

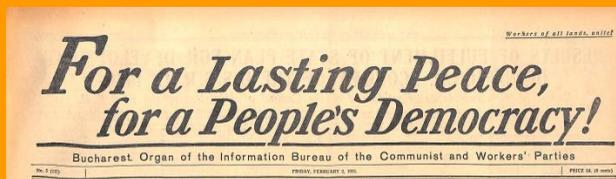
Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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



No. 5 (117), FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1951



Source: Journal “For a Lasting Peace, For a People’s Democracy”, No. 5 (117), Friday, February 2, 1951

Origin of language: English

Scanned, transcribed and prepared as an E-Book.

January 2021

**The Socialist Truth in Cyprus- Direct Democracy (Communist Party)
London Bureaux**

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

www.directdemocracy4u.uk



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NEW OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS OF SOVIET PEOPLE

The report of the Central Statistical Board of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. on the results of the fulfilment of the State plan for the development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R. in 1950, is a document clearly illustrating an outstanding victory for the heroic Soviet people.

The 1950 plan for industry as a whole was fulfilled by 102 per cent; gross output for the whole of industry increased by 23 per cent compared with 1949. All branches of agriculture rapidly forged ahead in 1950. The country reaped a good harvest of cereals and cotton, topping the 1950 target set by the Five-Year Plan.

The 1950 results particularly hold the attention of the working people in all countries because they are the results of the final year of the first post-war Soviet Five-Year Plan, the results of fulfilment and over-fulfilment of this Five-Year Plan. The Soviet people have won a great new victory of world historic importance, have made a new great contribution to the cause of peace.

The U.S.-British imperialists hoped that the immense destruction, sacrifices and calamities of the war would exhaust the Soviet Union, would throw it back for years and compel it to accept the enslaving conditions of their "aid", or, at least, make the Soviet people amenable to the claims of the imperialists. The Soviet people, after smashing the Hitler hordes and liberating Europe from fascism, resolutely cut short the machinations of the instigators of a new war and keep

firm guard over peace and the gains of the working people. Had the Soviet Union not possessed its powerful vitality and a steadily growing economic might, the imperialists would have hurled the peoples long ago into a new world war. The consolidation of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, headed by the Soviet Union, is the principal obstacle barring the way to the instigators of a new war. That is why the working people in all countries received the news of the latest successes of the Soviet people with feelings of great joy, for in these successes they see the guarantee of preserving peace.

Every figure in the report of the Central Statistical Board of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. speaks of the selfless heroic labour of the Soviet people who are confidently advancing toward Communism, the concrete programme for the building of which was outlined by Comrade Stalin five years ago in his historic speech to the electors of the Stalin electoral district in Moscow. The over-fulfilment of the postwar Five-Year Plan has brought the Soviet people much closer to this goal. The prewar level of gross output has been surpassed by more than 70 per cent in the Soviet Union, It can be stated confidently that the Soviet Union, which is experiencing a mighty upsurge of development, will honourably fulfil the task set by Comrade Stalin. Even now the contours of the rising Communism are clearly delineated in the Soviet Union. The land of Soviets is building mammoth hydro-electric stations, the biggest in the world, is building great canals, turning the arid steppe into fertile land, planting forests on millions of hectares, changing the course of rivers and creating the material-technical base of Communism. Communism is developing on the basis of the most

advanced technique in the world, on the basis of a rapid growth in the productivity of labour. The sweeping development of technique, the rapid utilisation in industry of the latest achievements of science, the increasing skill of Soviet workers, the wide scope of Socialist emulation—these developments bring in their train a steady rise in labour productivity. In 1950, productivity of labour in Soviet industry rose 12 per cent; it increased by 19 per cent in the machine-building industry.

With every passing day, the life of the Soviet people is becoming richer and more beautiful. The age-old dream of the finest minds of mankind is today embodied in the daily life of the Soviet people. In his level of development, the worker is catching up with the engineer and technician, the former contrast between mental and manual labour is being eliminated.

During 1950, Soviet agriculture received more than 180,000 tractors (in terms of 15 h. p. tractors), 46,000 combines, more than 1,700,000 tractor-drawn implements and other farm machines. Half of the collective farms' cereal crop was harvested by combines. The cultural level of the collective-farm village is rising rapidly, there is a steady improvement in the Standard of living of the collective farmers. All this speaks of the clear manifestation in the U.S.S.R. of one of the features of the building of Communism—the gradual elimination of the contrast between town and countryside.

The Soviet Union's achievements in building Communism are of enormous international significance. The working people of all countries see for themselves the great vitality of Communism. In this respect, the comments of the democratic press in all countries on

the 1950 results of the Soviet Union are characteristic. “Hundreds of millions of people, who thirst for peace and security,” writes the Bulgarian paper “Otechestven Front”, “see in the results of the peaceful constructive work of the Soviet people a splendid example and inspiration in their struggle against the yoke of capital.” The Rumanian paper, “Scanteia”, writes: “The stronger the land of Socialism, the more powerful the forces of peace. That is why millions and millions of peace-loving people throughout the world regard the brilliant victories of the Soviet people, mentioned in the Report, as their own precious victories.”

The unbending will of the Soviet people to uphold peace and build Communism inspires the working people of the capitalist countries with confidence in their strength, mobilises them for the struggle against the warmongers, against imperialism. Every fresh success of the U.S.S.R. adds to the sparkle of the ruby stars on the Kremlin which attract the eyes of millions throughout the world.

The successes of the Soviet people are warmly welcomed by the great Chinese people, for whom the U.S.S.R. is the best friend and ally. For the heroic Korean people, for all the oppressed peoples in the East, the achievements of the U.S.S.R. are a mighty blow against imperialism which is the mortal enemy of the colonial and dependent peoples who have risen in struggle.

For the working people in the People’s Democracies, every success of the Soviet Union is confirmation of the correctness of the path they have taken. The successes of the U.S.S.R., today, are the morrow of the People’s Democracies. The stronger the U.S.S.R., the more solid the positions of Socialism in the countries of People’s

Democracy, for in building Socialism they rely on the fraternal aid of the Soviet people.

Hundreds of millions of friends of the Soviet Union all over the world see, despite the slander and lies of the mercenary hacks, that the successes in the U.S.S.R. are particularly striking against the background of stagnation and decline in capitalist economy and culture. During the past twenty years, the annual increase in industrial output in the U.S.S.R., was twenty per cent as against two per cent in the U.S.A.—the most powerful capitalist country—and this only as a result of the economic “boom” during the war and the seizure of foreign markets. Capitalism acts as a brake on social development, on the development of the productive forces. This is strikingly apparent from the example of France which, in general, is marking time on the level attained at the beginning of the century. Taking the 1913 level as 100, the index of industrial output in France in the first half of 1950, i.e. after 37 years, rose to only 121. Meanwhile, way back in 1938, industrial production in the U.S.S.R. had risen more than nine-fold as compared with the 1913 level! Peaceful competition with Socialism is obviously too much for moribund capitalism.

The imperialists are seeking a way out of the blind alley in a new world war. The armaments drive increases some branches of production for a time, but it makes the economy, as a whole, one-sided and militarised, reduces output of prime necessities to the minimum, and creates the threat of new crises. The war preparations of the imperialists are linked with plunder of the working class, with soaring prices and higher taxes. Conditions of the working people in the capitalist

countries are becoming catastrophic. This is the outcome of the policy of preparing new wars.

Stalin's peace policy brings continuous improvement in the standard of living of the Soviet people. As a result of reduction of prices on consumer goods, of increased earnings by factory and office workers, increased incomes for peasants, both in cash and kind, and other measures, the incomes of Soviet working people in 1950 grew by 19 per cent in comparable prices with 1949.

The peace policy of the Soviet Union flows from the vital interests of the Soviet people, from their striving to ensure a rapid rise in their material well-being, from the profound confidence of the Soviet people in their ability to build Communism, Soviet people have no need of foreign territories or foreign markets. Communism brings peace and friendship to the peoples.

INDIGNANT PROTEST OF CHINESE PEOPLE

A mass meeting of women to protest against the aggression of the American imperialists in Korea and remilitarisation of Japan was held in Peking on January 28. Over 42,000 women were present at the meeting. The speakers called on the Chinese women to take an active part in the struggle against the American aggressors, to give every support to the Chinese volunteer units by organising auxiliary women's volunteer units, actively participating in the collection of gifts for the Chinese volunteers and units of the Korean People's Army, and to give every support to the families of servicemen.

A meeting of representatives of the Buddhist religion, held in Peking on January 27, decided to set-up a Buddhist committee in Peking to further the struggle for peace and against American aggression.

PEOPLES WILL BAR THE WAY TO WAR!

BRITISH PEOPLE REJECT WAR PLANS OF THEIR GOVERNMENT

Ever broader sections of the British people are joining the protest movement against the pro-American policy of Attlee and Bevin to unleash a new world war.

Thirty-eight local Labour Party organisations recently unanimously supported the resolution of the Horsham district organisation which demands peaceful settlement of the Korean question, recognition by U.N.O. of the lawful rights of the Chinese People's Republic, cessation of the armaments drive and prevention of the rearmament of Western Germany. In the closing week of January, the local Labour Party organisation in Dalkeith (Scotland) adopted a sharp resolution, condemning the policy of rearming Western Germany. The Hyde Labour Party organisation (Cheshire) is convening all local organisations to discuss the international situation.

Attlee's announcement in Parliament on January 29 of the programme to speed up the armaments drive and to call up 235,000 reservists, started a wave of protest in the country against the Government's war plans. Ex-servicemen and the youth staged protest demonstrations in Liverpool and Glasgow. Many new branches of the ex-servicemen's peace organisation have been formed in factories and offices during the past few days. Gate, the secretary of the movement, stated: As a result of the demands of the Z- class reservists, the three-month training period has been cut

to 15 days. The ex-servicemen's peace movement must demand: not a single day for military training! Still greater effort must be exerted and the Government forced to reject conscription.

According to British press reports, engineering workers are more and more frequently resorting to "slow down" tactics, which are being applied in the Mersey area where British aircraft carriers are under construction. Another 58,000 workers have joined the 100,000 engineering workers who have refused to work overtime.

CZECHOSLOVAK WORKING PEOPLE FULLY DETERMINED TO UPHOLD PEACE

The recent Prague Peace Congress was followed by mass meetings in a number of towns in Czechoslovakia. The meetings which were addressed by the Congress delegates unanimously approved the decisions of the Congress. The people of Czechoslovakia expressed their resolute determination to struggle against remilitarising Western Germany and to fight for peace together with all progressive forces of the world.

A meeting of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee, held in Prague on January 29, summed up the results of the public meetings devoted to the decisions of the First Czechoslovak Peace Congress. A decision adopted by the Presidium emphasised the need to popularise the decisions of the Congress on a wider scale.

CONGRESS OF STRUGGLE AGAINST REMILITARISATION OF WESTERN GERMANY

The first Congress for struggle against remilitarisation of Western Germany was held in Essen on January 27-28. The 1,700 delegates who took part in the work of the Congress represented all sections of the population in Western Germany.

The delegates warmly welcomed the chairman of the London Peace Committee, Sandy, and the General Secretary of the French Committee of Fighters for Peace and Freedom, Fernand Vigne, who arrived for the Congress.

The slogan of the Congress was “Save the peace!”. Speakers unanimously protested against the war preparations of the American-British imperialists in Western Germany and demonstrated a firm resolve to fight for peace. The delegates addressed a manifesto to the Bonn “Government”, in which the demand is made on behalf of the German people for a nation-wide referendum on the question: “Are you against remilitarisation of Western Germany and for signing a peace treaty with Germany in 1951?”.

“The way to a third world war will be barred,” states the closing part of the Manifesto, “and peace will be saved provided the German people use their democratic rights in order, themselves, to decide their destiny, the question of war or peace and, through a people’s referendum, to voice their protest against remilitarisation. Only in this way can our people be ensured a peaceful and happy future.” The delegates pledged themselves to spare no effort in carrying out the referendum.

Former soldiers and officers attending the Congress, as well as journalists, addressed a separate appeal to the German people, calling upon them to intensify the struggle against remilitarisation. A similar call was addressed to all trade unionists in Western Germany.

The 200 peasant representatives, who took part in the work of the Congress, called on the peasantry of Western Germany actively to oppose all remilitarisation measures; urged that not a single peasant should become a soldier, not a single horse be given to the army, not a single square metre of land used for military purposes and not a single pfennig spent on financing war.

The delegates addressed a separate appeal to the women of Germany calling on them in the name of the future of their children to fight against the war preparations and to make March 8 the culminating point of the struggle for peace.

Congress elected a preparatory committee, representative of the various sections of the population, which will direct the movement against the remilitarisation of Western Germany. At a mass meeting held in Essen, thousands of working people demonstrated their solidarity with the decisions of the Congress.

Protest demonstrations against remilitarisation were held in a number of other cities of Western Germany during the congress sessions.

FOR PEACE TREATY, AGAINST REARMING JAPAN

Despite the repressions of the Japanese Government acting on orders from the American gauleiter MacArthur, the movement for peace, against a separate peace treaty with the United States and against rearming Japan, is gaining momentum.

A conference of representatives of 60 working class, peasant and other democratic organisations, held in Tokyo in mid-January, adopted a resolution calling for an immediate peace treaty with the participation of all countries concerned, and protesting against the rearming of Japan now being carried out by the American imperialists.

The “Council for a nation-wide patriotic movement for the signing of the peace treaty”, elected at the conference, has launched a signature drive in support of this resolution and addressed an open letter to Dulles, sharply protesting against United States attempts to conclude a separate peace treaty with Japan without the U.S.S.R. and the Chinese People’s Republic.

The League of Japanese repatriates, uniting several hundred thousand Japanese war prisoners, recently addressed a message to all repatriates, denouncing the transformation of Japan into a military base for aggressive wars.

Students in Osaka and Tokamatsu are campaigning for signatures against rearming Japan. A resolution to launch a signature drive for a peace treaty with the participation of all countries concerned and against the rearming of Japan was also adopted at conferences of democratic youth organisations in Tokyo and Kitattama.

NATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS IN ARGENTINE

A National Peace Congress attended by representatives from all strata of the population and various political parties was held in the town of Tandil, the Argentine, on January 27-28. The gathering was addressed by the Argentine delegates to the Second World Peace Congress who reported on the work and the decisions of the Warsaw Congress, Delegates spoke of the enormous possibilities for extending the peace movement in the Argentine in connection with the mounting struggle of the working masses for their demands.

Congress defined the main tasks facing the Argentine peace supporters in the light of the decisions adopted by the Second World Peace Congress.

NATION-WIDE REFERENDUM IN FRANCE

The monster protest demonstrations held in connection with Eisenhower's arrival helped broaden the campaign for mass collection of signatures against German rearmament. In many Departments special days are being assigned for collection of signatures. More than 100,000 signatures were collected in Bouches-du Rhone on January 22. The intention is to collect a total of 800,000 in this Department. One hundred and twenty three thousand signatures. were collected in five districts of the Nord Department.

Protests against rearming Germany have been voiced by many municipal councils, including Valencay (Indre), Poullaouen (Finistère), and Colombelles (Calvados). In

Bruay-sur-Escaut, the Communist Mayor and the secretary of the branch of the Socialist Party, collected 2,000 signatures between them.

