

*Workers of all lands, unite!*

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

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## **STEADY RISE IN ECONOMY OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES**

Before their liberation by the Soviet Army and the subsequent establishment of the People's Democratic system, the countries of Central and South-Eastern Europe led a miserable existence. Their life and development were not planned in accordance with national interests, but in accordance with the predatory interests of the imperialist circles of Germany, the United States, Britain, France and Italy, and, of course, in keeping with the selfish interests of their own landlords and capitalists. Practically all these countries remained agrarian or semi-agrarian; they had the lowest wage level in Europe and a considerable part of the population always went hungry.

The transfer of power into the hands of the working people, and the consolidation of the People's Democratic system, opened up wide vistas in these countries. They were given the opportunity of displaying the mighty creative power of the masses hitherto under the yoke of capitalists and landlords.

Successful Socialist construction in the countries of People's Democracy is rapidly changing the appearance of these countries, guiding them along the path of Socialist industrialisation, the path of steady development of the national economy and improvement in the standard of living of the working people. In 1950 alone, the People's Democracies—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania—produced more than they did in ten years under capitalism and advanced with great strides along the pathway of laying the foundations of Socialism. This

was made possible by increased Socialist planning, by the creative activity of the working people, anxious to accelerate the building of Socialism and to strengthen the camp of peace and democracy: by the vast, invaluable aid of the Soviet Union and mutual co-operation on the part of the People's Democracies.

All the People's Democracies overfulfilled their 1950 economic plans. Compared with 1949, industrial output in Poland increased more than 30 per cent, in Czechoslovakia, more than 15 per cent, in Hungary—39 per cent, in Rumania—37 per cent, and in Bulgaria—23 per cent. Such rates of industrial development are absolutely out of the question in conditions of capitalism! The fact that all the People's Democracies achieved better results than envisaged in initial plans which last year in a number of countries were revised and substantially increased, clearly show the enormous degree to which the creative possibilities of these countries increased during the past year.

The rapid development of heavy industry, and, above all, of the machine-building industry in the People's Democracies, calls for special mention. Last year, for instance, dozens of new large enterprises went into operation. This development of heavy industry contributed to a further substantial increase in the general volume of production, to strengthening the defence-capacity of these countries, and helped in creating conditions for the technical re-equipment of agriculture and its reorganisation on the basis of producer co-operatives.

Socialist emulation and shock-brigade work, embracing a large section of the workers in industry, developed apace last year. Battling for peace, the working people directed their efforts toward increasing

output and strengthening their country. The result is considerable accumulations in excess of plan and increased productivity of labour. In Poland, labour productivity increased 9 per cent compared with 1949, in Bulgaria—16 per cent, in Rumania, in the machine-building industry, for instance—26 per cent, and so on.

Last year, the peasants in the People's Democracies started a broad voluntary movement for producer co-operatives. In Poland, for instance, there were 2,200 producer co-operatives at the end of last year. In Czechoslovakia last year, more than 3,200 co-operatives at the boundaries separating the narrow peasant strips and are, today, jointly cultivating more than a million hectares of land. In Bulgaria, the agricultural co-operatives whose number increased three and a half times compared with 1949, unite more than half the peasant households. In Rumania there are more than 1,000 collective farms uniting 65,800 peasant households. The crop harvested by many co-operatives considerably exceeded the yield on the individual peasant farms. Last year witnessed an increase in the number of machine-and-tractor depots, which are rendering increasing assistance to the working peasantry united in the producer co-operatives.

The Socialist sector in the People's Democracies was substantially extended and strengthened last year not only in industry and wholesale trade, where it has undivided sway, but also in retail trade, and in the handicrafts. The steady extension of the Socialist sector can be gathered from the fact that in Poland and Hungary, for instance, it accounts for 70 per cent of the total national income.

There was a pronounced increase in the national income in all the People's Democracies (in Poland—21

per cent, in Hungary—nearly 18 per cent, compared with 1949). Wages and other income of the working people, trade turnover and consumption also registered considerable increases. Prices on manufactured goods and foodstuffs were reduced, while appropriations for social-cultural services greatly increased. In Czechoslovakia, for instance, wages rose 26 per cent compared with 1949, in Rumania—11 per cent, in Bulgaria—9 per cent. State expenditure on public health in Czechoslovakia increased 18 per cent, on public education—20 per cent and on social security—74 per cent. This spiral of steady improvement in the standard of living of the working people can be seen in all the People's Democracies.

The working people of the People's Democracies are proud of the successes they have achieved to date in building Socialism under the leadership of the Communist and Workers' Parties, and of the daily assistance of the Soviet Union and the great Stalin. The Communist Parties, successfully mastering the art of leading the masses in economic and cultural construction, last year resolved a number of complex questions such as regulating production norms, introducing piece-work, further developing Socialist emulation and shock-brigade work, better planning, etc.

The Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies still have difficulties to surmount. Socialism is being built in conditions of struggle against the class enemy, against machinations of the U.S.-British imperialists and internal reaction. No little effort is needed in order to combat the bureaucracy and neglect of the needs of the working people which are encountered at certain levels of the State apparatus, and also to inculcate the new Socialist attitude to

labour. The Communist Parties are successfully coping with these matters because they are guided by the great teaching of Marxism-Leninism, because they enjoy the unstinted aid and rich experience of the Soviet Union and the support of the broad masses who more and more clearly realise their historical role in the struggle for the victory of Socialism.

What a difference between the situation in the People's Democracies and that in the capitalist countries! The feverish war preparations of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys in the Marshallised countries weigh heavily on the shoulders of the working people. More and more factories producing for civilian needs are closing down, especially in the Marshallised countries, unemployment is growing. Taxes in the United States during the current fiscal year are up eight-fold, in Britain, four-fold; in France, taxes are 30 times higher than pre-war! In Italy, the average monthly wage of a factory worker is 27,000 lira while the subsistence minimum for an average family is 52,000-60,000 lira a month. In Yugoslavia, which the fascist Tito gang has bartered to the American imperialists, the economy is going to rack and ruin and the population is starving. A sharp deterioration in the standard of living of the working people, steady growth in taxes, soaring prices, unemployment, police terror, whipping-up war hysteria, extended terms of military service, calling up reservists, intensified preparations for a new war—such is the outcome of the rule of the reactionary, exploiting classes in the countries of the bourgeois world, five years after the end of World War Two!

Such things are unknown, and, indeed cannot be known, in the People's Democracies. Working for themselves, for their own State, and registering success

after success in Socialist construction, the peoples of these countries are fulfilling a great historical mission. The successes of the People's Democracies strengthen the entire camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, headed by the Soviet Union; they are influencing the development of the world struggle for peace and progress. Plain for the whole world to see is the happy life now being built by the peoples who, having cast off the yoke of fascism and capitalism, have taken their destiny into their own hands. The successful building of Socialism in the People's Democracies confirms, again and again, the historical doom of capitalism, shows to the working people in all capitalist countries the road leading to their liberation from the yoke of imperialism, the road to a better and happy future.

The working people of the New Democracies, headed by their vanguard—the Communist and Workers' Parties—will spare no efforts to achieve still greater successes in building Socialism.

# **PEACE WILL TRIUMPH OVER WAR!**

## **PARIS—NOT FOR NAZI GENERALS!**

The news about the visit to Paris on February 15 of the Nazi generals and war criminals, Heusinger and Speidel, on the invitation of the Plevin Government, has intensified the movement of the French people against the rearmament of Western Germany. The Permanent Committee of the Fighters for Peace and Freedom has called on all peace-loving French men and women to join the demonstration organised by the associations of former deportees and members of the resistance movement of the Seine Department to protest against the arrival of the Nazi generals.

The referendum against the rearming of Germany continues throughout the country. In the four departments of Gard, Bouches-du-Rhone, Pas-de-Calais and Nord, 520,000 signatures have been collected. In one day alone in Perpignan (Eastern Pyrenees) 4,000 signatures were collected.

The French working people are taking concrete action against the production of war materials. Thus at the “Rouge” iron and steel works in Narbonne (Aude Department), the workers unanimously refused to make cases for shells and demanded that the plant stop producing war materials.

## **SPANISH PATRIOTS POPULARISE DECISIONS OF SECOND WORLD PEACE CONGRESS**

The decisions of the Second World Peace Congress met with a warm response among the Spanish people who, despite brutal Franco repressions, are expressing, in every possible way, their determination to uphold peace and to prevent Spain from being turned into an American springboard for an aggressive war. Recently, a Madrid worker sent out a letter containing 46 signatures to the Stockholm Appeal. A growing peace movement is reported from Alicante.

The recent Manifesto of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Spain, calling for a national Republican democratic front of struggle against Francoism, restoration of the Republic, for peace and linking up with the decisions of the Second World Peace Congress, is being widely circulated in the country.

The press of the Spanish anti-fascist emigres in a number of countries in Latin America published all the documents of the Warsaw Congress and featured its proceedings. The Spanish Peace Committee in Mexico has organised groups of "peace messengers" who are visiting the homes of Spaniards residing in Mexico and acquainting them with the decisions of the Congress. The Congress decisions are being discussed at public meetings and meetings of organisations, and in all places where Spaniards are in residence, peace committees are being formed.

## **FOR PEACE, FOR A UNITED, DEMOCRATIC GERMANY!**

At an extraordinary meeting of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic, held in Berlin, on January 30, Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl made a statement in connection with Adenauer's reply to the proposal of the German Democratic Republic for a peaceful unification of Germany. Grotewohl denounced Adenauer as an enemy of the unity of Germany, as a representative of German militarist and imperialist forces who places the interests of the American imperialists above the interests of the German people. Grotewohl also expressed the determination of the German people to continue their struggle for peace, for a united Germany, for the formation of an All-German Constituent Council.

On the basis of a motion submitted on behalf of all groups in the People's Chamber, it was decided to communicate to the Bonn Federal Parliament a proposal to convene an All-German Constituent Council with a view to reaching agreement on all questions connected with the maintenance of peace and re-unification of Germany. The communication further says that the People's Chamber is ready to enter into negotiations in the spirit of honest, mutual, understanding on all questions connected with the setting up of an All-German Constituent Council and also to discuss the matter of free, universal and equal elections, of reducing the numerical strength of the police, extending inter-German trade, etc.

The communication of the People's Chamber which was published in the Germans democratic press met

with a warm response among German patriots in all parts of Germany, Each day resolutions and letters are pouring in to the Bonn Federal Parliament from representatives of different strata of the population and of different political views, demanding adoption of the proposal made by the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic. A call issued by the Committee for Struggle against Remilitarisation of Western Germany, in the Harburg district of Hamburg says: "With feelings of disgust, we observe the policy of remilitarisation pursued in Western Germany. Never will we agree to fire on our brothers and sisters in the East, and through war, bring misery upon all our people. We demand: an end to remilitarisation! Germans of East and West, sit down at one table in the interest of safeguarding peace!

Committees for struggle against remilitarisation are being formed throughout Western Germany.

## **VIGOROUS ACTIVITY BY PEACE COMMITTEES IN ITALY**

Local peace committees in the towns and villages of Italy are displaying considerable activity. They headed the recent monster protest demonstrations against Eisenhower's arrival in Italy, the general strike protests in Bologna, Florence, Alexandria and in many other towns and villages. They organised the thousands of meetings and rallies in towns and villages, in streets and enterprises which preceded the big demonstrations of the population in defence of peace.

