonstrated for more than an hour in the heart of the capital shouting: "Out with Adenauer!". The police arrested 800 demonstrators. Patriots continued to protest even in the police stations where protest resolutions were adopted and later sent to Uno. Nearly 10,000 francs for the democratic press fund were collected.

The League For Human Rights took action against rearming Germany. A number of public figures issued a statement against rearming Germany and decided to organise a rally of prominent French and German personalities in Strasbourg on December 1-2 with a view to finding a peaceful solution of the German problem.

SPANISH PEACE CONGRESS IN MEXICO

“Long live the national independence of Spain!”, “Clear the Americans out of Spain!”, “Long live peace!”—such were the slogans of the recent Spanish Peace Congress in Mexico attended by 1,659 delegates.

Opening the Congress, Dr. José Giral, former head of the Government of the Spanish Republic, said: “The Spanish people will never go to war against the Soviet Union. Spaniards will never turn their guns against a country for which they have nothing but gratitude... and which by its firm peace policy inspires the best hopes of the peoples for peace”.

Reports at the Congress were delivered by Prof. Wenceslao Roces and Dr. Francisco Comesanas.

Congress resolved to work tirelessly for a Five-Power Peace Pact (in support of which more than 400,000 signatures have been collected among Spaniards), for unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon and for a cease-fire in Korea, for the national independence and liberation of Spain and for enrolling all Spaniards in a United National Patriotic Front.

The Spanish Peace Council in Mexico, elected at the Congress, consists of 50 well-known figures, representing all anti-fascist parties and organisations.

TASKS OF ORGANISATIONAL-ECONOMIC CONSOLIDATION OF PRODUCER CO- OPERATIVES IN HUNGARY. Andras Hegedüs Member, Political Bureau, Hungarian Working People's Party

The results of this year's harvest in the agricultural co-operatives in Hungary provide additional proof of the superiority of large-scale co-operative farming over petty individual farming. The results obtained on the fields already combined were particularly gratifying. The average yield in some of the co-operatives was higher than any ever reaped on the small peasant farms and even by landlords' estates in the old Hungary. Such outstanding results were registered, above all, in those co-operatives practising the advanced methods of Soviet socialist farming. For example, the "Freedom" co-operative in Paszto harvested 44.1 quintals of winter barley per hectare, and the "Red Star" co-operative in Nagyecsed gathered, on non-irrigated land, 448 quintals of sugar-beet to the hectare. The "December 21st" co-operative in Katoly harvested an average of 71 quintals of maize to the hectare, and, on a field of 5 holds*), where maize was sown by the modern Soviet method and subjected to extra pollination, the average was 157 quintals to the hectare.

Good results were also obtained by our producer co-operatives in cultivating new crops. Three years ago cotton-growing in Hungary was unknown. Today, cotton

*) one hold equals 0.57 hectare.

is grown on hundreds of hectares of co-operative fields, and yields ranging from 10 to 12 quintals per hectare are gathered even on non-irrigated land. Rice is another culture new to Hungary: Prior to the liberation, rice was planted on a mere few hundred holds; today, the co-operatives harvest up to 36 quintals of rice to the hectare even on poor soil which, in the past, was unsuitable even for wheat.

So far the increase in the herd of publicly owned live-stock in the co-operatives has been relatively slow. Nevertheless, the results achieved in raising the productivity of animal husbandry are not at all bad. In the Kato Haman co-operative in Szentes, dairy cows yielded an average of 4,105 litres last year; in the Lenin co-operative in Sarkad, the yield was 4,135 litres. In the Tancsics co-operative in Karcag, an average of 7.5 kilograms of wool was taken from each of 500 sheep.

At present our producer co-operatives are getting ready to share the annual income; this is done in the main on the basis of work put in but part of the income is distributed—at rates fixed by the State—in accordance with the amount of land pooled in the co-operative. In many places the preliminary drafts for sharing-out have been announced. These drafts show that, in co-operatives working efficiently, income per member exceeds the average income of the middle peasants, with the public funds likewise showing an increase.

Remuneration per work-day unit for members of the Kossuth co-operative in Hajdubdszérmeny is as follows: wheat, 6 kilograms; barley, 0.88 kilogram; maize, 360 kilograms; hay, 17 kilograms; sugar, 0.52 kilogram, plus 12.5 forints in cash. For instance, the peasant, Sandor Varga, who put in 316 work-day units, received: wheat, 18.96 quintals; barley, 2.78 quintals; maize, 11.38

quintals; hay, 53.72 quintals; sugar, 1.64 quintals; and 3.950 forints in cash.

The example set by the efficient co-operatives accelerates the transition of individual peasants to the co-operative system of farming. The main thing holding back the working peasants from joining the co-operatives is fear of the new, fear of the unknown, and, as yet, untrodden path. But these fears are dispelled when they see their fellow peasants doubling the crops in the producer co-operative in the space of a year or two.

The “Red October” co-operative in Kunhegyes gathered a rich harvest: 26 quintals of wheat to the hectare, 32 quintals of barley, and over ten quintals of cotton. When these results became known, 350 families joined the co-operative during August and September. The co-operative actually doubled its membership.

Consolidation of the producer co-operatives will lead to the further strengthening of the alliance between the working class and the peasantry—the bedrock of Party policy. Wherever this policy is consistently carried out, the producer co-operatives become stronger. Every day the co-operative members see and feel the assistance given by the working class. Hence, they actively support the people’s democratic State. This is evident, for example, from the fact that our best co-operatives exceed many times over, and with great enthusiasm, their delivery quotas. Turkeve, the first co-operative town, (in Hungary there are towns where almost the entire population is engaged in agriculture.—Ed.) fulfilled its grain delivery plan 120 per cent as early as September 20. The “Freedom” co-operative in Mezötur, cultivating 2,600 hectares, fulfilled its grain quotas 520 per cent.

Although on the whole our agricultural co-operatives obtained higher yields than the individual peasants, they have not exhausted by a long way, all their possibilities. The best co-operatives grew, in the main, from those formed way back in 1948-49; but most of our co-operatives were established only last spring and during the autumn, and consequently, are just beginning their first, full economic year.

For complete success of the socialist reorganisation of our agriculture, it is essential to ensure—in addition to making really model farms out of the best producer cooperatives—that all the producer co-operatives follow, as quickly as possible, the example set by the best ones. In his report to the Second Party Congress, Comrade Rakosi said: “...Our first and most important task in the countryside is to strengthen the existing co-operatives and to ensure that, by good example and good results, they attract and convince”.

So far a minority of working peasants—some 15-18 per cent—have joined the producer co-operatives. But since co-operatives exist throughout the country, the peasants have the opportunity of observing them at first hand and of becoming convinced of the advantages of collective work. Without this direct and personal conviction extension of the producer-cooperative movement would be of no use at all. The working peasant who joins a cooperative not as a result of personal conviction of the superiority of the co-operative will not help the co-operative to overcome the initial difficulties.

Consolidation of the producer co-operative movement is the vital precondition for the further consolidation of the alliance between the working class and working peasantry. The individual peasants, who in

our country constitute the bulk of the working peasantry, see that the Government gives every support to the working peasants in taking the path of cooperation, that it helps them, and that nowhere does it countenance any compulsion whatever. This strengthens the confidence reposed by the peasants in the people's democratic State power, led by the Party and the working class.

*

Last year the majority of producer cooperatives did not get a better harvest because their fields were cut tip into small and scattered strips, unfit for large-scale cultivation. At the request of the co-operative members, the Party and Government made it possible to combine the strips into a single field. As a result, by August and September, about 80 per cent of the arable land of the co-operatives was ready for large-scale cultivation with modern agricultural machinery.

However, development of the co-operatives is retarded not only by objective factors such as the scattered. nature of the strips; internal factors also play their part.

A vital condition for the development of the co-operatives is that of better leadership. In the main, the co-operatives are headed by the most honest and conscious of the working peasants, who, despite the numerous initial difficulties encountered, are battling firmly and assiduously for the development of public farming. But this is not a simple matter. Even the peasant who was successful in raising good crops on his 5-10 holds, is faced with a difficult task when, as

chairman of a co-operative, he has, the job of running a big farm.

The Party and the Government are doing everything to ensure that co-operative chairmen and work-team leaders acquire, as quickly as possible, the special knowledge essential for big-farm management.

Not long ago the Agricultural Academy opened its third academic year with a student-body of 700. Within the next few days studies will begin in a one-year higher school for co-operative chairmen, with an enrolment of 200 students. This year, in addition, some 2,000 co-operative leaders will get training at special five-month courses.

In the interests of improving co-operative management it is necessary to promote middle peasants more boldly than has been the case hitherto. In many places they are “not elected to leading positions and are not given responsible duties. Comrade Stalin teaches: “There are efficient managers among the middle peasants who are capable of becoming excellent administrators in collective farms”. This fully goes for us also. There can be no doubt that drawing the middle peasants into co-operative leadership will promote, in our country too, the development of the producer co-operatives.

Co-operative democracy, and observance of the rules are essential elements of cooperative management. Those farms which have achieved good results are indebted for these in no small measure to the fact that every important question was discussed at the general meeting of the members or at the Board meeting, and was not decided individually by the chairman.

In co-operatives managed in this way the slogan, “The co-operative members are the masters of the co-operative”, becomes a reality.