Together with the intensified national movement for signatures against rearming Western Germany, the people of France are continuing the struggle against transportation of war materials. Thus the engine drivers from Brives depot refused to man a train carrying military equipment from Périgueux (Dordogne).

The people of France have achieved fresh success in the struggle against remilitarisation of Germany. Twelve peace partisans from Saint-Brieuc, handed over to a military tribunal for trial, on orders from Prime Minister Plevin, for participation in demonstration against transportation of war materials, have been acquitted.

ITALIAN YOUTH REFUSE TO BECOME CANNON FODDER

In accordance with an order issued by the Italian military authorities, all citizens liable for military service have been instructed to undergo a course of military training or have been advised where to report in case of a sudden call-up or mobilisation. This Government measure, aimed at preparing for war, has aroused indignation among Italian youth, expressed in numerous protest demonstrations. The young people are returning the call-up papers by the thousand and organising protest meetings. In Foniano Olona, the youth collected the call-up papers and burned them in the city square. In Udine, the workers of the SAFAU enterprise carried out a 24 hour protest strike. In

Florence, hundreds of women, gathered at a meeting, sent a letter to War Minister Pacciardi, protesting against the mobilisation preparations.

The Italian Peace Committee, in an appeal addressed to Italian citizens, greets the fighters bravely expressing their will for peace, and called upon the people and the youth to take part on an ever-wider scale in collective and mass manifestations in order to “ensure maximum effectiveness in the struggle for winning peace.”

CONGRESS OF LABOUR PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF CANADA

The Labour Progressive Party of Canada recently held its Fourth Congress in Toronto.

The question of broadening and strengthening the struggle for peace was the main subject of the report made by Tim Buck, General Secretary of the Party, and of the discussion that followed. Tim Buck advanced this task as the main task of all Party organisations and called upon all patriots, all people of good will in the country to unite their forces in defence of peace.

Speakers in the discussion noted the decisive role played by the Canadian workers in the struggle for peace, the fact that the militarisation of Canada's economy is leading to the impoverishment of the farmers. The delegates representing the youth reported on the struggle of the young people for peace and against the introduction of conscription.

Leslie Morris, editor of the central organ of the Party, “Canadian Tribune,” who was also a delegate to

the Second World Peace Congress, reported on the carrying out of the decisions of the Second World Peace Congress in Canada. He also spoke of the need to combat the sectarian sentiments current among certain Party members who resist joint action with other organisations fighting for peace.

A message of greeting from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was received with prolonged applause:

The greeting read:

“The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union sends greetings to the Fourth Congress of the Labour Progressive Party of Canada.

“We wish the Labour Progressive Party success in the struggle to strengthen peace and against the criminal plans of the warmongers.

“Central Committee, Communist Party of the U.S.S.R.”

Congress warmly applauded messages of “greetings from the Communist Parties of China, Britain, the United States and from a number of other Communist Parties.

SHAMEFUL ACT OF FRENCH GOVERNMENT

Obedient to the orders of their American masters, the Marshallised rulers of France, in an effort to do everything possible to further the preparations for a new war, dictated by Eisenhower, have, by special decrees, banned the activity of the following three big international organisations on French territory: The World Federation of Trade Unions, the International Federation of Democratic Women and the World Federation of Democratic Youth. This shameful act by Wall Street lackeys is one of the links in the general chain of aggressive measures of American imperialism.

The French Government could offer no 'legal grounds for banning the activity of these international democratic organisations on the territory of France, for such legal grounds do not, and cannot, exist, Millions of French people—workers, women and the youth—are members of these organisations. The World Federation of Trade Unions is recognised by the United Nations Organisation: the French Constitution of 1946 regards as illegal any Government measure directed at banning international organisations. The Pleven-Queille Government' issued these fascist decrees on the basis of the fascist laws of Daladier. and Petain, directed against democratic organisations and adopted in their time on Hitler's orders.

On behalf of their almost 250 million members, the leading bodies of the three international organisations, voiced an indignant protest against this arbitrary act of the French Government, dictated by the American imperialists. The international working class, the mass

democratic organisations in all countries express their indignation. at the action of the French Government, and are coming forward in defence of their international organisations.

Strikes are taking place throughout France and protest resolutions are being adopted against the Government's decisions. The women's, youth and other democratic organisations are sending hundreds of delegations and thousands of letters to the Ministry of the Interior, demanding repeal of the decrees. Opposing the measures introduced by the Government, the Bureau of the General Confederation of Labour has called on "all working people and on the whole population without delay to express in every possible way, most emphatically, and in close unity in factory and office, in the stores and residential quarters, their indignation and determination to get the three Government decisions annulled." The French Communist Party in its appeal calls on the working people to protest against the fascist decrees and expresses its confidence "that the people of France will reply to these decrees by substantially strengthening the leading French democratic organisations affiliated to the W.F.T.U., the I.F.D.W, and the W.F.D.Y., and develop the great battle for freedom and peace in all spheres."

Expressing the resolute protest of the Chinese people, the newspaper "Jenminjipao" writes that the reactionary act of the French Government has aroused the wrath of the peoples of the world. All central newspapers in China carried the text of the message to Prime Minister Pleven, signed by the chairman of the All-China Federation of Democratic Women, which states: "It is with surprise and indignation that the women of China have learned about the reactionary

measures of the French Government which, openly resorting to fascist methods, has issued a groundless order banning the activity of three mass organisations in France which enjoy great prestige throughout the world... We vigorously protest to the French Government and insist on the immediate annulment of this order.”

A wide protest movement is underway in Italy, Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Albania.

Protest statements have been made by the trade union, women’s and youth organisations in Germany, Austria, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, Holland and other countries. The international trade union federations, the Confederation of Working People of Latin America and many other international and national democratic mass organisations have sent protest telegrams and statements to the French President and Government.

By striking, through their French puppets, at the biggest mass international democratic organisations of the working class, women and youth, the American imperialists hope to undermine the influence of these bodies on the broad masses, to weaken their ability to rally the masses and lead them in the struggle for peace, work and democratic liberties, to make it easier for themselves to further their military provocations in Europe and Asia. However, the angry protests of the working people of all countries, their vigilance towards the machinations of the warmongers, the solidarity movement and determination to support these mass organisations—these are the guarantee of their continued growth and extension, the guarantee of their

successful struggle for peace and freedom for the peoples.

RESULTS OF FULFILMENT OF STATE PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE U.S.S.R. IN 1950

Report of the Central Statistical Board of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

The development of industry, agriculture and transport, capital construction, trade expansion, and rise in the material and cultural standards of the people in 1950 are indicated by the following data:

I. FULFILMENT OF INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT PLAN

The 1950 plan for industry as a whole was fulfilled by 102 per cent and the actual gross output by Ministries was as follows:

	Actual output percentage of plan for 1950	In
Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy	101	
Ministry of Non-ferrous Metallurgy	100.3	
Ministry of the Coal Industry	100.8	
Ministry of the Oil Industry	101	
Ministry of Power Stations	102	
Ministry of the Chemical Industry	105	
Ministry of the Electrical Industry	106	
Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry	103	
Ministry of the Heavy Machine-Building Industry	104	
Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry	102	
Ministry of the Machine-Tool Industry	102	

Ministry of the Machine. and Instrument-Making Industry	100.6
Ministry of the Building and Road-Building Machinery Industry	103
Ministry of the Transport Machinery Industry	102
Ministry of the Agricultural Machinery Industry	100.1
Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the U.S.S.R.	104
Ministry of the Timber and Paper Industry of the U.S.S.R.	93
Ministry of the Light Industry of the U.S.S.R.	104
Ministry of the Fish Industry of the U.S.S.R.	96
Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry of the U.S.S.R.	102
Ministry of the Food Industry of the U.S.S.R.	103
Ministry of Cotton Growing of the U.S.S.R.	106
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Communications	98
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Public Health of the U.S.S.R.	104
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of the Film Industry of the U.S.S.R.	110
Ministries of Local Industry and Ministries of Local Fuel Industry of the Union Republics	106
Producers' Co-operatives	100.8

In 1950, large quantities of industrial products were turned out over and above the amount planned: coal, oil, petrol, kerosene, diesel fuel, electric power, steel for transformers, dynamos and metal constructions, railway wheels, iron piping, iron ore, non-ferrous metals, locomobiles, diesels, power transformers, trucks, automobiles, ball bearings, derrick trucks, powerful scrapers, heavy machine-tools, tree planting machines, flax combines, rubber, caustic soda, dyes and other chemicals, cement, window glass, roofing felt, gramophones, sewing machines, clocks and watches, cameras, cotton-fibre, cotton, linen and silk fabrics, artificial silk, cotton print, rubber footwear, meat,

sausage, sugar, confectionary, canned goods, tea, alcohol, cigarettes, soap, champagne and many other items of industrial products.

While the year's plan, as regards gross output and output of the greater part of the principal industrial products, was fulfilled and overfulfilled, some of the Ministries did not fulfil their plan in respect to individual items.

In 1950, the quality and assortment of industrial products were further improved. Output of manufactured and consumer goods in demand by the population was considerably increased. However, not all branches of industry completely fulfilled the provisions of the State plan regarding assortment and quality of manufactured goods. Thus, for instance, the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy did not reach the target for certain types of ferrous metals. The Ministry of the Machine- and Instrument-Making Industry did not carry out the plan for the production of medium hydro-turbines and calculating machines. The Ministry of the Agricultural Machinery Industry did not fulfil the plan for the production of certain agricultural machines. The Ministry of the Timber and Paper Industry of the USSR, did not fulfil the plan for the delivery of principal types of timber. The Ministry of the Light Industry of the U.S.S.R. did not reach the target for the manufacture of an improved assortment of sacks and stockings. A number of local industries and producers' co-operatives did not fulfil the plan for improving the quality and increasing the assortment of manufactured goods.

II. GROWTH OF INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

Output of the major manufactures in 1950 compared with 1949, was as follows:

	1959 compared with 1949 per cent		1950 compared with 1949 per cent
Pig iron	117	Mineral fertilizers	119
Steel	117	Dyes	109
Rolled metal	116	Synthetic rubber	118
Rails (railway)	111	Motor tyres	130
Iron piping	116	Commercial timber	105
Copper	110	Paper	190
Zinc	117	Cement	126
Lead	124	Window glass	106
Coal	111	Roofing slate	121
Oil	113	Roofing felt	118
Petrol	117	Bricks	124
Kerosene	108	Pre-fabricated houses	119
Diesel fuel	158	Bicycles	131
Natural gas	107	Radios	122
Electric power	116	Gramophones	108
Main-line electric locomotives	124	Sewing machines	122
Main-line freight cars	117	Clocks and watches	127
Motor trucks	130	Cameras	156
Motorcars	141	Cotton-fibre	116
Motorbuses	113	Cotton fabrics	108
Motorcycles	134	Ball bearings	135
Linen fabrics	125	Woollen fabrics	103
Metallurgical equipment	112	Silk fabrics	123
Excavators	128	Leather footwear	124
Steam turbines	190	Rubber footwear	118
Derrick trucks	112	Socks and stockings	126
Mechanical loaders	182	Meat	135
Electric motors, up to 100 kw.	120	Sausage	140
Electric motors, over 100 kw.	120	Butter	107
Electric lamps	128	Vegetable oil	114
Metal-working machines (Ministry of the Machine-Tool Industry)	112	Cheese	129
Looms	126	Sugar	123
Calculating machines	116	Confectionery	123
Tractors	123	Canned goods	133
Grain combines	159	Tea	192
Tractor-drawn ploughs	147	Soap	111
Tractor-drawn seed drills	185	Alcohol	106
Tractor-drawn cultivators	167	Wine	177
Champagne	138	Beer	133
Caustic soda	115	Cigarettes	116
Calcined soda	117		

Gross industrial output in the U.S.S.R. in 1950 was 23 per cent above 1949.

In keeping with the State supply plan the national economy in the past year received far more raw materials, materials, fuel, electric power, and equipment than in 1949.

In 1950, still greater efficiency was achieved in the utilisation of industrial equipment. At the plants of the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, steel output per sq. metre of furnace hearth increased. At the plants of the Ministry of the Oil Industry, the proportion of light fractions obtained from oil refining was higher. At the enterprises of the Ministry of the Coal Industry, the number of coal combines used in the past year was increased and their productivity increased. At the plants of the Ministry of Power Stations, less fuel was consumed in the production of electric power. There was better utilisation of the production capacity for producing caustic soda and sulphuric acid at the plants of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and utilisation of the equipment in the cement and brick industry of the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the U.S.S.R.

In 1950, more efficient use of raw materials, fuel and electric power was made in industry, there was less waste of materials, labour productivity increased, the turnover of circulating funds was accelerated. The 1950 target to lower costs of production was fulfilled. Costs of production in industry, measured in comparable prices, were lowered by nearly 6 per cent.

On the basis of the successes achieved in developing industry and transport, the increase in the productivity of labour and lowering of the cost of production in 1949 the Government, beginning with January 1, 1950,

reduced wholesale prices of metals, machinery and equipment, of chemicals, building materials, timber and paper and the rates on electric power and railway freight transport. A further lowering in production costs made possible, in the interests of making construction cheaper, an additional reduction of wholesale prices on materials, equipment and transport rates as from July 1, 1950.

II. INTRODUCTION OF NEW TECHNIQUES IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

In line with the Plan, extensive work was carried out during 1950 in all branches of the national economy to introduce new techniques. As a result, big successes were achieved in the matter of the further technical re-equipment of the national economy, in raising the level of the mechanisation of labour-absorbing and arduous work and in intensifying production processes.

To meet the needs of the principal branches of the national economy, Soviet industry in 1950 produced more than 400 new types of highly productive machines and appliances.

High capacity powerful single-bucket and multi-bucket excavators, scrapers and new types of coal combines were produced for the construction of giant hydro-electric stations and canals and for the purpose of further mechanising the coal and mining industry; new coal-loading and ore-loading machinery was put into production.

The machine-tool industry designed and produced more than 100 new types of highly efficient metal-working machines, power hammers and presses, new

types of tools and abrasives which ensure increased productivity and improved machining.

In the automobile industry, the new comfortable six-seater “ZIM” automobile and new “Z1S-155” autobuses were designed and put into production. A large number of new types of electrical machines, radio and telephone equipment and electrical goods were designed and put into production.

New agricultural machines were produced, making possible the further mechanisation of work connected with sowing and harvesting of grain, industrial and vegetable crops. These machines include: new high capacity grain combines and triple-row beet harvesting combines. New improvements were introduced in the machines for harvesting sunflower, maize, rice and soya. Other new types of agricultural machines, designed and produced, include scutching flails and hydromeliorative machines. The production of cotton-gathering machines was considerably increased and the tractor ploughs, produced by industry, much improved.

New types of equipment were produced for the oil, chemical, polygraphic, light, food and other branches of industry, for construction and transport.

New types of equipment and apparatus for automatising control and regulation of production processes and for research work were designed and put into production.

In 1950, considerable work was done to mechanise high labour-absorbing and arduous processes.

In the coal mining industry, mechanisation of the processes, connected with cutting and stripping, hauling and underground transport, was completed. Mechanisation of coal-loading increased by 2.5 per cent

compared with 1949. However, the process of coal-loading is not, as yet, sufficiently mechanised.