The peace committees attach great importance to popularising new forms of stimulating the activity of the

masses in the struggle for peace. "Peace Evenings", organised by the Savona Peace Committee, are held each Thursday in various districts of the town. These "Peace Evenings" attract large numbers of the rank and file of the Vatican "Catholic Action".

Peace committees in Naples, Terni, Novara, Messina and other towns are conducting extensive work among all sections of the working people, discussing with them not only the question of peace but also other matters which vitally affect them. Peace committees and peace meetings for peasants, doctors, teachers, housewives, domestic servants, craftsmen etc., are being organised.

Deputations of peace supporters are visiting their representatives in Parliament and on the municipalities, the editorial boards of newspapers and clergymen, urging them to express their views on the burning questions of internal and international life and to take action in defence of peace. A number of clergymen in Cremona, as a result of such visits, preached sermons against war. In many towns, delegations of mothers called upon the local military authorities and protested against the intention of Defence Minister Pacciardi to extend the term of military service.

Protest telegrams and letters against the war propaganda and against rearming the country are being sent on a mass scale. In Rome, young people demanded in their letters that all films glorifying war be banned; in Naples, housewives demanded that all scripts lauding the American "way of life" be excluded from radio programmes. Clergymen in villages in the Po Delta sent a letter to their Christian-Democrat Deputy urging him to take action against war appropriations, and to secure allocations to aid people in this community who are in dire need.

Individual propaganda which is now widely practised, is of great significance in the work of the peace committees. Individual peace supporters are undertaking to draw into the peace movement one or several people who, as yet, stand aloof from this movement.

## **CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE CONDEMN WARMONERS**

Numerous meetings are being held throughout Czechoslovakia for the purpose of acquainting the people with the decisions of the First Czechoslovak Peace Congress. Similar work is being carried out by propagandists in a house to house campaign.

The remilitarisation of Germany and the release of the Hitlerite war criminals are giving rise to ever-growing indignation among the people of Czechoslovakia.

“Rude Pravo” and other newspapers feature articles in which prominent personalities—scientists, writers, shock-workers and mothers—sharply denounce the aggressive actions of the American imperialists and express their readiness to defend peace with all their might. In answer to the actions of the warmongers, the working people are joining Socialist emulation and making greater labour efforts. Throughout the country they are taking to the Stakhanovite methods of such famous men of labour as the turner Svoboda and others.

The tasks of the struggle for peace were recently discussed at a Students’ Conference attended by

delegates from all higher educational establishments in the country.

## **MOVEMENT IN U.S. AGAINST WAR PREPARATIONS**

The movement against the Government's intentions to introduce conscription and compulsory military training for young men of 18 and upwards is spreading in the United States. At the Young People's General Assembly for Peace in Chicago recently more than 200 delegates representing the youth of 15 States unanimously expressed themselves in favour of peace talks between the Great Powers, against the calling up of young men of 18 into the army and against universal military training.

Two hundred representatives of the women's peace committees of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania are leaving for Washington to lodge a protest against conscripting 18-year-olds, the arming of Germany and to demand the cessation of the war in Korea.

At its meeting on February 1, the National Committee of the American trade union conference for peace decided to strengthen the struggle for peace among American workers, to form permanent trade union peace groups at the enterprises, to hold a nationwide referendum on the question of peace, to arrange for reports by delegates to the Second World Peace Congress and to immediately set up trade union peace committees in another 10 cities of the United States.

## SHAMEFUL SLANDEROUS DECISION

The latest events in Uno once again clearly show that the American imperialists, far from wanting to end their aggression in Korea and in relation to China, are doing everything to extend the Far Eastern seat of war.

The real masters of the United States—the Wall Street monopolists—are, above all, interested in the war continuing—a war which has nothing in common with the national interests of the United States. That the U.S. monopolists are directly interested in continuing the war in Korea is evident in the memorandum submitted to Truman in December 1950 by Putnam, Chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers. This memorandum stated that: the cessation of military hostilities in Korea would mean curtailment of war orders and monopoly profits. And so we see just exactly who it is that needs war in Korea, and who opposes peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

As is known, the governments of the Korean People's Democratic Republic and the Chinese People's Republic repeatedly made proposals for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the principal condition being withdrawal of the intervention troops from Korea and Taiwan, and cessation of American aggression. The U.S. Government brazenly rejected these proposals. The Uno commission addressed the Government of the Chinese People's Republic with a proposal to negotiate a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. The Chinese Government, which is waging a consistent struggle for peace, not only replied in the affirmative, but outlined a programme for peaceful settlement. This programme included the

demand to withdraw all foreign troops from Korea, to give the Korean people their inalienable right to decide their own affairs, to grant China her lawful status in Uno and to withdraw American armed forces from Taiwan Island, occupied by them. The Chinese Government likewise proposed that seven countries take part in the talks: China, the Soviet Union, Britain, the United States, France, India and Egypt. Later, the Premier of the Administrative Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs of China, Chou En-lai, stated in reply to a question from the Government of India, that if a decision were taken to withdraw foreign troops from Korea, the Chinese Government would advise the Chinese volunteers to return to China.

All the peoples of Asia and the overwhelming majority of the people in the capitalist countries support the peaceful programme advanced by the Chinese Government, not to mention the peoples of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies whose desire for peace has been proved by their daily, tenacious struggle in defence of peace.

Under pressure of the masses, representatives of a number of capitalist countries in Uno seriously hesitated about pursuing their policy of following the United States dictate. On January 22, the American proposal for an immediate discussion of the U.S. resolution which slanderously declared the Chinese People's Republic an "aggressor" and called for ending the negotiations, was defeated: by 27 votes to 23, the Political Committee of the General Assembly rejected the American draft resolution which had been thrust on it and decided to continue to discuss the possibility of reaching a peaceful settlement in Korea. The American voting machine no longer ran smoothly.

Such being the case, Washington resorted to “extraordinary” measures. Immediately after the vote, came threats, blackmail and “explanations” from Washington. During their Washington meeting, Truman, personally, “explained” to French Premier Plevin how the French delegate in Uno should vote if the French rulers wanted to continue receiving American arms for their “dirty war” in Viet Nam, Acheson sent a special message to 30 countries in which he demanded that “China be declared an aggressor”. India, which is in the grip of famine, was simply informed that the U.S.A. would not meet its promise to send grain if the Indian delegate in Uno did not vote for the American resolution.

Finally, on January 25, Truman demanded that China be declared an “aggressor”. It was only after having primed their satellites in, this manner that the American delegate to Uno, Austin, was able on January 30, to “thank God for victory”. By a majority of votes, the Political Committee, followed by the General Assembly, rubber-stamped the shameful and base American slander of China. Only venal and utterly corrupt politicians can, without a prick of conscience, vote for black when it is white, and denounce as an “aggressor” a country that has been attacked by American imperialism.

But the U.S. rulers want more. They are now demanding from their satellites that they send additional cannon fodder to Korea...

But as certain American commentators rightly point out, Austin thanked God for nothing. The United States’ “victory” in Uno is actually a defeat. The Soviet Union, China and the People’s Democracies refused to recognise the American resolution; such countries as

India, Pakistan, Burma, Egypt, Syria and Sweden, countries representing, all in-all more than a billion of the population of the world, refused to support it. Added to this figure the hundreds of millions of people in the countries where the Government dogs not voice the will of the people, and it can be said that the overwhelming majority of the people of the world demand an end to the aggression of the American imperialists. Even in the U.S. itself, trade unions and other public organisations are adopting resolutions insisting on a peaceful settlement in the Far East; American Congressmen are receiving numerous letters protesting against the war in Korea. Peace-loving people, the world over, resolutely condemn the resolution adopted by the Uno General Assembly, slanderously charging the Chinese People's Republic with aggression. The peoples will find the strength and the means with which to bridle the rabid Wall Street adventurers who seek to utilise Uno for the purpose of extending aggression in the Far East and to turn Uno into a screen covering up their crimes.

By whipping up aggression in Korea and against China, the American imperialists are heading for disaster. Fully conscious of the strength and dignity of a great nation, the statement by Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister of China, concerning the illegal Uno resolution, clearly shows that the Chinese people are determined, more than ever before, to fight against the brazen aggressor. The answer of the Korean people and Chinese volunteers to the aggressor is their heroic struggle by which they are vigorously nipping in the bud all attempts by the routed troops of MacArthur, the butcher general, to launch a counter-offensive. Neither the thousands of bombs which the American murderers

are dropping on Korean towns and villages, nor the tens of thousands of American soldiers whom MacArthur is sending to certain death, will save Wall Street's predatory plans from failure.

## **THE FIGHT FOR BRITISH INDEPENDENCE. R. Palme Dutt, Member, Political Bureau, Vice-Chairman, British Communist Party**

The Draft Programme of the Communist Party places in the forefront the aim of the national independence of Britain from American domination:

“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 U.S.A.

“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 fight to end American domination of Britain is today winning increasing popular response. In place of previous attempts to stifle this demand by silence, the official Press has begun to give anxious attention to what is called the “anti-Americanism” of current popular feeling, which is seen as an obstacle to the Truman-Attlee-Eisenhower plans to use Britain as an American satellite and military pawn.

An American correspondent, Ludwell Denny, in a dispatch from London on Christmas Day, described his impression of British popular sentiment:

“ ‘Let America fight her own wars.’ That is what you hear the man saying in the pubs after work. That’s how the worsen talk as they wait in line in the food stores. That’s the comment that comes from the bus crowds.”

“This anti-Americanism’, he declared, “is growing and is not limited to any one class or group or party.”

Twenty years ago this same Ludwell Denny wrote with exuberant confidence of the approaching American conquest of Britain in his “America Conquers Britain,” published in 1930:

“We were Britain’s colony once. She will be our colony before she is done: not in name, but in fact...”

Twenty years after, this Yankee braggart is beginning to learn that British national sentiment will not so easily accept the American yoke.

There is no doubt that popular indignation is rising against increasingly visible and glaring American economic, cultural, political and military-domination of Britain; the relegation of London to a provincial annexe of New York, Washington and Los Angeles; the swaggering Controllers yapping out their lectures to British workers to work harder, the extending swarm of military occupation forces in their protected areas; and the openly proclaimed cynical war plans to utilise Britain as a shock-absorber for an American atomic war.

Nevertheless, this genuine popular resentment and indignation is still confused, inarticulate and without adequate broader political expression. Through all official channels, the Press, the radio talks, the speeches of Ministers, the official party machines, the poisonous propaganda of servility is steadily pumped in, to kill all national patriotic feeling, and still with monotonous iteration the picture of the kind American benefactor and saviour, the philanthropic Uncle Sam, and the humble gratitude of the loyal native population.

Hence the Communist Party has a very positive task, which we cannot afford to underestimate, to reawaken, stimulate, strengthen and give political expression to

the healthy feeling of the masses of the people for national independence against American domination and against the collaborators who serve American interests. The fight for democracy and peace, for improved conditions, and for Socialism, is not merely a fight against British monopoly capital and British imperialism. It is a fight against the dominant American monopoly capital and American imperialism together with their British junior partners. This is the new feature of the situation since 1945.

Hitherto for many years the Communist Party has fought for the liberation and national independence of all the colonial peoples oppressed by the British Empire. Now, at the same time as continuing this fight, the Communist Party fights also for the liberation and national independence of the British people, since Britain has fallen into the position of a satellite of American imperialism. The two aspects of this against imperialism are closely associated; for it is precisely the aim of maintaining the Empire under American protection that has led the British ruling class, despite the sharp contradictions; to subject themselves to American overlordship. Hence the Draft Programme declares:

“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 question is sometimes asked: Is not Britain an imperialist Power, a Power oppressing other nations all over the world? How, then, is it possible to speak of Britain's national subjection or the need to fight for British independence?