In addition to what has been said, development of the co-operatives depends also on strengthening labour discipline and on correct distribution of income.

The most conscious of our working peasants have joined the co-operatives and are working hard to develop them and, simultaneously, to improve their own wellbeing. But here and there all their efforts can be nullified by hostile elements worming their way into the co-operatives and demagogically proclaiming “equality”, seeking thereby to make the co-operative members divide income not in accordance with work performed but equally between all the members. Upon closer examination one can see that behind the striving for equalisation stand kulaks, speculators and the yes-men of the kulaks who have penetrated into the co-operatives—people who do not like work and for whom the system of remuneration based on work performed is not at all favourable. The co-operative members are more and more successfully exposing the activities of these subversive elements, expelling them from their ranks.

In the interests of strengthening labour discipline it is absolutely essential to ensure that income is distributed on the basis of work done. Therefore now, in the winter months, courses for studying calculation of work-day units and correct remuneration of work will be conducted in the co-operatives. Rural school-teachers will be drawn in to help in this work.

Further, consolidation of the co-operatives calls for more assistance to them on the part of machine-and-tractor stations and state farms. Only in closely

combined effort can the producer co-operatives, machine-and-tractor stations, and state farms win victory for the cause of Socialism in agriculture. The number of machine-and-tractor stations in our country has grown considerably. In less than three years, 360 machine-and-tractor stations, with a park of over 10.000 tractors, were opened. This rapid growth was accompanied by some negative features. The machine-and-tractor station leaders were inexperienced. Moreover, the machine-and-tractor stations had to do a considerable amount of work on the small, scattered strips of the individual peasants; even the land of the co-operatives consisted, in most cases, of such strips. Because of these difficulties, the Party and the Government do not intend opening additional machine-and-tractor stations just now, but will strengthen the existing depots.

Until now the tractor drivers manning the machine-and-tractor stations were not sufficiently interested in the harvest results of the co-operatives, and this militated against improving the work of the farms. Therefore in future, the tractor drivers and mechanics of our machine-and-tractor stations will be members of the co-operatives and, in addition to their basic wage in the machine-and-tractor stations, they will share part of the co-operative income for work-day units in accordance with the quantity and quality of the work performed.

Our state farms are also developing rapidly. At the moment they are cultivating up to 860,000 holds, that is, 9 per cent of the total arable land. In this sphere, too, many initial difficulties had to be overcome. Our Party and Government regard it as an important task to turn the state farms into exemplary model farms

capable of supplying the co-operatives with selected seeds and pedigree livestock and of becoming schools of large-scale farming.

All the possibilities exist in our country for securing the rapid consolidation of the producer co-operatives. In the main, the cooperative movement has developed satisfactorily. Nearly a quarter of a million peasant families have stepped out along the pathway of joint labour voluntarily, of their own volition. The Party organisations, formed in the majority of co-operatives, are educating co-operative members in the spirit of collectivism, teaching them to take care of public property and to work conscientiously. Communists set an example to other peasants and justify the name of Party member by exemplary work. The people's democratic State and the working class are giving every support to our growing co-operatives.

At the same time, our co-operatives daily feel the support of the Soviet Union which extends genuine friendly aid to us, placing at the disposal of our co-operative movement its entire experience of conducting socialist agriculture.

There can be no doubt that, with the, friendly aid of the Soviet Union, our producer co-operatives will quickly overcome the initial difficulties and will be able to bring home to the working peasantry all the advantages of large-scale co-operative farming.

CONFERENCE OF LEADING AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVES MEMBERS IN BULGARIA

A conference of leading members of the agricultural co-operatives in Bulgaria was held recently in Sofia. More than one thousand delegates were present, including co-operative chairmen, work-team and group leaders, distinguished crop growers and peasants known for outstanding results in animal husbandry.

N. Stoilov, Minister of Agriculture, delivered a report “Organisational-economic and political consolidation of the producer cooperatives—the basic practical task of agriculture”. The minister pointed out that agricultural co-operatives, accounting for half the cultivated soil and for more than half (575,947) of the peasant homesteads, are functioning in 2,649 villages. The average size of the co-operative farms rose in the past year from 343 to 845 hectares. There are now 2,294 cattle farms, 1,604 stud-farms, 2,582 sheep farms, 1,326 hog farms and 1,605 poultry farms. By October 1, the co-operatives had erected 8,634 farm buildings at a total cost of more than 11.060 million leva. Labour organisation has improved, mechanisation of field work has increased and application of agro-technical measures has become more widespread. As a result, a good crop of all cultures was gathered this year. Incomes of co-operative members have grown.

To ensure the further consolidation of the co-operatives it is necessary, the minister said, strictly to observe the rules, secure proper organisation of and remuneration for labour, practise the travopolye system, develop co-operative animal husbandry, extend

to the maximum the network of livestock farms, reinforce the leading cadres of the co-operatives and do everything to promote women to leading posts.

In the ensuing discussion, which continued for two days, some of the best co-operative workers took part. They described their achievements, their methods of work, the efforts made to overcome shortcomings and difficulties.

The delegates enthusiastically applauded the speech of Vylko Tchervenkov, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Bulgaria) and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, who said that the speeches made at the conference were convincing proof of the great victory won by the co-operative, i.e., the socialist system in the Bulgarian countryside. The decisive factor of this victory was and is the rapid development of new people in agriculture. Comrade Tchervenkov criticised the attitude which still persists of underestimating the role of women in co-operative farming.

By a Decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, 6 leading members in the co-operative movement were named Heroes of Socialist Labour and many others decorated.

STATEMENT BY GUS HALL

The New York Daily Worker, in its issue of November 22, published a statement by Gus Hall, National Secretary of the U.S, Communist Party, in connection with his trial for alleged criminal contempt.

The statement reads:

“This trial brings back memories of another case many years ago.

“In 1932 the Hitler-minded public prosecutor of Hamburg, Germany, had me arrested and hauled me into court because of my modest activity in the attempt to stem the march of fascism in Germany. These activities were the direct cause of my arrest. But the charges in court were based on some non-existent law of passport regulation.

“Today’s action in the Federal Court is likewise based on a non-existent law of bail-jumping. My action is not without precedent. But this action by the Department of Justice is without precedent. This is proof that the technical charge is not-the reason for this trial.

“It is an undeniable fact that, as was the case in the conviction under the Smith Act, I face the court again because of my activities in behalf of world peace, because of my activity to defend and extend the democratic rights of all people, because of my convictions that socialism is the next necessary and unavoidable step in the forward march of civilization”.

PRE-ELECTION WORK OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF HOLLAND

The recent plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Holland charted the line of Party work for the next few months. Actually, the plenum initiated the campaign in preparation for the general election scheduled for next spring.

The main task of the Party is to rally the working people around the slogan "For the Constitution, for the nation!" and to form a national front for democratic rights in order to uphold the independence of the country and wage an all-out struggle against the danger of war, for the vital alee of the masses.

By way of a practical directive, the plenum stressed the need not only to conduct the usual pre-election propaganda but also to devote serious attention to organising small house meetings with a view to holding discussions. Experience as shown that such meetings are of great significance in exposing the Government's policy, particularly the policy of the Social Democratic ministers. Hundreds and thousands of meetings of this type will help to correct the erroneous views held by many honest Social Democratic and other workers and pave the way for a united front of struggle against reaction and the warmongers.

The call for an election fund of 200,000 gulden was issued in order to finance the election campaign and get support for "De Waarheid", the militant organ of the Party. 50,000 gulden will be used to support the press, and 150,000 for election propaganda and agitation and for winning 5,000 readers.

PARTY EDUCATION IN ALBANIA

Much work in preparation for the new academic year which has begun in the educational network of the Albanian Party of Labour, was carried out during the past three months. One thousand five hundred tutors underwent training at short-term and one-month seminars in towns and villages, and also in the fortnightly and monthly seminars under the auspices of the school of the Central Committee of the Party. This year, 19 of the classics of Marxism-Leninism were published in editions totalling 300,000 copies including "The Immediate Tasks of Soviet Power" and "The Tasks of the Proletariat in Our Revolution" by V. I. Lenin and "Once More about the Social Democratic Deviation in Our Party" by J. V. Stalin.

New Party consultation centres and libraries have been opened, features of which are exhibitions devoted to the history of the Albanian Party of Labour and visual aids for those studying the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks). Many more members are studying compared with last year. In Tirana, for example, the overwhelming majority of members and probationer members are studying.

CARE FOR PEOPLE IN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Waging struggle for the freedom and independence of the Korean people, the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic and democratic organisations headed by the Party of Labour are simultaneously displaying the greatest solicitude for the needs of the population. Recently a decision on state social insurance was adopted and introduced. All citizens who have lost the ability to work, and families of soldiers killed in action during the patriotic liberation war, qualify for state allowances.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly has instituted rewards for peasants whose labours have resulted in considerably increased yields on their land and who have paid the food-tax ahead-of schedule. Rewards have also been established for transport workers who ensure timely transportation of the grain and rice quotas to the State; a number of enterprises which, despite American bombing, have organised in an exemplary manner supplementary farms, have been awarded the "Victory Banner" and bonuses.

**RIGHT-WING SOCIALISTS—ENEMIES OF
POPULAR MOVEMENT FOR PEACE.
Laurent Casanova Member, Political
Bureau, French Communist Party**

Accordingly as the U.S. imperialists drive forward feverishly with war preparations and as the danger of war grows, the movement of the peoples for peace grows in scale and its prestige rises.