In the timber cutting industry, the volume of mechanised processes in the Ministry of the Timber and Paper Industry of the U.S.S.R., increased in timber cutting by more than one and a half times compared with 1949, and by 2.3 times in timber deliveries. Despite the increased volume of mechanised work, the provisions made in the plan for the mechanisation of the main processes of timber cutting work by the Ministry of the Timber and Paper Industry of the U.S.S.R., were not fulfilled.

The mechanisation of excavation and concrete processes in construction and in loading and unloading on rail and water transport, increased.

The introduction and development of new, more productive technological processes were continued during 1950.

In ferrous metallurgy, the technology of the production of cast iron and steel was further perfected, and the production of special types of rolled metal, needed to produce new types of machines and equipment, developed. The introduction of special types of rolled metal makes it possible to cut down the quantity of metal used in machine-building and construction.

In non-ferrous metallurgy, perfected equipment has been introduced, and a new production technology allowing for the increased extraction of non-ferrous and rare metals.

In the mining and coal industry, more progressive methods of mining and concentrating ore and coal and the latest types of machines were introduced. Measures

for remote and automatic control of underground mechanisms were practised in the mining industry.

The chemical industry started the production of mineral fertilizers in granulated form, and considerably increased the output of new, highly effective chemical poisons to combat agricultural vermin. Production of new synthetic chemicals was mastered.

In the machine-building industry, new technological processes in casting and in the production of power hammers and presses, in metal processing, thermo processing and welding were further developed. In 1950, double the 1949 number of metal-working machines switched over to high-speed cutting.

Work was carried out in the machine-building industry in 1950 to further introduce automatic and production lines in the machining of parts and assembly of groups and machines; various automatic and semi-automatic machines and devices to control the technological processes were introduced on a wide scale.

In the metallurgical industry, automatic control of the thermal processes in blast and open-hearth furnaces was extended.

At the power stations, work was carried out to extend the introduction of the automatic control of the equipment of the thermal and hydraulic power stations and also in introducing equipment operated by high steam pressure.

In light industry, new high capacity machines and automatic looms were introduced and highly durable dyes and new methods of finish applied, improving the quality of consumer goods.

In 1950, the number of inventions made and improvements suggested by workers, technicians and

engineers, with a view to improving and radically perfecting production processes, increased. Over 600,000 new inventions and improvements were introduced, during 1950, at industrial plants alone.

But while achievements were registered, in 1950, in the development and introduction of new techniques, there was a lag in fulfilling assignments for complex mechanisation of some coal mines, ore-workings and timber enterprises, in the mechanisation of building operations and also in the introduction of certain new types of equipment.

IV. AGRICULTURE

In 1950, new successes were achieved in further developing Socialist agriculture, commonly-owned collective and state-farm livestock, and in strengthening the collective farms, organisationally and economically.

According to the figures of the Chief Harvest Assessment Inspection of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., a good harvest of cereals, cotton and sugar beet was gathered, and also a good and satisfactory harvest of other technical crops, vegetables and potatoes.

Gross harvest of cereals in 1950 totalled 7,600 million poods. The 1950 target for cereals, as called for in the Five-Year Plan, was exceeded.

Gross cotton yield totalled 3,750,000 tons and exceeded the 1950 figure envisaged in the Five-Year Plan by 650,000 tons.

Gross sugar beet crop in 1950 was 1,200,000 tons above the 1949 figure.

The total crop area in 1950 exceeded that of 1949 by 6,600,000 hectares, including wheat by 1,700,000 hectares, and cotton by more than half a million hectares. The area sown to fodder crops was greatly extended.

Sowing of winter cereals for the 1951 harvest was successfully completed. The State plan for winter cereal planting was fulfilled. Autumn-ploughed fallow in 1950, for the 1951 spring sowing, was carried out on a wider scale compared with 1949 and in a shorter space of time.

The technical base of agriculture was further extended and strengthened during 1950.

In 1950, agriculture received more than 180,000 tractors (in terms of 15 h. p. tractors), 46,000 combines (of which 23,000 self-propelled), 82,000 motor trucks and more than 1,700,000 tractor-drawn implements and other farm machines.

The increased technical equipment of agriculture in 1950 made it possible to mechanise agricultural work more extensively. The work done for the collective farms by the machine-and tractor-stations in 1950 was 15 per cent greater than in 1949. Much better use was made of tractors and combines. More than 90 per cent of the fallow and plough-land of the collective farms in 1950 was cultivated by tractors. Half of the collective farms' cereal crop was harvested by combines. Agriculture was supplied with more mineral fertilisers and fuel than in 1949.

Substantial successes were achieved in developing the commonly-owned livestock of the collective farms and State farms.

Livestock on the collective farms increased in 1950, according to preliminary returns, as follows: large-

horned cattle—10 per cent (dairy stock—20 per cent); pigs—28 per cent; sheep and goats—13 per cent; horses—15 per cent. Poultry increased by 44 per cent.

Livestock increases on the farms of the Ministry of State Farms of the U.S.S.R. in 1950 were: large-horned cattle—11 per cent (cows—12 per cent); pigs—15 per cent; sheep and goats—10 per cent; horses—14 per cent.

The amount of livestock owned by the different farms—the collective farms, State farms, by collective members and by factory and office workers at the end of 1950 was as follows: large-horned cattle—57,200,000 head (milk cows 24,200,000); pigs—24,100,000; sheep and goats—99,000,000; horses—13,700,000.

In line with the plan for planting shelter belts, adopted in 1948, the collective farms, afforestation farms, shelter belt stations and State farms in the steppe and forest-steppe areas of the European part of the U.S.S.R. planted, in all, shelter belts on an area of 1,350,000 hectares, including 760,000 hectares in 1950. The 1950 plan for the planting of shelter belts was over-fulfilled.

V. GROWTH OF RAILWAY, WATER AND ROAD TRAFFIC

The 1950 plan for railway freight was fulfilled 105 per cent.

The plan for average daily car-loadings in 1950 was fulfilled 103 per cent, Average daily loadings of all freight increased by 13 per cent compared with 1949.

Freight-car turnover in 1950 was 8 per cent higher than in 1949, but fell short of the 1950 target set by the State plan.

Fuel expenditure per ton-km, on the railways in 1950 was 5 per cent less than in 1949.

River-borne freight carriage in 1950 was 16 per cent greater than in 1949, but fell short of plan requirements.

The plan of sea-borne freight carriage in 1950 was fulfilled 102 per cent. Sea-borne freight carriage was 9 per cent greater in 1950 than in 1949.

Road-borne freight carriage turnover in 1950 was 18 per cent greater than in 1949.

VI. INCREASE IN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

Total capital construction work in 1950 was 123 per cent of the 1949 figure, including 132 per cent on power stations, 116 per cent in ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, 115 per cent in the coal and oil industries, 109 per cent in the machine-building industry, 116 per cent in the building-material industry, 110 per cent in the light and food industries, 148 per cent on machine-and-tractor stations and State farms, 122 per cent on transport development, and 118 per cent on housing construction.

The Ministries of construction and the building contracting organisations of the industrial Ministries increased the volume of construction work in 1950 compared with 1949. The Ministry of Construction of Heavy-Industry Works increased the volume of construction and installation work by 16 per cent compared with 1949, the Ministry of Construction of Machine-Building Plants—by 9 per cent; the building contracting organisations of the Ministry of Power Stations—31 per cent; the Ministry of the Coal Industry—

7 per cent; the Ministry of the Oil Industry—19 per cent; the Ministry of Communications—19 per cent.

VII. EXPANSION OF TRADE

In 1950, Soviet trade continued to expand. The new achievements in industrial and agricultural production in 1949, increased productivity of labour and lower production costs enabled the Government, on March 1, 1950, to cut retail prices on consumer goods for the third time since the abolition of rationing. The new reduction in prices resulted in further strengthening the Soviet ruble, in increasing its purchasing power, and in a substantial increase in the sale of goods to the population.

In 1950, the population purchased in **State and co-operative stores** 30 per cent more goods (in comparable prices) than in 1949. Sales of foodstuffs increased 27 per cent, and of manufactured goods 35 per cent. The biggest increases in sales of individual classes of goods were: sausage—49 per cent; fish—29 per cent; butter—47 per cent; sugar—20 per cent; confectionery—27 per cent; cereals and macaroni—29 per cent; milk and dairy products—30 per cent; vine—more than 2.5 per cent; textiles—36 per cent; garments—33 per cent; socks and stockings—40 per cent; leather footwear—48 per cent; household soap—38 per cent; toilet soap—86 per cent; perfumes—35 per cent; furniture—38 per cent; gramophones—45 per cent; radios—26 per cent; cameras—40 per cent; motorcycles—44 per cent.

Sales to the population of agricultural produce in the collective farm markets, especially of meat,

poultry, and eggs, were considerably greater than in 1949. Collective farm market prices continued to fall in 1950.

VIII. INCREASE IN NUMBER OF FACTORY AND OFFICE WORKERS AND IN LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

The number of factory and office workers in the national economy of the U.S.S.R. at the end of 1950 totalled 39,200,000 and was 2,000,000 more than at the end of 1949. The number of workers and office employees in industry, agriculture and forestry, building construction and the transport services increased by 1,600,000 in the course of the year, in educational, scientific-research and medical institutions—300,000, in trade and public utilities—100,000.

As in previous years, there was no unemployment in the country in 1950.

In the past year, 494,000 young persons graduated as skilled workers from trade, railway, mining and factory schools and were given jobs in industry, building construction and on the railways.

Seven million new workers acquired skills or improved their qualifications with the help of individual or brigade instruction.

Productivity of labour of industrial workers was 12 per cent higher in 1950 than in 1949; it was 19 per cent higher in the machine-building industry, 8 per cent in the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgical industry, 10 per cent in the coal industry, 9 per cent in the oil industry and 14 per cent in the chemical industry.

IX. CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH AND URBAN IMPROVEMENT

1950 was marked by further cultural development and improvement in the cultural standards of the working people.

At the end of the year, 37,000,000 pupils and students attended elementary, seven-year and secondary schools, technical colleges or other secondary educational establishments. The number of teachers in these educational establishments reached 1,600,000 and was 80,000 more than in 1949.

The number of graduates of higher educational establishments and technical colleges engaged as specialists in the national economy was 9 per cent higher than in 1949.

More than 21,000 scientific workers were attending postgraduate courses in higher educational establishments and scientific-research institutes; that is, 2,000 more than in 1949.

The circulation of books published in 1950 increased by 21 per cent compared with 1949.

The number of cinemas, film projectors and mobile projectors increased by more than 6,000 compared with 1949.

In 1950, the network of hospitals, maternity homes and other medical establishments, and of sanatoria and rest homes was extended. The number of beds in hospitals and maternity homes increased by 47,000 compared with 1949. The number of doctors increased by 7 per cent compared with 1949.

In 1950, the production of medical equipment, instruments and laboratory appliances was increased.

There was a substantial increase in the production of highly effective medicaments.

As in previous years, considerable work was done in 1950 on the construction of public utilities and improvement of towns and workers' settlements, on installing water-supply systems, extending street-car and trolley-bus services, in laying on gas in homes, paving and asphaltting city streets and squares, and laying out parks, boulevards and public gardens.

X. GROWTH OF NATIONAL AND INDIVIDUAL INCOMES

In 1950, the national income of the U.S.S.R. measured in comparable prices, increased 21 per cent compared with 1949.

The growth of the national income made it possible considerably to improve the living standards of workers, peasants and intellectuals, and further to expand Socialist production in town and country.

The higher living standards of the people of the U.S.S.R. found expression in the increased nominal and real wages of factory and office workers, and in the higher incomes of the peasants, both from commonly-conducted collective farming-and from their household plots and personal husbandry.

The March 1, 1950 reduction in prices on all consumer goods increased the real wages of factory and office workers 15 per cent, while it reduced by 16 per cent the outlay of the peasants on manufactured goods.

In addition, the population received, as in previous years, benefits at the expense of the State in the way of allowances and grants from social insurance funds for factory and office workers; pensions from the social

maintenance fund; maintenance in sanatoria, rest homes and child institutions free of charge or at reduced rates; allowances to mothers of large families and unmarried mothers; free medical aid: free education and professional and trade instruction; students' stipends and a number of other payments and privileges. Further, the 39,000,000 factory and office workers received, at the expense of the State, paid vacations of not less than two weeks, and more in the case of workers in a number of professions. In 1950, these payments and privileges received by the population from the State amounted to more than 120,000 million rubles.

As a result of the reduction of prices on consumer goods, the increase in the earnings of factory and office workers, in incomes in cash and kind of the peasants and payments and privileges at the expense of the State—income of factory and office workers and peasants in 1950, measured in comparable prices, was 19 per cent greater than in 1949.

**Central Statistical Board of Council
of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.**

THE BRITISH ROAD TO SOCIALISM

PROGRAMME OF BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY*

PREFACE

Recent events have compelled us all to consider seriously the policies which have brought the world to the brink of war, and to ask—what is the future for our country?

In putting forward this programme for discussion, we know that the questions it raises are of deep concern to all workers by hand and brain, who want to find the way forward to an independent, prosperous, Socialist Britain.

In its long struggle to win political, economic and social emancipation, the working class of Britain has built up mighty trade union, co-operative and political organisations. It is out of these that the Communist Party was born thirty years ago, at a time when the Movement was at the turning of the ways. Every great political event since then has shown how necessary it was for the Communist Party, inheriting and carrying forward the traditions and Socialist aims of the British working class, to take its stand against the influence of capitalist ideas in the Movement. As in the past, so now and in the future, the Communist Party has no interests

* Adopted by Executive Committee, British Communist Party, January 13, 1951. Published in London as pamphlet.—Ed.

other than those of the British working class and the British people.

The doubts and heart-searchings felt by so many people about the present situation and the future show that the British people realise that to drift along with the existing economic and social system can offer no hope. The people of Britain can only look forward to a better future if they take their country into their own hands.

This is the message of this programme. It is a call, above all, to the whole Labour Movement to recall its glorious traditions of struggle for the immediate interests of the working people, and to safeguard their future interests in a Socialist Britain. But it is no less a call to the great majority of the British people to join with the Communist Party and the whole, Labour Movement in the struggle to win a new future for Britain in the Socialist world which history is now shaping.

This programme is not an immediate election programme. It is a programme which charts the future—a programme which corresponds to the needs and the heartfelt desires of the great majority of the British people. We are confident that they will find the way to make it a reality.

Harry Pollitt

The British Road to Socialism

Introduction

The time has come when big changes are necessary in Britain. The past half-century has shown more and more clearly the breakdown of the old society and its inability to serve the needs of the people.

Two world wars, poverty, malnutrition, slumps and mass unemployment have been the lot of the common people. But the millionaires of Britain, the big industrialists and the great monopolists have made their fortunes out of the people's labour, And all the time Britain, which once led the world in industry and production, has been falling behind the other great capitalist countries. At the end of the Second World War in 1945, the people of Britain were determined that there should be a change. They wanted to ensure that never again should there be another war. They wanted great social changes which would weaken capitalism and open the way to Socialism.

So at the General Election in 1945 they returned a Labour Government with a large Parliamentary majority. They rejected the Tories, the party of big business, which had ruled Britain for most of the black years between the wars. They supported the Labour Party, which declared that its aim was peace and friendship with the Soviet Union, and Socialism in Britain.