Yet this is not a new type of situation. This type of relationship, although in less developed forms, has revealed itself from the outset of the imperialist era. Already a third of a century ago Lenin in his "Imperialism" described the position of the Portuguese Empire as a satellite of Britain:

"Portugal is an independent sovereign State, but in actual fact for more than two hundred years... it has been a British protectorate. Great Britain has protected Portugal and her colonies in order to fortify her own positions against her rivals; Spain and France... Between large and small States, relations of this kind have always existed, but during the period of capitalist imperialism they become a general system; they form part of the process of 'dividing up the world'; they become links in the operations of world finance capital."

Similarly, when German imperialism under Hitler subjugated France, the French Empire became a satellite of German imperialism. The struggle of the French colonial peoples against Vichy domination united with the resistance movement of the French people against Vichy and Hitlerite domination.

The fact that Britain has been for centuries an aggressive, conquering, colony-owning Power, and still controls the largest world colonial empire, is one of the factors which help to obscure from view the national subjection of the British people to American domination. All the traditional sentiments of national pride and patriotism have been crushed and distorted by the ruling class in order to establish in their place jingoism, contempt for "inferior" races, so that the very conception of "patriotism" has become traditionally suspect to the Left. True national patriots were derided

in every way. This conscious suppression of national feeling by the ruling class in the interests of imperialism has been illustrated, not only in the deletion of such terms as “England” and “the English” from the official imperialist vocabulary, but also in the parallel contemptuous blindness to Scottish national feeling or Welsh national feeling.

In reality, the Empire is not the possession of the people of Britain, but of the British ruling class. The British imperialists, the bankers, overseas shipping and trading and colonial investment monopolists, have always sacrificed British national interests to the interests of the maintenance and extension of their empire. With their essentially cosmopolitan outlook, for them Britain has only been the base for their empire. They allowed British industry and agriculture to fall back into chronic decay, because colonial investment brought a more profitable return. They bled the British people white in imperialist wars, which have further weakened Britain. And now they have had no compunction in selling out the island and people of Britain to American domination, in order to secure American protection for the maintenance of their empire.

What must be done to awaken and develop a powerful national movement for independence in Britain against American domination?

The first necessity is to demonstrate concretely the reality of American domination. The fact that one or another particular manifestation of such domination, especially in the cultural field where it is most obvious (imposition of repulsive Hollywood films and strangling of the British film industry, use of Marshall Aid to import obscene trash which has to be destroyed by the

magistrates, incidents in connection with occupying troops, etc.), arouses spontaneous waves of resentment, does not mean that the full extent of American economic-political-military domination is clearly understood by the average man and woman.

On the contrary, it is an essential feature of the colonial system, in countries where there is not a question of the direct violent conquest or extermination of a primitive people, but of the gradual penetration and annexation of a country with developed institutions and political forms, that the initial stages are as far as possible concealed from view and camouflaged, so that the subjugation proceeds at first by imperceptible degrees and only later comes into the open.

The history of British rule in Egypt and India has illustrated this process. The future conquerors appear first only as merchants or moneylenders, deferentially operating by permission of the local authorities. They appear as benefactors, showering subsidies and loans. They appear as "loyal" allies, offering military assistance. Presently they begin to install economic "advisers" and military "advisers", still operating deferentially behind the local authorities. Military occupation follows, at first temporary, then permanent. For a century and a half the British operated and extended their control in India behind the crumbling fabric of the Mogul Empire before they openly asserted their rule. The people have become enslaved before they have realised that their real rulers are no longer the Sultan or the Great Mogul, and that the centre of power is no longer the Palace, but a distant and unknown Whitehall.

Hence we must never assume that the truth of the American domination of Britain is clear to the majority

of the people, because it is clear to us. Every device of distortion and sycophantic propaganda is used from official quarters to conceal it. We need to show, not merely with general assertions, but concretely and factually, the reality of this domination in every sphere:

**Economic** (imposition of trade bans and devaluation; economic control organs under guise of aid; financial penetration of British industry);

**Social** (successful pressure for cuts in housing and Social programme);

**Cultural** (films, magazines, radio, theatre, language, etc.);

**Political** (size and extent of U.S. official apparatus in Britain; over-riding of Parliament by Washington decisions, e.g. on rearmament; transformation of official parties, Press, broadcasting into American propaganda machines);

**Military** (U.S. Supreme Command of British forces; standardisation of arms; military occupation; Britain as U.S. bomber base).

The Brussels Conference decisions of the Atlantic Treaty Powers, following the Washington Truman-Attlee talks, have illustrated sharply and carried forward this satellite position of Britain. Hardly had the termination of Marshall Aid at the beginning of 1951 been celebrated as a triumph of “independence” (actually reflecting, not an overcoming of the British dollar deficit, but an intensification of colonial exploitation for dollar benefit) than the new and sharper and more open forms of American domination of Britain on the basis of the Brussels decision, drawn up under American supervision in December 1950, came into operation. The Marshall window-dressing of economic “aid” is thrown aside. The reality of direct American economic-military control is

formally established. In the words of the Communist Party's Declaration on the Brussels Plan:

The Brussels War Plan means the end of Britain's national independence.

"Britain's armed forces are placed under the control of a foreign Power, Control of the armed forces of a county means the end of its sovereignty.

"Britain's industrial production (for war production means in practice all industrial production) is similarly placed under an American controller.

"Once Britain's armed forces pass under Eisenhower's supreme control and the destiny of Britain's industry is placed in the hands of an American economic dictator, it means an end of our independence as a nation.

"Whoever supports these decisions is a traitor to Britain."

Who are the traitors? It is necessary to expose the top leadership of the official parties, the big trust magnates interlocked with the American monopolies, the Press and radio controllers and their hired moulders of public opinion, who have become the conscious channels of American domination of Britain. If the American domination of Britain were open, it would arouse universal resistance. The camouflage of the American domination of Britain is only possible because it is conducted through British agents, while the American advisers and supervisors remain in the background.

In Vichy France, Hitler was careful to maintain the ghastly mockery of a "French Government" of Marshal Petain with all the paraphernalia of "diplomatic" relations. The French population was regaled with the spectacle of familiar political figures, a Flandin, a

Weygand or a Laval, reshuffling Cabinets and “controlling” administration and the armed services. The German military command was scrumptiously “correct” in its relations, and was only giving them “assistance” within the framework of “United Europe” against “subversive” and “unpatriotic” elements. The French “Socialist” Party in a castrated Chamber of Deputies Voted the special powers to Petain. The Frenchman could still read bourgeois newspapers, the Temps or the Journal or the Matin, and receive the guidance of his customary mass-sale journalists and political oracles. But the whole content was Nazi.

We are witnessing a first embryonic form of this development in Britain. The British citizen still sees, not American rulers, but the familiar political forms of King and Parliament; the shadow-boxing of the familiar official parties (only “united” on foreign policy and “defence” and the war against Communism); British Broadcasting, not yet the “Voice of America”; the familiar British titles of newspapers, even though the syndicated American articles begin to absorb a great deal of the space. But the content becomes more and more American. The apparatus becomes more and more obviously a gramophone of American propaganda.

The principal agency of American ideological penetration and propaganda in Western Europe is Social Democracy. This has become the main function of Comisco and the I.C.F.T.U. In Britain it is the right-wing Labour leadership, the Attles, Bevins, Tewsons and Morgan Phillips who are the most obsequious bootlickers of American imperialism. It is characteristic that the newly published Labour Party Handbook for 1951 devotes its space, not only to blackening and slandering the Socialist Soviet Union, but to servile panegyric of

American imperialism to present the United States as “the most progressive State in the world outside the Commonwealth and Scandinavia”.

We need to awaken all sections of the Labour Movement, equally within the Labour Party, the trade unions and the co-operatives, as well as among the wide body of Labour voters and supporters, against this shameful surrender of British interests to the United States, world citadel of capitalism and war.

The fight for the national independence of Britain needs to extend not only to the Labour Movement. Its appeal must reach equally to the supporters of all parties and of no party. The symptoms of unrest among rank and file Conservatives against their leaders’ surrender to American domination are a very important political sign.

The national upsurge of feeling in the days of December against the dragging of Britain behind the reckless war policies of MacArthur and the atom bomb threats of Truman was a first foretaste of the future. We can be confident that; as the issues deepen and the disastrous consequences of selling out Britain to the frenzied American warlords further reveal themselves, this national revolt, extending to all sections, will rise to new heights. We need to set our perspective to the aim of an all-embracing national campaign and movement, with the working class in the forefront, to throw off the American shackles and win British national independence and peace.

The Draft Programme will assist to mobilise the Communist Party and broad sections of militant working-class and progressive opinion for the struggle for the national independence of Britain from American domination.

## **POLITICAL LETTER OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY**

On behalf of the Executive Committee, Harry Pollitt, General Secretary of the British Communist Party, has sent a "Political Letter" to all members of the Party. The letter contains a brief resume of the programme recently adopted by the Executive Committee and outlines concrete measures for its popularisation among the broad masses of the working class and the people of Britain.

It points out that the programme "The British Road to Socialism" is a document in which the principles of Marxism-Leninism are applied to the specific conditions of Britain. It is not an immediate programme, confining itself to the immediate issues arising directly out of the present situation; nor is it an election programme advancing a series of demands for which the Party must fight to get carried through. It is a long-term programme giving a perspective to the British people and indicating the aim for which the Communist Party fights in the whole future stage which lies ahead.

"Without such a programme", says the letter, "our Party cannot hope to secure real support, and advance to the position of leading the British people. Without it we shall not be able to end the present hand-to-mouth methods of dealing with day-to-day issues, and relate our immediate fight to our long-term perspective."

In answering the questions: 1. How can lasting peace be ensured? 2. How can Britain's independence be restored? 3. What is our perspective for the relations between Britain and the peoples of the present Empire,

after they have achieved national independence? 4. What is the road by which the British people can advance to Socialism?—the programme also answers the slanderous misinterpretation of the policy of the Communist Party.

The enemies of the working class, by distorting things, by alleging that the Communists reject democracy, want to introduce the Soviet system in Britain, seek to isolate the Communist Party from the rank and file of the Labour Movement. The programme gives a clear and unmistakable answer to the doubts of the rank and file, of the Labour Movement. Experience has shown, says the programme, 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.

“At this time of grave crisis, of uncertainty and questioning about the future”, the letter continues, “our Party comes forward with a fighting, confident, clear solution to the problems of Britain, and shows the little of march ahead to the British people”. “We are confident”, says the letter, “that every member of the Party will recognise that “The British Road to Socialism” is one of the most important documents our Party has ever produced”. This programme will contribute to strengthening the struggle of the Communist Party for unity of action in defence of peace, for national independence and in safeguarding the standard of living of the British people.

The Executive Committee of the British Communist Party stresses in the letter that the programme: “The British Road to Socialism”, is not the “private property of our Party”. Party members must carry it to millions

of working people, to every British factory and office worker, farmer, and professional worker.

The Executive Committee calls on all members to circulate it among their fellow-workers, among friends and neighbours, in the trade unions and co-operatives and also among members of the Labour Party; to ask trade union branches and other organisations to invite a speaker from the Communist Party to explain questions concerning the programme; to help Party branches in the matter of organising discussions, meetings and classes to study the programme.