As a result of the campaigns launched under the leadership of the World Peace Council and which pursued simple, and at the same time, vital aims, and as a result of the constructive proposals advanced by the World Peace Congress in Warsaw, this movement has gripped the peoples of all countries of the world. Hundreds of millions of people of different social status and of different political views and religious beliefs have already aligned themselves in the joint Struggle, making it a common cause. Their representatives take part in congresses and sessions of the World Peace Council where they freely express their views, look for and find solutions acceptable to all. In some countries the peace movement is indivisibly linked with the struggle for restoring the national unity of the people, contrary to the governments of war who are betraying the national interests. In this way the effectiveness of the popular movement for peace finds daily confirmation in all countries.

This is borne out by the developing campaign for a Five-Power Peace Pact open to all countries.

About 600 million signatures to the Appeal for a Peace Pact have been collected already in 64 countries. This response exerts a really powerful influence on public opinion, in particular, on religious and pacifist circles, on certain social categories—tutors in high school, members of the medical profession and various cultural workers. The Peace Pact campaign is beginning to influence even that section of democratic public opinion which so far, being under the influence of the Right-wing Socialist leaders, has held back.

*

The Right-wing Socialist leaders, under increasingly brazen dictate of the American imperialists, are more and more openly siding with the war camp. Proof of this inaugural conference of the so-called Socialist International held in Frankfurt on Main in July. At this conference nothing more was heard about creating an “international third force”, as fashion in the days of Leon Blum—one of the most insidious and malignant disrupters of the working-class movement., signatures to the have been collected This time the Right-wing Socialist leaders openly expressed themselves for a “new world order” on “abolition of unrestricted national sovereignty” and providing for “redistribution, on an international scale, of world values, and raising the productivity of economically under-developed areas”. They openly pronounced Communism their enemy, which, as Depreux, former French Minister of Police, put it, should be struck a “mortal blow”. The Right-wing Socialist leaders shamelessly admitted that they were in the service of the government in Washington. They promised their master that they

would put an end to the unseemly squabbling in their own ranks and to smooth over the contradictions rending their war coalition. In this way the Right-wing Socialist leaders demonstrated again that they were trampling underfoot the aspirations of the Socialist working people who, like all other working people, desire peace and who are interested in exposing those waxing rich on the war policy.

However, the stand of the Right-wing Socialist leaders is determined not only by the demands of their American master. There is also the factor of the growing popular peace movement—a movement which they mortally fear and the weakening of which they consider their paramount task.

The Right-wing Socialist leaders seek, above all, to disorientate the masses in the interests of the warmongers whose accomplices and lieutenants they are.

For this end they seize on all the lies of the imperialists, and, in “improved” form, present them to working people and democrats part of whom they are still able to deceive. The armaments drive dictated to their vassals by the U.S. multi-millionaires and which brings poverty to the peoples, is cynically depicted by the Right-wing Socialist leaders as allegedly the best means for successful negotiations between the great powers. This is what Morgan Phillips, Chairman of the Right-wing Socialist International, tried so hard to prove in Frankfort on Main, long before Churchill used this argument in the election campaign. The Right-wing Socialist leaders accompany their every act of treachery with hypocritical words and still more treachery. Such, for instance, was the article by Jules Moch published recently in “le Monde”. Starting with the complaints

that he had to resort to the help of Hitler generals, Moch ended with a call for an alliance with the new, revanchist Wehrmacht. In an endeavour to justify the “strategy of peace through strength” elaborated by the brazen diplomats of the Washington Government, the Right-wing Socialist leaders declare that this strategy is conditioned by the “new international law and order” of which the manifesto of the Frankfort International speaks.

The Right-wing Socialist leaders seek to aggravate the split in the ranks of working class. That is why the manifesto of the Right-wing Socialist International—in the typical style of Social Democratic falsifiers—is replete with verbiage about “human rights” “democracy”, endless talk about “peace” and loud phrases about “internationalism”. All this emanates from people who, under the label of cosmopolitanism, betray the national interests of peoples; who wage and support predatory colonial wars, and participate, under the Uno flag, in the armed intervention in Korea. All the pseudo-socialist phrase mongering serves not only to cover up the ceaseless betrayals, but also to support the Social Democratic ideology which is still prevalent among a certain of the working class and petty-bourgeois strata. They are trying hard to adapt ideology to the demands of the reactionary policy and prepare Socialist workers and petty-bourgeois democrats for the adoption a of the aims of the imperialist war. Slanderosly accusing Communism, they seek to justify, in the name of so-called defence of democracy, the police repressions, arbitrariness, and lawlessness which have become the usual practice of governments in the service of the imperialists.

The Right-wing Socialist leaders try to disorganise the movement of the peoples for peace. They seek to do this by presenting the real aims of this world-wide movement in a false light. At a time when the World Peace Council resolutely affirms that world can be saved from the danger that this is a real, concrete possibility, at time when in response to this call, hundreds of millions of people have already united for the common aims of the struggle, on of the leaders of the Right-wing Socialists, Guy Mollet, brazenly asserts that this struggle is designed to sow confusion among the peoples by whipping up “war hysteria”. It is only natural that the Right-wing Socialist leaders should hasten to the aid of their new “friend”, the traitor Tito, who, acting on orders from his masters, resorts to more and more acts of diversion. Speaking at Frankfort, Morgan Phillips, expressed his satisfaction, that Tito would act as the main inspirer of provocations against peace in Europe. This explains why a number of French and British Right-wing Socialists occupy such a significant place among the friends of provocateur Tito.

*

Now, as never before, the struggle for peace calls for resolute exposure of all the falsehoods and deception used for purposes of camouflage by the Right-wing Socialist leaders, the declared accomplices of the warmongers.

This must be done above-all among working people—the rank-and-file Socialists and the lower organisations of the Socialist Parties since it would be a serious mistake to confuse them with their leaders. Honest Socialists cannot but feel anxiety in view of the growing

war danger. Their own experience, recollection of their traditions, makes them regard certain actions of their leaders with mistrust.

Comrade Stalin's recent statement on the question of the atomic weapon once more exposes the false propaganda of the imperialists. It shows the utter absurdity of the hopes of the imperialists that all they need do is to intimidate the peoples with force in order to establish their world domination. At the same time Comrade Stalin clearly defined the conditions for the peaceful settlement of international differences, conditions perfectly real and acceptable to all peace-loving people irrespective of political conviction.

Comrade Stalin's declaration was warmly received by all friends of peace not only because reaffirms their hopes of peace, but also because it enables them concretely to expose the falsehoods of the propagandists in the war camp. This statement will give added strength to the world-wide campaign for a five-Power Peace Pact.

All this helps to refute the slander of the Right-wing Socialist leaders. This slander can be successfully exposed among the broad masses and particularly among working people affiliated to the Socialist Parties, the lower organisations of the Socialist Parties and all those who are still influenced by the Right-wing Socialist leaders.

That is why collection of signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Peace Pact is so vitally important.

The signature campaign must help to secure an intensification of the struggle of the peoples for peace and expose the criminal propaganda of the warmakers, because it obliges every active peace champion to

maintain personal contact with honest people misled by the warmongers; it must help these people to rid themselves of the putrid influence of the most rabid enemies of mankind. Every additional signature testifies to the success of the activities of peace partisans.

PRICE MANIPULATIONS IN MARSHALLISED AUSTRIA

In Austria, to the accompaniment of much noise, a campaign is underway for “voluntary price reductions”, which is supposed to show how the Austrian Government restricts capitalist profits and looks after the interests of the working people. What is regarded as being one of the most successful stunts in the campaign is the following: the customer pays, say, 200 schillings for a given article. In addition to getting his receipt he is refunded ten schillings.

But there is no indication of any enthusiasm on the part of the customer: the point is that since July, when the last “price and wage agreement” was signed, prices rose from 25 to 33 per cent while the present price “reduction” amounts to a mere 5-6 per cent.

IN CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

MASS-POLITICAL WORK IN CHINA

The decision adopted at the January meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China concerning the building of a propaganda network and organising propaganda work greatly promoted the consolidation of the bonds linking the Party and the Government with the masses. A big role in realising these decisions is played by workers employed in the Party and State apparatus, who conduct agitation propaganda among the population. In East China, for example, there were 2,481 agitators last August, and in the Liaotung province, North East China, 3,000. In Chekiang Province, East China, and in Hangchow talks on the significance of aid for Korea were given to more than 100,000 people. In one of the districts, four agitators from the district committee of the Party conducted 31 talks on political subjects with 25,000 people. This helped to sharpen the vigilance of the working people with the result that 17 counter-revolutionaries were exposed by the local population.

People in Shantung Province highly praise the work of agitators who are teachers and counsellors for the working people. In Chekiang Province, agitators of the provincial Party committee helped the population in organising clubs and courses for abolishing illiteracy.

Party committees seek to draw as many people as possible into agitation work. For example, the Hangchow City Party Committee and the Party

organisations in Shantung Province include pledges to carry out agitation as part of the patriotic obligations (patriotic obligations in China are similar to socialist obligations in the Soviet Union and in the People's Democracies—Ed.).