But instead of the promised friendship with the Socialist lands, we have been dragooned into an alliance with the worst enemies of labour—the bankers and business men of America—for war against the countries where the workers are in power.

As a result of this policy, Britain has been dragged into an armaments race; prices are rising while wages are held back, and the workers are now being robbed of the social gains won since the war.

Why has the Labour Government thus failed the hopes of the people? Because, far from challenging the rights and privileges of big business at home and abroad, it has allied itself with big business against the people. It joined hands with the Tories and the American big capitalists in an imperialist foreign policy which is ruining Britain. The Labour Government has formed a war bloc with American imperialism against the Socialist Soviet Union, the New China, the Peoples Democracies and the colonial peoples struggling for their national liberation and independence. It has conducted wars against the peoples of Malaya and Korea. It has sold out Britain to American big business.

The Labour Government has imposed a crushing rearmament programme for a new war at the expense of the social needs of the people.

The profits of the big trusts and monopolies are higher than they have ever been. Nine-tenths of the wealth of the country is still owned by one-tenth of the population. The sham measures of nationalisation have only increased exploitation and put still heavier burdens on the workers to pay huge sums of compensation to the old owners.

The capitalists have done exceptionally well under the Labour Government; indeed, they have never been better off. The workers have paid, for all this in low wages, higher prices and heavier taxation, while the Labour Government has conducted an offensive against the workers' efforts to secure increased wages. Troops have been used in strikes, hard-won democratic rights

have been ruthlessly attacked, strikers have been arrested and prosecuted, and collective bargaining has been turned into a farce by means of Order 1305 and compulsory arbitration.

The talk of Peace and Socialism by the Labour leaders has proved to be a fraud and a deception.

The dominant Labour Party leaders, Attlee, Bevin and Morrison—like MacDonald, Snowden and Thomas before them—have nothing in common with Socialism or the interests of the working people. Their outlook and practice reflect that of the Tories and the wealthy ruling classes whose interests they serve, and not the aims of the working people. They are in reality only a left-wing of the Tories, like the old Liberal Party.

Right-wing Labour policy has strengthened the Tories at home and the most reactionary governments abroad. It has confused, disorganised and split the working-class movement in face of the attacks of the Tories and the employers.

It has done this at a time when, all over the world, vast changes are taking place. A great part of Eastern Europe has gone Socialist and the workers are in power. In the Far East, the Chinese revolution has freed hundreds of millions from the grip of the landlords and the foreign bankers.

In the Socialist Soviet Union, great peaceful schemes of new construction are raising the living standards of the people every year. Instead of bringing Britain into close association and friendship with these advancing countries, the Labour leaders in Britain have joined in a united front with the Tories and the American millionaires to attack Socialism and the national liberation movements and to defend capitalism and imperialism. As a result, the Tories, who suffered a

setback in the 1945 election, were able to advance again in 1950, and seek to return to open power.

If the people are to advance, both the Tories and their allies in the Labour Movement, the right-wing Labour leaders, must be fought and defeated.

The lesson of the failure of the Labour Government is not the failure of Socialism. It is the failure of Labour reformism and Labour imperialism, which is the servant of the big capitalist interests.

Britain's problems can only be solved by a completely new programme and policy, which ends once and for all the ownership of Britain's wealth by a tiny exploiting minority, and establishes the real political and economic freedom of the people.

Such a programme is the Programme of the Communist Party. It represents the true interests of the entire Labour Movement. It represents the true interests of the overwhelming majority of the British people—the industrial workers, farmers, professional people, scientists and technicians, house-wives—against the handful of big landlords, bankers and monopolists who exploit them.

Peace and Friendship with all Peoples

The Communist Party fights for lasting peace as the vital need of the British people.

The First World War dealt a crippling blow to Britain and opened the long years of decline under Tory rule. The Second World War weakened Britain still more. The Labour Government's policy has led to greater economic difficulties and domination by American big business. A

third world war, under modern conditions of atomic warfare, would bring untold destruction to Britain and the British people.

It is capitalism which gives rise to the danger of war. The big capitalist Powers have forcibly conquered or subjected to themselves the territories of other nations so that the big trusts can have an opportunity of squeezing out their super-profits. They have fought between themselves, as in the First World War, to conquer each other's territories and colonies, to rob those countries.

The unity of the Soviet Union, America and Great Britain brought about the defeat of Nazi Germany and fascist Japan—whose big trusts were seeking new countries to exploit—in the Second World War.

Since then the Soviet Union has fought for a lasting peace to follow the people's victory over fascism, a peace based on national independence, colonial freedom, and a democratic and demilitarised Germany and Japan. But American big business, afraid of the advance of the people's forces throughout the world, and wanting to control great areas so as to obtain its vast-profits, is trying, as Hitler did, to dominate the world. Especially is it hostile to the Soviet Union because it fears the advance of Socialism the American big business is backed and assisted by reaction and working class, in Britain, by the Tory and the Labour Party leaders.

It is this aggressive policy which has undermined the allied unity of the war years, divided the world into two camps, the war camp and the peace camp, and created the danger of a third world war.

Imperialist America, leading the war camp, has conducted aggressive war in Korea, is threatening China

and rearming Western Germany. It has war bases all over the world, and in the interests of a handful of exploiters tries to dictate to all nations and to crush popular struggles for freedom. It piles up atom bombs and colossal offensive armaments, and is openly preparing for a third world war.

It is already dictating what policies the countries of Western Europe, including Britain, shall pursue in rearmament and foreign trade: it aims at the forcible suppression of colonial liberation movements and at organising an aggressive war against the U.S.S.R.

The peace camp, with the support of lovers of peace all over the world, works for world the freedom and equal rights of all nations, the banning of the atom bomb and reduction of armaments. Socialist countries do not need peace and international co-operation, colonies or spheres of investment for obtaining super-profits. As their production is for the people's, needs and capitalist profit is abolished, they have no need to "conquer" markets, but only require honest trade on a free and equal basis. A Socialist foreign policy can only be a policy of peace.

Despite the acute danger of war, the Communist Party declares that a third world war is neither necessary nor inevitable.

The Communist Party rejects the "theory" of the inevitable war between the Socialist and capitalist camps. On the contrary, it declares that the peaceful co-existence of Socialism and capitalism is possible, on the basis of mutual respect for national rights and independence. Communist policy is for trade with all States on a mutual, honest basis, and co-operation with all States in the preservation of peace through the United Nations in strict accordance with the Charter.

The Communist Party brands as a lie the charge that Communism is to be imposed by aggression and conquest, and declares that social transformation can only come through internal changes in accordance with the actual conditions in each country.

A lasting peace is the vital need for all peoples and a main aim of Communist policy.

It is an aim which can and should unite the people of Britain, whatever religious or political views they hold. Their united action can be decisive for the preservation of peace. That is why all organisations and individuals who really want peace are working to develop a mass movement for peace.

The plans for a third world war, openly prepared by imperialist America and its supporters in Britain—the Churchills and Attlees—would make Britain the principal war base for an aggressive atomic war against Socialism in Europe and Asia. Already the rearmament programme, carried out on American orders, threatens the social standards of our people, weakens our whole economic position, disrupts Britain's peaceful production and trade, destroys civil liberties, and still further undermines our national independence. Two years conscription has been imposed, and reservists are being called back to the forces.

A third world war, waged with atomic weapons, would annihilate our major cities, blot out millions of our population, and throw Britain back for centuries. It could only end in a dreadful catastrophe for the British people.

A free, strong and independent Britain is essential for the preservation of the peace of the world. The national interests of Britain, as well, as the very future of the British people, demand that Britain finish, once

and for all, with the American policy of aggression and world conquest. To follow that policy can only end in national disaster for Britain.

Britain should free itself from all war alliances and entanglements, like the Atlantic Pact and the Brussels Pact; end all colonial wars of invasion of other people's countries, as in Malaya and Korea; and bring home the troops which are at present used to occupy and dominate subject countries all over the world. In conformity with the Potsdam Agreement between the Great Powers, it should oppose all attempts to rearm Germany and re-create a West German Army.

In association with France, the U.S.A, and the U.S.S.R., Britain should work out a common policy for a united, democratic peace-loving Germany. Britain should oppose the rearmament of Japan.

Britain should associate its efforts with the Socialist Soviet Union, People's China, India and all peace-loving countries to promote peace and international co-operation, restore co-operation between the Great Powers, strengthen the United Nations as the bastion of peace, and prevent it from being used as an instrument of war.

As the country most vulnerable to atomic warfare, and most weighed down by the burden of armaments, Britain should take the lead in pressing for the banning of* the atom bomb and all weapons of mass destruction, with international control and inspection, and for the all-round reduction of armaments.

As a country greatly dependent on world trade, Britain should oppose all restrictions on international trade U.S.A. East-West trade, which is indispensable for imposed by the and, especially, should promote our economic recovery.

Unless such a policy for peace is fought for and won, the post-war gains of the working class will be completely lost, and there can be no lightening of the burdens on the working people, improvement of living conditions, or solution of Britain's problems.

The future of the British people, their prosperity and welfare, and the victory of the aims of Socialism in Britain, are inseparably bound up with the united international struggle of the peoples of all countries for peace, freedom and national independence.

National Independence of the British People and of All Peoples of the British Empire

The Communist Party fights for the national independence and the true national interests of the British people and of all the peoples of the British Empire.

The subjection of Britain to American imperialism is a betrayal of the British people in the interests of big business and of those who are planning a new world war. In the economic sphere, Britain has been turned into a satellite of America, with an American monopolist placed in supreme command of Britain's industry, and American economic controllers and supervisors established in London and reporting to Washington. American big business controls our financial policy, imposes trade restrictions and bans, openly dictates policy, as in the case of devaluation, and is extending the network of American financial penetration and control over British industry. In the military sphere, Britain has been turned into an American base, and the American army of occupation is growing. The new arms programme was decided on American instructions, and

under the Atlantic Pact, Britain's armed forces have been placed under an American Supreme Commander, The British Empire, similarly, has been subjected to increasing American financial and military penetration.

For the first time in its history, our country has lost its independence and freedom of action in its foreign, economic and military policy to a foreign power—the United States of America.

The Labour Government and its advisers dare take no major step without American permission, and the leaders of the Tory and Labour Parties compete with one another in servility to the Americans. The leaders of the Labour and Tory Parties have become spokesmen of a foreign power.

Concerned only to defend capitalism and profit, the Labour leaders and the Tories openly betray Britain's national interests. Such differences as they allow themselves with America are those of the bankrupt junior partner striving to retain what it can in face of American pressure.

The restoration of British national independence, which has been given away by the leaders of the Tory, Liberal and Labour Parties, is the indispensable condition for Britain's recovery and political, economic and social advance.

The Communist Party declares that the leaders of the Tory, Liberal and Labour Parties and their spokesmen in the press and on the BBC are betraying the interests of Britain to dollar imperialism. Our call is for the unity of all true patriots to defend British national interests and independence.

We stand for a Britain, free, strong and independent. We want our country to be subordinate and subservient to no foreign Power, but to stand in

friendly association and equal alliance with all Powers that recognise and respect Britain's national interests.

The Communist Party would break with the policy of sell-out to America. It would restore to the British Parliament its exclusive sovereign right to control the country's financial, economic and military policy, close the country to foreign and capitalist penetration and restore the command of the British Armed Forces to British commanders.

To restore control of its own affairs to Britain, so that Britain's power could be used on the basis of an independent foreign policy, would be a great contribution towards the preservation of world peace.

The Communist Party therefore rejects all theories which declare national sovereignty to be out of date and thus seek to justify enslavement to American imperialism or aggression against other nations. Real international co-operation can only be based on the sovereign freedom and equal rights of all nations, great and small. Because of this, the cause of Britain's national independence is bound up with ensuring that all nations in the present Empire also enjoy full national rights and independence.

Within the British Isles, the enforced partition of Ireland and the maintenance of British troops in Northern Ireland must be ended, to enable Irish national unity to be realised. There must be full recognition of the national claims of the Scottish and Welsh peoples, to be settled according to the wishes of these peoples.

Above all, the Communist Party would solve the question of the relations of Britain with the countries of the British Empire.

The enemies of Communism declare that the Communist Party, by underhand subversive means, is

aiming at the destruction of Britain and the British Empire. But this is a lie; it is precisely the Tories and the Labour leaders who are doing this by their policy of armed repression and colonial exploitation. British colonial policy and armed repression have resulted in the undying resistance and hostility of the people of Malaya, Africa, and Egypt towards Britain.

In fighting to impose Syngman Rhee on the Korean people and in supporting reactionary puppets in South East Asia and the Middle East, it has earned the hatred of the people of Asia, and thus placed our country at loggerheads with the majority of mankind.

The colonial policy of the Tory and Labour leaders is not only a crime against the colonial peoples, it is draining away our manpower in endless colonial wars, and has cost, and will continue to cost, hundreds of millions of pounds. It has disrupted the production of food and raw materials. It can only weaken Britain still further. The colonial peoples struggling for national liberation can never be subdued.

The Communist Party would put an end to the present abnormal relations of colonial war and repression between the British people and the peoples of the Empire by establishing durable friendship with them historical justice would help to wipe out the bitterness of the past, and would enormously strengthen Britain on a new democratic basis.

All relations between the peoples of the present Empire which are based on political, economic and military enslavement must be ended, and replaced by relations based on full national independence and equal rights. This requires the withdrawal of all armed forces from the colonial and dependent territories and handing

over of sovereignty to Governments freely chosen by the peoples.

Only by this means can Britain be assured of the normal supplies of the vital food and raw materials necessary for her economic life, obtaining them in equal exchange for the products of British industry, needed by those countries for their own economic development.

This would provide the basis for a new, close, fraternal association of the British people and the liberated peoples of the Empire. Only on this basis can true friendship be established between the peoples of the present Empire to promote mutually beneficial economic exchange and co-operation, and to defend, in common, their freedom against American imperialist aggression.

People's Democracy —the Path to Socialism

Only by the establishment of Socialism can Britain's problems be finally solved and its people guaranteed a good life, lasting peace and steadily rising living standards.

Socialism means an end to capitalist profit and exploitation, for it will deprive the capitalists of their ownership and control of the factories and workshops, mills and mines, banks and land, shipyards and transport, and ensure that production is organised for the use of the people and not for the profit of the tiny minority of capitalists.

Socialism means an end to slumps and unemployment, to which the capitalist system gives rise because it restricts the consumption of the mass of the people, while the productive power of society constantly increases. Because it abolishes the capitalist

profit system, Socialism means that the workers' purchasing power will always keep pace with increases in production.

Socialism means peace and an end to the danger of wars, because under Socialism there, are no longer capitalists who want to conquer new markets, and to exploit the colonial and dependent peoples and cheap labour.

Socialism ends all the restrictive policies of capitalism in regard to the working people. It ends the gulf between poverty and plenty, and frees the creative energies of the people and the productive resources of the nation for gigantic economic, social and cultural advances on the basis of a planned Socialist economy.

Socialism means freedom for the people—freedom from poverty and insecurity, freedom for men, women and children to develop their capacities to the full, without fear or favour. For women, it means equal rights with men in the social, economic and political life of the nation; for young people, the opening of new opportunities with the whole resources of the country behind them; for the family, a real home life, fuller interests and closer ties based on security and new respect for the individual.

