

Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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



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TWO WORLDS—TWO RESULTS

Having registered remarkable victories in 1951, the great camp which rallies all that is advanced and progressive in the world—the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism—enters the New Year, 1952, strong, mighty and invincible.

Year by year, the great Union of Soviet Socialist Republics grows stronger and prospers; year by year, its plans for developing the national economy, for raising the standard of living of the people and for the development of art and culture, are overfulfilled. The year 1951 was distinguished in the U.S.S.R. by a wide unfolding of work on the great construction projects of Communism. In 1952, the first of these—the Volga-Don canal—will be completed, considerable progress will be made on the other construction projects, and fresh shoots of the afforestation belts will spring up. In this titanic construction, the peoples of the whole world see for themselves the peaceful strivings of the Soviet State.

The people of China, consolidating the system of the dictatorship of people's democracy, are solving and have already solved a number of most important economic-political tasks. Land reform has already been carried out on a vast area with a population of 310 million people, i.e., approximately two-thirds of the total population. The reform will be completed, in the coming year and China's agriculture will be freed completely from feudal fetters. The unity of the peoples of the new China is becoming stronger; backward nationalities are entering into political life.

During the past year, the European countries of people's democracy recorded significant achievements in building Socialism: enterprises equipped with first rate technique were put into operation, agriculture developed successfully, producer co-operatives were strengthened, and progress was made in the sphere of culture. By the middle of the outgoing year, the level of industrial production in these countries was one and a half times, twice, three and four times that of prewar.

In 1951, the German Democratic Republic ratified and successfully launched its first Five-Year Plan for developing the economy, according to which industrial output will nearly double during the five-year period.

All these advances in the development of economy and culture were accomplished as a result of selfless work by the popular masses under the leadership of the Communist and Workers' Parties. Each year sees a steady rise in the material and cultural wellbeing of the working people in the countries of the camp of peace democracy and Socialism; with ever-increasing vigour and boldness they are mastering the forces of nature and technique, and are steadily ascending towards the new society of abundance in which there is neither want nor hunger, unemployment and poverty. "The living creative endeavour of the masses—such is the basic factor of the new social life". said Lenin. Today these words are confirmed by life itself.

The great achievements of the countries of peace, democracy and Socialism, their radiant successes are sacred to the peoples. They are as one in their determination to defend their inspired labour against all encroachments. The imperialist robbers will woefully miscalculate should they regard the peace policy of the camp of Socialism and democracy as a sign of weakness.

In the past year, the movement of the peoples for peace—the active and conscious expression by the peoples of their will—acquired enormous dimensions. This movement has become a formidable force, striking fear into the hearts of the imperialists. In all countries peace committees, united by the international centre—the World Peace Council—function in industrial enterprises in street-blocks and in villages. The laws in defence of peace, enacted in the Soviet Union, in the People's Democracies and in the German Democratic Republic, are an effective means of curbing the international warmongers and their accomplices; the rejection by the French Chamber of Deputies of a draft law in defence of peace, submitted by the French Communist and Progressive deputies, was an indictment against the French ruling circles.

Impressive evidence of the mass and organised character of the peace movement in 1951 is the signature campaign for a Peace Pact. Over 600 million people—nearly half the adult population of the world—have participated so far in this world-wide ballot. The cause of peace knows no barriers. Throughout the world **the will of the peoples is now being expressed**—something unprecedented, the like of which history has never known and could not know. And woe to the politicians who fail to realise the significance of what is taking place, and who think that it is possible to ignore or resist this powerful movement.

The peace movement is rallying the broad masses of people of good-will of all nations. At the head of this movement there marches the most progressive force in society—the working class. The peace movement rallies all democratic organisations, all truly advanced men in political life, in the spheres of ideology, culture and

education—all who treasure peace. In the ranks of the peace movement there are youths and girls—all who represent the future of mankind.

The international working-class movement added new glorious pages to the history of the working-class struggle in the past year. The Communist and Workers' Parties in all countries grew stronger both organisationally and ideologically, established still closer contact with the masses and gained still greater prestige and influence among them. The glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union is confidently leading the peoples of the U.S.S.R. along the pathway to Communism. In the past year, the Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies, the Communist Party of China, and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, further consolidated their base—the lower Party organisations—activised their entire work among the masses on the basis of broad, inner-Party democracy, and purged themselves of many alien and hostile elements.

The ranks of the glorious French and Italian Communist Parties are growing and acquiring increased strength despite police terror and fascist raids. The Communist Parties in a number of other capitalist countries have taken major steps in the direction of becoming mass parties, genuine leaders of the peoples upholding their national sovereignty trampled upon by American imperialism. The courageous struggle waged by the leaders of the U.S. Communist Party and thousands of Party members show clearly to the American people who is the sole defender of their freedom, their peaceful labour and standard of living. In the colonial and dependent countries, Communist Parties head the broad national liberation movement.

As can be seen from the recent general strike of dockers in Tunis, the calls of the Communist Parties for united action meet with a ready response among the masses.

In the past year the international Communist movement was enriched with outstanding works of creative Marxism: the Programme of the Communist Party of Great Britain "The British Road to Socialism", the Draft Programme of the Communist Party of India, "The Immediate Demands of the Communist Party of Japan. New Programme"—these militant documents place a mighty weapon in the hands of the place Communist Parties and illumine the pathway of the popular masses in the capitalist countries, colonial and dependent countries towards a new life.

The rays of the sun of Communism penetrate to the most remote corners of the earth. The all-conquering ideas of Communism fill the hearts and minds of all working people.

At the same time the past year was a year of further weakening of the forces of the anti-democratic, imperialist camp headed by the U.S., a year which saw a deepening and extension of the general crisis of capitalism. Rent by internal contradictions and striving to maintain its domination, imperialism seeks a way out in the war. A frantic arms drive and intense militarisation of the economy are underway in all capitalist countries. Aggressive blocs, spearheaded against the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies, are knocked together. During 1951, this policy of preparing war placed additional, unbearable burdens and hardships on millions of working people in the capitalist countries; the military expenditure borne by the U.S. population in the fiscal year of 1951-52 is 76 times that of 1939; it brought the British working people a 25 per

cent increase in the cost of living, the Indian people—a “plan” for reducing the birth-rate, the peoples in Western Europe—new Atlantic bloc divisions and the restoration of the “Wehrmacht” in Western Germany. Under cover of the disgraced Uno flag, the imperialists are brutally annihilating women and children in Korea. In Malaya, Burma, Viet Nam, Indonesia and the Philippines, the imperialists are engaged in brutal colonial wars, in Egypt they use dum-dum bullets against the civilian population.

The rulers of the imperialist camp are intensifying the fascisation of the state system. Laws against the Communist Party and other democratic organisations, against trade union activity, against strikes in the U.S., the law in Turkey providing corporal punishment for affiliation to the Communist Party, terrorist acts by neo-fascists in Belgium, Italy and France—that is how the imperialists hope to save their skin. International gangsterism, espionage and diversion announced as a means of foreign policy—such are the lengths to which ruling circles in the U.S. have gone. In 1951, Yugoslavia was further enslaved by American imperialism, and the Titoite fascist clique completely exposed as a warren breeding diversionists and provocateurs who are sent into the countries of people’s democracy. In 1951, the “Socialist International” was hastily formed, the very first “act” of which was a resolution in support of the aggressive Atlantic bloc— a disgrace unknown even to the many shameful pages in the activity of the Second International.

The camp of imperialism and war is experiencing a profound crisis; it is becoming weaker and is heading towards its inevitable doom. The camp of peace and democracy is united as never before, it is growing to

becoming stronger, year by year it gathers more strength. This camp is winning, it will win the final victory, since the Communist Parties are its advanced detachment and their militant banner—the great and invincible teaching of Lenin-Stalin.

COMMITTEE OF INTERNATIONAL STALIN PRIZES “FOR STRENGTHENING PEACE AMONG NATIONS”

Meetings of the Committee of the International Stalin Prizes “For Strengthening Peace Among the Nations” were held in Moscow on December 18 and 20 under the chairmanship of Academician D. V. Skobeltzin. The meetings of the International Stalin Prize Committee, held to adjudicate the 1951 Prizes, were attended by Academician D. V. Skobeltzin Chairman of the Committee; Louis Aragon, writer, (France) Vice-Chairman; members of the Committee: J. D. Bernal, Professor of London University (Britain); Pablo Neruda, poet (Chile); Jan Dembowski Professor of Lodz University (Poland); Academician Mihail Sadoveanu (Rumania), and the Soviet writers A. A. Fadeyev and I. G. Ehrenburg.

At its meetings, the Committee considered the recommendations submitted for the International Stalin Prize awards for the current year and adopted a corresponding decision.

The Committee’s decision, awarding the 1951 International Stalin Prizes “For Strengthening Peace Among the Nations”, is published below.

1951 International Stalin Prize Awards “For Strengthening Peace Among the Nations” Decision of Committee of International Stalin Prizes “For Strengthening Peace Among the Nations”, adopted on December 20, 1951

For outstanding services in the struggle to preserve and consolidate peace International Stalin Peace Prizes “For Strengthening Peace Among Nations” are awarded to the following representatives of the democratic forces in different countries:

1. **Kuo Mo-jo**, President of the Chinese Academy of Science;
2. **Pietro Nenni**, Member of Parliament (Italy);
3. **Ikuo Oyama**, Professor, Member of Parliament (Japan);
4. **Monica Felton**, public figure (Britain);
5. **Anna Seghers**, writer (Germany);
6. **Jorge Amado**, writer (Brazil).

Chairman of the Committee: **D. V. Skobeltzin**
Vice-Chairman: **Louis Aragon** (France)

Members of the Committee:

J. D. Bernal (Britain), **Pablo Neruda** (Chile),
Jan Dembowski (Poland), **Mihail Sadoveanu**
(Rumania), **M. Andersen-Nexö** (Denmark),
A. A. Fadeyev (U.S.S.R.),
I. G. Ehrenburg (U.S.S.R.).

December 20, 1951.
Moscow.

MOVEMENT FOR PEACE IN JAPAN

A national peace conference was held recently in Tokyo. Among the 150 delegates were outstanding fighters for peace—Professor Ikuo Oyama, International Stalin Peace Prize winner, Okajava, Hirano, and others.

The conference discussed questions relating to the struggle for peace in the period following the ratification by the Japanese Parliament of the “peace treaty” and the “security pact”, and decided to intensify the struggle against the introduction of conscription and rearming of Japan, for a Peace Pact between the five Great Powers, and for Japan’s participation in the international economic conference.

Japanese trade unions continue their active struggle for peace, against the onerous “peace treaty” and the “security pact” imposed on Japan. Protest resolutions against these agreements were adopted at their recent congresses by the press workers’ unions, the Federation of insurance workers’ unions, automobile workers’ union, the Federation of coalminers’ unions, and also by the plenums of the Central Committee of the teachers’ unions and the Central Committee of the union of office workers of the Building Ministry.

A rally of factory workers in the Ota industrial region, held in Tokyo on December 12, decided upon workers’ unity in the struggle against the shameful San-Francisco agreements.

FOR A PACT OF PEACE

National Congress for Disarmament and Peace in France

The National Congress for Disarmament and Peace, held in Paris on December 22-23, was attended by several thousand delegates from all over France. Delegations from the World Peace Council and German peace partisans were also present.

The Congress was opened by Frederic Joliot-Curie who gave a review of the work of peace partisans in all countries and dwelt on the tasks of the peace movement. The only way that does not lead to war, he said, is the way of arms reduction. He branded the stubborn refusal of the U.S. ruling circles to agree to the prohibition of the weapon, of mass annihilation, and denounced the policy pursued by the American representatives in Uno when this vital question was discussed. "We must redouble our efforts", he said, "in order to secure a general reduction in armaments and prohibition of the atomic weapon, This depends on us alone".

In his report, Yves Farge, Chairman of the organisation of French peace supporters, said that by the opening of the Congress, ten million people in France had signed the Peace Pact Appeal. Yves Farge disclosed the disastrous consequences of rearmament in France, pointed to the great importance of the campaign against arming Western Germany, dwelt on the various forms of activity by peace partisans (house-to-house canvassing, deputations to Uno, letters to

members of Parliament), and spoke about the struggle against the warmongers' propaganda.