City district and other committees of the Party maintain constant contact with agitators who, in their turn, are closely linked with the local people's committees. This practice leads to excellent results, as is the case, for example, in Hangchow. Definite houses or families, and a definite sphere of work are allocated to each agitator. This helps to improve the quality of his work and strengthens his links with the population. In the city of Shantung, for example, agitator conducted newspaper readings in the family of a fighter in the People's Army, consisting of three persons. Very soon these three drew in their neighbours and a permanent group of 12 persons was formed.

Forms of agitation and propaganda are extremely diverse. They include visits to individual families, organisation of collective talks, formation of groups for reading newspapers, arranging for people's schools, and so on. Of great help in agitation work is the use of illustrated material, graphs and other aids as well as such a popular form of agitation as fancydress performances accompanying the talks.

GROWING PURCHASING POWER OF WORKING PEOPLE IN CHINA

The standard of living in the Chinese people's Republic is rising steadily. Purchasing power of the

population in the provinces of North East China has risen 53 per cent compared with 1950 and more than two and a half times compared with 1949. In Dairen, one of China's big industrial centres, on the average 140-200 per cent more flour, fish, meat and confectionary was bought by the population during the first six months of 1951 than was the case in the same period last year. In Liaosi province, 73 per cent more textile were sold than in the corresponding period last year. The turnover of the State trade network increased 60.9 per cent compared with 1950, and two and a half times compared with 1949. The quality of goods is improving steadily.

A record harvest of wheat, maize, kaoliang and soya-bean was gathered in a number of regions of North East China. Purchasing power of peasants rose 223 per cent during the past two years. Many cultivators, sowing-machines and other agricultural implements were purchased by peasants.

SUCCESSSES IN SOLVING NATIONAL QUESTION

After the liberation of Continental China from the Chiang Kai-shek traitors, thousands of political workers and economic leaders were trained in the regions inhabited by national minorities. Representatives of more than a hundred nationalities—Miao, Tibetians, Mongols, Kazakh, Uighurs, Yao, Tatars, Manchur and others—are taking part in the local administrative bodies from Yanpien in the North East all the way to Hainan Island in the South. The development of local autonomy is a component of Government policy, carried

out in accordance with the Common Programme of the People's Political Consultative Conference.

The Central People's Government has opened seven institutes for the national minorities. These institutes will train leading cadres for political, administrative and cultural work in the areas inhabited by national minorities (areas extending for more than 4,500 kilometres, from Yunnan to Sinkiang). In all, 9,300 educational establishments with a student-body of one million, have been opened for the national minorities in China. In addition, many schools for training cadres have been opened.

A written language has been created for a number of the national minorities. For the first time in history, the children of the Yi tribe in Sikang Province, and of the Orochons in North East China, attend schools where the teaching is conducted in the native language. Text-books in the languages of national minorities are being prepared. The movement for abolishing illiteracy is becoming more and more popular among cultivators, fruit-growers, and cattle-farmers in Sinkiang, Inner Mongolia, Chinghai, Sikang and Yunnan. In Sinkiang alone, over 250,000 villagers attended winter schools last year.

Government subsidies for education among the national minorities—in addition to the large annual allocations—amount to more than 15,000 million yuans.

MECHANISING COAL PRODUCTION

Mechanisation in the Tatung coal mines (Chahar province) made it possible to fulfil the annual plan 53

days ahead of schedule. Coal output in the Tatung pits increased 284 per cent compared with last year. The miners plan to produce an additional 250,000 tons by the end of the year. Mechanisation of coal-cutting, introduced early this year, has boosted labour productivity in the mines by an average of 112 per cent compared with last year. Cost of production was reduced by one-eighth more than the target figure. Along with mechanisation, ever increasing numbers of miners are mastering the new technique. This year 385 miners completed a training course.

Pneumatic picks are now common in many of the pits. One of the pits in the Fengfeng coal field completed the annual plan two and a half months ahead of schedule.

ADVANCED METHOD OF SOVIET STAKHANOVITES ADOPTED

The Soviet method of fast metal cutting is being used in more than ten State and private engineering plants in East China and also in the electro-motor works in Shanghai.

As a result of using this advanced method, the labour productivity of some workers has risen 400 to 900 per cent.

55th BIRTHDAY OF COMRADE CLEMENT GOTTWALD

With creative labour for the victory of the cause of Socialism and peace, the people of Czechoslovakia, on November 23, celebrated the 55th birthday of Comrade Clement Gottwald, President of the Republic and Chairman of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Comrade J. V. Stalin sent a telegram of greetings to Comrade C. Gottwald on the occasion of his 55th birthday.

Greetings were also received from the countries of people's democracy, the German Democratic Republic and from the Communist Parties in the capitalist countries. In greetings to their beloved leader, working people throughout the country reported with enthusiasm on their achievements and on the new obligations taken for building Socialism.

MEETING OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF TUNISIA

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tunisia discussed the report of Comrade Mohamed Ennafaa, Secretary of the Party, on the political situation, Comrade Ennafaa stressed the significance of the movement for unity which was manifest during the recent strikes and also during the solidarity demonstrations with the people of Egypt, organised jointly by the Communist Party, the “Vieux Destour” Party, the Amalgamated Trade Union Federation of Tunis, the student organisation in Zitouna University, and others. Comrade Ennafaa pointed out that the task of the moment is to form a national front in order to win real national independence, The policy of “negotiating” with the French Government—the policy pursued by the “Neo Destour” Party, results in bolstering the tottering regime of the Protectorate, said Comrade Ennafaa.

In his speech Maurice Nisard, Secretary of the Party, dwelt on the need for unity of the people of Tunisia in the struggle against the imperialists. The meeting unanimously adopted a call to the people, a resolution about holding a Communist press month, a letter to Maurice Thorez, General Secretary of the Communist Party of France, and a letter to André Marty, Secretary of the French Communist Party, congratulating him on his 65th birthday.

A message of greetings was sent to the Soviet people and to Comrade Stalin, the leader of the peoples, on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

PLENUM, CENTRAL COMMITTEE, ALGERIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

Speaking on the political situation at the recent plenum of the Central Committee of the Algerian Communist Party, Larbi Bouhali, Secretary of the Party, analysed, in the spirit of profound criticism and self-criticism, the work of the Party over the past few months and outlined its next tasks. Referring to the consolidation of activity of the “Algerian Freedom Front” which unites all national organisations and democrats, he said: “Our central slogan must be: all for the ‘Algerian Front’. He called upon Party members to be inspirers of the “Algerian Front” committees, formation of which must be accelerated in all towns and villages throughout the country.

Andre Moine, Secretary of the Party, spoke about the tasks facing the Algerian Communist Party on the road towards transformation into a real mass national party, and about preparations for the Sixth Party Congress scheduled for February.

**FROM EXPERIENCE OF PARTY
EDUCATION IN POLISH UNITED
WORKERS' PARTY. Helena Kozłowska
Member, Central Committee, Polish
United Workers' Party**

Learning from the experience of the previous year, the organisations of the Polish United Workers' Party began the new Party education year in a more organised manner. Special attention was devoted, firstly, to arranging courses in those Party organisations able to ensure the proper level of education and, secondly, to preparation during the summer recess of a supply of tutors politically verified and confirmed by the district committees. At present the old practice of mechanically drawing up a curriculum and mechanical selecting of students has, in the main, been liquidated. Before the opening of the term the majority of Party organisations analysed the work of the courses and elaborated the curriculum with due consideration to concrete conditions and possibilities. During enrolment students were interviewed individually in order to establish the degree of preparation and prospect of development of each comrade. The education programmes of the local Party organisations formed the basis for the curricula of the district and later of province committees.

In this way the haphazardness observed in planning and organising Party education last year was eliminated to a considerable degree. But survivals persisted. Verification of the degree of readiness for the academic year revealed that some Party organisations, in pursuit of "higher percentage", gave little thought to the

question of who, in the first instance, should be drawn into Party education. The percentage of Party members attending the courses in the big enterprises was in some cases far below the percentage for offices and small enterprises. And even in the big enterprises there were more students from among the auxiliary personnel than from Party members working on the main, decisive sectors.

Moreover, some Party committees did not fully carry out the directive of the Central Committee which stipulated that they should focus attention mainly on Party activists—secretaries, members of the branch committees and of the Party organisations in the shops, group organisers and agitators. Raising the ideological-political level of the activists is the main means for advancing the Party-political and Party-organisational work as a whole.

A similar situation can be observed in the countryside. Some Party organisations did not pay due attention to bringing into Party education in the first instance, the peasant Party activists who are directly associated with the village and district and who are the main transmitters of Party policy in the countryside.

Correct orientation of Party committees was facilitated by the conferences of secretaries of the Party branches in the big enterprises, convened by the Central Committee and the province committees of the Party and also by conferences of leaders of the political departments in the machine-and-tractor depots, the basic task of which was to see to the proper organisation of Party education in the agricultural cooperatives.

In many instances the situation was rectified as a result of these discussions: whereas last year the

percentage of Party members taking part in education in the big enterprises was, in most places, lower than the average percentage for the towns and provinces, this year the percentage in many enterprises is much higher. Simultaneously, special attention is devoted to drawing into Party education representatives of the leading trades: in the pits, hewers in the first instance; in the metallurgical works, blast furnacemen, etc.