But Socialism means the abolition of capitalism. The Labour leaders do not want to abolish capitalism.

Their so-called “democratic Socialism” is a screen behind which they justify their defence of the system of capitalist profit and exploitation, defend the position of the capitalists and monopolists, and seek to prop up the bankrupt capitalist social structure of riches for the few, poverty and low living standards for the many, and ever-recurring danger of slump and war.

The working people of Britain in industry and

agriculture form the immense majority of the population and constitute with their families fully two-thirds of the population. To these must be added the great bulk of the clerical and professional workers, the teachers, technicians and scientists, the working farmers, shop-keepers and small business men, whose interests are equally threatened by the big landowning, industrial and financial capitalists, and whose security and future prospects are closely bound up with those of the industrial working class.

Together, these represent a mighty political force, fully capable of defeating the present exploiters and rulers of the British people and returning a majority to Parliament which represents the interests of all working people, and a Government determined to carry, through, with the active political and industrial backing of the people, a policy that will open out a new and glorious future for Britain.

But, at present, this potentially mighty political force is split and divided, misled by the propaganda of the ruling class and the policy and outlook of the Right-wing leaders of the Labour Party and the Right-wing leaders of the trade unions and cooperative organisations, who, in practice, support the ruling class and carry on the Labour Government in the interests of capitalism.

Despite the democratic rights which have so far been won by the struggles of the people, the real power in Britain is still concentrated in the hands of the tiny section of rich property-owners. They control the land, large-scale industry, finance and trade; their representatives hold the commanding positions in the Civil Service, the Armed Forces, the Judiciary, the Diplomatic and Colonial Services; they also control the

greater part of the newspapers and periodicals, the BBC, and the cinemas.

Democracy, under present conditions, is restricted for the majority of the people by the privilege and power of the wealthy few and their agents, and is being reduced by attacks on the rights of free speech and organisation, and on the right to strike. The democratic rights won by years of working class struggle must be defended with the utmost strength against the attacks of the capitalists and warmongers and their agents.

At the same time, we declare that the so-called “free world” is in fact the world of capitalism, in which the capitalist class exercises a disguised dictatorship over the working class. The Labour leaders’ “democratic Socialism” has done nothing to change this. The people cannot advance to Socialism, therefore, without real political power, which must be taken from the hands of the capitalist minority and firmly grasped by the majority of the people, led by the working class. Only by this means can democracy become a reality,

The enemies of Communism accuse the Communist Party of aiming to introduce Soviet Power in Britain and abolish Parliament. This is a slanderous misrepresentation of our policy. Experience has shown that in present conditions the advance to Socialism can be made just as well by a different road. For example, through People’s Democracy without establishing Soviet Power, as in the People’s Democracies of Eastern Europe.

Britain will reach Socialism by her own road. Just as the Russian people realised political power by the Soviet road which was dictated by their historical conditions and background of Tsarist rule, and the working people in the People’s Democracies and China won political

power in their own way in their historical conditions, so the British Communists declare that the people of Britain can transform capitalist democracy into a real People's Democracy, transforming Parliament, the product of Britain's historic struggle for democracy, into the democratic instrument of the will of the vast majority of her people.

The path forward for the British people will be to establish a People's Government on the basis of a Parliament truly representative of the people.

Such a People's Government would:—

Break the power of the millionaire monopolists and other big capitalists by Socialist nationalisation of large-scale industry, the banks, big distributive monopolies, insurance companies and the land of the large land-owners, and introduce a government monopoly of foreign trade.

Introduce a planned economy based on Socialist principles aimed at fundamental social change.

Transform the existing unequal imperialist Empire into a strong, free, equal association of peoples by granting national independence to the colonies.

Make Britain strong, free and independent with a foreign policy of peace.

Break the political hold of the capitalist class by democratic electoral reform, democratic ownership of the press, the people's control of the BBC and the democratic transformation of the Civil Service, Foreign Office, Armed Forces and Police, the Law Courts and the administration of justice.

The essential condition for establishing such a people's power is the building up of a broad coalition or popular alliance of all sections of the working people: of the organized working class, of all workers by hand and

brain, of professional people and technicians, of all lower and middle sections in the towns, and of the farmers in the countryside.

This broad popular alliance of all sections of the people, determined to end the arbitrary power of the rich over the future of Britain, can only be built on the basis of a united working class as its decisive leading force—the class that is most concerned in the struggle for a new order of society.

The Labour Party, with its present policy and under its present leadership, is preventing the building up of such an alliance and splitting instead of uniting the working class movement. The Right-wing Labour leaders act as the main supporters of capitalism, and are doing their best to safeguard the privileges and profits of the capitalists, and providing them with opportunities to continue their exploitation of the British and colonial peoples. They are not carrying through those decisive measures which are urgently needed in the present and future interests of the British working ‘ people, but are safe-guarding the privileges and profits of the property-owners and their exploitation of the British and colonial peoples.

The present leadership of the Labour Party is disrupting and demoralising the Labour Movement by its poisonous propaganda of collaboration with, and capitulation to, capitalism, and its betrayal of every principle on which the British Labour Movement was formed.

In order, therefore, to bring about a decisive change in Britain, the millions of workers in the trade unions, co-operatives and individual members’ sections of the Labour Party will have to use their political and industrial strength to make it impossible for either the

Right-wing Labour leaders or the Tories to carry on their present pernicious policy.

They will have to rouse all the working people and progressive sections for active struggle against the present policy of surrender to American political and economic interests, against the war preparations and the wars in Malaya and Korea, against the two years' conscription, the calling up of reservists, and the rearming of Germany and Japan. Such a struggle is also necessary to secure higher wages and salaries, more houses, schools and hospitals, the raising of benefits and pensions, and on all issues which affect the people, It is through this struggle that the unity of all workers by hand and brain, of professional people and farmers, can develop into a movement strong enough to defeat the rich and their defenders in the Labour Party and to ensure peace and a future for all working people. Because of this, working class unity, the united action of all sections of the working-class movement—Labour, trade union, co-operative and Communist—is the vital need. Only by united action between all sections of the Labour Movement can the working class rally all its forces and all its allies for decisive action to win a Parliamentary majority and form a People's Government.

A People's Parliament and Government which draws its strength from a united movement of the people, with the working class as its core, will be able to mobilise the overwhelming majority of the people for decisive measures to break the economic and political power of the big exploiters. The whole legislative and executive machinery of the country will be made continuously responsive to the democratic will of the people, and the whole of the people will be drawn into

active participation in the control and administration of every sphere of national life.

A key role would be performed by the trade unions, without which no People's Democracy can function. National arbitration would be abolished and full powers of collective bargaining on wages and conditions restored, the Socialist economic plan ensuring the basis for steadily advancing wages and conditions. The trade unions would participate in drawing up the economic plan and in the administration of the nationalised industries, nationally, regionally and in every factory. They would participate in the work of the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance and ensure the operation of the labour laws.

Similarly, the co-operative organisations, with their accumulated experience, would play a responsible part in the organisation and control of distribution and supplies.

The electoral system would be democratically reformed with proportional representation and votes at eighteen, and the House of Commons would be made the sole national authority, freed from the restrictive influences of the House of Lords and the Monarchy.

Men and women who are determined and loyal advocates of the people's power will replace those who uphold the old system in all positions of authority in the Civil Service, the Armed Forces, the Judiciary and the Diplomatic Service.

The millionaire-owned newspapers will be taken over and placed at the disposal of the working-class and democratic organisations, so that the policy expressed in these journals is that of the working people, and their influence can strengthen the determination of the people to carry through the decisive changes in the

social order.

The BBC will be similarly transformed into an instrument expressing the interests of the people in every aspect of its work. Freedom of religious worship will be guaranteed, and all religious creeds and beliefs respected.

In carrying through these decisive measures to implement the democratic will of the people, every effort of the capitalist class to defy the People's Government and Parliament will be resisted and defeated.

The great broad popular alliance, led by the working class, firmly based on the factories, which has democratically placed the People's Government in power, will have the strength to deal with the attacks of the capitalist warmongers and their agents.

The Government will rely on the strength of the organized workers to ensure that the programme decided upon by Parliament is operated in practice and that all attempts to resist or sabotage it are defeated, and the enemies of the working class brought to justice.

It would be wrong to believe that the big capitalists will voluntarily give up their property and their big profits in the interests of the British people. It would be more correct to expect them to offer an active resistance to the decisions of the People's Government, and to fight for the retention of their privileges by all means in their power, including force.

Therefore, the British people and the People's Government should be ready decisively to rebuff such attempts.

The power of the working people, uniting all sections who recognise the need for social change and participate in carrying it through, as expressed and laid

down through the elected Parliament, is alone capable of securing peace, high wages for working people, raw materials for British industry and markets for British goods, and creating the conditions for the establishment of Socialism in Britain.

Socialist Nationalisation

Socialist nationalisation is the cornerstone of the economic policy of a People's Government. It is necessary, not only to break once and for all the power of the monopolists, but to place industry in the hands of the people. Socialist nationalisation is necessary to put an end to capitalist profit-making and exploitation of the workers, to ensure control over our economic life and make economic planning a reality, and to lay the basis for a great advance in the living conditions of the people. It is the way to transform the system of capitalist private ownership into socialised people's ownership.

All large-scale industry and transport, the banks, monopoly-owned wholesale and retail trading concerns, as well as large landed property, will be brought under social ownership by the People's State. The National Debt and stock representing compensation for industries previously nationalised will be annulled. Where concerns are taken over or stock is annulled, there will be partial compensation to those who do not resist the policy of the People's Government, but no compensation to those who resist the People's Government.

This Socialist nationalisation differs fundamentally from the measures of capitalist nationalisation carried out by Tory, Liberal or Labour governments, which have

nothing in common with Socialism, and have aroused the widespread criticism of the workers.

The capitalist nationalisation measures carried out by the Labour Government have extended only to a limited section of industry, leaving in private capitalist hands the main fields owned by big business from which it draws its profits. This nationalized section of industry has covered mainly auxiliary services, providing transport and power for capitalist industry, which were proving inefficient and even yielding a loss under private capitalist management. Thus these measures of State ownership were beneficial to capitalism as a whole, and in no way changed the capitalist character of British economy any more than similar measures carried out by Bismarck or Hitler, or British Tory Governments in the past.

Socialist nationalisation carried out by a people's Government, by extending to the whole sphere of large-scale industry and trade, the land of the large landowners, and the banks, would change Britain decisively from a capitalist country to a country on the road towards Socialism.

Capitalist nationalisation makes no change in the exploitation of the workers, because the compensation paid to the former owners guarantees to them the continuance of their unearned income at the expense of the workers, with the added safeguard of State power to ensure its payment. The capital held by the capitalists remains the same; only the form of stock is changed. But the purpose of capitalist nationalisation is not only to keep up the compensation payments to the former owners. Its aim is also to benefit the employers in the rest of industry by supplying them with goods and services at a cheap rate. It is for these reasons that the

workers in the nationalised industries are being speeded up and their wages kept low. Capitalist nationalisation is being used to benefit capitalism as a whole at the expense of the workers in the nationalized industries.

Socialist nationalisation, on the contrary, ends once and for all the robbery of the workers for the benefit of private owners, lifts the burden of rent, interest and profit from the shoulders of the working people, and makes the whole product of industry the property of the people.

Capitalist nationalisation is bureaucratically administered. The governing Boards of the nationalised industries are dominated by the former owners or their associates. The change is only a change in form; the workers continue to be ruled by capitalist bosses.

Socialist nationalisation completely eliminates the capitalists and their representatives. The Governing Boards are composed completely of workers and technicians. All proposals, plans and targets are placed before the workers in every industry and factory for discussion and joint decision. The democratic participation of the workers and their trade unions in management is thus ensured at every level from top to bottom. With the capitalist class, capitalist profit-making and exploitation excluded, the trade unions and the workers become the main force for raising production, as every increase in production means increased earnings and a higher standard of life.

The ending of capitalist monopoly control of the country's economic, political and social life will free society from the restrictive influences that have held it back, and will generate tremendous forces for the rapid development of industry, trade and social services, bringing security and far-reaching improvements in the

conditions, not only of the working class, but of the professional workers and of the middle sections of society.

Socialist nationalisation will thus make available for social use immense wealth that has hitherto gone to build up capitalist profits and the power of the rich property owners.

It will enable the Government, with the co-operation of the workers and technicians, to end restrictions and bring about a great increase in production, to re-equip and reorganise industry on the basis of a national plan to increase the productive resources of the country, improve wages and working conditions, reduce prices, extend all social services, and remove for ever the danger of economic crisis and unemployment.

Co-operatively-owned productive and consumers' enterprises will be encouraged and assisted to develop, taking over appropriate services now in the hands of the monopolies.

Small shopkeepers and businessmen, as well as small landowners and farmers in the countryside, will be freed from restrictions imposed by the monopolists, and will benefit from the rising turnover resulting from the new conditions.

Foreign trade will be made a Government monopoly, serving the interests of the people; and trade will be developed with all countries.

Special attention will be given to the development of agriculture, helping the working farmers and encouraging the development of co-operative marketing and the use of machinery, bringing all available land into cultivation, and with the help of modern agricultural science, increasing the output so as to

reduce Britain's dependence on foreign supplies of basic foodstuffs.

Social Services

The ownership and control by the people of all the main productive and distributive resources of the country will provide the means necessary for the reorganization and extension of all social services, and the direct participation of the people in administering them.

A Government representing the interests of the working people will do what no other Government can do—solve the housing problem for the people. It will proceed at once with the building of a really adequate number of new houses, the taking over of empty and half-used houses for the working people, and the clearing of the slums. With the land of the big landowners and the principal building and building-material enterprises in the hands of the Government, and with the ending of interest payments, it will be possible to build large numbers of houses and flats at low cost, to be let at low rents. The large country houses of the rich will be taken over for use as holiday rest homes, sanatoria for adults and children, and similar social purposes.

There will be an end to workers' contributions to social insurance funds, which will be provided entirely by industry and the Government. All benefits will be raised to a level which enables old-age pensioners, the war disabled, ex-Servicemen and women, and all those temporarily or permanently incapacitated from work, to live a decent life, and to give children full opportunity for health and strength.

The present health services will be extended into an effective and comprehensive State Medical Service, manned by an increasing number of doctors and specialists, so as to give free and efficient service to the working people and their families. New hospitals and sanatoria will be built, as well as Health Centres and Clinics in every locality.

The improvement in the health of the people that will result from better housing conditions and a higher standard of living will be further helped by the provision of more sports grounds and open spaces, swimming pools, and other facilities for keeping fit and the healthy enjoyment of leisure.

The present educational system, with its structure of glass privilege barely modified by successive reforms, will be completely transformed into a single comprehensive system, giving all children the best facilities and the fullest opportunities for development. There will be an end to restrictive selection, which now deprives so many children of full educational opportunities. There will be an end to the privately-owned schools and the so-called “public schools” where the children of the rich are trained as members of the ruling class. The rapid growth of industry and agriculture, with the application of the most modern technique and the rapid extension of all social services, together with the raising of the qualifications of the workers and the extension of the educational system itself, will require a much larger and increasing number of trained people and specialists in every sphere. The increase in the number of schools required to provide all children with adequate educational facilities must therefore be accompanied by a similar extension of the universities and technical colleges, and the children of

working people must be assisted to take full advantage of these extended facilities.