Representatives of workers, peasants and the middle strata of the population spoke in the discussion. The speakers included Abbe Boulrier; Georges Bruguier, former Socialist deputy; Leboucher, one of the leaders of the "Movement for Freedom of the People", a mass Catholic organisation; Julien Bertheau, of the Theatre of French Comedy; Francoise Rosay, actress; Professor Biquard; Olga Tournade, Secretary of the General Confederation of Labour; Dr. Bourguignon, General Secretary of the organisation of doctors—peace supporters; Dr. Kingsbury, member of the New York Academy; Isabelle Blume, deputy of Belgian Parliament and member of the World Peace Council, and many others.

The Congress unanimously adopted an address to the nation, calling for deputations to Uno, and to protest to Parliamentary deputies and the French Government against the armaments drive and remilitarisation of Western Germany. The main tasks advanced by the Congress are: extension of the struggle for disarmament. an end to the war in Viet Nam and Korea, signing of a peace treaty with Germany, strengthening unity in the fight for peace.

All Sections of Population in Italy Sign the Appeal

Italian partisans of peace have achieved considerable success in drawing representatives of most

varied sections of the population into the peace movement.

Genoa dockers who collected 30,000 signatures to the Appeal, decided to set up a widely representative committee to prepare a “Dockers Assembly for Disarmament and Peace”, to form a peace committee in every section of the port, to continue the collection of signatures for a Peace Pact, and to send groups of dockers to the city districts outside the territory of the port.

Peace activists in Perugia Province are collecting signatures among peasants. In the small village of Pian di Neve alone, they obtained 102 signatures.

A meeting of women peace partisans held in Rome on December 20 honoured the women with the best results in the Peace Pact campaign. They include Rome citizens—La Pavia, who collected 6,200 signatures, Isabella Felici, 4,000 signatures, Di Giovanni, 2,600 signatures. Thanks were expressed for good work to the ten-year old Franca Giorgi who obtained 1,136 signatures, and to 83 years old Teresa Viale for her 1,200 signatures.

The peace movement in Italy has been joined by Giovanni Di Muro, first honorary chairman of the Court of Appeal, Alfredo Occhiuto, honorary General Public Prosecutor of the Supreme Court and Modestino Petrozziello, honorary chairman of a State Council department.

In many cities the signatures collected by peace partisans account for a big section of the population. In Milan 45 per cent of the population have signed the Appeal; in Genoa, 65 per cent; in Modena, 65 per cent; Bari, 52,2 per cent; Rovigo, 60,3 per cent; Pesaro, 70 per cent; Bastardo (Foligno), 95 per cent.

Struggle Against Imperialist Aggression in Egypt

The struggle for peace, against imperialist aggression is growing steadily in Egypt. A preparatory committee for establishing an Egyptian Peace Committee has distributed thousands of Peace Pact Appeal forms among the population. According to incomplete figures, 42,000 signatures to the Appeal have been collected to date. The signature campaign continues.

INTERNATIONAL STALIN PEACE PRIZE LAUREATES

Peace supporters in all countries warmly responded to the report that a new group of active figures in the peace movement had been awarded International Stalin Peace Prizes “For Strengthening Peace Among the Peoples”. This news inspires to greater successes the multi-millioned army of peace fighters, for whom no award is more honourable or more noble than the prize named after the great standard bearer of peace, the leader and teacher of all progressive mankind—Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin.

The decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., adopted two years ago in honour of the 70th birthday of J. V. Stalin, instituting International, Stalin Prizes “For Strengthening Peace Among the Peoples”, met with a wide response in all countries and was approved by all to whom peace is dear. In April this year, peace supporters all over the world warmly greeted the first laureates of the Stalin peace prizes.

Since then the movement for averting a new world war has achieved significant success. The international organised front of peace partisans has extended and become stronger, and millions more have joined its ranks. The more than 600 million signatures affixed to the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Five-Power Peace Pact of the will of the peoples.

The award of International Stalin Peace Prizes to the most active personalities of the peace movement is yet another manifestation of the consistent peace policy pursued by the Soviet Union, farther proof refutes the hypocritical lies and slander against the Soviet Union

concocted by the noisy propagandists of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc. While the U.S. ruling circles and their docile governments in the capitalist countries deliberately whip up war hysteria, persecute peace supporters and gather under their disgraced banners professional murderers, criminals and other scum, the Soviet people, marching at the head of the progressive forces of the world seeking to avert war, bestow high honours on those who persistently and selflessly uphold and strengthen peace among the peoples.

The names of the new winners of the International Stalin Prizes are well known. They are brave, ardent and indefatigable fighters devote all their efforts, all their abilities to the cause of consolidating peace.

The names include **Kuo Mo-jo**—glorious son of the great Chinese people—eminent scientist, historian, public and state figure in the Chinese People's Republic. The peoples know him as a consistent and tireless peace champion who steadfastly exposes the machinations of the U.S.-British warmongers. One of the best loved writers and playwrights of people's China, **Kuo Mo-jo** gives all his great talent to the cause of peace, progress and national independence of the peoples.

An International Stalin Prize has been awarded to **Pietro Nenni**, outstanding and respected personality, one of the glorious representatives of the democratic movement in Italy. Both in his own country and far beyond its borders, **Nenni** is known as a passionate fighter for peace, as a fighter against imperialist aggression. With his pen as publicist, and from the Parliamentary tribune, **Nenni** vigorously and consistently exposes the imperialist aggressors. As leader of the Italian peace partisans, he works

indefatigably to strengthen and extend the international front of peace fighters.

An International Stalin Prize has been awarded to **Ikuo Oyama**, veteran scientist and prominent political figure in Japan. He carries on his fruitful work in defence of peace in the difficult conditions of American occupation, in a country which the U.S. imperialists seek to turn into a main base for unleashing war in the Far East. **Ikuo Oyama** was initiator of the first national peace congress held in Japan in April 1949—the congress that started the mass organised movement of peace partisans in Japan.

This year, the name of **Monica Felton**, courageous English woman, became known throughout the world. Having visited Korea as a member of the commission of the Women's International Democratic Federation, **Monica Felton** told the people of Britain the truth about the U.S.-British aggression against the Korean people, about the monstrous brutalities of the invaders. The venal bourgeois press in Britain, Labour Party leaders and Parliamentary circles poured streams of abuse on **Monica Felton** and subjected her to persecution. Charges of "treason" were hurled against her, she was fired from her job. But she remained undaunted and refused to be silenced.

Among those qualifying for the high reward is **Anna Seghers**, eminent German writer. **Anna Seghers** has devoted her entire life to the struggle for the vital interests of the German people, for peace-and progress, against war and fascism. Today, when the American and British imperialists are converting Western Germany into a base for aggression, the voice of **Anna Seghers** in defence of peace is particularly loud and convincing.

Jorge Amado, outstanding Brazilian writer, also devotes completely his bright literary talent to the cause of strengthening peace. His works, permeated with the idea of the struggle for peace, for national independence of Brazil, against U.S. imperialism, are widely known both in the Latin-American countries and elsewhere.

All men and women of good-will highly appraise and give their backing to the noble and lofty work of these outstanding peace champions. Presenting them with the high and honourable awards, the International Stalin Prize Committee expressed thereby the will of all progressive people. This is evident from the numerous comments published in the democratic press. "Singwenjipao", a Chinese newspaper, stated in a leading article that the International Stalin Prize is the highest award, since it bears the name of J. V. Stalin. Under the banner of Stalin, under the leadership of the outstanding fighters for peace, the article continues, the forces of the camp of peace will triumph over the forces of aggression.

The Italian newspaper "Avanti" commented that the Stalin Peace Prize awarded to Nenni in recognition of his indefatigable work for peace in Parliament, in the press and in the world-wide organisation of peace supporters, is an honour bestowed on all Italians who are participating with enthusiasm in the movement of which Nenni is one of the leaders. "We are proud" writes "Avanti", "of the recognition with which our Soviet comrades have honoured Nenni for his services in the most human of all civic battles".

The Hungarian newspaper "Szabad Nep" writes: "Greeting the prize winners, hundreds of millions of peace-loving people feel that they, too, participate in

the awards. Their hearts are filled with a feeling of gratitude at the thought that together with us in our struggle, there are the Soviet Union and the great Stalin”.

The peace-loving peoples, greeting the new International Stalin Peace Prize winners, express the firm resolve to frustrate the criminal plans of the warmongers, to uphold and consolidate peace among the peoples.

GREAT WORK OF CREATIVE MARXISM (25th anniversary of J. V. Stalin's work. "Once More about the Social-Democratic Deviation in our Party"). M. MITIN

Twenty-five years have passed since the publication of J. V. Stalin's report to the Seventh Extended Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International "Once More about the Social-Democratic Deviation in our Party", which he delivered in December 1926.

Comrade Stalin's report to the Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International and also the report "Concerning the Social-Democratic Deviation in our Party", delivered to the Fifteenth All-Union Conference of the C.P.S.U.(B) in November 1926, rank among the most outstanding creations of Stalin's genius and are great pages in the history of the Bolshevik Party and the international Communist movement. They combine lofty Party principledness and hatred for the enemies of Communism with remarkably scientific profundity in elaborating highly important problems relating to the theory of the proletarian revolution and the building of Socialism in the U.S.S.R. The crystal clear dialectical analysis of the international and internal situation is combined with genuine Bolshevik irreconcilability to each and every deviation from Leninism.

What characterised the international and internal situation in those days?

As is known, capitalism was then experiencing a period of temporary, partial stabilisation after the stormy revolutionary upsurge which took place after World War I. As a result of the support; received in the first instance from its Right-wing Socialist lackeys, capitalism was able to hold out in the struggle against the powerful revolutionary onslaught of the masses. The revolutionary movement in Germany, Hungary, Italy; Bulgaria, Poland and in a number of other countries was suppressed by the forces of imperialist reaction, However, the partial stabilisation of capitalism which had set in was unstable and unsound, it was fraught with further sharpening of capitalism's insoluble contradictions which, in turn, paved the way for a further intensification of the contradictions and for new crises in the capitalist countries.

The stabilisation experienced by the Soviet Union was of an altogether different nature. This stabilisation was sound and firm. The Bolshevik Party directed the forces of the Soviet people towards building Socialism and successfully pursued the policy of socialist industrialisation. This revealed ever more clearly to the world the great superiority of the Soviet system and its enormous life- giving power. Soviet power opened up such internal sources of accumulation for realisation of the gigantic plan of socialist industrialisation as were never known nor could be known in any bourgeois country.

In the growing might of the Soviet country, in the development and strengthening of the socialist economy, in the development of the creative activity of the popular masses, the capitalist countries surrounding the U.S.S.R. saw a direct threat to the existence of capitalism. Observing with alarm the great undertakings

in the country of proletarian dictatorship, the ruling circles in the bourgeois states took all possible measures to disrupt the successes of the U.S.S.R. or, at any rate, to weaken them with a view to retarding socialist industrialisation. They acted in the foulest manner—disrupting trade and diplomatic relations with the USSR. (Britain) assassinating Soviet Ambassadors (Poland), and intensifying espionage and subversive activity against the land of Socialism.

Serious difficulties for the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet State were created inside the U.S.S.R. at that time by the Trotskyites and other opposition elements. These despicable enemies of Leninism, and of the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet people, sought to divert the Party from the correct Leninist pathway. In their double-faced, malicious, subversive activity, they joined hands with the entire, anti-Soviet camp, beginning with the Mensheviks and ending with imperialist intelligence services and whiteguards.

In the summer of 1926, the Trotskyites and Zinovievites combined in an anti-Party bloc which rallied all remnants of the opposition groups previously smashed by the Party. They took the path of factional work and began laying the foundation for an anti-Soviet, underground Party. The opposition bloc was the focal point and centre for all the elements hostile to Leninism, including direct bourgeois agents in the international Communist movement, such as the Souvarines, Maslovs, Korschies, Ruth Fischers and, others. Hence, the smashing of this opposition bloc in the C.P.S.U. (B) defeating all its attempts at undermining activity, were a vital condition for strengthening the unity of the Party, for rendering it monolithic and consolidated, vital prerequisite for

preserving and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and the victory of Socialism in the U.S.S.R., a vital condition for strengthening and further developing the international Communist movement.