The progress in Party education is clearly evident from the example of those provinces containing big industrial centres. In the towns of Katowice province, for example, 54,000 students are enrolled in the 2,127 first and second stage courses, evening Party schools and self-instruction groups: of these, 26,000 are workers in 107 big enterprises. Wroclaw province has 1,767 educational points with 36,000 students; in 40 large enterprises 6,000 workers are enrolled in the Party education network. Of the more than 20,000 enrolled in Lodz, approximately 7,000 work in 22 large industrial with last enterprises year this and is undoubtedly so on. Compared with last year this is undoubtedly a step forward.

The social composition of the students has likewise improved. In Lodz, for instance, 75 per cent of the total number studying are factory workers or promoted workers.

The improved composition of students in the courses and the fact that they embrace the Party activists, posed before Party committees tasks of greater responsibility. The training of Party activists in the big enterprises must completely meet the demands of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of our Party. In a decision adopted on October 1950, the Central Committee pointed out:

“The entire process of Party education should be replete with concrete and actual question of the struggle for realisation of the Six-Year Plan; Party education must be distinguished by political sharpness and militancy in the struggle against the class enemy”.

*

Last years' experience shows that the work of tutors and propagandists was based in no small measure on formalism and cramming. In many courses the classes were conducted in isolation from reality, lacked proper militancy and did not effectively equip students to combat the enemy, did not contribute to intensifying revolutionary vigilance, so essential in the present conditions of sharpening class struggle.

We are organising refresher courses for tutors in order to prepare them better for their work. Thirteen thousand tutors attended three-week and ten-day seminars during the summer. These seminars discussed the curriculum of the current academic year and fundamental questions related to methods of instruction. We insist on our tutors combining organically the teaching of theory with the daily practice of life and class struggle encountered by each student.

However, these seminars are but the preliminary to systematic work on the part of tutors for improving their skill. Tutors should attend the seminars held regularly once or twice a month by the district Party committees and Party consultation centres.

Notwithstanding marked achievements in training basic tutor cadres, their quantitative and qualitative growth still lags behind the growing demands of the

Party. Our tutor cadres are still young. Many are workers and peasants mastering the art of teaching in the process of work. They still lack the profound theoretical knowledge and the necessary methodological experience.

The Central Committee organised short-term seminars for leaders of the Party consultation centres and for a considerable section of leaders of the seminars training tutors. Methods of instruction were discussed at these seminars in addition to questions dealing with the curriculum.

Printed methodological guides for classes -are being published for the first time this year and there are radio talks devoted to teaching methods. Each issue of the Party journal "Tribuna Wolnosci", a weekly printed in about a million copies, contains materials aimed at helping those studying in the Party education network (documents, literary works, photos, diagrams, etc.).

But we have not yet succeeded in fully solving the vital question of everyday assistance to tutors by the Party committees. At the seminars for tutors the leadership of the Party committees rarely poses vital questions affecting everyday and local life. And where the tutor is not adequately briefed in local affairs, the job of linking the study material with current matters and local tasks is done mechanically, in an artificial way, and is of little help in promoting the militancy of those attending these courses. This year, many Party organisations are making strenuous efforts to overcome this basic weakness—isolation from everyday life.

The job of combining theory with practice, of heightening the militancy of Party education necessitated certain changes in the curriculum. These changes were effected during the current year.

Experience taught us that the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism are rendered more understandable and better assimilated by students when they are presented on the basis of actual material with which the students are familiar, on examples of socialist construction in our country.

Taking this as a starting point, the Central Committee switched the centre of gravity in Party education to such basic questions of Party policy, based on the historical experience of the C.P.S.U. (B), as the class content of the people's democratic system, industrialisation and the Six-Year Plan, the worker-peasant alliance, questions of Party building, style of Party work, etc. We are endeavouring to arrange the study material so that it serves as a concrete guide in everyday work for our activists and agitators. It was precisely these considerations that guided us when we introduced at all levels of Party education monthly talks on actual problems and current tasks of the Party. The first reaction to the talks given so far testify that they are arousing considerable interest since they contribute to a more profound understanding and better assimilation of questions of Party policy.

The first weeks of this year's Party education show that we are far from having got rid of elements of cramming and formalism. To eliminate these shortcomings and to make Party study a militant weapon for training the activists and the membership in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, in the spirit of selfless and resolute struggle against the class enemy—such is our task. In the course of Party study we must learn to combine theory and practice more closely, equip our members with the theory and practical knowledge so essential in the everyday and many-sided struggle

against the enemy, who is constantly changing his tactics. In raising the political and ideological level of our members we seek to impart to them the best traits of Communists—fidelity to Marxist-Leninist ideology, selflessness and fearlessness in the struggle against the enemy, discipline and ability to surmount all difficulties in the struggle for peace and Socialism.

**STRUGGLE OF ITALIAN WORKING
PEOPLE FOR HIGHER STANDARD OF LIFE.
Mario Montagnana Member, Central
Committee, Italian Communist Party**

One of the most urgent problems in the life of the Italian people and one which demands immediate solution is the extremely low standard of living of the working people. The task, in the first instance, is to secure higher wages in order to save the workers, office employees and their families from the horrible nightmare of hunger and death. Higher wages would give a big stimulus to the home market and extend peace-time production. The executive committee of the Italian General Confederation of Labour (IGCL) decided to unfold throughout the country a broad campaign for raising the standard of living of all Italian working people. Having carefully considered the matter, the trade unions and chambers of labour (territorial trade union bodies) unanimously supported this initiative of the General Confederation of Labour.

The Confederation seeks to secure not only higher wages but also to improve conditions for all working people without exception, regardless of trade union affinity. It seeks to secure work or essential material aid for the unemployed, who, according to official data, now number in Italy more than 2,000,000; to force the Government and employers to observe social legislation and labour agreements which, frequently, are brazenly violated; to reduce the huge discrepancy in wages between men and women; to put an end to the brutal exploitation of the working people.

This programme meets with wholehearted response among the mass democratic organisations and in the Socialist and Communist Parties.

“It is necessary for us,” declared Togliatti in the Chamber of Deputies on October 9, “to extend our home market, raising the standard of living of the working people, raising the wages of workers and farm labourers, salaries of office employees and pensions. We must reduce unproductive expenditure to the minimum and increase to the maximum expenditure stimulating production in order to contribute, as the State, to the solution of these problems. Finally, we need to ease the social and political tension in order to effect successfully urgent reforms in our economic structure.”

The executive committee of the General Confederation of Labour called upon every industrial trade union to demand from the corresponding industrialists’ associations a wage increase of approximately 15 per cent. The industrial trade unions and local trade union bodies will define more exactly the scale of the wage increase, formulate and submit demands concerning labour conditions and workers and employers, and, in addition, will outline the most effective forms of trade union struggle.

Real wages of Italian working people declined to the lowest level of 1938, on the eve of the second world war. Now, six and a half years after the end of the war, in the Republic of Italy, which, as stated in the Constitution is “based on labour”, the average real wage of the factory and office worker, according to official statistics, barely reaches the 1938 level. The number of unemployed is much greater than in 1938.

According to official statistics, average consumption per person in Italy should be at least 3,000 calories per day. The present average level does not exceed 2,367 calories. The overwhelming majority of Italian families are underfed because their incomes do not suffice even for food.

Such is the situation where labour agreements are observed. But in many instances and practically throughout Southern Italy, where labour agreements are systematically violated, the employers sometimes pay their workers no more than 300 lire a day, although the -officially established family minimum calls for 2,100 lire a day.

The economic situation in Italy is becoming catastrophic as a consequence of the complete domination of monopoly capital, as a consequence of the policy of rearmament, pursued by the Government and stemming from Italy's participation in the Atlantic Pact.

Factories are closing one after another and workers and office employees thrown onto the streets. The crisis has affected hundreds of important enterprises including the Fiat plant in Turin—one of the biggest in the country—the management of which recently put 40,000 workers on short time, 40 and even 24 hours a week, and began to discharge workers en masse.

The extremely low standard of living of the working people and the steadily increasing number of part-time or wholly unemployed, lead to a narrowing of the home market with no extension of the foreign market, since the "Atlantic" countries do not need our goods. At the same time the Italian Government, acting on orders from its American masters, does not permit

development of trade with the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies.

The onslaught on the standard of living of the Italian working people has serious repercussions for handicraftsmen, people of the free professions, small traders and even for small and medium manufacturers. Bankruptcies are increasing. In 1948 they averaged 200 a month. In January 1951 they numbered 584 and in February 644. Hundreds of thousands belonging to the middle strata see with despair the ruin and poverty facing them.

The Government, manufacturers, Right-wing Socialist leaders and the reactionary press are falling over themselves attempting to prove that a general wage increase will be of no use since it will lead to a rise in prices. But their demagogy cannot conceal the fact that the repeated price increases were not accompanied by increased wages for the working people and led only to higher profits for the capitalists. It is a fact that in Italy in 1950 capitalist profits rose by 166,000 million lire compared with 1949, amounting to the huge sum of 613,000 million lire, while the total wages bill of the working people amounted to 884,000 million lire. This year capitalist profits will be even greater.

That is why the Italian working people, headed by the working class, enthusiastically responded to the call of the General Confederation of Labour and rose in resolute struggle against the arms drive, for a higher standard of living.

In the course of preparing and organising the struggle and in the course of the struggle in the enterprises, unity at rank-and-file level of all working people is being moulded—a unity which proves that the

General Confederation of Labour correctly reflects the aspirations of the factory and office workers.