The principle of equal pay for equal work for women will be applied at once throughout the public services, industry and trade; the provision of creches and nursery schools in adequate numbers will help to remove the practical difficulties in the way of women playing their full part in the life of the nation.

The young people of the country will be made the first charge on the nation's resources, and the education and health services will be supplemented by greatly increased facilities for young people to develop in an all-round way and become useful citizens with full opportunities in every sphere.

The Communist Party and the Way Forward

The way forward to the achievement of the aims of this programme lies through the united action of the working people. That is why the Communist Party calls upon all working people to unite and fight now for peace and to protect and improve their standards and living conditions; to win increased wages; to combat high prices, taxation and rents; to defend their trade union and democratic rights; and in this daily struggle to strengthen and extend the unity, organisation, solidarity, confidence and political consciousness of all sections of the workers.

The Communist Party has no separate interests from the rest of the working class, the organised Labour Movement and the whole of the working people. It therefore works for unity of all sections of the people behind a People's Government that will end the rule of the rich and carry through the change to Socialism.

The Communist Party unites in its ranks the vanguard of the militant Socialist fighters of the working class, inheriting the traditions of generations of struggle of the democratic and working-class movement in Britain. Its policy and programme are based on the impregnable foundation of Marxist theory, the science embodying the experiences of the international working class, as developed by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, and demonstrated in history as the theory and practice which brings victory to the working class and Socialism. History proves that without such a Party the battle for Socialism cannot be won.

Devoting all its efforts to winning the Labour Movement and the majority of the British people for the fulfilment of this programme, the Communist Party calls for the support and enrolment in its ranks of all workers, trade unionists, co-operators, Socialists and all progressive people who recognise the necessity of basic social change and the Socialist reconstruction of society and who are prepared to play their part in the realisation of these glorious aims—a free and happy, strong and powerful Socialist Britain in free association with the Commonwealth nations.

**ROLE OF TITO CLIQUE IN AGGRESSIVE
PLANS OF AMERICAN-BRITISH
IMPERIALISTS IN BALKANS. V. Poptomov,
Member, Political Bureau, Central
Committee, Communist Party, Bulgaria**

In their far-reaching aggressive plan for unleashing a new world war, the American-British imperialists assign an important role to the Balkans. The treason of the Tito clique and its open desertion to the camp of the imperialists gave rise to a new appraisal of the role of the Balkans in the aggressive strategy of the Anglo-Americans.

The Tito clique, of late, having completely discarded its mask, has revealed its real physiognomy as that of a foul agency of American-British imperialism, With lackey like servility the Titoites are performing the task assigned to them by Washington—the task of turning Yugoslavia into a springboard for aggression, of striving might and main to compel the peoples of Yugoslavia to sacrifice themselves and their national interests for the sake of realising the lunatic plans for world domination by the American monopolists.

The American imperialists, on their part, do not conceal the fact that they regard the Tito clique as their faithful vassals. In his message to the leaders of Congress in connection with the notorious American “aid” for Yugoslavia, Truman openly stated that this aid was “essential for the defence of our strategic interests in this part of the world”. Truman regards the Yugoslav army as an “important element” in the imperialist strategy of the U.S.A. in Western Europe and so he

reaches the conclusion that it is in the interests of the Atlantic bloc countries to save the Tito regime. Without American “aid,” Truman said, the Tito “army would dangerously lose its fighting capacity,” and Tito would find it difficult to resist “subversive elements in Yugoslavia”.

A number of conclusions follow from Truman's statement.

The first is that the American imperialists have their own “strategic interests” in South-East Europe which are part of their aggressive plans for unleashing war against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. Yugoslavia is assigned the role of an advanced outpost and the Tito army—that of an “important element” in the aggressive war now being prepared by the Atlantic bloc.

The second conclusion is that American “aid” is granted for equipping and maintaining the Tito army and not for the purpose of saving the Yugoslav masses from hunger.

Third—according to Truman's own admission, Tito's terrorist fascist regime is threatened with collapse due to the pressure of the discontented masses. This is also confirmed by the French semi-official organ “Monde” which stated that the greatest danger to Tito comes from the side of the “masses whose living conditions are extremely onerous”, and that “Tito relies more on his army than on his party.”

In the light of these eloquent revelations by enemies of the Yugoslav people it is clear why the American-British imperialists hastened to save their hirelings. Behind this much publicised, in American fashion, “aid”, is the cool calculation of the Wall Street magnates who, accustomed to buying everything with dollars, seek to

squeeze the blood of the Yugoslav people as much as they possibly can out of every dollar. As is known, it is on this basis that the deal was transacted. The Judas Tito, for a few dozen million dollars, has bartered the vital interests and national independence of the peoples of Yugoslavia. The Wall Street magnates are rubbing their hands in glee. They are delighted that in Tito's Yugoslavia they have acquired, as they say, their "cheapest ally".

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The Tito gang is resorting to the most foul methods in order to deceive the masses in Yugoslavia by representing the enslaving agreement, signed with the Trumans and Achesons, as a noble act of "charity" and "humanism" on the part of the Washington rulers. Tito himself, in the tone of a strolling player at a fair, declared in Zagreb that the American "aid" had "no conditions attached to it". This announcement, however, did not deceive anybody. All sensible people ridiculed it with laughter. And as was only to be expected, a few days later the Titoites, on instructions from Washington, were compelled to announce in a radio broadcast from Belgrade that they were ready to agree to all the conditions put forward by the Americans in connection with their "aid" to Yugoslavia. In this announcement the Titoites pledged that they would use the "aid" exclusively for strengthening the military might of Yugoslavia and for "implementing the principles of Uno." After the insolent American aggression in Korea it would be hard to find anybody so naive as not to understand that 'implementing the principles of Uno" in Yugoslavia simply means placing

this country completely at the disposal of the Trumans, Eisenhowers, and MacArthurs.

The Titoites servilely allowed the Americans to ship to the United States all the strategic raw materials and semi-manufactured goods produced in Yugoslavia. The Titoites also agreed to admit to Yugoslavia a group of American "observers" who, allegedly, will supervise the distribution of the "aid". There is no doubt that these "observers" are, in fact, agents from Eisenhower's Staff, and that in view of this, the Yugoslav army is included in the armed forces which, on orders from Washington, are under the command of the "European MacArthur".

In official reports from Belgrade, of course, nothing is said of a number of other economic and political conditions dictated to the Titoites by the Americans. These conditions are: acceptance by the Yugoslav Government of all restrictions of national sovereignty and all the burdens arising from the "Marshall Plan" and the North-Atlantic pact, the gradual handing over of state-owned enterprises to capitalists. As is clear from reports in the bourgeois press, the Titoites undertook to pave the way for a military alliance with Italy, not to display any interest in the fate of the Slovene population in Carinthia and the other Southern provinces of Austria. The Titoites also undertook to speed up the release of all German and Italian war criminals, all prominent Royalists and hangers-on of the bourgeois parties, to effect reconciliation with the Roman Catholic Church, to release the American spy, Archbishop Stepinac, to conclude an agreement with the Pope, etc.

There is no doubt whatsoever that once the Titoites have concluded military, political and economic agreements with the American-British bloc, measures to

prepare Titoite Yugoslavia for an aggressive war will be accelerated. Hitherto, American weapons were shipped to the Tito army via Trieste. Now, also the Greek port of Salonika is being used for this purpose, Aerodromes and strategic roads are being built throughout the country. Particular importance is attached to the construction of the Trieste-Zagreb-Belgrade-Skoplje highway, which, strategically will join Yugoslavia to the Atlantic bloc forces. The Titoites have sealed off a 60-kilometre zone along the Bulgarian border where intensive work is underway on all kinds of military structures. The Titoites have entered fully into the hostile and slanderous campaign being conducted by the U.S.- British bloc against Bulgaria and Albania, and, on a par with monarcho-fascist Greece, are organising subversive espionage and undermining activities against these peoples' republics.

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The strivings of the American-British aggressors to create a South-Eastern branch of the Atlantic bloc by knocking together a "Balkan military bloc", i.e., a military alliance of Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia, are well-known. The Balkan agents of American-British imperialism have, of late, stepped up their activities in this direction. The notorious Yalchin wrote in the Turkish newspaper "Ulus" on December 13, 1950, that the "Balkan bloc is essential, useful and possible for the struggle against Bolshevism". Another American agent in the Balkans, Prime Minister Venizelos of monarcho-fascist Greece, hastened, on November 25, 1950, to publicise the "great military strength" of the future "Balkan military alliance". He declared:

Yugoslavia participate in a military alliance with Greece and Turkey, the three countries would have 80 divisions at their disposal”.

Tito's openly militarist and hostile chauvinistic speech in the Belgrade Skupshtina on December 27 last year, a speech filled with slander and threats against the neighbouring People's Democracies, shows that, acting on Washington's instructions, the Titoites accepted Venizelos' suggestion. They severed diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of Albania and a few days afterwards established friendly diplomatic relations with monarcho-fascist Greece. The Titoites and the Greek monarcho-fascists are knocking together a Balkan aggressive bloc in which they reckon to play an active role.

To curry favour with the Greek monarcho-fascists and politically to prepare the ground for renewal of diplomatic relations with them, the Titoites committed further acts of foul treachery: they turned over to the Greek monarcho-fascists several dozen Greek democrats-emigrés, and also a large number of children whose parents either perished during the civil war in Greece or were shot. The Titoites close their eyes to the terror of the Greek monarcho-fascist butchers against the Slav-Macedonian population in Aegean Macedonia, people who with arms in hand took part in the liberation struggle of the Greek people. The Greek monarcho-fascist press comments on this latest treachery of the American henchmen in Belgrade with great satisfaction and gratitude. It follows therefore, that the Titoites are becoming the direst accomplices of the Greek monarcho-fascists in the brutal physical extermination of the 500,000 Slav-Macedonian population in Greece.

According to the foreign, press, Salonika is being transformed into the main port through which the American imperialists will supply the Titoite army with arms and all other equipment essential for aggressive war. In a statement to a United Press correspondent on January 9, Tito openly declared that restoration of railway communication between Belgrade and Salonika was important both economically and strategically. By placing the port of Salonika at the disposal of Yugoslavia, the Greek monarcho-fascists wish to express their gratitude to the Tito clique for its black betrayal in 1949 of the Greek people, heroically fighting for freedom and independence in Grammos and Vitsi. Recently, in connection with the so-called American “aid” for Yugoslavia, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Perkins, recalling with particular satisfaction this “service” rendered by the Titoites, declared that the assistance given by Yugoslavia in destroying the Greek partisans seriously helped to establish a “normal” situation in Greece.

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The naked aggression of the American imperialists against Korea and the Chinese People’s Republic, encouraged the Titoites who decided that it was no longer necessary to cover up their betrayal and treachery by “neutrality” which they had represented as their special “middle course” in their relations with the two camps: the camp of peace and democracy and the camp of imperialist warmongers. They openly declare now, without any embarrassment, that they belong to the aggressors camp and that they are placing

at the disposal of this camp the armed forces of Yugoslavia.

In an interview with a correspondent of the “New York Times”, in answer to the question: “What will be the attitude of Yugoslavia in the event of hostilities between the U.S.A, and China?”, Tito replied: “Our position will be the same as that of other nations who abide by the decisions of the United Nations”. The answer is quite clear. The Titoites are simply hiding behind the flag of Uno, under cover of which the American interventionists are waging their predatory war against the Korean people who are heroically defending their freedom and independence.

The slavish fidelity of the Titoite gang to the American imperialists is, in this instance, manifested most eloquently. Whereas, even among ruling circles in Britain, France and other countries of the North Atlantic bloc, anxious voices are heard in connection with the risk inherent in a hopeless war against China, the Titoites, on the contrary, have the audacity to declare that they are prepared to wage war even against the great Chinese people should their Washington masters demand it. This shows the type of lunatic adventurers ensconced in the Yugoslav Government! It also shows the danger to peace and security, in the Balkans represented by these American hirelings in Belgrade.

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However, the Yugoslav peoples have yet to say their weighty word, The American imperialists have bought the Tito gang of international spies with dollars, but they will never be able to subjugate the freedom-loving heroic Yugoslav people. The New York Herald Tribune is

rejoicing much too early when it states with self-assurance that Tito has placed the fate of the Yugoslav peoples in the hands of the Americans.

Even American congressmen have their doubts about the Titoites being able to determine the destiny of the Yugoslav peoples. It is not accidental that, at a closed meeting of the Foreign Relations, Committee, Republican Senator Fulton asked Acheson: Can you assure us that Tito's divisions will always be on our side? To this Acheson replied: As long as Tito is at the head of the Yugoslav Government these divisions will be on our side.

Neither the question nor the answer indicates confidence in the stability of the Tito regime in Yugoslavia, which maintains itself only by means of a Gestapo fascist terror. The terror unleashed by butcher Rankovic cannot destroy the deep love of the Yugoslav peoples for the great Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, cannot destroy their bitter hatred for U.S.-British imperialists whom they regard as sworn enemies of the Slav peoples, as enemies of progress, peace and democracy.

MIGHTY FORCE OF PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM. L. Rautu, Member, Central Committee, Rumanian Workers' Party

To the barbaric bourgeois ideology of national oppression, racism and chauvinism, of fomenting national strife, the proletariat counterposes its internationalist ideology of friendship and peaceful cooperation between peoples, equality of all nations and races, and international solidarity of working people. Bourgeois nationalism and proletarian internationalism, wrote Lenin, are two irreconcilably hostile slogans, corresponding to the two great class camps of the entire capitalist world and expressing two policies (more than that: two world outlooks) on the national question.

Nowadays, dissemination in every possible way of internationalist ideology and education of the broad working masses in the spirit of proletarian internationalism play a particularly vital role. Strengthening internationalist links among working people all over the world is an indispensable condition of successful struggle for the isolation of the imperialist provocateurs of a world war, for ensuring stable peace and national independence for the nations.

I.

In their theoretical works and in their practical revolutionary activity, V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin, the great teachers of the working people, fully substantiated and developed the teaching of proletarian

internationalism. The entire work of the Bolshevik Party, created by Lenin and Stalin, right from its inception, is an outstanding model of consistent proletarian internationalism.

The struggle waged by Lenin and Stalin against reformism and opportunism was closely linked with the struggle against all kinds of deviations towards nationalism in the ranks of the working-class movement. When, during the 1914-18 war, the leadership of the Social-Democratic Parties in Europe betrayed the interests of the working class of their countries, the interests of the international proletariat, by supporting “their” imperialist bourgeoisie, Lenin pointed out that the basis of “social-chauvinism” and opportunism was the same: an alliance of a handful of “leaders” of the working-class movement with “their” national bourgeoisie against the masses of the proletariat. Social-chauvinism is out-and-out opportunism.

Lenin's slogan of transforming the imperialist war into civil war was imbued with proletarian internationalism. “The Bolshevik Party was the only proletarian party which remained faithful to the cause of Socialism and internationalism and which organised civil war against its own imperialist government.” (“History of the C.P.S.U.(B)-Short Course”). The Bolshevik Party thus provided the working class of all countries with a great historical lesson and helped to mould its internationalist ideology.

