

*Workers of all lands, unite!*

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

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



**NO. 7 (119), FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1951**



**Source: Journal “For a Lasting Peace, For a People’s Democracy”, No. 7 (119), Friday, February 16, 1951**

**Origin of language: English**

**Scanned, transcribed and prepared as an E-Book.**

**January 2022**

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

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

[www.directdemocracy4u.uk](http://www.directdemocracy4u.uk)



## CONTENTS

UNBREAKABLE FRIENDSHIP OF GREAT PEOPLES.....	5
PEOPLES OF WORLD UNANIMOUSLY ACT AGAINST WAR	
PREPARATIONS OF AMERICAN-BRITISH IMPERIALISTS .....	11
THE BASIC TASK IS TO UPHOLD PEACE.....	11
DEMONSTRATIONS IN FRANCE AGAINST WAR AND	
FASCISM .....	12
GROWING ACTIVITY OF PEACE FIGHTERS IN LEBANON.....	12
JAPANESE PEOPLE DEMAND PEACE .....	13
DEMOCRATIC YOUTH OPPOSE REARMING WESTERN	
GERMANY AND JAPAN .....	14
STATEMENT BY POLITICAL BUREAU, COMMUNIST PARTY,	
SWEDEN .....	15
PEOPLE OF PRAGUE EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH HEROIC	
KOREAN PEOPLE.....	16
AMERICAN WAR CRIMINALS WILL NOT ESCAPE	
RETRIBUTION.....	17
PLENUM OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, FRENCH COMMUNIST	
PARTY .....	20
GROWING STRIKE MOVEMENT IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES.....	21
GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS OF CHINA-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP (One	
year of the Chinese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and	
Mutual Aid), Wu Yu-chang Vice-President, China-Soviet	
Friendship Society .....	23
FORTHCOMING CONGRESS OF HUNGARIAN WORKING	
PEOPLE'S PARTY. Marton Horvat Member, Political! Bureau,	
Central Committee, Hungarian Working People's Party.....	33
PARTY LIFE.....	39
COMMUNIST PARTY, FREE TERRITORY OF TRIESTE,	
HOLDS THIRD CONGRESS .....	39
ANNUAL MEETINGS IN LOWER ORGANISATIONS,	
COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....	39

PLENUM, CENTRAL BOARD OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF GERMANY .....	40
10,000 NEW MEMBERS JOIN FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY .	42
RUMANIAN WORKERS' PARTY REGIONAL PARTY COMMITTEES HOLD MEETINGS OF SCIENTISTS .....	43
STRUGGLE OF GERMAN PEOPLE AGAINST REMILITARISATION OF WESTERN GERMANY. Otto Winzer, Member, Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party of Germany .....	44
How Western Germany is being Remilitarised .....	45
Switching the Economy to a War Footing .....	49
New Phase of the Struggle for National Unity and Peace.....	51
WORKING PEOPLE OF FRANCE TAKE ACTION AGAINST AGGRESSIVE PLANS OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS, AGAINST THE MILITARISATION OF WESTERN GERMANY. Photo:	
Demonstration in Champs Elysées, Paris .....	58
GROWING STRUGGLE OF FRENCH PEASANTS.....	59
FOR BETTER ORGANISATION OF LABOUR IN PEASANT CO-OPERATIVES IN BULGARIA .....	60
DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMY IN ALBANIA.....	62
IN LATIN AMERICA .....	63
STRIKES OF ARGENTINE RAILWAYMEN .....	63
MASS WORK IN CUBA.....	64
WORKING PEOPLE OF BRAZIL REBUFF REACTION.....	64
SITUATION IN ITALY AND TASKS OF STRUGGLE AGAINST MACHINATIONS OF THE WARMONGERS. Pietro Secchia, Deputy General Secretary, Italian Communist Party.....	66
PARTISANS OF PEACE IN RUMANIA DISCUSS THEIR JOURNAL	75
MACARTHUR: AS YOU SEE SIR, WE ALREADY HAVE THE BASIS FOR AN ANTI-COMMUNIST UNION. Drawn by J. Novak.....	79
GROWING REVOLT IN LABOUR PARTY AGAINST REACTIONARY LEADERSHIP .....	80
SAVE THE LIFE OF OBDULIO BARTHE! .....	84

## **UNBREAKABLE FRIENDSHIP OF GREAT PEOPLES**

The Chinese and Soviet people, widely marked the first anniversary of the signing of the historic Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid between the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic. Comrade Stalin and Comrade Mao Tse-tung exchanged telegrams of greetings. In his telegram to Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Comrade J. V. Stalin writes:

“Comrade Chairman, please accept, on the occasion of the first anniversary signing of the of the Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid, my cordial greetings, I do not doubt, that our Treaty will continue to serve the cause of friendship between the Chinese People's Republic and the Soviet Union and the cause of strengthening world peace.”