The great historical service rendered by J. V. Stalin, the significance of which cannot be overestimated, was that under his wise leadership this struggle ended in the complete exposure of the hostile activity of the Trotsky-Zinoviev bloc and in its ideological and organisational defeat.

In the light of the experience of the past 25 years, the entire significance of the struggle which then developed in the C.P.S.U. (B) and in Communist Parties in other countries against the bitter enemies of Communism, against the splitting elements who later sank to direct betrayal of the working class cause, became agents of imperialist intelligence services, gangs of spies and murderers, stands out still more vividly. Even more clearly in the light of the experience of the past 25 years, there stands out the instructive experience of the C.P.S.U. (B), the great wisdom of its leader, his ability to penetrate deeply into the course of events, his ability to bring out thoroughly the class essence of events, his ability to look ahead and foresee the course of historical development. Comrade Stalin's reports to the Fifteenth All-Union Conference of the C.P.S.U. (B) and to the Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International armed the Bolshevik Party of the U.S.S.R. and the fraternal Communist Parties with the all-conquering weapon of Marxist analysis, inspired the working people of the U.S.S.R. for victorious building of Socialism and imbued in Communists of all countries faith in the inexhaustible creative power of the Soviet people.

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J. V. Stalin's work "Once More about the Social-Democratic Deviation in our Party" is an outstanding contribution to the development of Lenin's theory of the socialist revolution, to the development of the theory of the possibility of the victory of Socialism in individual countries in the period of imperialism.

Comrade Stalin exposed the swindling machinations of the Trotskyites and Zinovievites who, in their struggle against the Party, against Leninism, sought to cling to Engels' obsolete formula of the impossibility of the victory of Socialism in any individual country and of the possibility of the victory of the socialist revolution simultaneously in all or in the majority of civilised countries. They did this in order to "prove" the impossibility of successfully building Socialism in the U.S.S.R. Engels' formula, correct in the epoch of pre-monopoly capitalism, became incorrect in consequence of the changed conditions of the epoch of imperialism. The great leader of the Bolshevik Party consistently exposed the non-scientific, Trotskyite methods of substituting the viewpoint of Marxism, the method of Marxism, by the letter of certain Marxist theses, isolated from concrete historical conditions. Comrade Stalin stated that, on the basis of the study of the laws of imperialism, Lenin, proceeding from Marxist theory and Marxist method, drew the conclusion that the old Engels formula no longer corresponded to the new historical situation, and, that in the conditions of imperialism the victory of Socialism in one, individual country was possible and simultaneous victory in all countries was impossible.

The further development by J. V. Stalin of the law, discovered by Lenin, about unequal economic and political development of the capitalist countries in the period of imperialism, from which the possibility of the victory of Socialism in individual countries stems directly, is of vital theoretical significance.

In his report to the Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, Comrade Stalin further developed Lenin's teaching about imperialism as the eve of the proletarian revolution. He made an invaluable theoretical contribution to the development of Leninism on questions of the general crisis of capitalism, of the maturing and course of the proletarian revolution in individual countries. J. V. Stalin predicted with absolute precision the perspectives of the further development of the crisis of world capitalism, of the further gathering of forces for the overthrow of capitalism. He wrote:

“The imperialist world war was the first attempt at redivision of the already divided world. This attempt cost capitalism the victory of the revolution in Russia and the undermining of the foundations of imperialism in the colonial and dependent countries.

“It need hardly be said that the first attempt at redivision is bound to be followed by another, the preparatory work for which is already underway in the imperialist camp.

“It can hardly be doubted that a second attempt at redivision will cost world capitalism much more than the first”.

This brilliant prevision of Comrade Stalin was fully confirmed. The second world war, the “inevitable result of the development of world economic and political forces on the basis of modern monopoly capitalism”

(Stalin), as paid for dearly by bourgeois society. Almost 600 million more people were lost to the imperialist system,—in addition to the 200 million people who had been wrested from the hell of imperialism by the Great October Socialist Revolution. And there is no doubt that should the adventurous lunatics of present-day bourgeois society try once again to hurl mankind into the sanguinary abyss of another world war, this will result in the downfall and doom of the system of imperialism as a whole. The experience of history is clearest proof of this.

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Disclosing the essence, the class nature and character of the inner-Party struggle in the C.P.S.U. (B) in connection with the smashing of the opposition bloc of Trotskyites and Zinovievites, Comrade Stalin formulated one of the most important laws of development of the Communist Parties—that the development of these parties can and does take place as a result of overcoming inner-Party differences by means of struggle. Comrade Stalin wrote: “It may be said that this is a law for the C.P.S.U. (B) and not for the other proletarian parties. That would be incorrect. This is the law for all more or less big parties, irrespective of whether the matter is that of the ‘proletarian party in the U.S.S.R. or of the proletarian parties in the West’”.

Comrade Stalin showed that the contradictions and differences inside the Communist Parties stem, first, from the pressure of the bourgeoisie and bourgeois ideology on the proletariat and its party in conditions of the class struggle in society—pressure to which not

infrequently the less stable sections of the working class and, hence, the less stable sections of the proletarian party succumb; second, from the heterogeneous composition of the working class. However, J. V. Stalin pointed out, proletarian parties are militant organisations of the proletariat. By way of struggle for their principled line, they must insulate themselves against the pressure and influence of bourgeois ideology, against penetration into their ranks of unstable elements, direct enemies of the proletariat, and agents of the bourgeois class.

Principled struggle against any deviations from Leninism is a most important means in the fight for a revolutionary Marxist line, for a really militant party of the new type. Comrade Stalin pointed out that for the proletarian party there is not nor can there be a “middle line” in matters of principle. A “middle line” in matters of principle is simply the “line” of glossing over differences, the “line” of ideological degeneration of the party, and, in the final analysis, of ideological death of the party. There is not nor can there be reconciliation in matters of principle—either another principle must triumph.

The law of development of the parties of the new type, discovered by Comrade Stalin, retains its entire significance for the Communist and Workers’ Parties of the whole world also in ‘the present historical period. As the experience of life has shown, the Communist and Workers’ Parties can grow and become stronger only as a result of consistent struggle against all kinds of opportunist elements, by ruthlessly exposing and expelling overt and covert agents of imperialism from

their ranks, by resolutely combating Social-Democratic survivals.

Not only the rich experience of the C.P.S.U. (B) but also the experience of the Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies, the recent exposure of imperialist agents in these Parties, the experience of the struggle of the Communist Parties in the capitalist and colonial countries against opportunism, sectarianism and against unstable elements penetrating their ranks,—all testify to the profound correctness of J. V. Stalin's law concerning the development of parties of the new type.

Exceptionally important theses were developed by Comrade Stalin in his report to the plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International on unity and indivisibility of the "national" and international tasks of the revolutionary party of the proletariat. "...The interests and tasks of the proletariat of the U.S.S.R.", he pointed out, "are interlaced and indissolubly linked with the interests and tasks of the revolutionary movement in all countries, and, on the contrary, the tasks of the revolutionary proletarians in all countries are indissolubly linked with the tasks and successes of the proletarians of the U.S.S.R. on the front of socialist construction.

"Consequently, to counterpose the national tasks of the proletarians in one or another country to international tasks would mean a most profound mistake in policy".

Comrade Stalin pointed out that if the Soviet Republic during the most grave periods of its existence had not been supported by the workers and working people of all countries, it would have been crushed. And, on the contrary, had the capitalists succeeded in

smashing the Soviet Republic, an epoch of utterly black reaction would have set in for all countries, the positions of international Communism would have been wiped out for years to come and the capitalists would have intensified their strangling of the working class and the oppressed peoples. For this reason, Jo V. Stalin "said, "effecting the unity and indivisibility of the interests and tasks of the proletarians of one country with the interests and tasks of the proletarians of all countries is the surest path for the victory of the revolutionary movement of the proletarians of all countries".

Successive historical events fully and completely confirmed the theses about the role and significance of proletarian internationalism developed by J. V. Stalin in the report "Once More about the Social-Democratic Deviation in our Party". The experience of history proved once again that counterposing the "national" and the international tasks of the proletariat inevitably leads to nationalism, to bourgeois degeneration and in the long run, to fascism. The example of the Tito clique speaks for itself with sufficient clarity. It is also known that all the agents of imperialism exposed in the People's Democracies (Rajk, Kostov, Kochi Xoxe, Spsychalski, Svermova, Slansky) tried to carry out their subversive work under the flag of struggle for specific "national" tasks, counterposing them to the international tasks of the working people.

Comrade Stalin, in the report at the Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International expressed most profound thoughts on the question of the international significance of the Russian revolution, on the international significance of the "Russian question."

“The watershed between revolution and counter-revolution”, he wrote, “runs now along the line of malicious hatred of one and the comradely friendship of others in relation to the proletarian party in the U.S.S.R.”. He added: “Two fronts have taken shape around the ‘Russian question’: the front of the adversaries of the Soviet Republic and the front of its selfless friends. What do the enemies of the Soviet Republic want? They seek to create among broad masses of the population the ideological and moral prerequisites for struggle against the proletarian dictatorship. What do the friends of the Soviet Republic want? They seek to form among broad sections of the proletariat the ideological and moral prerequisites for support, for defence of the Soviet Republic”.

These words of Comrade Stalin sound as if they had been uttered today. Today, too, a clearly defined watershed runs through the entire capitalist world between the friends of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, and its adversaries, between the friends of the Soviet Republic and its enemies. However, the distinguishing feature of the present situation is that the Soviet Union has become consolidated to the greatest degree. Its influence in all international matters has grown immensely. Side by side with the Soviet Union, there are today the People’s Democracies (Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Albania), the great Chinese People’s Republic, and the German Democratic Republic. The camp of peace, democracy and Socialism has grown, become stronger and constitutes a genuinely invincible force. At the same time, the strength of imperialism has greatly declined, and the general crisis of capitalism has become extremely aggravated.

Today the Soviet Union heads the invincible camp of peace, democracy and Socialism. The Soviet Union is the torch of international Socialism—torch of gigantic power. This torch lights up the road of the working people of all countries to victory over the enemies of the proletariat, to the victory of democracy and Socialism over imperialism, to the triumph of the forces of peace over the forces of war.

IN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

WORKS OF J. V. STALIN PUBLISHED IN POLAND

“Book and Knowledge” Publishing House of the Polish United Workers’ Party has published Volumes XI, XII and XIII of J. V. Stalin’s works. The thirteen volumes of J. V. Stalin’s works, published in the Polish language on the basis of the decision of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers’ Party, have been issued in editions totalling 2,000,000.

In addition, the following works by J. V. Stalin have been published: “The Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U. (B)”, “Problems of Leninism”, “Foundations of Leninism”, “On Dialectical and Historical Materialism”, and others. Altogether, works of Comrade Stalin published in the Polish language have been issued in 5,945,500 copies.

AGITATORS' ACTIVITY IN CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

One and a half million agitators and propagandists are working in the towns and villages of the Chinese People’s Republic. In the forefront of the struggle for higher labour productivity and for bumper crops, they are drawing broad masses: of the people into the patriotic movements: the movement of resistance to American aggression and aid for the Korean People’s Democratic Republic; the land reform movement, aid the movement for suppressing counter-revolutionaries.

Agitation-propaganda groups have been formed by Party organisations in the localities in conformity with the decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Party members, members of New Democratic Youth Union and non-Party activists have been drawn into the work of these groups. Women members of the Party are also participating actively in the work of the groups.

70th BIRTHDAY OF WILLIAM GALLACHER

Over 3,000 people drawn from all parts of Britain seat including all members of the Political Bureau of the British Communist Party and representatives from all District Committees, gathered in Glasgow on December 28rd to pay tribute to William Gallacher, Chairman of the Party, on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

Gallacher was given a great ovation from the audience when he appeared on the platform accompanied by Harry Pollitt, General Secretary of the Party; John Campbell, Editor, Daily Worker; Abe Moffat, President of the Scottish Miners Union, and others.