## **PARTY LIFE**

### **ANNUAL MEETINGS IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF BULGARIA**

This year, for the first time, the annual meetings in the lower organisations of the Communist Party of Bulgaria are being held over a period of nearly eight months—from October 1950 to the end of May 1951—and not in the course of some two-three months as was the case previously. Experience of past years has shown that where these meetings were carried out in a shorter period, the Party concentrated most of its energy and attention on internal questions with the result that the organisations were unable to devote the necessary attention to important economic and political matters. Henceforth, in accordance with a Central Committee decision, the date for the annual meetings will vary for different Party organisations and will be determined by the nature of the given Party organisation.

The first half of the period in which annual branch meetings have been held, shows that the bureaux of the district, regional and city committees are taking a much more active part in preparing the meetings, and regularly receive reports on the meetings held. However, certain district and regional committees have left it to their respective departments to attend to the preparations for these meetings and are not exercising sufficient control over their work.

The Staro-Zagorsk regional Party Committee is going about the right way in organising its annual meetings. In November, preparatory meetings were held in all lower

organisations at which the fundamental Party documents issued in the course of the year were reviewed. The district Party committees verified the work of the more backward organisations and took corresponding measures to strengthen them. A member of the Committee was attached to each Party organisation to help the Party Bureau prepare for the annual meeting.

Attendance at the meetings is much better than last year and more members are taking part in the discussion. For instance, in the Yambol region, 40 per cent of those present took the floor, in the Gabrovo district—62 per cent; etc.

The main questions raised in the reports and discussion concern the work of the Party organisations in fulfilling economic plans, enhancing vigilance, improving the social composition of the Party, raising the ideological-political level of members, etc. There are, however, many instances where so much time is taken up by the report of the Party Bureau and discussion of economic questions that inner Party matters receive but scant attention.

Every opportunity is given for full and free criticism at the meetings. As a result of this, at the annual meetings in a number of Party organisations, kulaks and other hostile elements who had paraded as Communists were exposed. But in certain Party organisations, criticism and especially self-criticism are not sufficiently practised as a method of disclosing shortcomings in Party work: reports are of a passive nature, a mere enumeration of facts and are not a critical analysis of work and do not promote criticism.

The meetings strictly follow the Central Committee instructions and elect tried Communists, mainly

workers, to leading positions. It should be noted, however, that only a comparatively small number of women members have been elected to leading Party bodies.

Annual conferences of the regional and district Party organisations will be held during March, April and May.

## **REGIONAL PRE-CONGRESS CONFERENCES IN HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY**

Regional conferences of the Hungarian Working People's Party have elected their delegates of the Second Party Congress scheduled for February 24. All the conferences were held in a business-like atmosphere.

In their reports to the conferences, the Regional Secretaries stressed the significance of the struggle for peace and of the Congress, and made a detailed review of the questions concerning Party life. Delegates took an active part in the work of the conferences; some 30-35 delegates spoke in the discussion at each conference; at the Szomod, Bekes, and Baraja conferences, from 90 to 100 delegates asked to take part in discussion.

The conferences reflected the boundless love of the Hungarian working people for the Soviet Union and Comrade Stalin, and hatred for the imperialist warmongers. Comrades speaking in the discussion at the conferences held in the border regions, exposed, on the basis of concrete examples, the foul crimes and provocations of the fascist Tito clique. The majority of the delegates told the conferences of the fulfilment of

Socialist emulation pledges taken by their respective enterprises and producer co-operatives in honour of the Congress.

The delegates devoted much attention to questions connected with developing the co-operative movement. In recent weeks, the number of co-operatives increased considerably.

The conferences also discussed questions of admitting new members into the Party, explanatory work among the masses, Party education and the training of cadres.

Notwithstanding certain shortcomings—inadequate criticism of the work of the Regional Committees and central organs—the conferences, as a whole, contributed to strengthening the Party and helped in preparing for the Congress.

## **POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY, VOEVOD COMMITTEES HOLD PLENUMS**

Plenums of the Voevod Party Committees were held recently in the Polish United Workers' Party. One of the tasks of the Plenums was verification of the work done in carrying out the decisions of the Central Committee.

The Lublin Voevod Plenum discussed the question of the growth and regulation of the social composition of the Party organisations.

Speakers in the discussion at the Lublin Plenum pointed out that the report delivered by the secretary of the Chelm district on Party organisation and its social composition was overloaded with statistics and said too

little by way of analysing and criticising the work of the Party committees and the work of the district committee itself, and that the report contained no criticism whatsoever of the Voevod Party Committee. The Secretary of the Wlodowsk District Committee pointed out that while the District Committee had devoted much attention to those villages in which there are producer co-operatives, it did not devote adequate attention to the other villages. The Secretary of the Rubesow District Committee criticised the work of the committee among the poor peasants. He also drew attention to the fact that some Party organisations did not display the necessary vigilance when admitting new members and probationer members.

The Plenum of the Warsaw Committee discussed two points: 1) Raising the ideological level and the political activity of the Warsaw organisations and 2) the struggle for increasing labour productivity in industry and on the building sites in Warsaw.

The Plenum of the Warsaw Committee noted that the decisions of the Third Plenum of the Central Committee about regulating the social composition and the growth of the Party organisations had not been fully carried out and that there were weaknesses in the activity conducted among the Party workers and leading workers in industry.

Much attention was devoted to the work of the Party in the Warsaw enterprises. The Plenum showed the Party activists in Warsaw are well aware of the economic and other important aspects of life in these enterprises. The Plenum, however, did not devote adequate attention to a critical discussion of the work of the trade unions.

## COMMUNIST PRESS MONTH IN SWEDEN

In connection with the forthcoming Fifteenth Congress of the Communist Party of Sweden, scheduled for March 22-25, the Party will hold a press month during February. Both the Party organisations and the editorial boards of Party publications have been assigned concrete tasks.

The editorial boards of the Party, newspapers must ensure better contact with the working people in the enterprises, and draw more workers into the job of helping the Party press. For instance, the Editorial Board of "Ny Dag" has undertaken to secure, by the end of February, 200 permanent worker correspondents, to coach them in reporting, pay attention to their work and give them constant help. The Editorial Board has also set itself the task of organising groups of permanent correspondents in each of the big trade unions with a view to being well supplied with trade union news. In addition, the Editorial Board has undertaken to form special groups among the intelligentsia for the purpose of getting articles dealing with the political and cultural development of the working people.

The lower Party organisations have pledged to win a 20 per cent increase in readers for the Communist newspapers and to form special groups in each organisation for the purpose of popularising the Party press among the masses. They will allocate members who will be responsible for distribution of the

newspapers. Meetings and lectures will be held during the press month with a view to acquainting workers with the significance of the Communist press. Leading members of the Party will address these gatherings.

The Party press month was discussed at a meeting of the Political Bureau of the Party and at a special conference which was attended by the editors of Party newspapers and representatives of the district Party organisations. The Political Bureau set up a special commission to supervise the carrying out of the Press month. Special leaflets, popularising the Party press, were distributed at the enterprises.

At present, the Communist Party of Sweden has eight daily and six weekly newspapers. In mid-January, all of them reprinted the article “Vital Tasks of the Communist Press” from the journal “For a Lasting Peace, for a People’s Democracy!”. This article was taken as the basis for the Communist press month.

## **IMPROVING LEADERSHIP OF PARTY PRESS IN SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY**

The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany recently adopted a decision concerning the journal “Neuer Weg”—organ of the Central Committee, According to this decision. “Neuer Weg”, as from January, will be the sole journal in the Party devoted to Party building for Party functionaries at all levels. The journal has the task of clarifying current problems of the working class movement, of giving orientation to functionaries, of publishing materials reflecting experience gained in

Party work and of widely developing criticism and self-criticism.

The journals hitherto published in the different Laender for Party functionaries will no longer appear. Being organs of the Party leadership, these journals performed a useful service for the leadership of the local and district organisations; they helped maintain contact between the Laender Party committees and the lower organisations, helped in explaining Central Committee decisions and in securing their fulfilment. Their continued publication would, however, be a hindrance to realising central leadership of the lower Party bodies. Moreover, the experience of the Party organisations, especially of those in the large enterprises, was frequently confined within the borders of the Laender and was not sufficiently utilised by the Party as a whole.

**BELGIAN PEOPLE FOR PEACE AND  
NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE. Edgar  
Lalmand, General Secretary, Communist  
Party of Belgium**

The imperialist warmongers have turned Belgium into a den of plotters who are conspiring against world peace. It was in Brussels in February 1948 that the aggressive Western Union—an important stage in forming the aggressive Atlantic bloc—was given final form; it was in Brussels in December 1950 that the American imperialists and their satellites announced their intention to revive the Wehrmacht.

This imperialist, aggressive policy, approved by Pholien and Spaak, by the bourgeois parties and Right-wing Socialist leaders; threatens the economic and political independence of Belgium; it is accompanied by a number of measures aimed at destroying the last vestiges of democratic liberties and social gains of the working people.

The Government's treacherous policy is giving rise to growing indignation among the Belgian people. The movement of broad sections of the population against extending the term of military service is an important link in the struggle for peace. Acting on orders from the U.S. State Department, the Belgian Government made it known six months ago that it intended to extend the term of military service from one year to two. The Minister of so-called "national defence" admitted that the sole purpose of this measure was to contribute (on the demand of the Pentagon) to the formation of an "Atlantic army".

In response to the call of the Communist Party, broad sections of the Belgian people immediately vigorously protested against this policy. In particular, women, young workers and students actively joined the struggle. Youth committees for struggle against two-year military service, were formed at many factories. These committees, consisting of Communists, Socialists, Catholics and non-party people, enjoy the support of the industrial workers, representatives of the committees held a national conference which addressed a call to the youth.

Petitions against extending the term of military service have been signed by tens of thousands throughout the country. Numerous posters have been put up. In many towns and villages slogans calling for struggle against the two-year term of military service are chalked on pavements and on walls. Hundreds of meetings have been held at factories and in the towns. Discontent is growing among the soldiers. In Western Germany a battalion of the Belgian occupation forces declared a hunger strike.

By their anti-Soviet campaigns the Socialist and Liberal Parties support the Pholien Government's policy of war preparation, However, under mass pressure, these Parties were compelled to make certain stipulations regarding the bill prolonging the term of military service. Although the leaders of the Socialist Youth rejected a proposal of the People's Youth organisation for united action, they were, none the less, obliged to come out against the extension. Alarmed by the mass movement, the Government resorted to manoeuvres, and the bill, announced six months ago, has still not been submitted to Parliament for debate.

Parallel with the struggle against the prolonging the term of military service there is a growing movement against manufacturing, unloading and transporting war materials. This struggle was reflected in the strikes of the Antwerp dockers in April and July last year. American arms now arriving in Antwerp are unloaded in great secrecy, usually at night and always under cover of strong gendarme and military forces. At many factories the Communists have advanced the slogan: "Work for peace? Yes! For war? No!" Similar resolutions are advanced at trade union meetings.

The struggle of the Belgian people for peace entered a new phase, when the American imperialists passed over from preparing for aggression to open aggression against the Korean People's Democratic Republic. On Washington's orders, the Government, supported by the three "traditional" Parties (the Social-Christian, the Liberal and Socialist), decided to send a battalion of "volunteers" to Korea. The working people are protesting against Belgium's participation in American aggression. Their indignation is expressed in numerous actions. Thus, for instance, before their departure from Antwerp the "volunteers" had to be protected by reinforced police and gendarme detachments. When the question of sending an expeditionary corps came up in the Chamber of Deputies, 7 of the 70 Socialist deputies voted with the Communists against this action.