The powerful spirit of proletarian internationalism pervades the theory and tactics of the Bolshevik Party, the Bolshevik theory of Socialist revolution. The Leninist-Stalinist teaching of the possibility of the victory of Socialism in one country, is, at the same time, a model of proletarian internationalism. Lenin and

Stalin considered that the “revolution which has been victorious in one country must regard itself not as a self-sufficient entity, but as an aid, a means for hastening the victory of the proletariat in all countries.” (Stalin).

In the extremely arduous conditions of the civil war, intervention and economic chaos, the Bolsheviks proved their ability to subordinate unhesitatingly, everything to the interests of the revolutionary struggle on a world scale and, to quote Lenin, showed a readiness to make the greatest national sacrifices for the sake of the struggle against international capital.

The thesis that the victory of Socialism in one country is not an aim in itself, but a means for developing and supporting the struggle for Socialism in other countries, permeates all the works and all the speeches of Comrade Stalin. In the Soviet Union the Bolshevik Party built a mighty stronghold of the world liberation movement of the proletariat and the oppressed peoples.

State building in the U.S.S.R. is of exceptional international significance.

In the Soviet Union, the ideas of proletarian internationalism have been put into effect. The October Revolution completely eliminated the national and colonial oppression which prevailed in tsarist Russia and, on the basis of equality, fraternal friendship and mutual aid, built an alliance of widely varying nations. The fraternity of the peoples of the U.S.S.R., effected under the banner of internationalism, is the mightiest argument in favour of the superiority of internationalist ideology over the chauvinist and racial obscurantism cultivated by the bourgeoisie.

The armed struggle of the Soviet people against Hitlerite imperialism was a magnificent expression of proletarian internationalism. For the Soviet people, this was not only a patriotic war—a war for the freedom, honour and independence of their country. The Soviet people liberated the peoples of Europe and the whole world from mortal danger, cleared the way for many nations to overthrow the power of the exploiting classes and to go over to the building of Socialism.

Soviet foreign policy is, in essence, a civil war, intervention and economic chaos, Socialist, internationalist policy, since it is a policy of friendship and peaceful cooperation among peoples, a policy of struggle for peace, of independence and national sovereignty for all peoples and countries. Soviet foreign policy is a policy of equality of big and small nations. The just cause of all oppressed peoples, rising for the liberation struggle against imperialism, meets with the wholehearted moral support of the Soviet Union.

And what to say about the vast, really fraternal aid—economic, technical and cultural—which the Soviet Union renders the countries that have stepped out along the path of Socialism—aid which possibly more than anything else illustrates the great role of the Soviet Union as the bulwark of Socialism and democracy throughout the world!

II.

Nowadays, the banner of proletarian internationalism unites hundreds of millions of people all over the world.

The Communist Parties—bearers of the ideology of proletarian internationalism—have become stronger

organisationally, and their prestige and influence among broad masses have grown immeasurably. The international Communist movement has become even more organised, still more consolidated around the Soviet Union which is building Communism, around the leader of world Communism, Comrade Stalin.

The enemies of Leninism have more than once circulated pseudo theories to the effect that Leninism is suitable only for peasant countries, about the “national restrictedness” of Leninism, about its alleged ‘Slav’, or even specific Russian, nature. Leninism has won over hundreds of millions of people in all countries and thus, long ago, refuted these would-be theories. However, the class enemy has not relinquished them. The attempts to revive the so-called theories about the “limitations” of Leninism, as illustrated by the example of Yugoslavia, led direct to bourgeois nationalism and outright treachery.

The strength of the international Communist movement lies precisely in the fact that all Communist Parties, on the basis of the experience of the C.P.S.U, (B), and on the basis of their own experience, are guided in their entire policy by the Stalinist thesis that Leninism is the generalisation of the experience of the revolutionary movement of **all** countries, that the basic principles of the theory and tactics of Leninism are obligatory for proletarian parties in all countries, that Bolshevism is a model of tactics for all.

The work of the Information Bureau of Communist and Workers’ Parties is an effective factor for strengthening the international contacts of the working class. At the conference of a number of Communist Parties in Poland, Comrade Zhdanov referred to the erroneous views of certain comrades alleging that the

“dissolution of the Comintern signified the liquidation of all the links, all contact between the Communist Parties”, whereas experience showed that lack of contact and ties could only harm the working class. The task placed before the Information Bureau was to organise the exchange of experience and, in case of necessity, to coordinate the actions of the Communist Parties on the basis of complete mutual agreement. The Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers’ Parties, which carries out its work under the noble slogan of struggle for lasting peace, for people’s democracy, for Socialism, is honourably discharging its obligations.

Small wonder that the bourgeois imperialists and their lackeys are driven to frenzy by everything that furthers consolidation of the international contacts of the working class. International unity of the working people is the main barrier in the way to unleashing a new world war. The forces of peace have gained courage and strength in the struggle against the imperialist provocateurs of a new war. An organised peace camp, headed by the Soviet Union, came into being for the first time in history. The international working class, the Communist and Workers’ Parties, the broad and strong international organisations of the working people, are, a reliable bulwark and constitute one of the most effective factors of the organised peace front.

The anti-Communist “crusades”, the fierce terror against the Communist and democratic movements in the imperialist and dependent countries, the foul acts of terror against the leaders of Communist Parties, the unceasing attempts to split and destroy the international organisations of the working people—all

this is an integral part of the preparations for a new world war.

In the fierce struggle which the imperialist bourgeoisie is waging against the forces of peace, democracy and Socialism, it is not difficult to perceive the direction of the main blow. The Labourites in Britain, the Right-wing Socialists in France and Belgium, the Titoites and other renegades and traitors like them, Trotskyite followers and intelligence agents “specialising” on questions of ideology, all the lackeys and hangers-on of imperialism are being mobilised for the futile attempts to isolate the Soviet Union, to undermine its great political and moral prestige, its role of main bulwark of the world working class and democratic movement.

There is nothing fortuitous about this, since the mighty united front of the Soviet Union, People’s China, the People’s Democracies and the revolutionary movement in the capitalist, dependent and colonial countries is the principal progressive force of our times. Without all the forces of democracy, peace and Socialism, rallying the struggle against imperialist war and imperialist domination is impossible.

The genuine internationalist, the genuine Communist, is he who combines love for his people, for his working class, with love for the Soviet Union, who is wholly devoted to the Soviet Union—the homeland of Socialism, the country of victorious Socialism, the country which is now building Communism—he who is irreconcilable towards any deviation from the position of internationalism, who is imbued with boundless love for, and fidelity to, the leader and teacher of working mankind, Comrade Stalin. He who thinks of defending the world revolutionary movement without and against

the U.S.S.R., goes against the revolution, and is bound to slide down into the camp of the enemies of revolution, said Stalin.

The imperialists and their lackeys have spared no little effort in trying to undermine the love, friendship and loyalty of the working people of other countries towards the Soviet Union and in this way to weaken and disorganise the forces of peace and Socialism. They were particularly interested in detaching from the U.S.S.R., the People's Democracies which arose in Europe as a result of the liberation of a number of countries by the armed forces of the Soviet Union, The imperialist espionage and saboteur agencies elaborated a detailed plan for undermining the Socialist front from within. Due to the vigilance of the Bolshevik Party and Comrade Stalin, the mask was ripped from the faces of the hardened spies and provocateurs, Tito, Rankovic, Djilas and their ilk. The leadership of the Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies burnt out with a red-hot iron the bourgeois-nationalist abscess, exposed and rendered harmless the imperialist agents, Rajk and Kestov, Koci Dzodze and Patrascanu, the Polish and Czechoslovak bourgeois nationalists. The smashing of the imperialist conspiracy against the People's Democracies was an outstanding victory for the cause of peace, a triumph for proletarian internationalism. It is known whither Yugoslavia was led by Tito's treachery: to national and economic catastrophe, to degeneration of Yugoslavia into a bourgeois State of a fascist, police type, to loss of independence and to the transformation of Yugoslavia into an advanced post of the imperialist aggressors, into their colony.

The task of the Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies is not to blunt vigilance or to lose sight of it. Nationalism in its varied forms is a direct weapon for the restoration of capitalism, it was, and remains, the principal danger in the countries of People's Democracy. It is, therefore, necessary to increase vigilance tenfold, Bolshevik irreconcilability to any vacillations, to any deviations from the position of internationalism.

Vigilance in relation to manifestations of nationalism is one of the most important tasks not only for the Communist Parties in the People's Democracies, but also for Communist Parties in the capitalist and dependent countries. The imperialist bourgeoisie, engaged in a feverish military, political and ideological preparation for a new world war, is now intensely cultivating evil chauvinistic propaganda in all parts of the world, reviving fascism and fostering racism. Following in Hitler's footsteps, Churchill and other apologists of Anglo-American imperialism, are, as Stalin pointed out, also beginning to unfold war with the race theory, declaring that only the nations speaking the English language are full-blooded nations called upon to decide the fate of the world.

We see on the example of Korea, how the imperialist rulers of the "full-blooded nations" plan to settle the destinies of the world. And we know that they are preparing Korea's fate for the freedom-loving peoples of Europe and the entire world. Britain's "Socialist" Labour Party has rendered no little service to the imperialists by spreading nationalist-chauvinistic poison. In order to justify the sanguinary imperialist policy of British capitalism, the "Socialists", Morrison and others, openly preach race theories. In France, the

same people, who in the past dishonoured themselves by national betrayal, are now calling upon the French people to wage war against the Soviet Union, the faithful friend of the French people, against the People's Democracies for the sake of the "national interests" of France.

The American and British imperialists devote special attention to fomenting chauvinistic sentiments and reviving fascism in Germany. The resolute declaration of the working class leaders in the capitalist countries, Comrades Thorez, Togliatti and others, that the French, Italian and other peoples in Europe will never go to war against the Soviet Union, is clear evidence of proletarian internationalism.

The mighty strength of proletarian internationalism forces the more far-sighted representatives of Anglo-American imperialism to think twice. This, by the way, is evident from the ceaseless despondent wails in the reactionary press that the "Europeans do not want to fight". If, despite everything, the peace camp will not succeed in curbing the frantic war provocateurs, the might of proletarian internationalism will become even more telling, and, undoubtedly, will lead to the complete destruction of imperialism.

III.

Seeking to discredit proletarian internationalism, the ideologues of the bourgeoisie and particularly its faithful servitors—the Right-wing Socialists—are zealously spreading the lie about the alleged indifference, an alleged nihilistic attitude of the Communists towards their respective countries, their

alleged lack of national pride and disregard for national traditions.

As Lenin pointed out, national nihilism is profoundly alien to Communist-internationalists. Hating the bourgeois State, the bourgeois system, Communists love their country and their people with an ardent love. The Communists, everywhere and at all times, are the most loyal and fearless fighters for the genuine interests of their peoples, of their country. The attitude towards the bourgeois State, i.e. towards the bourgeois system and Government, must not be confused with the attitude towards one's native land, i.e., the country and the people.

The greatest manifestation of the love of Communists for the homeland is the desire to free it, to wrest it from capitalist slavery. Such was the content of the patriotism of the Bolsheviks prior to the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. After the Victory of the Socialist Revolution, patriotism in Russia received a new content. This new content is Soviet, Socialist patriotism, love for the country where the working class has actually acquired a real homeland; love for the land of Socialism, where social and national oppression has been done away with forever; it is firm resolve to defend the Socialist country against any encroachment or attack, This is a patriotism with a new quality, a patriotism of a higher type. Soviet patriotism harmonises defence of the common interests of the Soviet people and respect for the national peculiarities of each and every nationality in the Soviet Union. Soviet patriotism is one of the mighty motive forces of Soviet society.

The moulding of Socialist patriotism in the People's Democracies is proceeding along the lines indicated by

Lenin and Stalin. Only now, when the reins of power are in the hands of Governments led by Communists, have the peoples of these countries acquired, with the fraternal aid of the Soviet Union, genuine national independence and State sovereignty. Only now, when the people have become masters of the wealth of their country, when the best national traditions of the peoples and their creative efforts are given free rein, has there begun an unprecedented flowering of the new culture, national in form and Socialist in content.

Socialist patriotism in the People's Democracies is indissolubly linked with proletarian internationalism, with gratitude, love and friendship for the Soviet Union, with fraternal friendship for the other countries of People's Democracy, with proletarian solidarity for working people in all countries.

Faced with the growing danger of imperialist aggression, one of the basic tasks of Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies is to educate the working people in the spirit of Socialist patriotism and to imbue in them a readiness to defend by all means their countries against the encroachments of imperialism.

A magnificent example of the indissoluble links between the patriotism of the working people and their proletarian internationalism is provided by the selfless struggle of Communist Parties in France, Italy and other capitalist countries, for peace, for friendship with the U.S.S.R, and other peace loving peoples, for national independence, against their Americanised governments, against the American imperialists.

To the patriotic and internationalist position of the Communists and democrats, the ideological lackeys of imperialism counterpose the evil propaganda of

cosmopolitanism. In recent years, the press, radio propaganda and the political pronouncements of the imperialists are permeated with real cosmopolitan clamour in which the Right-wing Socialists are particularly conspicuous. All kinds of “super-governments”, “super-parliaments”, European and world alliances are announced. A fierce offensive is being waged against ideas of national sovereignty, which the Belgian Right-wing Socialist Spaak cynically described as an “old political cloak, an old-fashioned, outdated idea”, and called upon the peoples of Europe to renounce national sovereignty and discard all its attributes. The renegade Malraux declared cynically: “The less contact a man has with his country, the more of a man he becomes”. Meanwhile, the Trotskyite Marceau Pivert brazenly reveals the essence of this cosmopolitan propaganda: “Soon,” writes this creature, “the mighty American capitalism with its powerful tractor will crush this odious feudal resistance”—this is how a foul traitor dares speak about the idea of national sovereignty.

Proletarian internationalism is the mortal enemy of putrid bourgeois cosmopolitanism. The Communist Parties in the capitalist countries, being the bearers of the ideology of proletarian internationalism, are, simultaneously, the most consistent champions of the national interests of their peoples.

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More than a hundred years have passed since Marx and Engels advanced the great internationalist slogan: “Workers of all lands unite!”. Since then, the alliance of working people of the world has grown and gained

strength. There is not a single place, not even the most remote corner in the world, where Marxist-Leninist ideas have not penetrated. Marxist-Leninist ideas on a great world-historic victory in the Soviet Union. In the Soviet Union, in People's China and in the People's Democracies, proletarian internationalism is one of the pillars of the new statehood. Under the banner of proletarian internationalism, the peoples in the capitalist and colonial countries, headed by the working class, are waging the struggle for national independence and freedom. The working people and all honest people in the world fighting for peace are rallying round the banner of proletarian internationalism. Under this banner, the working class in the capitalist countries is struggling for the abolition of wars, against class oppression and national oppression—fighting for the overthrow of the imperialist yoke.

Proletarian internationalism is the mighty motive force in the onward march of mankind.

The strength of the camp of proletarian internationalism lies in the fact that in Comrade Stalin it has a great standard-bearer, whose name echoes everywhere as the symbol of friendship among peoples, of fraternity of working people in all countries of peace and happiness for mankind.

Communists in all countries regard it their highest duty to follow the passionate call of the leader of world Communism.