Gallacher received birthday greetings from the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. (B), from the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of China and France, and from the Central Committees of Communist and Workers' Parties of a number of other countries. The birthday message from the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U, (B) read:

“To William Gallacher,

We send you, Chairman of the Party and one of the oldest figures in the British working class movement, fraternal greetings on the occasion of your 70th

birthday. We wish you health and success in all your activity in defence of peace and for the vital interests of the working people”.

The celebration in honour of Comrade Gallacher turned into a demonstration of love for the Communist Party—the only Party in Britain consistently fighting for the interests of the masses. One hundred and fifty new members were made at the celebration.

INDEPENDENT STUDY FOR MEMBERS, AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

This year, for the first time, the Communist Party of Austria is organising the independent study-year for its members. The study course is based on the “Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U. (B)”. The Central agitation and propaganda department sends students monthly methodological guides, holds seminars and arranges for correspondence consultations.

MASS POLITICAL WORK OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN COUNTRYSIDE

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is holding public meetings in villages for the purpose of answering peasants’ questions on international and home policy and to rally them still closer around the Party and the Government in the struggle for peace and Socialism, Peasants are showing great interest in this undertaking. Already during the preparations, the number of meetings planned rose from 5,090 to 8,000. In some

districts of the Liberec region, for example, meetings will be held in every village. In connection with the preparation and holding of these public meetings, the Party organisations are strengthening the groups of speakers in the regions and districts. Members of the regional and district Party committees have personal talks with the speakers assigned to the meeting; Party consultation centres are extending help to the speakers in the matter of theory and methodology.

In the Olomouc region, the first briefing for speakers, under the leadership of the chairman of the regional Party committee, was attended by secretaries and heads of the propaganda and agitation departments from all districts. Following a report by the first secretary of the regional committee, the staff of the Party consultation centre gave advice on matters relating to agriculture and also on the international Situation.

In addition to the speakers' notes issued by the Central propaganda department, some regional committees are publishing literature for their particular regions. For example the material published in the Ceske Budesovice region shows how the anti-popular government of pre-Munich Czechoslovakia helped the fascists who dominated in the region; it contains facts about the poverty of the working people in the region under the capitalists and statistics depicting the rising living standard at the present time.

Of considerable importance is the matter of acquainting speakers with the life of the villages where they are scheduled to speak. For this purpose, in the Pardubice and other regions, speakers are attending meetings of the local Party organisations.

The progress of the public meetings shows that their success is determined in great measure by the degree of preparation of the speakers.

COMMUNIST PARTY ORGANISATIONS IN BULGARIA WORKING TO CONSOLIDATE AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVES

Agricultural co-operatives in the Breznishki district of Bulgaria gathered an excellent harvest this year and delivered the grain quotas to the State in good time. The co-operatives owe their success in large measure to the good work of the district organisation of the Party, In all 33 co-operatives embracing 86 per cent of the peasant homesteads and 76 per cent of the cultivated land. Party members were instrumental in securing strict observance of co-operative rules and the decision of Central Committee of the Party and the Government in the matter of organisation and remuneration for labour. This was achieved because Party organisations are able to rally considerable numbers of non-Party activists and rely on the masses.

In February this year, when the working peasantry pledged Comrade Vylko Tchervenkov to work for high yields, the district Party organisation focused attention on the struggle for fulfilment of these pledges. The mass organisations and non-Party peasants were drawn into mass political work, daily verification was introduced, experiences shared and shortcomings speedily eliminated. As a result, fulfilment of

obligations really became the affair of all members of the co-operatives.

The district committee of the Party ensured correct allocation of Party members on all sectors of production and on the co-operative boards. Exercising their right to verify production activity, the primary Party organisations in the co-operatives hear reports by board chairmen, team leaders and group leaders, and arising from the common tasks, undertake corresponding party and political measures. Big success has been achieved in promoting women leading posts: 216 women team and group leaders distinguished themselves as excellent organisers.

The results achieved are due to the systematic care shown by the district committee in raising the ideological and political level of the lower Party and peasant activists by drawing them into the different forms of Party education.

The Breznishski district committee of the Party maintains close contact with non-party peasants, devotes close attention to the needs and complaints of the working people and organises operative verification elimination of shortcomings.

Leading members of the Party committee spend much time in the villages, acquainting themselves directly with life in the co-operatives and helping the lower Party organisations.

ABOUT IMPROVING TRADE UNION WORK IN GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The Political Bureau of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany recently called on members of the Party “to render more help to the trade unions with a view to enabling them to solve their tasks more successfully”. The Political Bureau pointed out that, for the trade unions, “better ideological work... is the major condition for fulfilling the new tasks”; it urged the Party members working in trade union committees that they, by means of thorough study of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, overcome the survivals of economism and social-democratism which not infrequently manifest themselves in the work of the trade unions. The leading Party bodies are assigned the task of helping the trade unions in selecting and training tutors for trade union schools. The Political Bureau outlined the main subjects for educational work in the trade unions: the history of the German labour movement, history of the C.P.S.U. (B) and the role of the Soviet trade unions in building Socialism and in the transition to Communism, explanation of the theoretical questions of the Five-Year Plan, the conditions of the working class and work of the trade unions in Western Germany.

The Political Bureau called on Party members working in the trade unions to help in developing emulation and strengthening co-operation between the workers and the intelligentsia for the purpose of raising labour productivity and the standard of living of the working people in the German Democratic Republic.

The Political Bureau stressed the importance of observing the collective labour agreements in industrial

enterprises. Party organs in the enterprises are instructed to see that the workers are acquainted with production plans. Party members who are also members of the trade union committees should set an example in carrying out pledges undertaken under the collective labour agreements.

REVIEW OF PRESS OF COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

Exchanging Membership Cards in French Communist Party ("FRANCE NOUVELLE"— Weekly Journal, French Communist Party)

In its issue of December 1, "France Nouvelle", under the heading "On the Threshold of 1952" contained an article by Theodore Vial, member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, devoted to the annual exchange of Party membership cards.

"Great battles lie ahead of us and we must prepare for them with the greatest chance of success" writes Comrade Vial and, as a summary of last year, stressed that "Communists, expressing the genuine interests of the working class and the nation, now as always, are in the van of the struggle of the masses of our country for peace, national independence and against the imperialist warmongers."

The article describes the growing prestige of the Party and its influence among the masses. Party members have acquired a wealth of new experience, the Party has become stronger politically and ideologically. Its membership, for the first time since 1946, exceeded the membership of the previous year.

The U.S. imperialists and their French lackeys, despite the use of the mercenary press and radio: despite diversions and provocations and raids on Party premises, are unable to wrest the masses from the Communist Party. The Communist Party has grown not

only in numbers but also in quality, compared with previous years. The political successes of the Party led to increased membership in many federations, among them. Pas-de-Calais, Bouches-du-Rhone, Corrèze, Loir-et-Cher, the maritime area of the Nord Department and the Seineet-Oise Department. "But how to explain that what was possible for these federations was impossible for others, such as the Isère, Nord, Haute-Garonne and the Seine?" asks the author.

"In the course of this month," continues the article, "we must give serious attention to the exchange of membership cards for 1952. To obtain the best results in exchanging cards, signifies, in the first-instance, the creation of the essential political conditions for this. To improve the general activity of the Party, to ensure that the Party appears everywhere—in the factories in the countryside and in urban districts—in the capacity of a confident and farseeing leader—such are the political conditions for the successful exchange of Party membership cards conditions which must be supplemented by corresponding organisational measures".

The article describes the work now being done in connection with the exchange of Party cards. The leading bodies of some of the federation organisations have planned the work and have begun the exchange of cards. The federal committee of the organisation in the Aude Department has announced that between December 15 and January 15 all the attention of the Party will be focused on the exchange of cards. The federal committee of the organisation in the Savoie Department plans to effect the exchange at special branch meetings which will be attended by many sympathisers; it is planned to complete the work by

January 1. The leading bodies of the federations in the Pas-de-Calais, Hautes-Pyrenees, Ardeche, Indre, and other Departments are also concentrating on the exchange of membership cards. The Somme federal committee has decided to visit all ex-Party members. This is an important decision which should lead to good results, especially in this Department where many comrades left the Party after 1946 but where the number of votes polled by the Party at the June 17 elections remained approximately at the level attained during the 1946 Parliamentary elections.

“The work should be started immediately”, the author writes. “to ensure that all those who were members of the Party in 1951 receive their cards for 1952 as quickly as possible. But this is only part of the task. Thousands of new members must be won for the Party. The solemn exchange of Party membership cards will help towards this if many sympathisers are invited to the meetings devoted to the exchange. During 1951, 40,000 new members joined the Party; of these 30,000 were accepted during the “enrolment” dedicated to the 30th anniversary of our Party which coincided with the card exchange”.

“Still wider sections of the population”, the article goes on, “see in our Party the only force capable of defending the interests of the nation and of bringing our country onto the pathway of a policy of prosperity and peace. The number of those anxious to defend national independence and peace in our ranks is growing daily; it is incumbent upon the Party to help these people to join our wonderful and noble struggle. But for this it is necessary, as Maurice Thorez pointed out, to do everything to

intensify the work of winning new members for the Party, and to make this work systematic and constant”.

The article quotes numerous examples testifying to the possibilities available to the Party organisations. In the small commune of Chilly-le-Vignoble (Jura Department) with a population of 251, the Party got 66 votes in the June 17 elections. Formerly, there were twelve Communists in the village. The branch meeting held on November 16 was attended by four sympathisers all of whom joined the Party. In the Alpes-Maritimes Department, Louis Bartoli, member of the federal committee personally won five new members for the Party inside a month. In Romorantin (Loiset-Cher Department), twenty new members, most of them workers, joined in the space of a few days.

“To begin the new year with the best chances for success in the great battles ahead of us”, Comrade Vial writes in conclusion, “it is necessary constantly to strengthen the Party”.

INTENSIFICATION OF STRUGGLE FOR PEACE IN WESTERN GERMANY. Paul Verner, Member of Secretariat, Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party of Germany

Ever broader sections of the German people are learning from their own experience that the fatal path along which Western Germany is being dragged by its ruling circles leads to war and catastrophe. The Adenauer Government is thinking in terms not of uniting both parts of the country on a democratic basis, of creating a peace-loving, independent Germany and of signing a peace treaty, but, on the contrary, of adding to the dismemberment of Germany, to remilitarisation and rearming of Western Germany. This policy does not find any support among the population; it is giving rise to discontent and resistance movement among the broad masses. The Bonn government's attempts to ban the Communist Party of Germany and its support for Nazi organisations—all evoke anger and population. Today the fight for peace and unity in Western Germany is developing much more actively than before, and is assuming more effective forms. Numerous facts testify to this.

Despite bans and police persecution, the people are displaying increasingly greater activity in the popular referendum against remilitarisation and for signing a peace treaty. By the end of October, 92 per cent of all who had been approached expressed themselves against remilitarisation and for a peace treaty; negative replies

constituted only two per cent, the remainder returned spoiled forms or abstained from voicing an opinion.

In connection with the referendum the peace fighters in many places in Western Germany did excellent work, rallying the masses and displaying models of exemplary activity among the population. In the town Eürth, Bavaria, all citizens with the right to vote were approached. Over fifty-two thousand electors, i.e., the overwhelming majority, expressed themselves against remilitarisation and for a peace treaty.

In the course of a single day 12,000 workers in one of the Krupp plants were approached after working hours and all unanimously voted for peace. After working hours and all for peace. Almost a thousand women activists from the referendum committees and democratic organisations gathered outside the gates of this war plant. The women handed out leaflets and petition forms, talked to workers and office staff, and, despite police terror and arrests, successfully collected referendum votes. In Recklinghausen, Ruhr, the working people of 18 large enterprises, including 15 pits, were questioned. 30,412 workers, office employees and technical personnel expressed themselves against remilitarisation and only 278 for remilitarisation.