The decision to rearm Western Germany and to extend the term of military service aroused the deep indignation of the Belgian people. All Belgian patriots are seriously alarmed about the revival of a revanchist Wehrmacht which has the vast war arsenal of the Ruhr at its disposal. The men and women of Belgium have not forgotten the terrible crimes committed by the Nazi

barbarians in Belgium, crimes of which they were again recently reminded by the trial of the war criminal von Falkenhausen, former commander of the German occupation forces in Belgium.

On the eve of the meeting of the Atlantic Pact Council in Brussels in December 1950, the walls of the capital were covered with posters against the rearming of Germany. While the council of aggressors was in session, they were flooded with protest resolutions by delegations of the Belgian Union in Defence of Peace, the People's Youth of Belgium, the Union of Belgian Women in Defence of Peace and other organisations.

Upon their return from the Second World Peace Congress the Belgian delegation proposed forming a Franco-Belgian Committee of struggle against the rearming of Germany. The Belgian branch of the Committee includes members of Parliament, university professors, writers, doctors, etc.—Catholics and Liberals, Socialists and Communists. The Franco-Belgian Committee recently decided to hold a nation-wide referendum against rearming of Germany, and this referendum, vigorously supported by the Communists, is meeting with the warm support of the broadest sections of the population. Delegations of women and the youth are more and more frequently visiting members of Parliament and demanding that they oppose the rebirth of the Wehrmacht. The Union of Belgian Women in Defence of Peace are holding demonstrations dedicated to the Memory of the victims of Hitler occupation.

When Eisenhower arrived in Belgium thousands of handbills were circulated in Brussels exposing the "European MacArthur". Walls were covered with the inscription: "Eisenhower, clear out!"

The policy of war preparations and switch-over of the economy to a war footing, which the Belgian rulers are carrying out on orders from their American masters, are leading to a rapid deterioration in the standard of living of the working people. Prices are soaring. Additional military expenditure is adding to the tax burden of the working people. Appropriations for social security and housing are sharply curtailed. Benefits paid out to war victims are cut. The carrying out of the "Schuman Plan" will mean the closing down of a number of coal fields and unemployment for thousands of miners. At the same time it is becoming obvious that the "Benelux" Agreement (economic agreement between Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg) is disastrously affecting Belgian agriculture which is unable to stand tip to Dutch competition. Shortage of raw materials and decreased demand for consumer goods because of high prices, are aggravating the decline in the economy. In January 1951 there were 363,000 unemployed and part time workers, according to official data, Actually, the figure of unemployed is much higher, especially if it is borne in mind that in 1950 tens of thousands were simply crossed off the lists of those in receipt of benefits.

A number of actions by workers, demanding better conditions, were held in different parts of the country. In a number of places the working people have already won wage increases. The Communist Party of Belgium calls on the working people to fight for their immediate demands, and explains to them that the principal reason for the rapid deterioration of living conditions is the Government's policy of war preparations, its armaments drive.

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Under the dictate of Washington the Pholien Government has carried out a number of measures of a fascist nature. In particular, the Prime Minister has decided “to remove from all Government offices citizens who... openly support the activity of groups that can be considered revolutionary.” Such measures are actually spearheaded not only against the Communists but also against all opponents of the Government’s policy of war and social reaction. The people have sharply condemned these measures. Many trade union and youth organisations, leading figures in the Socialist and Liberal parties have sent in protest resolutions. Even in the Social-Christian Party, the ruling party, voices were raised against these measures.

The Belgian Communists are conscious of their responsibility in the present situation of growing war danger. They know that the peace front must be broadened by including in it ever broader sections of the population; that it is necessary ruthlessly to combat all sectarian deviations, to extend and strengthen the Party’s contact with the masses.

In exposing the policy of war and poverty pursued by the Social-Christian and Right-wing Socialist leaders, the Belgian Communists realise that, above all, they must strengthen their ties with the working people—Socialists and Communists.

This situation opens up great prospects for developing united working class action in Belgium, for strengthening the front of the peace supporters and the Communist Party. The Communists of Belgium will utilise the preparations for the Tenth Congress of our Party, to be held at the end of March, for the purpose

of redoubling their activity, of strengthening the Party organisationally, of raising their ideological level, of winning new members for the Party and of attracting ever broader masses into the Struggle for bread, peace, national independence and freedom.

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA. The Village Co-operative in Velen, North-Prague District, Opens New Club.**



**CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

The village co-operative in Velen, North-Prague district, opens new club. The club contains large library, radio-diffusion etc. Photo. Club reading-room.

*CZECHOSLOVAKIA. The village co-operative in Velen, North-Prague district, opens new club. The club contains large library, radio-diffusion etc. Photo, Club reading-room.*

## **CONFERENCE OF COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERS OF NORTHERN COUNTRIES IN HELSINKI**

The newspaper "Tiuekansan Sanomat" reports that leaders of the Communist Parties of Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland met in Helsinki on February 3-4 to discuss questions connected with the struggle against the danger of a new war and the unity of the working class.

It was attended by Aksel Larsen (Denmark), Emil Lovlien (Norway), Hilding Hagberg (Sweden) and Wille Pessi (Finland).

## **SUCCESS OF THE ALGERIA COMMUNIST PARTY AT THE ELECTIONS**

Notwithstanding violence, threats and lawlessness by the French colonisers, the Communist Party of Algeria won a brilliant victory in the elections to the Algerian Assembly. The Party received considerably more votes than in previous elections.

Thus, in the No. 1 electoral ward in Algiers, the number of votes cast for the Communist Party candidates increased from 32.5 per cent in 1948 to 38 per cent in 1951; in the No. 7 electoral ward—from 23.2 per cent to 38.3 per cent.

In all the electoral wards in Oran, the Communist Party topped the list for the number of votes polled by its candidates. In the No. 1 electoral ward in Oran, the Communist vote increased from 36 per cent in 1948 to 39 per cent; in the No. 3 Ward—from 31 per cent to 34 per cent, and so on. A considerable section of the electorate in the second round (for natives) did not go to the polls because of threats and machinations by the colonial administration against the native population. Even so, candidates of the Communist Party received many more votes than in previous elections. Thus, for instance, in Algiers, Communist Party candidates polled 2,719 votes as against 1,182 in the last elections.

## **IN A COLONY OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS (Letter from Styria)**

The British occupation authorities in Styria are acting as though they were the real masters there. They hold military manoeuvres which ruin the peasant fields, and they place the areas within their zone at the disposal of American troops for manoeuvres. They control the “Alpenland” radio station, the most powerful station in Central Europe, using it for unbridled war propaganda against the Soviet Union—the liberator of Austria—and the People’s Democracies. The British have entrenched themselves in the government press, sharing influence only with the Americans. The arch fascist, Tito, is widely publicised in Styria. Yugoslav sportsmen visit Styrian towns every Sunday; pleasure trips to the Yugoslav Riviera, subsidised with American dollars, are organised along the lines of the Hitler “Labour Front” trips, and, likewise, free excursions of Austrian sportsmen to Yugoslavia. The Tito bandits try to plant their agents in the Austrian Communist Party and flood Party functionaries and Party organisations with Tito pamphlets, books and newspapers printed on American money.

The Austrian Government is calling for the continuation of the Western Powers’ occupation and is preparing, secretly, to build up a reactionary army. This secret army is camouflaged as the “Second Department of State Premises” and already has a budget of 243,569,800 schillings to cover material expenditure. The officers corps is picked exclusively from among former officers of the Hitler Wehrmacht and high-

ranking Nazis. Airforce bases have been built at Aigenx, Thalerhof, and Zeltweg, and a training camp in Rossbachalpe and a munitions dump for the future army in Kalsdorf. Barracks have been repaired in Graz ("Lazarett", "Schonau", "Dominikaner", and "Leonhard") and elsewhere in the provinces. Shooting ranges have been equipped in Feliferhof and quarters allocated in many districts for the future army officers, despite the general housing shortage in Styria.

Neo-fascists are being cultivated as a reserve for use against the working class. Although the neo-fascist union ("Union of Independents") in Styria was formally banned by the Right Socialist Minister of the Interior when its members, wearing SS uniform, held an open fascist demonstration under the fascist flag, its activities, however, far from being stopped are actually encouraged. The neo-fascist press is sold openly at bookstalls, the "banned" "Union of Independents" has its representatives in the Styrian Landtag, and Elsnitz, ringleader of the fascists, is even a member of the provincial government. True, the workers treat the fascists with scant ceremony. Even though the Socialist Party Board protects the fascists, members of the "Union of Independents" were expelled from the factory committees and trade unions at most enterprises, big and small.

Economically, Styria is a typical Marshallised province. Ninety per cent of Austria's ore is mined in Erzberg, Styria. Output is now running at the record figure of 153,450 tons a month. It is not surprising therefore, that Bevin's under-secretary, Mr. Davis, upon visiting Styria recently, displayed particular interest in the Erzberg area, Styria's magnesite output, totalling 26,225 tons a month, is fully controlled by the

Americans, A third blast furnace was recently put into operation in Donawitz, although never more than two functioned in peace-time. The third furnace was used only during the First World War and shortly before the outbreak of World War Two. The tarked growth in output, mainly at the expense of intensified exploitation, is leading to increased unemployment. The Standard of living of the working class is steadily deteriorating because of the armaments drive, high prices and increased rents.

The leading trade union organs in which the Right Socialists have gained a grip, very often act as obedient tools in furthering the policy of the Government and the Americans. The Communists and Left Socialists alone stand at the head of the working people fighting against the growing impoverishment and the policy of war. The liquidation of trade union democracy and the brazen removal of the best trade union functionaries from their posts, although depriving the Communists of certain leading positions in the trade unions, failed to undermine their influence among the majority of the workers employed at the biggest iron and steel works in Donawitz. At the big mines in Fohnsdorf, Eisenetz and Pölfing-Brunn, the majority of the workers also follow the lead of the Communists. The same holds true for a considerable part of the workers at other big enterprises, especially in the metal-processing industry.

The Marshallised Austrian Government, no longer able to rule by methods of bourgeois democracy and relying on the occupation authorities, has passed over to open police terror against the working class. Thus, if the course of the recent big battles of the workers (last October) for increased wages and against high prices, when powerful demonstrations and mass strikes took

place in Styria, hundreds of armed police, on Government orders, occupied the big iron and steel works in Donawitz. The majority of the members of the works committee were immediately arrested and thrown into prison and the strike crushed with the help of armed force; here the Government had recourse to the monarchist anti-strike law enacted 80 years ago. The numerous police agents, with which the plant is infested, spy on the workers and obstruct meetings. Workers who uphold their cherished rights are either dismissed or arrested. Naturally, these repressive measures do not tend to improve the position of the Government parties, and the discontent and resistance of the workers to the patent Western “democrats” have increased to an unprecedented extent.

The workers in Styria are fighting to maintain and to ensure peace. In spite of attempts by reaction to use the American attack on Korea for anti-Communist propaganda, to recruit mercenaries for Korea and to prohibit peace demonstrations, the peace movement in Styria is spreading far and wide. A large number of signatures were collected for the Stockholm Appeal; new peace committees are being established.

Peace slogans can be seen everywhere—on walls, factory chimneys and cliffs. And although fire engines are sent, on government orders, to erase these slogans, they keep reappearing.