Working people of different political convictions, both organised and unorganised,—iron and steel workers, chemical workers, engineers, textile workers, etc.—expressed their will to struggle at mass meetings held everywhere.

In conducting their struggle the working people are combining demands for higher wages with the need to save the enterprises from the closing-down policy of the Government, to prevent mass dismissals, and to stop civilian production from being switched to a war footing.

On October 20, the first major victory was won at the Cimasa factory in Marina di Pisa. This victory was the outcome of the determined and united struggle by the workers and office staff, by Communists, Socialists, Catholics, Republicans, and non-Party people, members of the General Confederation of Labour, and by members of the trade unions controlled by the Christian Democrats and Saragats. The Cimasa workers won a 20 to 35 per cent increase in wages. Almost simultaneously, a similar increase in wages was won by the workers in the SOM and Bonfiglio enterprises in Milan.

At the MAIN enterprise in Cornaredo (Milan province) working people of all political and trade union trends with the participation of the Mayor, a member of the Christian Democratic Party, held a joint conference at which they unanimously rebuffed the attempts of the owners to sack 150 of the 250 workers employed. In the second half of October the workers and employees of the Falck, Alemagna, Alfa-Romeo, Pirelli, Innocenti and of other factories temporarily stopped work and

engaged in strikes in support of their demands. Strikes also took place in all enterprises of the Montecatini concern (involving nearly 70,000 factory and office workers); there were strikes of insurance workers throughout Italy, and of working people in hundreds of other factories.

Seeking to curb the growing movement of the popular masses, the Government prepared a bill against the right to strike. This provocative policy of the Government gave rise to such indignation on the part of all working people in Italy that even the leaders of the break-away unions were forced to come out openly against the bill.

A remarkable example of unity, heroism and of will to victory was demonstrated by the workers of the Breda engineering works in Sesto San Giovanni. The Breda management insisted on discharging 4,000 workers, on a 15 per cent wage cut and abrogation of the labour agreement, in other words, they wanted to abolish all the gains and rights of the working people. The leaders of the Christian Democratic trade union gave in to these demands. However, the moment the news reached the factory, the workers immediately downed tools in protest and declared a 24-hour strike. The working people in all enterprises in the Milan province stopped work for two hours in solidarity with the Breda workers. The rank-and-file of the Christian Democratic trade unions openly and vigorously condemned the splitting policy of their leaders.

Of 11,025 workers employed in the Breda plant, 10,965 took part in the strike. Neither police beatings, arrest of workers, nor the provocations of all kinds organised by the Government with the help of disrupters, and not even the bribery to which

management resorted, could break the splendid unity of the Breda workers. As a result of this unity, the agreement signed by the leaders of the Christian Democratic trade union was, in effect, annulled, and the management had to negotiate with genuine representatives of the workers.

The obduracy of the owners who refused to yield to the workers provoked another strike at the factory which continued for two, weeks. The struggle of the Breda workers was backed by the entire population of Milan. An "aid committee for the Breda workers" was formed which included representatives of all trade union trends, the mass democratic organisations, the Association of Traders and Handicraftsmen, municipal councils, Association of Small Landholders, the Committee of Democratic Solidarity, the Association of Invalids and War Veterans, members of Parliament, etc. Under mass pressure, the Milan province council allocated several million lire to provide lunch for the workers' children; workers were absolved from payments for electricity, gas and rent. Due to the unity of the working class and the solidarity of the entire population, the working people of the Breda enterprise won victory.

The struggle of the Italian working people for bread and decent conditions of life continues. It is being joined by workers of entire branches of industry (miners in Sicily and Sardinia, chemical, iron and steel, textile workers, etc.) Fighting shoulder to shoulder with them are the farm labourers and poor peasants who, in recent months, seized tens of thousands of hectares of uncultivated land. In this struggle for bread and to save the national economy, begun in response to the call issued by the General Confederation of Labour, the

decisive condition for victory will be the ever extending and growing unity of the working class and, on this basis, the unity of all working people. The working people of Italy are becoming increasingly aware of the indissoluble connection between this struggle and the mighty movement of the Italian people for peace and national independence.

AID OF SOVIET UNION TO GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC. Heinrich Rau Member, Political Bureau, Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party of Germany

The building of peace economy in the German Democratic Republic was made possible and is being successfully carried out thanks to the friendly aid rendered our people by the Soviet Union.

The long-term trade agreement signed between the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic on September 27, 1951 for the period 1952-55 and the agreement providing for scientific-technical co-operation, signed simultaneously, marked a new higher phase in the sphere of friendly aid. These agreements defined—precisely and for a long period—the aid to be rendered by the Soviet Union to the decisive links of our economic up-building. Thus, realisation of our Five-Year Plan is placed on a solid foundation and insulated from any evil influence of the imperialist countries.

Throughout its entire existence, the policy of the Soviet State in relation to the German people was aimed at establishing friendly and peaceful relations. The rulers of Germany in the days of the Weimar Republic, and particularly under Hitlerism, replied to this policy of the Soviet Union with hatred, slander and, finally, with the criminal attack on the U.S.S.R.

Only after the victory of the Soviet Army over German fascism, did a change begin in the attitude of the German people to the Soviet Union; friendship with

the peoples of the land of Socialism began to develop and steadily to take root.

This change is, above all, the result of the invariable and effective friendly aid accorded us in all spheres of social, economic, political and cultural life by the Soviet Union led by Comrade Stalin.

After World War Two, a considerable section of the population of Germany was gripped with a feeling of utter hopelessness: it was in a state of apathy and loss of spirit. The Soviet Union encouraged the German people, helped them to recover their strength, remove the debris, begin rebuilding and take the path of developing a free, democratic and independent republic. The Soviet Military Administration in Germany, shortly after it was established, granted permission immediately for the formation of anti-fascist parties and free trade unions. German self-government was set up in the Laender of the Soviet occupation zone and also central German boards for the different branches of economy with the right to issue laws and decrees. The organs of the Soviet occupation authorities helped the workers to get factories back into operation, and helped the peasants in harvesting and in other field work; skilfully and energetically they restored the completely disorganised food supply system. By way of combating the danger of hunger, the Soviet Union furnished for the German people in August 1948 alone, 100,000 tons of wheat and 10,800 tons of animal fats and edible oil.

The people of the Soviet occupation zone began to overcome their apathy and despondency; they saw before them a wide road forward and realised the meaning of J. V. Stalin's words: "Hitlers come and go, but the German people and the German State live on".

A decisive change in the mood of the masses towards new creative endeavour, for joyful, constructive labour was effected thanks to the Potsdam agreement reached under the influence of Comrade Stalin.

While the imperialist powers hampered not only realisation of the Potsdam agreement but even any advocacy of it in the regions of Western Germany controlled by them, the Soviet Military Administration set about its exact and speedy realisation. In carrying out this agreement, which provided for punishment of war criminals and for the peaceful development of the German people, the caste of junkers and the big landlords were expropriated and their land divided among the small peasants, farm labourers and resettled people; industrial enterprises owned by war criminals and active Nazis were sequestered and later became the property of the people.

Radical reforms in public education, legal procedure, etc. accelerated the democratic renovation of our people and the free development of their democratic forces.

In carrying out reforms in administration, industry, agriculture, transport, finance and education, the Soviet occupation authorities helped us with systematic counsel concerning the planned organisation of production and distribution. Outstanding Soviet planning experts, economists, engineers and agronomists helped in drafting plans and in their realisation in industry and agriculture.

As a beginning, quarterly plans were elaborated for industry, transport, trade and supply; in relation to agriculture, annual plans have been prepared since 1946. Thanks to friendly consultations with Soviet specialists, numerous cadres from the ranks of the

workers and working peasants soon appeared in all branches of the economy and steadily came to the fore in directing the publicly-owned enterprises and organs of government. The anti-fascist democratic system became consolidated. A decisive role in this was played by the fusion of the two workers' parties into the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, by this Party's great activity and its conscious guidance of the working people. Simultaneously, the friendly relations between our people and the peoples of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies were growing stronger. All these factors facilitated and accelerated the transfer of the state functions of the occupation authorities into our own hands.

As early as February 1948, the German Economic Commission—the body for unified planning and leadership of the entire economy in the Soviet occupation zone—was formed from representatives of all parties and mass organisations. And finally, a year and a half later—in October 1949—the German Democratic Republic was founded. State leadership was handed over entirely to the Government and to the People's Chamber of the Republic. At the same time it became possible to embark upon systematic improvement in planning and regulating our economy. A six months plan for the development of our industry was elaborated for the second half of 1948, and later, a Two-Year Plan (1949-50) was drawn up on the basis of a draft advanced by the Socialist Unity Party. The goal of this plan—to reach the prewar level in industrial output—was accomplished by July 1950. During the two years of the German Democratic Republic, the volume of its industrial output increased 50 per cent. In

agriculture, too, we reached, in the main, the prewar level for grain and live-stock.

These gratifying successes were won despite the criminal policy pursued by the imperialists of the Western Powers—a policy which resulted in the economy of the German Democratic Republic being cut-off from its natural sources of raw materials in Western Germany. The rapid rate of construction was made possible thanks to the aid of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies which are supplying us with the needed raw materials, equipment and food. With the aim of facilitating our economic and social construction, the Soviet Union, in May 1950, cut the sum of reparation payments outstanding, by half.