A strong protest movement is gaining momentum in the West German trade union organisations against the approval given by the reactionary union leaders for the remilitarisation and rearmament carried out by the Bonn government, against the bellicose and revanchist propaganda waged by the generals who run the war veteran unions. 100,000 trade unionists in Duisburg (Ruhr) and 60,000 metal workers—trade union members—in Stuttgart protested. The strike of metal

workers in Hessen lasted several weeks. Dockers in Hamburg and Bremen struck work in spite of the Right-wing trade union leaders. These strikes show that broad sections of the working class realise that the main reason for the low wages and worsening conditions of the working people in Western Germany is the remilitarisation and rearmament now being effected by the imperialists.

Increasingly greater numbers of activists and rank-and-file Members of the Social Democratic Party, despite Schumacher's bans, openly condemn remilitarisation. They demand from the Party leadership that it pursue a policy of peace and struggle for the unity of Germany. Resolutions protesting against remilitarisation were unanimously adopted at activists' conferences of the Social Democratic Party in the Karlsruhe-Land and in Bruchsal. Both regional conferences addressed themselves to the Central Board of the Social Democratic Party calling upon it to work for the settlement of the question of remilitarisation by means of a referendum. A joint meeting of members of the Social Democratic Party and the Communist Party in Achern (Bühl region) decided to wage a joint struggle against the war preparations and to hold similar meetings throughout the region. In Hannover, a meeting took place between activists of the Social Democratic Party and the Communist Party of Lower Saxony at which a joint declaration was adopted urging the need to convene an all-German conference for holding elections to the National Assembly and to accelerate the signing of a peace treaty. It was decided to work for co-operation between the two parties.

In those districts where the American and British warmongers, with the participation of the Adenauer

government, are clearing the peasants from their land- and launching military construction, a powerful peasant movement is developing for defence of their plots, their rights and liberties, under the slogan "We shall not give up our sacred soil!" Uniting in defence committees, the peasants hold demonstrations and mass meetings. In Bavaria, Rheinland-Pfalz and Westphalia, thousands of peasants attended meetings to hear speeches by representatives of the referendum committees. The plan of the American warmakers to convert Hammelburg district (Bavaria) into a huge training centre and war base was frustrated by the resolute resistance of the peasants. Combining their efforts they succeeded in getting the measures cancelled and thus saved their homesteads from destruction.

The youth and women are taking a particularly active part in the struggle against remilitarisation. The protest movement against the intention of the militarists to call up the youth born in 1932 is growing daily. Thus, the youth committee of the United German Trade Unions, for instance, denounced remilitarisation and rearmament.

At a recent conference, young metal workers also protested against remilitarisation. In many districts, youth of the 1932 age-group are forming special committees, declaring that they will not obey the call-up order and destroying the notices.

Early in October a congress of women peace partisans in Western Germany, attended by nine hundred delegates—representatives of different political and religious convictions—discussed the question of defending peace. All the attempts by Kaiser, the Bonn Minister, to prevent the congress from being held, all his provocations, ended in failure. Jointly with the

delegates from women's organisations and non-Party women, women belonging to the different parties—the Christian-Democratic Union, the-Centre Party, the Free Democratic Party, the Social-Democratic and the Communist worked out a common programme of struggle in defence of peace.

Many clergymen of different denominations are also joining the movement against remilitarisation, for peace. In addresses and sermons they denounce remilitarisation, and, jointly with the people's referendum committees, discuss questions of the struggle for peace. In doing so they express the negative attitude of their parishioners to the war preparations.

Not all the existing possibilities have been used as yet for extending the peace front in Western Germany; however, there can be no doubt that in the past few months the struggle for peace has grown considerably in intensity and scale. This is because the population is becoming more and more convinced that remilitarisation means war, and that incorporation of Western Germany into the North Atlantic Pact system means adding to Germany's dismemberment, to its prolongation and utilisation by the U.S. imperialists for their aggressive ends. The population sees that the economic and social consequences of the remilitarisation now under way and the rapidly growing occupation costs fall heavily on the shoulders of the working people. The large-scale manoeuvres carried out on German territory by the troops of the Western imperialist powers, and the enormous damage caused by them, brought home to the population that in the eve of another war Western Germany would be unceremoniously used as a battlefield by the U.S.-

British imperialists and would suffer monstrous destruction.

One of the main reasons why the struggle for peace has intensified in Western Germany is that the Communist Party and other progressive forces of Western Germany, consistently pursuing a policy of upholding the national interests, launched simultaneously a struggle against chauvinism and nationalism. Finally, the masses were deeply impressed by the address sent by the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic to the Bonn Federal Parliament proposing the convening of an all-German meeting with a view to holding free, democratic elections, and discussion of the question of a peace treaty. This genuinely national policy corresponds to the most profound aspirations of all our people.

The People's Chamber's address started off a wide discussion: it met with the approval of the popular masses and inspired prominent representatives of the different parties and organisations, scientists and cultural workers to wage a more intensive struggle for the realisation of the proposals advanced by the People's Chamber, for peace and unity. At mass rallies, the political views and religious denominations in support of the address meet with warm approval. Thousands of letters and resolutions meet urging adoption of the proposals advanced by the People's Chamber are pouring into the Bonn Federal Parliament. Committees for Unity of Germany and for Peace have been formed in many places.

Under pressure of public opinion, and fearing exposure, the disrupters of Germany and the enemies of her unity—the reactionary chiefs of the Federal Parliament—had to agree to a discussion of the question

of unity and a peace treaty with Germany. However, the reactionary majority in the Federal Parliament turned down the proposal for an all-German meeting. As for signing a peace treaty, the Bonn Parliament in general did not express an opinion.

Many facts testify to the enormous possibilities for the peace movement in Western Germany, possibilities that are far from having been used to the full, particularly by Communists.

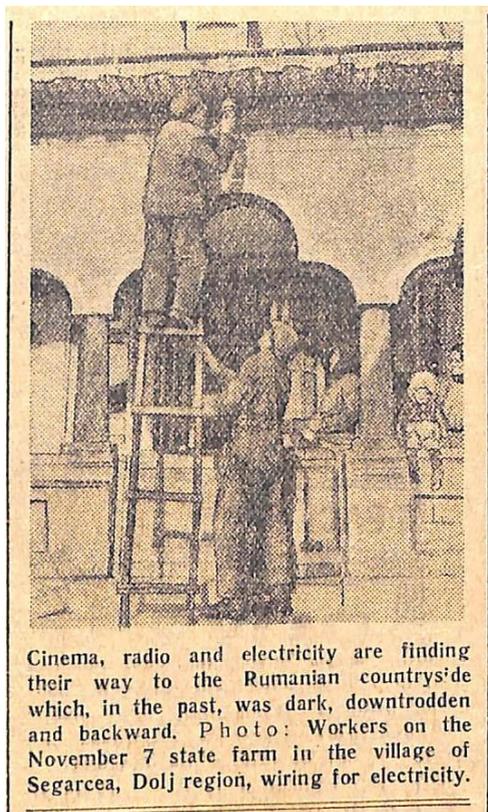
In order to organise the peace front in Western Germany on a still wider scale and more boldly, it is essential to conduct systematic explanatory and educational work; to explain to the broad masses of the population the possibility of securing a peaceful solution of the German problem on the basis of a policy of consistent defence of national interests; it is essential to raise the demand: by means of an all-German meeting—forward to nation-wide, free and democratic elections, to the signing of a peace treaty. The fight for peace—this is the central, the main task.

The allegation that war is inevitable—an allegation disseminated among the masses by the warmongers and Right-wing Social-Democratic leaders—must be smashed once and for all. Not to smash this allegation means dooming the people to passivity, and, consequently, betraying them to the Warmongers. It is necessary to bring home to the masses that peace does not come of itself, it must be won, that the existence of the mighty world peace camp, headed by the Soviet Union, and vigorous activity by all people of good-will can ensure peace, that if the peoples take the cause of peace into their own hands, it will be ensured.

The development of a broad popular peace movement urgently calls for united action by the

working class, for systematic work in the trade unions, for co-operation with organisations and representatives of different social groups, different parties and political convictions. We must be ready resolutely to fight for peace shoulder to shoulder with all who stand for peace, and who strive for democratic unity and independence of Germany as a main condition for preserving peace.

WORKERS ON THE NOVEMBER 7 STATE FARM IN THE VILLAGE OF SEGARCEA, DOLJ REGION, WIRING FOR ELECTRICITY



Cinema, radio and electricity are finding their way to the Rumanian countryside which, in the past, was dark, downtrodden and backward. Photo: Workers on the November 7 state farm in the village of Segarcea, Dolj region, wiring for electricity.

CONFERENCES OF DISTINGUISHED PEASANTS IN POLAND

Regional conferences of distinguished peasants, that is, peasants who have paid their taxes and fulfilled their plans for selling bread grain and potatoes to the State ahead of schedule have been held throughout Poland. More than 90,000 peasant delegates attended these conferences, the majority of them non-party members. The conferences discussed the progress of planned purchasing and methods for rallying the peasants in all villages for successful and early fulfilment of their obligations.

“We pledge ourselves,” reads the resolution of peasants in the Belogardski region, “to rally all peasants in our villages for complete fulfilment of bread grain purchasing plans, payment of taxes, ploughing and increase in the number of pigs.”

The peasants were warmly applauded by the factory delegations attending the conferences. Kurowski, distinguished peasant from the Wengrowice district, Poznan region, said: “I fulfilled my obligations to the State ahead of schedule in order to help my factory brothers fulfil our gigantic Six-Year Plan. This is the best reply we can give to the warmongers”.

The conferences demonstrated the solidity of the alliance between Polish workers and peasants. Speakers denounced the kulaks and their henchmen who stubbornly delay fulfilment of state obligations. Many delegates were awarded orders and diplomas. The conferences showed that peasant activists, devoted to the cause of strengthening people's Poland, have appeared in the Polish countryside.

NEW BUDGET OF DEMOCRATIC HUNGARY

Discussion of the 1952 budget, held recently in the State Assembly of Hungary, strikingly demonstrated the steady rise in the economy, culture and well-being of the Hungarian working people. In his speech, Karoly Olt, Minister of Finance, dwelt on the results of the 1951 plan fulfilment, and on the tasks for the next year. During the first ten months of the current year, industrial output rose 29.1 per cent compared with last year. The socialist sector now accounts for about one-fourth of the country's entire arable land. Big progress has been made in mechanising agriculture. Trade turnover has expanded considerably. Twice as many pupils were attending school in 1951 than before the war. A number of new universities and higher schools were opened; the network of medical establishments was extended, and new flats with total dwelling space of 135,000 square metres were built for the working people.

The new budget provides over 15,000 million forints for capital investments. Big sums will be allocated for the development of agriculture and for consolidating the socialist sector in the first instance. The sum of 5,300,000,000 forints is allocated for the cultural and everyday needs of the working people.

SOLICITUDE FOR HEALTH OF CHILDREN IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Evidence of the rise in the standard of living in people's democratic Czechoslovakia is seen in the improved health service, including services for children, which gets better and better year by year. The birth rate in 1950 showed an increase of 40 per cent compared with 1937. The infantile mortality rate declined by 33.9 per cent as against 1937. In 1950 each infant was examined by a doctor an average of four times.

The children's allowances granted to the working people by the people's democratic State total 20 million crowns per day.

The State spends 20,000 crowns annually on the upkeep of each child in the creches of Prague. Every year thirty-five thousand Prague children go to the best sanatoria in the country free of charge or at nominal cost to their parents.

DISCUSSION OF DRAFT FIVE-YEAR PLAN IN ALBANIA

Albania's projected Five-Year Plan for the development of the country is the topic of enthusiastic discussion among the working people. At numerous meetings in town and countryside people submit suggestions and proposals for raising the output targets contained in the draft, for building new schools, canals, highways, afforestation, etc.

Some 250 suggestions for improving work were advanced in the oil refinery in the town of Stalin; in the Kraba coalfield, where a fourfold increase in output is earmarked, a group of miners pledged to produce 1,000 tons of coal in excess of plan. Peasants in the village of Mberch de Fier have undertaken to plant 10,000 olive trees in excess of the planned figure.

TITO—COLONIAL HIRELING OF U.S. IMPERIALISTS. Jozsef Revai Member, Political Bureau, Hungarian Working People's Party

I.

In mid-November, the fascist Tito-Kardelj-Rankovic clique signed a military aid agreement with the American imperialists. This agreement openly confirms that Yugoslavia has been converted into a military stronghold of the American aggressors, and the Yugoslav army—into their mercenary army.