**H. Winterberg**

**Graz**

# **GREAT PROGRAMME FOR BUILDING COMMUNISM IN U.S.S.R. Five Years since J. V. STALIN'S Address to Election Meeting in Stalin Constituency, Moscow. César Marcucci**

Five years ago, on February 9, 1946, J. V. Stalin delivered his historic speech to the electors in the Stalin constituency, Moscow. In this speech, J. V. Stalin with remarkable clarity and brilliant foresight described the full meaning of the historic victory won by the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War against German fascism. Comrade Stalin's speech expressed boundless confidence in the creative powers of the Soviet people, in the ability of the Bolshevik Party to head the victorious struggle for Communism. For the Soviet people this speech signified a magnificent programme for building Communism in the U.S.S.R.

J. V. Stalin's speech resounded throughout the world. In it, the working people found the answer to a number of urgent questions that were agitating millions in all parts of the world. Stalin's brilliant analysis of the reasons for the outbreak of World War Two, and the conditions which determined the victory of the progressive forces over the black forces of fascism, inspired the hearts of the common people all over the world with still greater confidence in the inevitable victory of Socialism over capitalism, of the forces of peace over the forces of war. Millions of people realised that only the Soviet Union could save, and actually did save, Europe and all mankind from the darkness and fanaticism of Hitlerism.

Stalin's speech was a new contribution to the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism. For the Communists of all countries it is a powerful weapon in the struggle to transform the world.

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The profound Marxist-Leninist analysis, made by Stalin in this speech, of the reasons for the outbreak of World War Two, as the inevitable result of the development of world economic and political forces on the basis of present-day monopoly capitalism, was a further development of the Lenin theory of imperialism.

The five years that have passed since Stalin's speech have clearly confirmed the correctness of his analysis: the imperialists seek once again to hurl the world into the abyss of war. This time the American imperialists are the chief warmongers—pretenders to world domination. They have already passed over from preparing aggression to direct acts of aggression; they have enslaved a number of peoples of Europe and Asia, and are now waging a criminal war against the heroic, freedom-loving Korean people.

Describing how the German fascists prepared for war, Comrade Stalin pointed out that, before attacking the Allied countries, they destroyed the last remnants of bourgeois-democratic liberties at home, established a brutal regime of terror, trampled under-foot the principles of sovereignty and free development of the small countries, proclaimed their policy of seizing foreign lands and announced for all to hear that they intended to dominate the world. The classical characterisation of the Hitler policy of unleashing war can be fully applied today in defining the essence of the

aggressive policy pursued by the United States which has taken the path of Hitler.

Effective mobilisation and strong unity of all who treasure peace are needed to frustrate the aggressive plans of American imperialism. The balance of forces on the international arena today is fundamentally different from what it was in the period preceding World War Two. The forces of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism are far superior to the forces of the imperialist camp. For the first time in the history of mankind a powerful, organised peace front has been formed, uniting hundreds of millions. There is every possibility, today, of averting war and frustrating the plans of the imperialist aggressors. If the movement of the partisans of peace brings all its potential possibilities into play, if it still further broadens its mass base for struggle against the American warmongers, if all the freedom-loving peoples unanimously resist American expansion, then there is no, doubt whatever that peace can be preserved. But should American imperialists nevertheless unleash a new world war, the war will rebound against American imperialism just as it did against Hitlerism; this war will inevitably become a sacred, liberation war of the peoples for life and existence and will end in the destruction of the imperialist system as a whole.

In his speech, J. V. Stalin fully disclosed the sources of the victory of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War. This war was the most severe of all wars ever waged by the peoples of the U.S.S.R. It tested the vitality of the Soviet social system, the Soviet State system and the strength of the Soviet Army.

Analysing the results of the war from the standpoint of the condition and development of the

internal forces of the U.S.S.R., J. V. Stalin pointed out that the Soviet social system was a genuine people's system, rising from the very midst of the people and enjoying its powerful support; that the Soviet social system is a fully vital and stable form of organisation of society.

Comrade Stalin pointed out that the Soviet social system is a better form of organisation of society than any non-Soviet social system.

Prior to the war, many leading bourgeois pressmen had declared, time and again, that the Soviet multi-national State was of "artificial and impracticable structure" that would inevitably fall apart in the event of any complications. The fascist aggressors banked on this. The war completely rectified these calculations and showed that the Soviet multi-national State system grew strongest during the war and proved its unmatched vitality as a State system.

The victory of the U.S.S.R, in the war was a victory for the Soviet armed forces which utterly routed the armies of the U.S.S.R.'s enemies. The Soviet Army proved to be a first-class army, equipped with modern arms, and possessing a highly experienced officers' corps and high morale combat qualities. If should not be forgotten, stated J. V. Stalin, that it was the Red Army that completely smashed the German army which only yesterday terrified the armies of the European States.

The time that has passed since the end of the war has furnished new proof of the might and great vitality of the Soviet social and State system. The Soviet Socialist State still further enhanced and strengthened its political and economic might. The Soviet system ensured the rapid rehabilitation of economy in the Hitler-occupied districts and considerably developed all

branches of the economy. The Soviet multi-national State ensured the economic and cultural development of all the peoples comprising the great fraternal unity of the peoples of the U.S.S.R.

The victories of the Soviet social and State system during the war and in the postwar are of the greatest world historical significance. These victories carried forward the cause of the Great October Socialist Revolution which opened a new era in world history, deepened the general crisis of capitalism, changed the balance of political forces on the world arena, and led to the formation and consolidation of the world camp of peace, democracy and Socialism. In Central and South-Eastern Europe there arose the People's Democracies which, having entrenched themselves, have taken the path of Socialist construction. The victory of the Soviet Union helped the Chinese people to cast off the chains of colonial slavery, a fact which changed the situation in the East.

All peoples see in the Soviet multi-national State an example of how, on the basis of Socialism, cultivating feelings of friendship and fraternity among the peoples, there grows and strengthens co-operation of the peoples, and how their creative energies are released.

Stalin's analysis of the policy, with the aid of which the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) transformed the U.S.S.R. from a backward country into an advanced country, from an agrarian country into an industrial country, is of particular importance to all Communist Parties and especially to the Communist Parties of the People's Democracies. This historic transformation was effected in the course of some 13 years. This titanic qualitative leap from

backwardness to progress was made possible by the Soviet Union's policy of industrialisation and collectivisation of agriculture.

The Soviet method of industrialisation differs fundamentally from that of capitalist industrialisation. It is directed at developing industry on a Socialist basis, and heavy industry in the first place. Under capitalism, industrialisation usually begins with light industry, whereas in the U.S.S.R., industrialisation began with heavy industry, for heavy industry alone could ensure the independence of the country and its defence capacity.

There is the same fundamental difference between the Soviet path of development of large-scale agriculture and the capitalist path. Capitalist transition to large-scale farming means ruin for the peasant, means immeasurable suffering for the overwhelming mass of the peasantry. The Socialist way of expanding economy in the countryside means uniting the peasant households into collective farms, The method of collectivisation, said J. V. Stalin, proved to be a progressive method in the highest degree, not only because it did not call for the ruin of the peasant but essentially because it enabled the whole country to be covered with large-scale collective farms in the space of a few years, farms Capable of using the latest machinery, of availing themselves of all the achievements of agronomy and of giving the country more marketable products.

The Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies are translating into life, by successfully developing their industry, above all, heavy industry and by gradually reorganising agriculture on the co-operative principle. The Soviet example serves the

People's Democracies as the great treasure-house of experience, helping successfully to lay the foundations of Socialism.

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Outlining the tasks for the future, Comrade Stalin. pointed out that the Soviet Union must exceed the pre-war level of production, threefold; develop its industry to the extent where it will produce annually up to 50 million tons of pig iron, 60 million tons of steel, 60 million tons of coal and up to 60 million tons of oil. An additional three Five-Year Plans, if not more, will be needed for this, stated Comrade Stalin.

The Soviet people, led by the glorious Bolshevik Party, are successfully carrying out this grand Stalin programme for building Communism. The post-war Five-Year Plan called for a 48 per cent increase in industrial output in 1950 compared with 1940. But the heroic Soviet people, filled With enthusiasm, considerably exceeded the target: the pre-war level of gross output has been exceeded by more than 70 per cent!

Communism in the U.S.S.R. is being built on the basis of the most advanced technique, and steady advance in the standard of living and culture of the people, on the basis of the sweeping development of science which, in response to J. V. Stalin's call, has secured the superiority of the Soviet Union in many branches of science. The Soviet people are building the biggest hydro-electric stations, canals and irrigation systems in the world. The face of the country is being changed, all the forces of nature are being placed at the service of liberated mankind. No other country has

ever known such a sweeping advance in economic and cultural life.

The victory of Communism in the U.S.S.R. multiplies the forces of the camp of peace, enhances its superiority over the camp of war. These victories are living proof of the inevitability of the liberation of mankind from the yoke of imperialism, of the complete triumph of the great ideas of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin.

## BOOK REVIEW

### “IDEAS THEY CANNOT JAIL”\* N. Mostovets



International Publishers, New York, have published “Ideas They Cannot Jail” by Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, now in jail. The book, which contains an introduction by William Foster, Chairman of the Communist Party, is a collection of speeches, articles and letters written between 1947-1950. It is a collection of militant Party documents portraying the heroic struggle waged by the Communist Party of the United States, at the head of

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\* Eugene Dennis “Ideas They Cannot. Jail”, International Publishers. New York. 1950, 192 p.

the working class and all progressive forces in the country, for peace and against the warmongers.

Using the Marxist-Leninist method, Dennis profoundly analyses the present-day situation in the United States, vividly shows the nature and inter-connection of the reactionary foreign and home policy of the American ruling circles striving to establish their world domination. In particular, Dennis underscores that the ruling classes of the United States, in pursuit of their aggressive plans, are switching the economy to a war footing, waging an onslaught against the standard of living of the working people, and are seeking to crush the progressive movement in the country in order to pave the way for fascism.

“... fascism in power,” states Dennis, “is the open, terrorist dictatorship of the most reactionary, most chauvinistic, and most imperialistic elements of finance capital. Fascism is the power of finance capital, its organised vengeance against the working class and all militant progressives, In foreign policy, fascism is jingoism in its crudest form.”

Dennis gave a vivid and all-round picture of the process of fascisation of the U.S.A. in his report to the Fourteenth National Convention of the Communist Party, August 1948, and in his statements on the indictment of the Communist Party leaders. In these documents Dennis showed, on the basis of facts, that fascism in the United States has become a key instrument in home policy with the aid of which Wall Street is endeavouring to facilitate its preparations for a third world war, and that, should it be victorious in the U.S.A., it would subject the American people to a savage regime of unparalleled terror, and plunge them into the abyss of a new war.

What are the reasons furthering the growth of fascism in the country today? Dennis supplies a clear and concise answer to this.

“Fascism advances toward power,” he points out, “where the working class and the popular forces generally are weak and divided. But its advance also reflects the weaknesses and instability of capitalism, which is unable to rule in the old way, or to pursue a peaceful foreign policy”.

And this is precisely what is taking place in the United States. Dennis particularly stresses that the American people are lagging behind the peoples of other countries in organising the struggle against the criminal plans of the warmongers; there is not, as yet, in the United States a powerful united front of the working class and progressive strata of the American people; the masses do not yet realise that the offensive of fascism can be halted only by united action, by combining the struggle for economic demands and democratic rights with the struggle for peace. The treacherous role of the reactionary top leadership of the trade unions, the loyal lieutenants of imperialism, is preventing the working people of the United States from uniting in the struggle for peace and against the warmongers.