Of decisive significance in securing high labour productivity at the publicly-owned enterprises was the decree issued by the Soviet Military Administration in October 1947. This decree was an all-round programme for organising labour and increasing its productivity, for introducing piecework and the bonus system, and also for improving in every way the conditions of factory and office workers. For the first time in the history of Germany such a programme was drafted and carried out. A new, conscious attitude towards labour appeared among the working class. In the autumn of 1948, the activists movement in production and emulation got under way on the initiative of Adolf Hennecke, and since then has developed on a wide scale. By the middle of 1951, 63 per cent of all the workers in the publicly-owned industry had switched to piece-work. Hundreds of thousands of active workers in our enterprises are organising emulation and forming teams for excellent quality production, assimilating on a growing scale the

experience and achievements of Soviet production innovators.

The successes achieved in economic construction facilitated a steady improvement in the conditions and cultural life of our people. Fulfilment of the 1951-55 Five-Year Plan will ensure a level of prosperity never known by our people before. By 1955 the volume of industrial output in the German Democratic Republic will be 192 per cent compared with 1950, and 210 per cent against 1936. In 1955 gross output of agriculture will comprise, compared with prewar, 111 per cent for rye; 743 per cent for oil-bearing plants; 127 per cent for sugar beet; 129 per cent for potatoes and 122 per cent in root crops. Output of animal husbandry will be: meat, 161 per cent, compared with prewar; milk, 134 per cent; eggs, 149 per cent; wool, 146 per cent.

We have all the necessary conditions for fulfilling the Five-Year Plan. Among these conditions first place should be accorded the all-round long-term trade agreement signed between the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic.

A decisive role in carrying out the Five-Year Plan will be played by our publicly-owned enterprises which, in 1955, will account for 81.2 per cent of the total industrial output. In agriculture, a decisive precondition for fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan, together with the achievements of the public estates, is consolidation of the land reform by means of erecting dwellings and farm-buildings for the peasants who received land for the first time—work begun in 1947 according to the decision of the Soviet Military Administration and which, to a considerable degree, has already been carried out. To this there should be added the formation of machine-hiring depots for which the

Soviet Union sent in 1949 one thousand tractors and 580 lorries. Today, these depots have 14,000 tractors. In 1955, the depots will have 37,500 tractors and will be able to cultivate all the land of the working peasants; as for draught animals, they will play an auxiliary role in agriculture.

The steady advance of our economy, the extensive perspective plan elaborated for the period up to 1955, and the very fact of the independence of the German Democratic Republic—all are the outcome of the victory of the Soviet Union over the fascist Hitlerite State; the outcome of the friendly aid on the part of the land of Socialism to the German people; the outcome of Comrade Stalin's far-sighted policy. This policy was echoed in the powerful upsurge of the movement of the German people for friendship with the Soviet Union and particularly in the expression of love and respect for Comrade Stalin. This policy also finds response in the growing confidence reposed in the camp of peace and democracy headed by Comrade Stalin, in the constantly growing peace movement, in the struggle for a united, democratic and peace-loving Germany, the existence of which, side by side with the Soviet Union, as J. V. Stalin pointed out in his historic telegram of October 13, 1949, "excludes the possibility of new wars in Europe, puts an end to bloodshed in Europe and makes impossible the enslaving of the European countries by the world imperialists".

*

Whereas on the territory of the German Democratic Republic, our people, thanks to the aid of the Soviet Union, are freely going ahead with their construction,

marching along the pathway of national independence and peace, Western Germany, occupied by the imperialist countries, presents an altogether different picture. By means of huge American credits, the appearance of an economic boom was maintained there for a time. However, millions in debts led to increased dependence, to the subordination of Western Germany to the interests and aims of the U.S. imperialists.

Dismemberment of Germany, unrestricted domination by American monopolists in the Ruhr, separation of the Saar industrial region from Germany, control by foreign monopolies over approximately 50 per cent of the joint-stock capital of Western Germany, undivided control over foreign trade, the rapid rise in prices for food and consumer goods together with decline in the real wages of the working people, chronic mass unemployment—such is the price Western Germany is paying for the American credits. What is more Western Germany is being converted into a base for a new imperialist war, and the working people are to be used as cannon fodder in this war.

The incorporation of Western Germany into the “Schuman Plan” and the Atlantic war bloc, the formation of a West German army under U.S. command, the switching of the West German economy onto a war footing—all these can bring Western Germany to catastrophe if the German people do not take their fate into their own hands. The Social Democratic chiefs in Western Germany headed by Schumacher who took this fatal path became servants of American imperialism, and are not a whit less zealous than Adenauer, Blücher and Co. The West German monopolists who have been ordered to support the American policy of war preparations and to revive German imperialism in the

interests of the American plans for world conquest, are, with their predatory traditions, an additional threat to peace in Europe.

To halt this disastrous course of development in Western Germany and to ensure peace—such is the main task of all patriotic and peace-loving forces of the German people. Their cause, the cause of struggle for peace, received a big stimulus as a result of the appeal issued by the Government and People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic for an all-German meeting to discuss questions of a German national election with a view to forming a united, democratic and peace-loving Germany, the signing of a peace treaty with Germany, and subsequent withdrawal of all occupation forces. The peace movement throughout Germany draws strength from the consistent, invariable peace policy and the might of the Soviet Union and from the peace movement throughout the world. The bold and consistent struggle waged by the Soviet Union for a united, independent and peace-loving Germany constitutes aid of the greatest significance to the German people and is of decisive significance for the struggle waged by the German people for national existence.

BABY SELLING IN U.S.A.

Selling babies has become in the U.S.A. one of the integral features of the “American way of life”. There is even a “standard price”—322 dollars for a baby, which is exactly the sum needed by the mother to cover the doctor’s fees and the maternity home expenses, and not a cent more. The selling price is 4,000, that is, 3,678 dollars profit on each baby sold. One of the chiefs of the New York baby market is a lawyer named Marcus Seigel who has netted a clear profit of half a-million dollars from this business.

Whence do the experts in this monstrous trading—impossible, one would think, in a civilised society—find what they describe in their slave-trade terminology as “stock”? The answer is simple. Unmarried mothers are the usual prey. The point is that bringing up a child in America is fraught with serious economic difficulties for a worker, not to speak of an unmarried woman. The enterprising Seigel took advantage of this for his monstrous business. His gang included a number of doctors and nurses employed in maternity homes who supply him with the address of unmarried mothers. The woman in trouble is then contacted and paid the 322 dollars. For this, the mother signed a document relinquishing all rights to her child. The only thing Seigel has to do then is to prepare false documents, find a buyer and pocket his dollars.

Seigel, whose network extended from New York to Massachusetts and Florida, is only one of the many engaged in the baby-market. Similar gangs operate in most big cities of the 48 states.

These unheard-of crimes have, naturally, shocked all honest people in the United States. Many are beginning to see that the difference between the baby sellers and the Trumans, Harrimans and Eisenhowers trading in arms is only one of degree. Seigel, the small-scale gangster, is closely related to the Wall Street tycoons who make millions trading in the lives of the youth of the Marshallised countries, seeking to use them as cannon fodder in the shambles they are plotting.

AGAINST PREPARATIONS TO BAN COMMUNIST PARTY OF GERMANY

The Adenauer Government, obeying the orders of its transatlantic masters, is preparing to outlaw the Communist Party of Germany. A corresponding bill has been submitted to the West German constitutional court.

In a call addressed to all Germans, the Central Board of the Communist Party of Germany says: "It is clear that this provocation of the Bonn Government is directed against realisation of all-German talks, against the nation-wide movement for the unity of Germany and peace". The Board urges all peace-loving and patriotic Germans to raise their voice against the attempts to ban the Communist Party. The task of the Communists is: to explain even more patiently to the masses of the people the policy of the Communist Party of Germany and to reply to the proposed ban by winning thousands of new fighters for the Party.

In a press statement made on November 96, Max Reimann, Chairman of the Communist Party of Germany pointed out that the attempt by the Adenauer Government to ban the Communist Party of Germany shows that it is accelerating the switch to fascist methods of rule; its action, said Reimann, is reminiscent of the measures taken against the Communist Party of Germany by the Papen government in 1932 which paved the way for Hitler fascist dictatorship.

Max Reimann emphasised that the Communist Party of Germany will not be deterred by any sacrifice from achieving the aims for which all German patriots are fighting. The just cause of our people, the cause of

peace and German unity will triumph, declared Reimann.

PEASANT MOVEMENT IN TURKEY

Poverty, hunger and disease are the curse of the Turkish peasants who are shackled by landlords, money-lenders and speculators. Two-thirds of all the arable land in Turkey is owned by 33,000 landlords; of the 16 million peasants in the country six million have no land whatever, while another two million are sharecroppers. In East Anatolia, according to the journal "Yagmur ve Toprak", "there are landlords who own from 30 to 40 villages where the peasants are auctioned together with the land". Turkish newspapers have written more than once about landlords selling women and bartering peasants for hunting dogs.