It goes without saying that the Tito gang did not become the hireling of the imperialists simply with the signing of this agreement. But it does mark a further step on the part of the Titoites along the path of betraying the national interests of the Yugoslav people and signifies that the Yugoslav fascist provocateurs have openly taken upon themselves the role of executors of the aggressive military designs of the U.S. imperialists

As recently as April, Tito, addressing an army division in Belgrade, boasted that Yugoslavia would not accept arms from the West. In April, the chief of the Belgrade fascist gang tried to give the impression that Titoite Yugoslavia acted independently in deciding what should and what should not be accepted from the American imperialists.

But a few weeks after this demagogic declaration Koca Popovic, Tito's Chief of Staff, was summoned to Washington for talks about the U.S. arms supplies.

During Popovic's sojourn in the United States the "New York Times" frankly wrote about the need to make the Yugoslav army fit not only for defence, but also for offensive operations on the territory of Yugoslavia or beyond its borders.

It is clear that offensive operations require tanks, heavy artillery, aircraft and special military-technical personnel. According to the U.S.-Yugoslav agreement, the Yugoslav army will receive the weapons needed for offensive operations, and, for the purpose of learning how to use them, American experts and military instructors.

It is not feelings of love that prompt the American imperialists to equip the Titoite army. The Washington rulers are interested in Yugoslavia above all as a springboard for aggression against the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies. Collins, U.S. Army Chief of Staff, visited Yugoslavia prior to the signing of the agreement for the precise purpose of convincing himself that it was really worthwhile investing hundreds of millions of dollars in the Titoite army. Naturally, the Yugoslav fascists spared no effort to influence the conclusion that the investment was worthwhile. According to reports in the Western press, the main reason for the Yugoslav military manoeuvres staged for Collins was the Titoite striving to convince him that the Yugoslav army was fit for offensive action, for inclusion in the aggressive forces of the American imperialists. Apparently, General Collins allowed himself to be convinced of the offensive qualities of the Yugoslav army in exactly the same way that General Marshall allowed himself to be convinced of the "outstanding qualities" of Chiang Kai-shek's army. There is no reason to suppose that the American

warmongers will be any less disappointed in their Yugoslav hirelings than they were in Chiang Kai-shek.

While Collins came to Belgrade to define conditions for supplying arms to the Titoite clique, Harriman, in his talks with Tito, settled the political side of the question of incorporating Yugoslavia into the Balkan and Middle East aggressive blocs. Harriman, in addition to clearing the way for Italian-Yugoslav agreement concerning partition of Trieste, also talked with Tito about establishing a Turkey-Greece-Yugoslavia bloc. Prior to visiting Yugoslavia Collins attended the military manoeuvres of the imperialist occupation forces in Western Germany, and, later, conducted negotiations in Rome with the chiefs of the Italian army.

It follows that the U.S.-Yugoslav agreement was preceded by careful military and political preparation. Supplying arms to Titoite Yugoslavia, the American imperialists regard this country as a link in their chain of military bases, stretching from Western Germany to the Middle East. Dapcevic, deputy Chief of Staff of the Yugoslav army, blurted out the real purport of U.S. "aid" to Yugoslavia even before the agreement had been signed, saying that Yugoslavia was a convenient place for "laying-out airfields which can facilitate strategic atom bombing of Russian targets provided the U.S. renders corresponding aid". The Titoites tried to deny this foul but candid statement which appeared in the "New York Times", but the irrefutable fact remains that the airfields are being laid out in Yugoslavia in accordance with the orders and designs of the American warmongers.

The Yugoslav fascist clique takes great pains to underline that its military agreement with the United States does not signify that Yugoslavia has joined the

Atlantic bloc or any other regional bloc (Greece-Turkey bloc, for example). The mercenary Titoite bandits still try to adopt a pose of independence, and prattle about alleged difference between Yugoslavia and America's other satellites. Obviously, the purely formal non-association with the Atlantic bloc, or regional blocs, is now a matter of minor significance. The fact that Yugoslavia is not officially a member of the Atlantic bloc simply means that it is dependent on the US. to a still greater degree than the Atlantic satellites of the American imperialists. America merely paid less for the Yugoslav fascists, discarding the complicated formalities of the "ally" mechanism of the Atlantic bloc.

Traitor Tito is proud of what is really his disgrace: the agreement with the United States even formally is not a **bilateral** mutual aid agreement, but a typical **unilateral** act of military, political and economic enslavement of Yugoslavia. True, the countries of the Atlantic bloc are under complete economic and political subordination to the U.S., but so far not one of them has signed such a nakedly enslaving agreement as that signed by the Tito gang. Only the mercenary Titoite clique could fall so low as to accept openly the obligation to supply the United States with required raw materials and unfinished goods, and, simultaneously, docilely recognise the right of the U.S. "at any time to cut short the aid granted on the basis of this agreement". The U.S. imperialists are also enslaving the West European countries on the pretext of rendering aid, but so far only the fascist Tito clique has agreed to an American military control and "advisory" commission, whose functions do not differ in any respect from the functions of those U.S. inspectors who at one time "controlled" the use of the military

equipment supplied to Chiang Kai-shek. The dependence of the West European countries is at least cloaked in bilateral or multilateral “allied” treaties. But in relation to the Titoites there is no sign of any such formalities. Between the imperialist master and his hired colonial lackeys there are but openly cynical relations.

Ridiculous indeed are the efforts of the Tito clique to camouflage its unconditional subordination to American imperialism and to create the impression of an “independent” Yugoslav policy. The tattered, half naked vagrant tries to look as though he were wearing a frock coat!

II.

At one time the Titoites tried to deceive the people by referring to their “independent” policy counterposed both to the U.S. imperialists who head the camp of war, and to the Soviet Union which heads the camp of peace, And today? At their notorious Zagreb “peace congress”, the Yugoslav fascists sharply turned against the representatives of the so-called “neutrality” policy, and, to please the American imperialists, proclaimed an arms drive “in the interests of peace”. The attempts made by the Titoites to penetrate the progressive movements ended in complete failure and they have been forced to give) up even the “neutral” course, the policy of the “third way”.

The Titoites slavishly parrot the slogans of the most extreme militarist group of the U.S. imperialists. Early in November Tito told French and Swedish journalists that Western Germany “is today a democratic” State, it is not a militarist or neo-fascist power. Consequently,

Germany should be armed but there must be no revival of German militarism”.

Even among certain circles of the West European bourgeoisie there is alarm at the rate of rearming dictated by American imperialism; they see that in this way they are being impelled towards war. As for Tito, he has declared to Western journalists: “War can be prevented only if the free nations arm to a degree that scares the aggressor”. (The Titoites completely take over the imperialist jargon). Even some of the more or less sober-minded West European bourgeois politicians see that an agreement among the Great Powers would promote peace, while the “activity” of the Uno voting machine plays into the hands of the U.S. warmongers. But Kardelj raves against a Five-Power Peace Pact, counterposes to it **“collective security” on the model of Korea**. At the Uno General Assembly the Yugoslav delegation urged—instead of a Five-Power Peace Pact—“activation of the small and medium countries”, adding that it should not be just a “neutral bloc” but, on the contrary, should counterbalance the anti-American vacillations of some bourgeois circles and some Atlantic powers.

A feature of the present international situation is the growing antagonism among the imperialists with the result that the policy pursued by the U.S. aggressors becomes more and more aggressive and catastrophic. In these conditions, the Titoite fascist usurpers act the role of vanguard of the warmongers,—a vanguard ready to commit any provocations in the interests of the U.S. instigators of war. This provocative role was played and is being played by Kardelj, Djilas and Co. at the Uno General Assembly. Today, the “independence” of the Yugoslav fascists is nothing more than **unlimited**

provocative service on behalf of the most extreme imperialist war policy.

Characteristically, some bourgeois organs of the British press, for example, “The Times”, “Daily Telegraph“, etc., knowing that this open subservience of the Tito-Kardelj clique gives away the imperialists’ plans, reported Djilas’ provocative “speeches” in Paris with marked restraint. The conservative “Glasgow Herald” wrote that having entered into a military agreement with the United States, Tito was hiding behind the Western world; that the anti-Soviet tirades of the Titoites in Uno needed the moral support of the West, and that in general, Tito would be unable to cling to power without the backing of the West. This newspaper added that the Tito clique sharpens the international crisis whereas it is precisely this, the newspaper writes demagogically, that the West seeks to avoid!

Since the Titoites have sold themselves completely to the U.S. imperialists, the spokesmen of the interests of the British imperialists are much more outspoken in reporting the truth about fascist Yugoslavia. At the same time some American newspapers also consider that it is essential to show more clearly the master’s contempt for his servant, for his colonial overseer who can no longer do anything but serve Wall Street for dollars.

As far back as last April, “Time and Tide” wrote that, certainly Tito was forced to declare in different ways that Yugoslavia would not join either the Eastern or the Western group, but that now when Yugoslavia had asked for arms from the West, her incorporation into the Atlantic bloc becomes essential.

The American imperialists talk about Yugoslavia's "incorporation" into the Western military bloc irrespective of what Tito declares in different ways. In November, the "New York Times" was even more scathing about the Yugoslav fascists. Having approached the West for assistance, it commented, Tito wanted at the same time to preserve the support of his adherents and so **he had to create at least a semblance of being independent of the West.**

The American journalist Tracey went even farther. She wrote that the system of the bayonet and prison bars prevails in Yugoslavia; that those who once participated in the occupation of the country, today feel themselves at home in Yugoslavia. Certainly, the American imperialists who accept the services of all reactionary forces, from Hitlerites to Francoists and Greek monarcho-fascists, do not object to the Tito state apparatus relying not only on Rankovic's fascists but also on the Nedic and Pavelic fascists. On the contrary, they fully approve this.

Even prior to signing the aid agreement, the "New York Herald Tribune" wrote that Yugoslavia was a good bargain for America since all the wealth of Yugoslavia was at the disposal of the Americans; that every **dollar spent on Yugoslavia repaid America with two dollars.**

Naturally, this scornful comment is not to the liking of the Titoites. And so the venal police spies try to preserve an air of "dignity" and "disinterestedness" in their provocative work. This explains the verbal spluttering against "Western reaction" indulged in by Tito from time to time. But who does not remember that Hitler also resorted to the same hysterical howling. In this respect, too, Tito has proved himself a worthy pupil of Hitler. The German fascists, too, were agents of

the big monopolists, but in order to deceive the people they sometimes demagogically “struck” at Western plutocracy.

The Titoites sometimes come out against certain organs of the bourgeois press because they would like a higher price for themselves, and they don't like it when some Swiss, British and even American newspapers spoil the deal. For the Tito clique those bourgeois circles are dangerous which for some reason or other doubt whether it is worth sacrificing considerable sums to bolster the precarious rule of the Belgrade fascist gang. It is significant that at the time the US.-Yugoslav military agreement was signed, the “Manchester Guardian” openly wrote that the Titoite should not be given heavy weapons, because due to the precariousness of the Titoite rear and the rottenness of the state apparatus, the Yugoslav army was incapable of conducting offensive military action. The Titoites go out of their way to prove the opposite in order to get heavy weapons from the Anglo-American imperialists.

The main preoccupation of the Titoites is to prove that it is worthwhile for the imperialists to make big investments in Yugoslavia. However, this is a dubious matter for the U.S. imperialists. They regard Yugoslavia as a source of cannon fodder; they are willing to arm the Titoite army and to use Yugoslav raw materials, but they are not at all interested in the economic development of Yugoslavia. Tito will get American arms but hardly anything for the development of Yugoslavia's industry.

The view is frequently expressed in the Western bourgeois press whether it is worth investing capital in the bankrupt Titoite economy. The Swiss press writes about the complete bankruptcy of the economic policy

of the Yugoslav fascists. This is admitted also by the "New York Times". The Titoite Five-Year Plan has suffered complete fiasco.

The situation in the Yugoslav countryside, as admitted even in the bourgeois press, is steadily deteriorating, the area under crops is shrinking and the average harvest shows a catastrophic drop.