“We must remain true to the end to the cause of proletarian internationalism, to the cause of the fraternal alliance of the proletarians of all countries”.

PARTY LIFE

CAMPAIGN FOR NEW MEMBERS IN FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY

“L’Humanite”, central organ of the French Communist Party, devotes daily a special column to reports from Party members describing their efforts in the campaign for new members, launched in connection with the 30th anniversary of the Party. This column is utilised by members of the Central Committee, secretaries of federations and rank-and-file members for the purpose of sharing experiences and of criticising certain outmoded methods of Party work.

André Souquiére, Secretary of the Seine Department, summarising the work of the Department (2,785 new members to-date), writes about the disproportion in results achieved. He asks: what are the reasons for this? The reasons lie in the varying skill of section leaders to rally the members for political struggle. At the Renault Automobile Works, the shop sections send letters to workers, distribute leaflets against repressions, and, under the leadership of the committees, develop intensive political activity. The situation is different in Levallois and Nanterre, although big industry is concentrated there.

At the Renault Plant, admission of new members is the natural outcome of the work performed. The basis for recruiting new members should be sought precisely in political work at the enterprises... In Pré-Saint-Gervais (9th Paris district), for instance, a number of factory groups were formed or restored after the

patriotic strike against the arrival of Eisenhower in Paris... This is a solid basis for recruiting new Party members.”

Comrade André Horn (6th Paris district) describes how his group recruited five new members. “We decided to acquaint Party sympathisers more closely with the Party and invited them to our meetings. In this way they became better acquainted with Party life . We often regard this matter as some kind of formidable mountain... but actually it is very simple, and very soon the sympathisers take their natural place among us.”

“L’Humanite” published dozens of these letters the success of the campaign for new members.

PREPARATIONS FOR SEVENTH CONGRESS, ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

50,000 branch meetings, 10,000 conferences of sections, more than 70 conferences of Party federations, (out of a total of 96 federations)—such are the results to date of the intensive work being carried out by Italian Communists in preparation for the Seventh Congress of the Party. These Party meetings and conferences discussed questions concerning inner-Party life and also general questions affecting the fundamental interests of the Italian people; they discussed the political line of the Central Committee and the work of the Party organisations in raising the ideological level of the membership, in strengthening the Party organisations, in educational work among Party cadres and work in the mass organisations. There was detailed discussion of vital questions reflecting the

aspirations of the broad masses:—the struggle for peace, for work and a higher standard of living.

The pre-congress meetings and conferences evoked wide interest among the public—the intelligentsia, members of different parties, non-party people—all of whom voiced the desire to attend the branch meetings and conferences of the Party sections and federations.

The discussion on Party work is being widely publicised by the central and local Party press which notes the indisputable achievements of the Italian Communist Party organisations, their growth and consolidation, both numerically and qualitatively, in the period between the Sixth and Seventh Congresses.

The criticism and self-criticism developed at the meetings helped disclose a number of deficiencies and shortcomings in the work of the Party and to outline concrete ways and means for rectifying them. Stressing the importance of criticism and self-criticism, Comrade Secchia, Deputy General Secretary of the Party, wrote: “Criticism and self-criticism must not merely be an enumeration of shortcomings and weaknesses; they must be aimed at finding out the reasons for them.” These words helped deepen criticism in the Party organisations.

RUMANIA—LOWER PARTY ORGANISATIONS IN STRUGGLE FOR PLAN

In accordance with Central Committee instructions, the lower organisations of the Rumanian Workers’ Party are now focusing attention on popularising the Five-Year Plan and on rallying the workers for its fulfilment.

Party organisations in the enterprises of verifying the extent to which the plan is known in the departments and among the work-brigades, and are taking measures to ensure that every worker knows his particular part in the schedule.

A number of Party organisations are getting good results by drawing into this work the technical personnel in their enterprises, Such, for example, is the case with the Party organisation in Resita iron and Steel works. By popularising and applying the experience of Soviet Stakhanovites, higher productivity of labour and improved processes of production have been obtained. For the purpose of popularising Bortkevich's method of high speed metal-cutting, and Kotlyar's method of improving skill on the job, the organisation in the Timpuri Noi Plant (Bucharest) secured the help of the trade union, the youth organisation, the branch of the Rumania-Soviet Friendship Society and the plant's newspaper. Dozens of turners in the Timpuri Noi Plant are using the high speed metal-cutting method, and over 200 workers entered the emulation for improving their skill.

Party organisations are daily helping their members to an understanding of the fact that the title of Communist Party member is indissolubly linked with their leading role at the bench. In Bucharest, 28,000 Party members are recognised as outstanding workers in their enterprises. By their example, they are drawing their fellow workers into the emulation.

While working to extend Socialist emulation, Party organisations stress the necessity for better quality output and better labour discipline. They also stress the necessity of exposing hostile elements and combating the opinion which prevails in places that the class

enemy in the enterprises is “finished with”. In many instances, the enemy cloaks himself by actions aimed at violating labour discipline, by bureaucratic methods and a seeming carelessness.

EISENHOWER ORDERS...

After having inspected his “European possessions”, General Eisenhower returned to the United States. Heading for the White House, the General certainly had something to report. Undoubtedly he informed Truman that he, the “representative of the superior race”, the envoy of aggressive war; was received with open arms by the rulers of Marshallised Europe. He was in a position to give an eloquent description of their disgusting obsequiousness and servility.

One can just imagine Truman's delight upon listening to the report of his General. But it is doubtful whether the U.S. President smiled when Eisenhower began to tell him how the Plevens and de Gasperis had to hide him from the masses, how the highly-placed servitors endeavoured with music, flattering speeches and sickly smiles to divert his attention from what was taking place outside the walls of the luxurious hotels in Rome and Paris where the masses were seething with wrath.

Thousands of people gathered wherever the General stopped. However, they came not to welcome him but to shout: “Eisenhower, clear out! We want peace!” True, Eisenhower could not complain about his lackeys in Western Europe. Plevens, Attlee, Scelba and all the rest of them did their best to stifle these cries but there were so many people that on the last day of Eisenhower's stay in Paris even, tens of thousands of police could not hold them back...

Eisenhower, of course, reported that he had carried out the President's directive and ordered the Marshallised rulers to use “American methods” in dealing with the protesting people: judicial

arbitrariness, prison, concentration camp, mass shooting and simply assassination. In this sphere the U.S. rulers have acquired rich experience of late. And it is this experience that Eisenhower shared with the Mochs and Attlees.

At the same time he sought more dependable allies. In Western Germany he conversed long with the Hitler generals with whom, to use his expression, he “soon found a common language”. Said Eisenhower: The German soldiers have not lost their, honour! To which the Hitler generals replied: Eisenhower is the only man who knows how to work!

That precisely such was the content of Eisenhower's report on his visit to Europe is proved by facts. Since he has not received, any troops Eisenhower is compelled to rest content with commanding Marshallised governments, removing and appointing Ministers and getting rid of generals who do not suit him.

“General Eisenhower has ordered!” whisper the Ministers of the Marshallised Europe to one another and hastily compose “government decisions”. In France, decree follows decree. The French Ministers started by banning circulation of “For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy!” Then they banned the mass international democratic organisations on French territory, such as the World Federation of Trade Unions with a membership of 72,000,000, the International Federation of Democratic Women with a membership of over 91,000,000 and the World Federation of Democratic Youth with its 72,000,000 members, and this, in spite of the fact that millions of Frenchmen and women are members of these organisations...

Yes, General Eisenhower has ordered, and the French Government, the Government of national

betrayal, has sunk to unheard of infamy. It was necessary to appoint a General Inspector of the Army. And General Juin was appointed because, as “Monde” on his visit to Europe writes, he “enjoys the confidence of the Americans”, because such were General Eisenhower's orders.

In justification, the Plevens and Mochs can say: We are not the only ones being ordered about by the Americans! What's true, is true. General Eisenhower also visited London. He made no particular demands on the British army, except that it be increased from 600,000 to 800,000 men. But ‘he had a serious talk with Mr. Attlee regarding the Government. The General was extremely dissatisfied with Isaacs and his Ministry of Labour, which were unable rapidly to mobilise the British workers for carrying out the rearmament programme. Then the General left and the noise of the motors of his plane had hardly died down when Attlee effected a reshuffle of his Cabinet. Isaacs was shunted and his place in the Ministry of Labour taken by the vociferous “Left” Bevan. Bevan is to put through a frantic “industrial mobilisation of Britain”, and urge on the workers, squeezing the last drop of blood out of them in preparation for a new world war... Such were Eisenhower's orders!

Truman's gauleiter also visited Brussels where he conferred with the Belgian rulers. After his visit the commander-in-chief of the Belgian army was removed from his post. Lieutenant-General Piron, commander of the Belgian occupation troops in Western Germany and who won favour with the Americans was appointed instead... Such were Eisenhower's orders!

Although in those countries, Eisenhower behaved crudely in the “American way”, matters did not reach a

public scandal. It was in Holland that the storm broke. As is known, in The Hague the General banged his fist on the table and demanded that the armaments drive be speeded up. The Dutch Ministers timidly tried to object but Eisenhower barked his orders and left. But the Dutch Ministers were in no hurry to carry out his directives. Thereupon Truman's envoy announced: I was disappointed with my visit to Holland! Even official representatives of the Dutch Government qualified this statement as "an outrageous lack of modesty". But it was sufficient to have the Chief of the General Staff of the Dutch Army, General Kruls, immediately removed and replaced by Colonel this was not enough. Eisenhower in his "outrageous lack of modesty" demanded more, with the result that the entire Dutch Government was ousted Prime Minister Drees, who resigned, evidently realised, only too late, that the American generals must not be "disappointed".

That is what the corrupt rulers of Marshallised Europe, the men who have betrayed and bartered the independence of their countries, have come to. And in spite of all this, the Plevens and Attlees still dare in Parliament and at public meetings, to chatter about "freedom" and "national" independence.

But apart from these miserable American puppets there are the peoples in the countries of Western Europe. It is they who decide the destiny of their countries. And the peoples are demanding ever more loudly and insistently: "Eisenhower, clear out! We will not allow the rebirth of the Hitler 'Wehrmacht', will not allow democratic liberties to be strangled, we shall uphold peace!"

And no Eisenhowers can compel the broad masses of the people who have risen in defence of peace, freedom

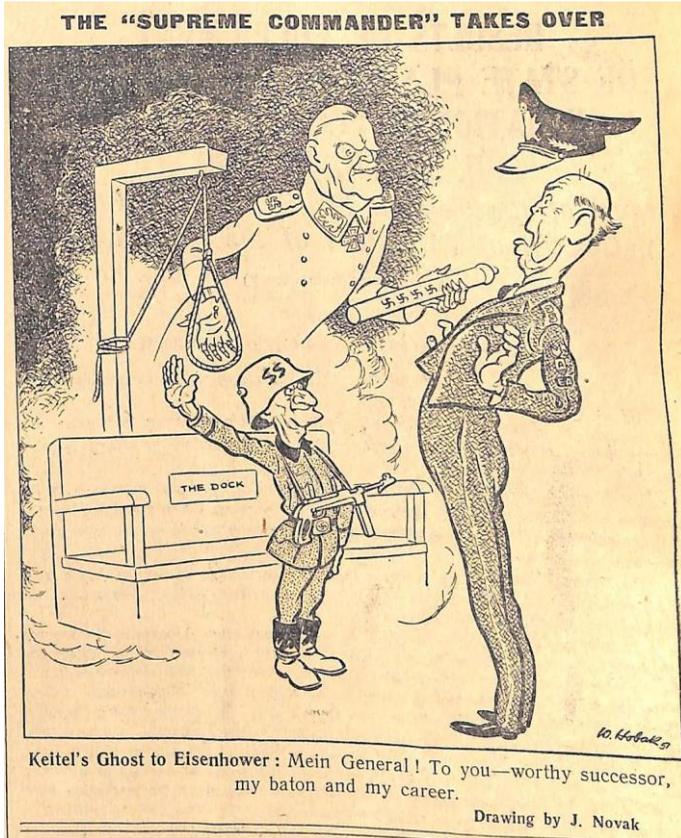
and national independence, to relinquish the struggle,
for this does not depend on generals.

P. TODOROV

POLISH PEOPLE SEND AID TO KOREAN CHILDREN

The campaign for parcels for Korean children, launched in Poland, is drawing to an end. According to incomplete data, over 1,200,000 presents have already been collected in 17 provinces. The sum of over 2,000,000 zloty has been placed to the account of the All-Polish Peace Committee for aid to Korean children. In Cracow, 1,040 women workers in a clothing factory are making clothes for Korean children.

THE "SUPREME COMMANDER" TAKES OVER. Drawing by J. Novak



*Keitel's Ghost to Eisenhower: Mein General! To you—worthy successor,
my baton and my career.
Drawing by J. Novak*

FOR REVOKING DEATH SENTENCES ON LEADERS OF PEASANT MOVEMENT IN INDIA

The movement to revoke the death sentences on the leaders of the peasant movement in the Telengana district is spreading far and wide in India.

In 1947-1948, the liberation peasant movement in India resulted in four million peasants in the Hyderabad principality destroying the landlord system, and in 2,500 villages, the landed estates were divided among the peasantry. In the liberated district of Telengana, people's power, people's courts and people's militia were established.

Troops were despatched to the district the peasant movement was brutally suppressed and its leaders arrested. One hundred and eight peasants were sentenced to death and many others to long terms of imprisonment. The accused were deprived of open defence. The judge of the military tribunal was prosecutor and "defence counsel", proceedings were conducted in the English language which none of the peasants understood. The powerful protest of world public opinion forced the Government to defer the execution of the sentence. However, the bourgeois-landlord Supreme rejected the appeal of the condemned to revoke the death sentences.

This decision has evoked the indignation of the working people of India who declare at meetings and rallies throughout the country: "The Indian workers and peasants will not allow reprisals against the Telengana heroes! A United Committee of Struggle to liberate the peasant leaders has been formed in Delhi.

The Communist Party of Britain is organising support for the popular movement of the Indian people to get the death sentences revoked.

The Italian General Confederation of Labour has, on behalf of its five million members, demanded the liberation of the Telengana peasants. The same demand is made by the World Federation of Democratic Youth, on behalf of its 72 million members, by the Union of Polish Youth and other organisations.

GEORGI DIMITROV MUSEUM

By decision of the Central of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, house in Sofia in which Georgi Dimitrov, great son of the Bulgarian people, lived from 1888 to 1923, has been restored.

A stone stairway leads to the first floor where the apartment, two small rooms and kitchen, is located. In one of these rooms is the rude table at which Dimitrov, as a young proletarian and revolutionary, did his work. On the table are a wooden penholder with pen, pencils, issues of the Lenin “Iskra,” “Rabotnicheski Vesnik,” “Novo Vremye,” Hristo Botev and Chernishevsky’s “What is to be Done?,” Georgi Dimitrov’s favorite book.

The study and adjoining vestibule contain thousands of volumes of political and scientific literature. In the next room are exhibited documents, facsimiles and photographs portraying the life and work of Georgi Dimitrov. These include photographs of his first meetings with the leaders and teachers of the world proletariat—Lenin and Stalin.

The official opening of the Georgi Dimitrov museum took place on January 21, attended by members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, headed by V. Tchervenkov, General Secretary of the Central Committee.

EDITORIAL BOARD

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