The propaganda of the reactionary press, radio and cinema, the repressions and terror against the partisans of peace, etc., are, to a considerable extent, exercising a harmful influence on the unstable sections of the population. Certain labour, progressive and even Party circles underestimate the danger of a new war. Taking it for granted that the growth of the democratic camp is, in itself, a firm guarantee of peace, they are against activating the struggle for peace in the United States,

for broadening the peace front. "All the same, victory will be with the progressive forces," is how such people reason. And Dennis warns that this way of thinking is extremely dangerous, since it disorientates the partisans of peace.

At the same time, he draws attention to another danger—the attempt by certain wavering elements to find a guarantee of their personal security in craven silence at a time when the advanced fighters against reaction have to stand up to its onslaught. It is not silence and isolation from the struggle, complacency and reference to the invincibility of the camp of peace and democracy that can avert the fascisation of the country and a new world war, but a tireless struggle against reaction, against the preparations for a new war, a united front struggle.

Dennis particularly notes the role of the working class as the most stalwart defender of the interests of the people, the most resolute fighter for "peace, democracy and social progress.

"... in the struggle to defeat the postwar dangers of war and fascism," he writes, "is the need... to forge both the widest militant united front of struggle of the working class and the broadest democratic, anti-monopoly people's coalition under labour's leadership."

The working class and the people's coalition must wage a militant crusade for a positive programme of struggle for peace, the cornerstone of which is the restoration of American-Soviet co-operation on the basis of fulfilment of all agreements and the United States rejecting its policy of aggression against other nations and of turning the United Nations into an instrument of aggressive American imperialism.

The principal role in the people's coalition longs to the Communist Party. In all his speeches, published in the book, Dennis devotes main attention to the Communist Party and his role as the vanguard of the working class which heads the struggle of America's progressives against aggression, against the preparations for a new war, for peace and friendship with the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies and the Chinese People's Republic.

Seeing in the Communist Party the principal force in the movement against war and fascism, American reaction has spearheaded its blow primarily against the Communist Party, accusing it of being the "agent of a foreign power," of "engaging" in "undermining" activities, and so on. Dennis courageously speaks in defence of his Party and resolutely declares that the Communists of the United States have always fought for the interests of the American people, for the interests of their country.

"All our deeds," he states, "have been the deeds of patriots, of anti-fascists, and of champions of the American people's welfare. It was in America's interests that we fought fascism in Spain, opposed Japanese aggression in China, demanded sanctions against Italy in Ethiopia, upheld Roosevelt's 1938 call to quarantine the aggressors, and condemned Chamberlain and Daladier for selling out Czechoslovakia and world peace at Munich."

Dennis stresses that the Communists of the United States are the finest people in the country in whose interests they are battling for peace and against war. They, more than any others, represent the future of America, The Communists are real proletarian

internationalists. They always come forward as the champions of friendship with the Soviet Union.

Dennis devotes much space in his speeches to the Soviet Union—the first Socialist country in the world. He emphasises that the very existence of the Soviet Union is the guarantee that the struggle of the peoples throughout the world for peace will be crowned with success.

“... the touch-stone of struggle for proletarian internationalism”, stated Dennis, “for Communists and non-Communists, is the attitude to the Soviet Union, to the land of Socialism. We know, and we must help other workers and progressives to realise, that the Soviet Union is **not just another country**. It is the land of Socialism, the land of the workers, of the farmers, of all the peoples and nationalities that make up the U.S.S.R. It is the land where the workers rule and live today free from exploitation, from mass unemployment, free from the insecurities and the oppression of capitalism. It is the land of freedom and culture, the land of true democracy, the democracy of Socialism.”

Dennis stresses with great force the world historic role of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the international Communist movement, the formation of which was an outstanding event at the turn of the twentieth century.

“This model Party,” writes Dennis, “set an example for, and inspired the development of powerful Marxist-Leninist Parties of the working class in other countries.”

He notes the historic fact that 800,000,000 people now live in countries led by Marxist Parties, by Parties devoted to the principles of Lenin and Stalin, which rule on behalf of the working class in the interests of the people. Dennis underscores the great prestige enjoyed

by Comrade Stalin among the peoples of the world. “And they can see,” he writes, “that Stalin symbolises man’s potential power, the power of the working class to lead the nation and to master nature, and to plan and achieve limitless new benefits for his fellow man, for the cause of peace and progress.”

American ruling circles, in an attempt to destroy the advanced detachment of the working class—the Communist Party—levelled the full impact of their blows against this Party. It staged the trial of the Communist Party leaders with a view to throwing them into prison and thus beheading the Party. Reaction dreamed of defeating the Communist Party. What happened was that reaction itself suffered a bitter defeat. Those brought to trial as accused became the formidable accusers. In his summation to the jury in October 1949, Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the Communist Party, emphatically derided the right of any court to try a doctrine, and especially that of scientific Socialism.

“Theories, ideas, and political policies, he declared, “are not triable in any court of law... Whatever be your Verdict, we Communist leaders face the future with confidence in our Party, our class, our people, our country. One way or another, we will continue to serve the cause of peace, democracy, and Socialism to which we have dedicated our lives.

“One way or another, that cause will inevitably triumph... No one—no federal administration—can kill ideas or imprison principles and beliefs.”

Dennis’ speech was a striking example courageous defence of the principles of scientific Communism and the right of the Communist Party to uphold these principles and to fight for their realisation. The fascist court failed to crush the will of the Party leaders to

fight. They staunchly stood up to the onslaught of reaction and won a political victory. The Communist Party during this period carried out enormous work to mobilise public opinion, to consolidate the mass of the American people in the struggle against the policy of fascising the country and preparing for anew war.

The speeches and articles published in “Ideas They Cannot Jail” show Eugene Dennis to be a fearless, stalwart representative of the working class, a passionate revolutionary and fighter for freedom, peace and progress. A true son of his people, Dennis declared that while his liberty as an individual was dear to him, dearer still was the liberty of the American people as a whole.

Dennis’ book is an eloquent indictment which lays bare the reactionary essence of the U.S. Government’s home and foreign policy, exposes the hypocrisy of all the talk by American ruling circles about American “democracy,” about peace strivings of the U.S.A. etc. At the same time, this book is a vital document of the Communist Party of the United States, outlining the principal immediate tasks and the way to solve these tasks. All the articles and speeches in the book show that the Communist Party of the United States, true to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, has been, and will continue to be in the forefront of the struggle for peace and progress.

In the closing chapter Dennis writes:

“We Communists know, too, that victory in the fight for peace and democracy, as well as for the ultimate goal of Socialism in our country, will not come by itself. It has to be organised and fought for.”

His book, “Ideas They Cannot Jail, is, a call to this struggle.

Dennis is now in prison where he has been thrown by the American court. But even from prison his courageous voice rings out, rallying the people to fight and unite. The recent Fifteenth Convention of the Communist Party of the United States again elected Dennis a member of its National Committee, and the latter again appointed him General Secretary of the Party.

The Convention adopted a decision to further broaden the struggle for peace and against fascism and war. Despite the MacCarran and Smith Acts, despite fresh arrests, terror and reprisals against those who dare oppose the policy of the ruling classes, the movement for peace, for democratic rights in the United States is spreading. The campaign to release the General Secretary of the Communist Party, Eugene Dennis, is gaining momentum.

The people will be victorious.

## **STRIKE WAVE IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES**

The wave of strikes which has broken out among dockers, miners, railway workers and engineering workers in Britain, the United States, Australia, France, Italy and other capitalist countries shows that millions of workers, while ready to fight for their immediate demands, have no enthusiasm whatsoever for the armaments drive of their reactionary Governments.

During the past week, dockworkers in Liverpool and Birkenhead, two of the main ports in Britain, struck work when the employers refused to grant their demands. For over five years, British dockers have been demanding implementation of what is known as the "Dockworkers' Charter." The charter calls for higher wages, two weeks holiday with pay, and pensions for aged dockers. Refusal to concede these demands led to the strike of the Birkenhead and Liverpool dockers. Despite frantic calls by Deakin, reactionary boss of the Dockers Union, to resume work, the men are standing firm. A large number of ships are held up at the two ports.

Armament orders are also being held up in Manchester and Merseyside due to "go-slow" action by tens of thousands of engineering workers and ship repair workers. The men have banned all piece-work until their demand for a wage increase is met.

The militant mood of the workers is clearly expressed in the action taken at a metal works in Stockport (Cheshire). When the employer locked out 200 foundry men for refusing piece-work, all the other workers in the plant immediately walked out and

declared their intention of remaining out until the lock-out notice was withdrawn. Alarmed at the hold-up of the armaments drive as a result of the action of the workers, the new “left” Minister of Labour, Bevan, 2nd the Attorney General, Sir Hartley Shawcross are threatening legal action against the workers.

In the **United States**, a strike of railroad workers on 34 railways is also seriously impeding the war preparations of the Wall Street imperialists.

Ten mills in Pittsburg belonging to United States Steel Corporation have closed down due to lack of fuel. Fords, General Motors and a number of other big firms are likewise affected by the rail strike which has cut off supplies.

The American railway workers fighting for higher wages, and evading the anti-trade union Taft-Hartley law by reporting “sick”, are being threatened by the Government. The strikers, said a White House statement, are “injuring national security” and the Government “cannot tolerate” such action.

On February 5, 17,000 miners in **Australia** began the first of their one day a week stoppages as a protest against an unsatisfactory wage award by a coal industry tribunal.

As is the case in Britain and America, the Menzies Government is threatening the miners’ leaders with legal action. However, the miners have reiterated their intention of continuing the strikes until the men’s demands are granted.

## **FULFILMENT OF 1950 STATE PLAN IN RUMANIA**

In 1950, the Rumanian People's Republic, relying on the fraternal support of the U.S.S.R. and co-operation with the People's Democracies, achieved new substantial successes in developing its economy and culture.

The 1950 plan for industry was fulfilled 104 per cent.

Compared with 1949, output of electric power in 1950 was 116.5 per cent, coal—110.2 per cent, oil—113.5 per cent, pig iron—121.8 per cent, steel—121.5 per cent, machine-tool construction—958 per cent, serial production of small and medium ball-bearings—3,470 per cent, tractors—168.8 per cent, radios—215.8 per cent, cotton textiles—140.2 per cent, etc.

Despite drought, the grain crop was 160 per cent compared with 1949, that of vegetables 127 per cent, rice—332 per cent and cotton—340 per cent.

At the end of 1950 there were more than 1,000 collective farms, embracing 65,800 households.

The number of machine-and-tractor depots reached 138. These received in the course of 1950, 2,700 tractors, 2,785 tractor drawn ploughs, 679 threshers and other farm machines.

The area cultivated by joint labour increased 278 per cent.

The trade turnover plan for State and co-operative trade was overfulfilled. The population purchased 42 per cent more goods than in 1949; the rural population received 53 per cent more goods than in 1949.

In 1950, the number of factory and office workers increased by 430,000.

Average wages increased 11 per cent. The circulation of books and pamphlets, published in 1950, exceeded 60,000,000 copies; more than 1,600 houses of culture and village reading rooms were opened in the countryside.