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Today, the rule of the Yugoslav fascists is propped by the most brutal terror against the working people and by assistance from the foreign imperialists. The American "aid" is used by the Titoites in the first Place to support the regime of terror against the Yugoslav people.

The more precarious and hopeless the position of the Yugoslav fascists, the more readily do they agree to gambles and military provocations with a view to distracting the attention of the Yugoslav people from the struggle for a better life, for freedom and independence. Titoite Yugoslavia is a hotbed of fire, a hotbed of war. Therefore, the utmost revolutionary vigilance is needed and the provocations of the Yugoslav fascist clique must be carefully watched. For this reason the Yugoslav patriots will multiply their efforts aimed at winning freedom and independence for Yugoslavia.

ORGANISERS OF ESPIONAGE AND SUBVERSION NAILED TO PILLORY

Last week, the United Nations Political Committee devoted three days to the question raised by the Soviet delegation “Concerning aggressive actions and interference of the U.S.A. in the internal affairs of other countries, expressed in the allocation of 100 million dollars for financing recruitment and organisation of armed groups in the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania and other democratic countries and beyond the territory of these countries”.

The reason for raising this question at the sixth session of the Uno General Assembly was the appearance of the shameful “Mutual Security Act, 1951” signed by U.S. President Truman on October 10. As is known, this act authorizes special allocations to the total of 100 million dollars for financing “any selected persons who are residing in... or escaped from the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, either to form them into military units under NATO or for other purposes”.

In this way the U.S. Government has openly declared that it will form military units from among traitors to their homeland and from war criminals who fled from the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies and found sanctuary on the territory of the United States or in the countries under its control; that it will finance these military units and individuals, and direct their-criminal activities. Moreover, the “Mutual Security Act, 1951”, passed by the U.S. Congress, provides for forming such military units not only on the territory of

the United States and the Marshallised countries, but also on the territory of the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies. The U.S. Government lays before these gangs tasks as clear as they are foul subversive and terrorist acts, fomenting uprisings with a view to overthrowing or changing by force the political and social system established in the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies.

The history of international relations knows no example of such a monstrous violation of the common standards of international law, such a nakedly aggressive act by one state against other states with which it maintains normal diplomatic relations. It is only natural, therefore, that the Government of the Soviet Union and the Governments of the People's Democracies rightfully estimated "Mutual Security Act, 1951", as a hostile act by the U.S. in relation to their countries, resolutely protested against it, and demanded the annulment of this criminal act.

Submitting the viewpoint of the Soviet Government on this question to the Uno Political Committee, A. Y. Vyshinsky, head of the U.S.S.R. delegation, in his speeches—irrefutable by virtue of the proof offered—qualified the Mutual Security Act as an aggressive action aimed at further complicating relations between the United States of America and the Soviet Union and at sharpening the international tension, as unprecedented interference by the U.S. in the internal affairs of the U.S.S.R, and the People's Democracies, as gross violation of standards of international law, the principles of the United Nations Charter, and also of the Soviet-American agreement of November 16, 1933.

Indeed when diplomatic relations were established between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. in November 1933,

the governments of both countries undertook not to create, subsidize, support or allow on their territory military organisations or groups pursuing the aim of armed struggle against the other party; to prevent any recruitment for such organisations and groups; not to allow the formation or sojourn on their territory of any organisations or groups and to take on their territory preventive measures against the activity of any organisations or groups pursuing the aim of overthrowing or preparing the overthrow or of changing the political and social system by force.

The U.S. Government grossly trampled on the conditions of the agreement by passing the “Mutual Security Act, 1951”. The only one who acted in this way was Hitler, for whom any international treaty and any agreement signified nothing more than a mere scrap of paper. In this way the U.S. Government has demonstrated once again that it is consistently taking over and blindly copying the utterly vile and disgusting. Hitlerite ways and methods.

It is significant that Mansfield, representative of the U.S. delegation at the session of the Uno General Assembly, who, as one of the authors of the “Mutual Security Act, 1951”, was assigned by the State Department to whitewash this black measure, was unable to deny a single point in the irrefutable evidence brought forward by A. Y. Vyshinsky. He twisted and squirmed, juggled the facts, misrepresented and distorted for all he was worth quotations lifted from statements made by Soviet political figures and from official Soviet documents, and went to all lengths in absurd lies and slander against the Soviet Union. And when put on the spot by Vyshinsky, When caught red-handed like a petty thief and cornered, he began to

prattle about the “philanthropic” aim of the “Mutual Security Act, 1951”, and that the 100 million dollars allocated under this act are designed, allegedly, to help refugees and displaced persons.

The head of the Soviet delegation pointed out to the ill-starred Truman advocate that Kersten, another U.S. Congressman, who was also directly connected with the elaboration of the “Mutual Security Act, 1951”, and who defamed himself by introducing an openly aggressive amendment to it, takes a different view of the matter. Kersten believes that the 100 million dollars are intended to finance those who will participate in the armed forces of the American bloc.

Unable to deny the absolutely obvious aggressive nature of the “Mutual Security Act, 1951”, Mansfield mumbled that it pursued only “defensive” aims. And the notorious John Foster Dulles, one of Wall Street’s chief ideologists, also holds a different view on the subject. Speaking at the annual dinner of the Detroit Advertising Council on November 27, he called for the “establishment of a striking group of great power” to be stationed at convenient places around the perimeter of the Soviet Union and for its use as a destructive weapon against the political regimes, the state and social systems established in the U.S.S.R. and the People’s Democracies by the freely expressed will of their peoples. In a speech in Ohio on November 30, Senator Taft, pretender to the Presidency and who is no less notorious for his hatred of the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies, called for the formation of espionage and diversion groups and for sending them into the Soviet Union and for sending them into the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist camp on its borders. These statements by state and political

leaders in the U.S., and the enumeration could be continued, completely refute Mansfield's false and entirely hypocritical talk about the "defensive" nature of the "Mutual Security Act, 1951".

Finally, Mansfield could think of nothing as better yet than signify to action say that and this that, act possibly, does not it will never be employed "on such fantastic dimensions". This declaration was obviously intended for the ignorant. The whole world knows that the "Mutual Security Act, 1951" was in operation long before it was adopted by U.S. Congress. The postwar trials of espionage and conspiracy gangs in the People's Democracies proved beyond a shadow of doubt that the military and intelligence agencies of the U.S. already during the war against Hitler fascism, had begun to establish in these countries undermining espionage groups, diversionists and assassins who acted on assignments and instructions from official diplomatic representatives of the U.S. The "Mutual Security Act, 1951", simply gave "legislative" embodiment to this aggressive activity of the U.S. Government as well as a solid financial base.

And what about the "pleasure trip" of the American army transport plane over Rumania and Hungary for purposes of diversion? And what about Osmanov and Sarantsev—the two American diversionists—parachuted from a U.S. airplane in the area of the Moldavian S.S.R. in August this year and recently tried by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R.? What is this but the practical activity envisaged in the "Mutual Security Act, 1951".

Despite their jesuitical casuistry and pharisaical sermons about the peaceful aspirations of the U.S. Government, about the "defensive" and "benevolent"

aims of the “Mutual Security Act, 1951”, the American warmongers were unable to conceal the facts. By means of irrefutable proof A. Y. Vyshinsky, head of the Soviet delegation, nailed the organisers of espionage and diversion to the pillory.

The head of the Soviet delegation proved on the basis of irrefutable facts that the “Mutual Security Act, 1951” is a criminal act, signifying a new step by the U.S. towards preparing world war and that the actions envisaged in this law are aggressive actions. A. Y. Vyshinsky exposed American imperialism as the organiser and paymaster of the sanctuary sheltering conspirators, spies and murderers. Under the signboard of “defence” of the aggressive Atlantic bloc, the U.S. Government is training from among gangs of traitors and war criminals, armed detachments with banners and army insignia for an attack against the U.S.S.R. and the People’s Democracies, for the overthrow of the state and political systems there which the American imperialists hate with mortal hatred. The main significance of placing the question of U.S. aggressive actions and its interference in the internal affairs of other countries on the Uno agenda lies precisely in this exposure of American imperialism.

As was only to be expected the “voting machine”, docile to the U.S. dictat, rejected the Soviet resolution which condemns the “Mutual Security Act, 1951”, adopted by U.S. Congress, as an aggressive act and interference in the internal affairs of other states. It is characteristic, however, that more than one-third of all the members of the General Assembly abstained from voting or avoided voting, not wishing to side with the delegations which servilely follow the U.S. representative and obediently fulfil his will, This

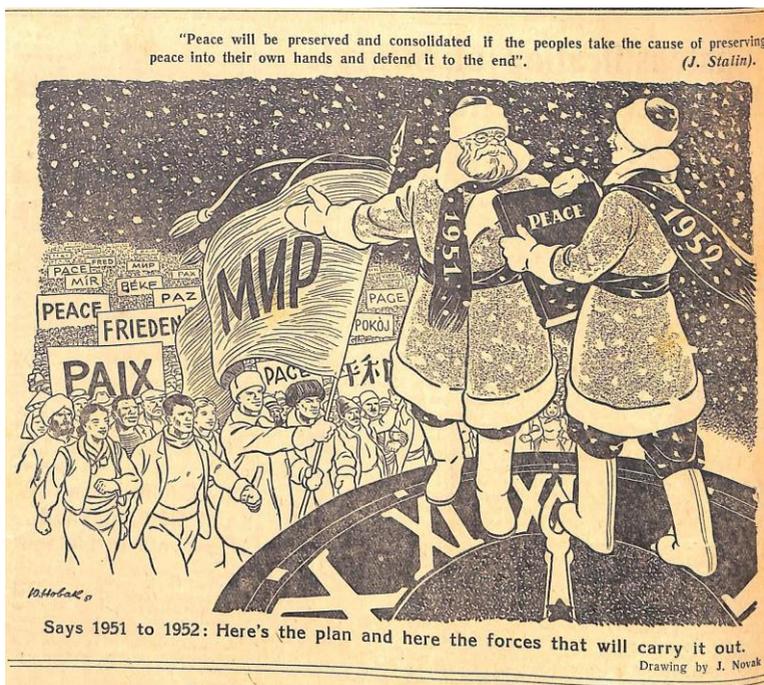
testifies to the fact that the sham prestige of the US. is steadily declining even in the eyes of its allies,

There is nothing surprising about the attitude of the bourgeois press which maintained literally, a conspiracy of silence around A. Y. Vyshinsky's truthful and substantiated speeches which stung like a lash. Truth hurts!

But it cannot be concealed or blocked. And the truth about aggressive American imperialism, pronounced from the Uno rostrum, will find its way to the hearts and minds of the millions of ordinary people.

SAYS 1951 TO 1952: HERE'S THE PLAN AND HERE THE FORCES THAT WILL CARRT IT OUT. Drawing by J. Novak

“Peace will be preserved and consolidated if the peoples take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and defend it to the end”. (J. Stalin).



Says 1951 to 1952: Here's the plan and here the forces that will carry it out. Drawing by J. Novak

POLITICAL NOTES

1. New Year Message of British Warmongers

The War Secretary and the Army Council of Great Britain sent special greetings to British troops in connection with Christmas and the approaching end of 1951. In this document they expressed “their sincere thanks for what had been done in the past year”.

Why did the British gentlemen in general’s uniform congratulate their “Tommys”

The whole world knows the sanguinary and dirty work done by British imperialists during the past year. In Korea, British soldiers, deceived by their rulers, helped and continue to help the American butchers in destroying peaceful towns and villages and in exterminating Korean children, women and aged people. In Malaya, the British imperialists are doing their utmost to suppress, by means of their soldiers, the struggle of the Malayan people for life and freedom. Incited by the multi-millionaires of the City, British forces razed eighteen towns and villages. In Egypt, British troops use dum-dum bullets against the civilian population.

But the Secretary and members of the Army Council not only thank their misled soldiers for the crimes committed. They continue to deceive them and express “confidence in the ability of all ranks to deal with any situation which may confront them in the future”. In other words, the British Government promises to extend next year the list of bloody crimes in relation to the colonial peoples. This message of the War Secretary and

Army Council testifies precisely to this despite the will of its authors.