The Turkish countryside is becoming the arena of fierce class struggle. A special law was enacted by the Mejlis designed to suppress the peasant movement; punitive expeditions of motorized gendarmerie have been formed. Despite the repressive measures, instances of peasants seizing landlords' land and live-stock are becoming more and more frequent. Last spring, hunger riots took place in many villages along the Black Sea coast and in Central Anatolia. Dozens of peasants were killed in villages near Konya when gendarmes attacked a demonstration. In June, a fierce clash took place in the Beypazar region, Ankara vilayet, between gendarmes and peasants who attacked several landlords' lodges. September witnessed peasant actions at Urfa and near Karadjabey. Peasant actions aimed at seizing the estates of the landowners are taking place without let up in the Balikesir, Samsun, Sivas and many other vilayets.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION IN RUMANIA

The 1951 agricultural exhibition recently opened in Bucharest is devoted to the achievements of state and collective farms, machine-and-tractor stations, agronomical research and zootechnical institutes. Agriculture in the Rumanian People's Republic is confidently marching ahead: 60 per cent more grain was harvested this year, compared with 1950, 67 per cent more maize, 111 per cent more sugar-beet, and one million tons more vegetables. Fifty times more cotton was gathered than in 1938.

EFFECTIVE WEAPON IN STRUGGLE OF SPANISH PEOPLE

Pointing to the great role played by mass agitation during the recent militant actions against the fascist regime in Barcelona, Madrid, in the Basque country and in Navarra, “Mundo Obrero”, organ of the Communist Party, published underground in Spain, reports that the resistance slogans were spread by thousands of leaflets and letters, passed from hand to hand; they were of great help in drawing into the struggle hundreds of thousands of people unknown to each other, people not linked by any organisational bonds and differing in class and ideology.

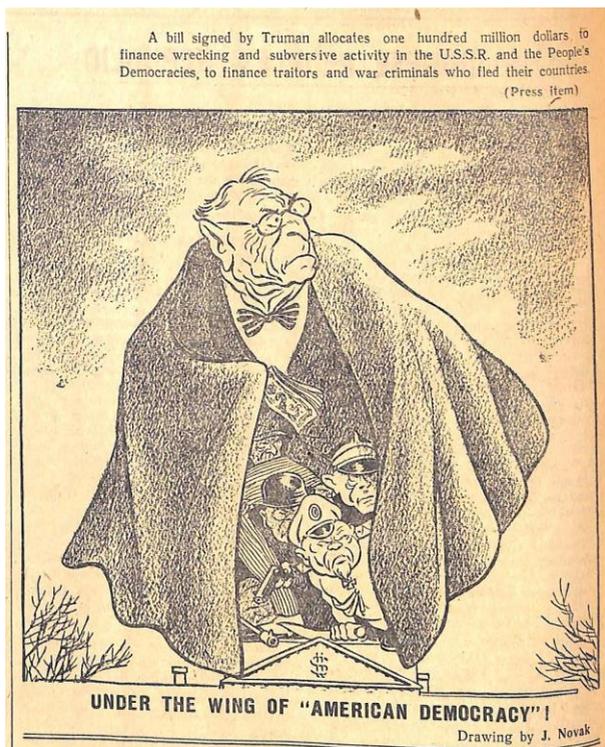
The secret of the rallying power of the anti-Franco propaganda and agitation is that they are living truth. “Every leaflet”, “Mundo Obrero” stresses, “must be a concrete and truthful exposure of exploitation at a factory, landlord’s estate, or mine; it must lash the Franco robbers and butchers; it must be an indictment against those responsible for the poverty and hunger; by means of facts and figures it must expose the bandits preparing war and bartering Spain to the Americans”.

The big mass actions last spring showed, that agitation is effective when broad masses of the people take part in it. Millions of patriots, writes the newspaper, can and should take part in circulating and multiplying leaflets, underground newspapers, in circulating the Peace Pact Appeal and the comments of the “Independent Spain” radio station, in popularising the need for a national front of all anti-Franco forces.

UNDER THE WING OF “AMERICAN DEMOCRACY”! Drawing by J. Novak

A bill signed by Truman allocates one hundred million dollars to finance wrecking and subversive activity in the U.S.S.R. and the Peoples Democracies, to finance traitors and war criminals who fled their countries.

(Press item)



UNDER THE WING OF “AMERICAN DEMOCRACY”!
Drawing by J. Novak

POLITICAL NOTES

Bandits and Traitors on Payroll of U. S. Government

No magician ever tried harder to make black white than did Dean Acheson and his henchmen at the session of the Uno General Assembly in the Palais de Chaillot when holding forth about the “peaceful intentions” of U.S. ruling circles. The rulers of the Atlantic bloc needed the oratorical fireworks, the flood of bombastic and pompous platitudes, the fountains of verbiage about the alleged aspirations of the American Government for peace and cooperation in order to conceal the real countenance of American imperialism—the countenance of the highway robber.

But facts expose the sheep's mask in which the U.S. diplomats are trying so hard to fit the wolfish jaw of US imperialists.

A. Y. Vyshinsky, head of the Soviet delegation, proposed that the important and urgent question of U.S. aggressive action and intervention in the internal affairs of other countries be placed on the agenda of the session. Such action found expression in the fact that on October 10—practically on the eve of the meeting of the General Assembly—Truman signed the “Mutual Security Agency” law. This act, unprecedented in the history of civilised states, envisages the allocation of 100 million dollars for financing any selected individuals residing in the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies, or individuals who fled these countries, either for uniting

them into armed units supporting the organisation of the North Atlantic Treaty or for other purposes.

The lavish hand of the American Government—and it is always lavish when it is a question of shedding the blood of the peoples—allocated one hundred million dollars for undermining activity, subversion and arson, assassination, for the organisation of bandit gangs on the territory of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. The benevolent American Government—always benevolent where scoundrels are concerned—agrees to maintain, feed and feast traitors and criminals who fled from trial by the people. From this scum it forms armed gangs for struggle against the peace-loving peoples. All this is openly and unmistakably declared in the law signed by Truman.

What is this but shameless and perfidious intervention on the part of the U.S. in the internal affairs of other countries? And what but monstrous hypocrisy and deception remains of the Acheson and Truman talk about “co-operation” and peaceful intentions towards the Soviet Union? The American Government has brazenly violated the generally recognised norms of international law and trampled underfoot the principles of respect for state sovereignty upon which the Uno Charter is based. It likewise brazenly violated its obligations of November 1933, bearing the signature of President F. D. Roosevelt, when diplomatic relations were established between the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union.

That, which is inscribed in the new American policy. The U.S. Government long ago took upon itself the upkeep and leadership of all spies, murderers and agents-provocateurs working against the peace-loving democratic countries. The blood on the U.S. dollars was

clearly visible in the criminal acts such enemies of their people, caught red-handed, as Rajk, Kostov, Xoxe and their ilk. As is evident from the recently published statement of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, the U.S. Government systematically gathers and recruits war criminals, fascists and other anti-democratic elements who fled the country, cultivates their fascist organisations, makes wide use of them for slander campaigns against the camp of peace and democracy, recruits among them fascist formations as part of the U.S. regular army, guides their activities aimed at overthrowing democratic governments. Various espionage centres, for instance, the Committee for Free Europe, are maintained on American dollars, "universities" are created where the "art" of espionage secret-murder and arson are taught on a "scientific" basis. The U.S. Government long ago opened wide the doors to all manner of traitors for whom crimes against their own people give entry visas to the United States and hatred for the camp of peace and democracy—as cheque books.

The new American law, being an aggressive act on the part of the U.S. Government against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, testifies that the U.S. plans to form another pack of murderers, spies and agents-provocateurs for action against the peace-loving countries. But the peoples of these countries have a powerful and impregnable means against this scum. This is indefatigable revolutionary vigilance which in the future too will enable them to expose and render harmless all agents of the U.S.-British warmongers.

Jan MAREK

FACTS EXPOSE...

Remer Attests

In his recent booklet published in Western Germany the Hitlerite General Remer, a hardened fascist wolf, insistently demanding the acquittal of such war criminals as Manstein, Kesselring and others, declares that the war crimes for which these men were condemned “are being committed on a far greater scale by the allies in Korea”.

Indeed, an authoritative declaration. Who better than the Hitlerite General Remer is acquainted with savage terror methods against the civil population, the slaughter of women, aged folk and children, and maltreatment of prisoners of war practiced by the Americans in Korea?

Beneath African Skies

In November last year, peasants in the Witwatersrand compound in the Union of South-Africa attended a rally to protest against the action of the Malan Government in evicting natives from their land and giving it to mine-owners. The rally was attacked by police who killed 14 people.

Recently, when the case was heard in court, those participants in: the rally whom the police failed to kill, were found guilty of “committing violence” (evidently because they objected to being slaughtered), and were sentenced to five years imprisonment.

Conveyor System for Production of Provocateurs

The ADN agency reports that in the so-called “House for Political Refugees” located in Teupitzer Strasse (American sector of Berlin) there is a “bureau” for recruiting “gangs of provocateurs”. These provocateurs are trained, and even equipped (a grey shirt and black service cap) by the American friends of Adenauer and Schumacher.

According to the agency the “bureau” does not, tolerate primitive methods work. Production is organised on a solid industrial basis on a real American “technical scale”.

The Americans are trying to send these provocateurs, manufactured on this conveyor system, into the German Democratic Republic.

EDITORIAL BOARD

**Journal “For a Lasting Peace, for a People’s Democracy”
appears every Friday. Address of Editorial Office and of
Publishing House: 56, Valeriu Braniște, Bucharest.
Tel. 5. 10.59.**