## **SUCCESS OF LOAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL ECONOMY IN BULGARIA**

By decision of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, subscriptions were opened on February 1 to the 10,000 million leva State "Loan for the Development of the National Economy". The loan, states the decision of the Council of Ministers, "will ensure successful fulfilment of the production plan and the further development and strengthening of our agriculture along the path to Socialism, will give added impetus to greater trade turnover and to a steady improvement in the material and cultural conditions of the working people."

In adopting this measure, the Government of the People's Republic is meeting the clearly expressed will of the working masses. In the first half of January, the workers of the Georgi Dimitrov locomotive and wagon-building works in Sofia proposed floating a loan. This proposal was the starting point of a nation-wide patriotic movement. By the end of January, thousands of letters and resolutions were received by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers and General Secretary of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, Vylko Tchervenkov, from factory and office workers, peasants and working intelligentsia who enthusiastically supported the proposal of the workers of the Georgi Dimitrov works.

Subscriptions closed after three days, the sum of 15,005,112,000 leva having been subscribed. Unanimously subscribing to the loan, the working people of Bulgaria demonstrated love for their motherland which is now building Socialism.

## **STUDIES IN THE UNION OF FREE GERMAN YOUTH**

A conference of activists of the Union of Free German Youth, held at the end of last year, stressed the point that now that the German Democratic Republic had embarked on its first Five-Year Plan, the members of the Union were faced with the important task of enhancing their knowledge. The conference called on the German youth to crusade for mastering science and culture.

The conference decision marks the beginning, the first in the history of the German youth movement, of a broad, organised youth movement to acquire knowledge. By decision of the Central Council of the Union of Free German Youth, the first study year in the youth organisation (which will last until June 30) opened on January 9. More than 25,000 circles, attended by nearly a million young men and women, have been formed. There are four types of circles: circles to study the Rules of the Union and the tasks of the youth movement; circles where the ABC of politics is taught; circles to study the policy and history of the Soviet Union; and circles to study the biographies of J. V. Stalin and W. Pieck. The circles studying the Rules of the Union are attended mostly by new members of the Union and the unorganised youth.

Those successfully passing examinations at the end of the term will be presented with bronze, silver and gold badges.

## **BRITISH IMPERIALISTS ROB PEOPLE OF MALAYA**

The British imperialists in Malaya are practising on a wide scale the Nazi policy of huge indemnities on the population of towns and villages in reprisal for “offences”. For example, the 120 inhabitants of the small village of Sungkop were fined £3000 because the British regarded the village as a “nest of bandits” and also because the villagers, allegedly, had refused to “collaborate with the Government”.

If one takes into account that the monthly income of a Malay worker is only slightly over £2, it will be seen that such an indemnity means utter ruin for these villagers.

Sungkop is the second village in the recent past to be subjected to an indemnity.

# POLITICAL NOTES

## 1. ANOTHER TITOITE FIASCO IN ITALY

The Tito-Rankovic clique, which has been exposed to the hilt, is doing everything possible to make out that it maintains contact with certain circles in the working class movement in other countries. Utterly unscrupulous in their methods, the Belgrade salesmen are collecting shady individuals from all over the world, and knocking together different groups and “delegations” which agree to “support” Tito for a trifling sum.

A vivid example, illustrating the utter baseness of these miserable attempts, is the case of a Tito “organisation” in Turin, Italy. A few dozen individuals, expelled from the Turin Communist Party organisation at one time or another for moral corruption, for hostile activities against the Communist Party, and so on, suddenly began to receive letters inviting them to join a certain “centre of social-economic sciences.” In each letter it was stated that the “centre” was a “Marxist” organisation, but, as yet, “not an Official” one, and that it would work to establish a “new order.” Attracted by this highly-promising “new order”, dubious businessmen, fascists and swindlers, who had worshipped the “new orders” of Hitler and Mussolini, flocked to this body.

“Unita”, central organ of the Italian Communist Party, published a list of these adventurers, showing them up in their true colours, a fact which undoubtedly compromised the “unofficial organisation” and its “new

order” in the eyes of the broad masses and public opinion. In an attempt to save face, the dull-witted leaders of this “organisation” decided to hold a press conference at which, however, they were compelled “by facts to admit that the actual organisers of the “centre” were located in Belgrade, that its programme had been approved by... Kardelj himself that it was financed by Babic (leader of the Tito party in Trieste), and, finally, that Babic’s emissaries, Stoka and Laurenti came to Turin personally to inspect matters.

The entire rabble, collected with such difficulty by Tito agents, scattered after this fiasco, being unwilling to face another merciless public exposure. Among those who did the vanishing trick was the treasurer. Recalling the “sacred” rules of the “new order” he saw fit to run away with the funds.

The Turin incident, however, did not discourage the Tito clique. In an attempt to prove to its American masters that it was not receiving dollars for nothing, the Tito clique promised Washington that it would “inflict a crushing blow on Togliatti’s party.”

Having decided to distinguish the eyes of the C.I.C. and Intelligence Service and make up for his repeated failures, Rankovic, with the aid of American “specialists”, began to prepare for his new “operation in Italy” in keeping with all the rules of espionage. The traitors, Magnenj and Cucehi, were chosen for the job. The former got himself the post of Secretary of the Communist Party Federation of Reggio Emilia Province and the latter in Bologna. Both traitors practically simultaneously announced their solidarity with the Tito clique.

The effect was astounding; it was... the very opposite of what Belgrade had anticipated. The Party

organisations reacted to the statements of the Tito advocates, who had hoped that at least some Communists would support them, with such indignation and contempt that this rabble was forced into precipitate flight. And these feelings grew even more when Cucchi's and Magneni's direct ties with the Tito clique was discovered. It appears that Magneni, who spent several years in Yugoslavia, had never broken off his contacts with the Tитоites. Several months ago a leading figure in the Christian-Democratic Party in Guastello stated in personal conversation that Magneni was a secret Tito agent. He had collaborated closely with the traitor Rolando Moramotti—secretary of one of the provincial organisations of Romita's party. It was also learned that Magneni's passionate speech at one of the Party conferences had been "drawn up" beforehand in the Yugoslav Consulate in Milan.

All organisations of the Italian Communist Party, without exception, demanded that Cucchi and Magneni be expelled immediately from the Party. They were also branded by the mass organisations of the working people. While the traitors are running from the wrath of the people, under an escort of Scelba police (Scelba having taken them under his wing), additional thousands of honest working people, and above all, industrial workers, have drawn closer to the Communist Party, so near and dear to them, and are joining its ranks in protest against the espionage-treacherous activities of the Tito agents. Some 670 new members joined the Party in the course of a few weeks in Livorno Province, 758 in Terni, etc.

The Tитоites had reckoned on causing confusion in the ranks of the Italian Communist Party. Just the reverse happened; the undermining work of Cucchi and

Magneni boomeranged on its organisers who suffered yet another fiasco in their foul undermining activities against the international democratic movement and the camp of peace.

Imperialist propaganda which sought to magnify the exposure of Cucchi and Magneni as a “split in the ranks of the Italian Communist Party”, landed in the lurch. It is how clear to everybody that the puny handful of fascist assassins, who have seized power in Yugoslavia, are completely isolated from the international working-class movement, that the corrupt Belgrade clique able to keep going only on American dollars and the blood-stained axe of Rankovic.

The latest undermining action of the Tito agents in Italy proves how urgently necessary it is never to relax revolutionary vigilance, to educate the Communist Parties in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and sacred hatred for traitors to the cause of the working class.

## **2. CRIMINALS RELEASE CRIMINALS**

There is no denying one thing about the American imperialists and that is their consistency: before the war they nurtured German fascism, hoping with its hands to destroy the land of Socialism; during the war they did everything to save fascism from destruction and that they failed in this was no fault of theirs; since then they have been doing their utmost to restore Hitlerism in Germany.

The hatred of the peoples of the war for the Hitler beasts prevented the du Ponts and Rockefellers from

staying the hand justice in Nuremberg. The principal war criminals received their merited pumis But those of them who remained alive not lose heart, for they knew that\one day they would be needed by the trans-Atlantic merchants of death and war. The hopes of the murderers were justified.

Proceeding with his preparations for a new war, Truman's first concern was to release the Hitler "specialists" in mass murder. With this aim in view, a "plan" with MacCloy as executor, was drawn up.

MacCloy, accordingly, ordered the Hitlerites at liberty in the Bonn Republic to campaign for the release of their colleagues. The Hitlerites demanded the release of the murderers, the U.S. High Commissioner signed the order, and 1o, the trick was done.

Nazi diplomats were sentenced in Nuremberg. Today one of their number, von Weiszeker, is free. Hitler lawyers were also sentenced in Nuremberg. And now, the former State Secretary of the Ministry of Justice, Schlegelberger, sentenced for life, has been pardoned.

Krupp, the armaments king and personal friend of Hitler, was sentenced in Nuremberg. Hitler was indebted to Krupp for his ascent to power. Krupp supplied Hitler with weapons while Hitler supplied Krupp with tens of thousands of slaves from all parts of Europe. Thousands and thousands died in Krupp slavery, in. what Hitler described as a "model National-Socialist enterprise".

Krupp, the war criminal, was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment and had his property confiscated. He has been released by MacCloy and all his factories returned to him. Once again they will become the arsenal of death and war—such are Truman's wishes, Fritz ter

Meyer, ex-director of “I. G. Farbenindustrie”, likewise, has been set at liberty.

After the Hitler diplomats, lawyers and industrialists who produced weapons of death and destruction, came the turn of the ordinary hangmen. For two years, Landsberg prison had among its inmates 28 war criminals who had been sentenced to death. Among them were Ohlendorf, former commander of the SS extermination detachments on the Eastern Front, and Pohl, formerly in charge of the Hitler concentration camps where hundreds of thousands were done to death. Six of the 28 war criminals personally took part in the bloody massacre of American soldiers at Malmedy. One might think that Truman and MacCloy would hardly dare pardon the murderers of their fellow countrymen. Nothing of the kind! MacCloy pardoned 21 of the Hitler cannibals. The death sentence has been commuted to different terms of imprisonment. The rest, of course, will... not be executed; they will bide their time until they are pardoned and afterwards enrolled in the “European army”.

In addition to industrialists and hangmen, Truman also needs Hitler generals for his war. These generals sense how the wind is blowing and are ready to do anything to prove their “loyalty”. The Hitler generals, Hoisinger and Speidel, have already done so with the result that they are now taking part in “secret conferences” with MacCloy and Eisenhower. Speidel has written a book “The Invasion of 1944: Rommel and the Normandy Campaign” in which, forgetting his Prussian arrogance, he proves the “superior military art” of Eisenhower, Patton and other American generals. It stands to reason that MacCloy and Eisenhower are planning to appoint Speidel “Supreme Commander of

the German formations in the Atlantic army”. They also released Speidel’s brother—Wilhelm Speidel, former Luitwaffe general, who got a 20 year sentence for mass murders in Greece—and together with him, another three Hitler generals.

This is how the insolent American warmongers are behaving in Europe, grossly trampling underfoot the will of the peoples who demanded punishment for the war criminals.

Behaving in Korea as the Hitlerites behaved in Europe, the Trumans cannot but release the Speidels and Ohlendorfs from prison. After all, birds of a feather flock together.

These actions of the American imperialists cannot but arouse the wrathful indignation of the masses in all countries. The peoples fought in the war against fascism not for the sake of seeing Hitler cannibals wearing the uniform of American generals only five years later. The peoples will never tolerate the regeneration of German militarism, will not tolerate the creation of a new war in Europe!

**Jan MAREK**

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