2. How the Indian National Congress Holds “Free Elections”

Some time ago the leaders of the Indian National Congress—the ruling landlord-capitalist party in India—solemnly announced that the Parliamentary elections would be “free and air”.

News from India show the worth of these noisy declarations. Press reports speak daily about arrests and persecution of candidates of the People’s Democratic Front of India. In Cooch-Bihar, the editor of a progressive journal and three leaders of the “Forward Bloc”—all of them candidates—were thrown into prison. In Calcutta, 14 Communist candidates—members of the People’s Democratic Front—were jailed; the official lists of candidates with Communists on them mysteriously disappeared. In Changanor, Asnikoda and Eiriate, the leaders of the local organisation of the Indian National Congress threatened democratic candidates with death if they dared to contest the election.

Not everywhere, however, are the candidates of the Indian National Congress seeking election so zealously. In the state of Bilaspur the candidate of the Congress Party willingly withdrew from contesting the local legislative assembly. For this he received 75,000 rupees from the rajah of the state. The “independent” candidate contented himself with 25,000 rupees for the same service, following which the rajah, being the only candidate, was “elected”.

The ruling clique stops at nothing to deceive the masses. Vagrant quacks and sorcerers are widely used as “election canvassers.” Other machinations are also used for purposes of deceit. In Orissa, two Communist Party candidates were released from prison in accordance with a decision of the Supreme Court. A few days later they were again arrested.

Four years ago when the leaders of the Indian National Congress assumed power they lavishly promised to solve all the economic, social and political problems facing the working people—promises which they had no intention of carrying out. Agrarian “reform”, for example, now being effected in the United Provinces and which is being advertised as a model for the entire country, provides for huge compensation. Consequently, the mass of impoverished peasants who cannot pay such sums will remain landless.

“The five-year plan”—another advertising trick of the leaders of the Indian National Congress—is effective in one way only: it will worsen the already extremely low standard of living of the masses. Actually, the living standard of the population of India is steadily deteriorating, millions of working people die of starvation. Birth-control is one of the concrete measures which the Indian Government envisages as a means for combatting hunger and impoverishment. The Indian rulers imported from the U.S. a certain Abraham Stone—a sterilization “specialist”—for the exercise of these Malthusian projects.

“To vote for the Indian National Congress means voting for hunger”—such inscriptions, reports the journal “Blitz”, appear daily on the walls in India. The people of India are beginning to understand the entire

reactionary essence of the policy pursued by the leaders of the Indian National Congress.

In Travancore-Cochin and in number of other places the candidates of the United Left Front, despite all the machinations of the reactionaries, are supported by the people and are being elected to the local legislative organs.

Jan MAREK

A COUNTRY WHICH HAS BECOME HEARTH AND HOME. Veronica Porumbacu

The nice comfortable rooms, the furniture, the fine curtains hanging from the windows, the books, flowers and the carpet on the floor—all please the eye and make for pleasant relaxation after work. Making herself comfortable in the armchair, the housewife turns on the radio...

This, by the way, will not surprise anyone in Rumania now. Tens of thousands of workers live in apartments similar to the one now occupied by Maria Cinca, a Stakhanovite weaver. But during the old regime no worker in our country had such a home. The threshold of the new apartments divides for ever the new world from the old. If you were to ask stakhanovite Maria Cinca how she lived in 1935 and how it differed from 1938, she would think hard but would hardly give an exact reply. Those years were all so alike—dull and gloomy—with nothing to look forward to. It mattered little whether she would toil for the kulak Nae Gherlan in the village of Goranesti-Valcea or at Gheorghe Panea's factory in Bucharest, she would always have to put in 14 hours a day and get a mere pittance for her labour.

But what happy changes occurred in Maria Cinca's life in recent years when the working people became masters of all the country's wealth and when the Party elevated people such as she. In 1947, she was still working for a capitalist, but a year later, the factory "Industria Bumbacului", became the property of the working people, i.e., also her property.

From then on Maria worked eagerly with unquenchable interest. She wanted to become expert in her trade. In 1950, two years later, she had acquired such skill that she was able to operate 40 looms. That same year, along with a group of other distinguished workers of the Rumanian People's Democratic Republic, she visited the Soviet Union—the great land of Socialism. A year later she gained fame not at the factory alone, she was already operating 50 looms and her name was pronounced with deep respect throughout Rumania. In that same year, 1951, the factory management gave the distinguished weaver an excellent apartment. And what will the New Year bring? Country girls try to guess their fate on New Year's eve. But Maria Cinca already knows her future. In the coming year she will certainly graduate from the technical college where she is studying with great success.

Life has changed under the new system not for Maria Cinca alone. Even a cursory survey of the past of the Rumanian people reveals the amazing changes that have occurred. When the king—the wealthiest capitalist and biggest landowner in the country—was getting ready to celebrate on New Year's night, the farm labourers employed on the “royal estates”, shivered with cold on wooden bunks. Seven and eight people were herded in wretched mud huts in the village of Segarcea where one of the estates was situated. Tattered sackcloth served both as mattress and blanket for the peasants.

And what can one say about culture in the old Rumanian village. Some village women seriously believed right up until 1947 that the word “crown” was the name of the mistress of all those huge estates where they toiled without rest from morn till night, and that this “crown” was a wicked witch residing in

Bucharest and that she could hardly count her immense wealth.

But today the workers of the Segarcea state farm enjoy every day of the new life. The crown long ago been swept away by the mighty hand of the people, headed by the Workers' Party. The land which used to belong to the "wicked witch" is now tilled by the people—complete masters of their labour and their fate. Hundreds of peasants in the vicinity have pooled their strips of land and farm equipment into collective-farms. A new, intelligent and creative life has taken the place of the old which was not even an existence. Having learned to read and write the women found out what the "crown" stood for, and what to do so that these times shall never return.

Every ear of wheat, every grain that ripens on the boundless expanses of the collective-farm fields is now particularly dear to them. This explains why during the summer, when heavy rainfall bent the heavy ears of wheat to the ground, there was not a single peasant on the Segarcea state farm who did not help to save the harvest. What, for instance, prompted tractor-driver Gheorghe Boureau to spend days in his tractor and rest only a few hours a day beside the machine? It was not the "crown" widow that urged him on with the whip. He was urged on by consciousness of his duty, by the noble desire to cope with the given assignment. The huge "estate" which now belongs to the State, is near and dear to his heart.

Gheorghe Boureau is not alone. Seated at the tractor wheel or standing at the factory bench, Rumanian workers and peasants hold dear the inspiring words spoken by Ana Pauker at the Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party. She said:

“Our home, where we used to be held like slaves, as servants of the ruling classes, is becoming a real home for the working people. We loved this home—our country—also when we toiled under the lashes of the owners’ whips, but we hated them and struggled for their destruction.

“But now that the people have become masters of the country, we work and indeed will work, with great enthusiasm in order to make it richer and more beautiful”.

This is exactly why the workers of the state farm worked so selflessly to save the harvest in Segarcea.

Looking out of the window, passengers, who a few years ago passed through Prahova valley in the “Oriental Express”, remarked: ““What a rich country! How dense the network of oil-derricks.” Yes, the country was very rich. But Ploesti’s oil went straight to Constanta where it was pumped into foreign tankers and shipped to Britain, France, Holland, and from there, paying in gold, Rumania imported oil products. Citizens of a rich country, we were paupers.

We look back on the past as a nightmare. Now that the oil-wells have passed into the hands of the people, thousands of workers attend technical schools. In these schools they assimilate the rich experience of the Soviet oil workers and master the most modern oil-drilling methods. Small wonder, then, that along with the youth, veteran oil workers are becoming foremen and assistant engineers! Or the zeal with which students study at the Workers Polytechnical Institute!

There is no miracle in this; it is the insatiable, the incomparable longing of the people who, thanks to our beloved Party, feel that the homeland has become a

tender mother for them, that the entire country is now their own home.

It is said that in Switzerland tourists are supplied with guide-books that were written thirty years ago.

With us, things are altogether different. Children from the villages and townlets along the River Bistrita, who began to attend school this autumn, will have to replenish their knowledge of local geography by the time they finish the elementary course. In the past, the only distinguishing features of the Bistrita were the rapids and the beautiful landscape. Only now, under the new, people's power, does its "foamy coal—the white miracle of water" become a great source of power. In October 1950, on the initiative of the Rumanian Workers Party, the Government decided to build a hydro-electric station which will bear the name: V. I. Lenin.

The mountains of Rumania are renowned for the beauty of their high altitude lakes which, because of their depth and clearness, are popularly known as the "eyes of the sea". But the future lake, 40 kilometres long, which will be formed at the Lenin hydro-electric station will not be just another "eye of the sea" but a real sea created by human hands in the very heart of the mountains. The River Siret will be made navigable. Ships will cast anchor at the very foot of the Ceahlau mountain. New factories and mills will rise in the neighbourhood. The construction of the power station will make possible the irrigation of 300,000 hectares of land. New, prosperous towns will arise and bright electric light will come to the village cottages.

It was this that the great reconstructor of life—the Rumanian Workers' Party and its leader Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej had in mind in drawing up the plan for changing the geography of the entire districts. The whole-hearted,

selfless labour of the people of our homeland and the fraternal aid of the Soviet Union, make the electrification plan a living reality.

There is not a single sector of socialist construction in Rumania where our people do not feel the fraternal aid of the Soviet Union. Engineer Ghinescu is working on the Danube-Black Sea canal. He studied hydro-mechanisation in the Soviet Union. The hydro-monitors which eject water with such force that if one tried to cut the current with a sword the water would split it asunder, were brought from the land of Socialism. In assembling the hydro-monitors, our engineers were helped by none other than Soviet engineers and technicians.

Changing the face of towns and villages the Party is lovingly rearing people. A group of workers arrived recently in Bucharest from Resita, a “flaming fortress” of steel smelting, and from construction sites. They travelled hundreds of kilometres in order to say their word at the meeting of the Writers’ Union about a book devoted to the construction in Valiug. Such things are a common occurrence in our country.

Year by year there open up before the citizens of our homeland wider and more joyful horizons. This was brought home to me particularly in the house of Eliza Szacsko, a member of the people’s council in the town of Lupeni. Eliza Szacsko, the widow of a miner, participated in the underground revolutionary movement. She has preserved from those days a casket, which was sent to her by her son, then languishing in prison. Now he is studying in the Soviet Union. The mother lovingly keeps his letters in the casket. Among them there are some with only ten lines—these letters found their way to her from behind prison bars. But

there are also many long letters full of joy and happiness, in which her son tells her of the books he has read, about his success in study and about his rainbow plans. These are the letters sent to her from the land of Soviets.

The mother is anxious to keep up with her son. Elizei Szacsko wants to devote all her spiritual and physical energy to building the new life in the coal-field in the Jiu Valley which used to be called the “vale of tears” and which is now becoming a “vale of happiness”. In Lupeni, a mining town, where capitalists held sway at one time, the people showed their great confidence in Elizei Szacsko, electing her to the local council. She was one of those who helped open a maternity home and creches in Lupeni. When the miners’ wives decided to send parcels to the heroic People’s Army of Korea, she went from door to door. Her words describing the staunchness of people resolved to defend their rights till the last drop of blood, met with a warm response in the hearts of people. With affection and fraternal sympathy the citizens of the miners’ town contributed warm clothing and food for the Korean fighters for peace and freedom.

Stakhanovites in industry and peasants from Segarcea, the builders of the Lenin hydro-electric station, and the men manning the excavators on the site of the Danube-Black Sea canal—all are thinking how life in Rumania is changing beyond recognition, and how much effort must be made to effect these changes everywhere. To turn this dream into reality, the road to war must be barred.

On the eve of the New Year, every toiler in the new Rumania recalls the words, full of calm confidence, uttered by the great friend of the working people of the

world—Stalin: “Peace will be preserved and consolidated if the peoples take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and defend it to the end”. Yes! Peace will triumph over war. Together with other peoples our people will do everything to ensure that the mighty camp of peace, democracy and Socialism becomes still stronger. The guarantee of this is the construction now underway throughout the country, the unprecedented labour heroism, and the steadily growing consolidation of the people around the Rumanian Workers’ Party.

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