Comrade Mao Tse-tung addressed the following telegram to Comrade Stalin:

“On the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship Alliance and Mutual Aid between the Chinese People's Republic and the U.S.S.R.. I ask you and in your person the Soviet Government and the Soviet People to accept my warm gratitude and congratulations.

“The signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid between China and the U.S.S.R. is not only of enormous assistance in building the new China; it is a powerful guarantee in the struggle against aggression and for safeguarding Peace and Security in the Far East and throughout the world.

“On this occasion, please accept my wishes for the further growth and strengthening of friendship

## **and co-operation between the two peoples of China and the U.S.S.R.**

The friendship of the Chinese and Soviet peoples has deep historical roots. Throughout the entire history of the Bolshevik Party, Lenin and Stalin made a profound study of the revolutionary movement in China and always helped it. From the very first days of its existence, the Soviet State annulled the unequal treaties between old Russia and China, and supported the Chinese people in the struggle against their imperialist oppressors and internal reaction. “The salvos of the October Revolution,” wrote Mao Tse-tung, “brought us Marxism-Leninism. The October Revolution helped the progressive people of the world and China to apply the proletarian world outlook in determining the destiny of their country... To follow the path of the Russians—such was the conclusion.” In bitter struggle, the Chinese people, led by their glorious and heroic Communist Party, skilfully applying Marxism-Leninism and the experience of the Russian revolution to Chinese conditions, won a decisive victory over imperialism and feudalism. This victory was facilitated by the great victory of the Soviet people in the Patriotic War against German fascism, by the utter defeat of Japanese imperialism.

The Soviet Union was the first to recognise the Chinese People’s Republic and rendered it substantial aid both in rehabilitating and developing the national economy, and in strengthening its international position. Together with the Soviet Union, all the People’s Democracies and the German Democratic Republic established close friendship with the Chinese People’s Republic. The victorious Chinese revolution relies on its loyal allies in its struggle against

imperialism which is striving, might and main, to restore its lost domination. People's China was enabled to effect radical democratic transformations at an accelerated rate. China took the sure path of national regeneration, of economic and cultural progress.

The Soviet people, guided by the Lenin-Stalin principles of all-round support to working people fighting for their liberation, and regarding their country as the bulwark and base of the world liberation movement, are rendering their great brother—the Chinese people—all-round support: economic, political and cultural.

The Soviet Government has rendered China substantial material and technical aid. With feelings of deep gratitude, the Chinese people received the news that the enterprises and other property belonging to the Soviet Union in Northeast China had been handed over to the Chinese People's Republic without compensation. Machinery and experts sent by the Soviet Union are helping, in a big way, to restore China's industry.

The achievements of the new people's power have resulted in strengthening the dictatorship of the people's democracy which has undivided power throughout China and has become still more stable. The working class has consolidated its leading positions and alliance with the peasantry and is guiding the social transformations, the greatest ever known in the history of China, the most important of which is the agrarian reform which puts an end to the landed estates, and clears the way for the rapid industrialisation of all China. The policy of the People's Government and Communist Party yielded its fruits already in 1950 when China, for the first time in its history, was able to meet

the demands for grain without having to call on foreign imports.

The great significance of Chinese-Soviet friendship and its great living force stands out clearly against the background of the aggressive, foul acts of the American imperialists in the Far East. The American imperialists are bombing Chinese towns and villages, seizing Chinese territory, sending battleships and cruisers into Chinese waters, and ravaging Korea, a fraternal neighbouring country. The gallant and noble Chinese people have sent their volunteers to help the heroic Korean people, waging a just war against the American invaders. Conscious that their reckless plans are bound to collapse, the American imperialists, with the aid of a venal and frightened majority in Uno, manipulated a shameless resolution, slanderously branding China as the aggressor. This ignominious and slanderous decision fully reveals the striving of the American imperialists to continue their aggression in the Far East. This is precisely why the Dullesses and MacArthurs are hastily reviving Japanese militarism on instructions from Wall Street.

It is clear to every sane person that if the Chinese People's Army, disposing of but an insignificant part of the manpower and economic resources of China, was able, in the course of four years of fierce battles (1946-1949) to destroy about nine million troops of the enemy and capture 54,000 guns, the majority of them American which the U.S. supplied to the army of Chiang Kai-shek, then, in present-day conditions, China is in a position to deliver such a crushing rebuff to all the imperialist intrigues as will undoubtedly end in an even more ignominious defeat for the imperialists.

Soviet-Chinese friendship is a mighty guarantee for safeguarding peace in the Far East and throughout the world. The consolidation of this friendship, and the consolidation of the alliance between the U.S.S.R. and China, are particularly essential in view of the intensified attempts of the American imperialists to fan the flames of war in the East, the flames of a world war.

Friendship between the U.S.S.R. and China strengthens the forces of peace and democracy against the forces of imperialist aggression. By strengthening their friendship, the Soviet and Chinese peoples are making a big contribution to the cause of consolidating universal peace and the security of all peoples, showing all peoples an example of the struggle for peace. The oppressed peoples in the East see what great benefits are derived from mutual co-operation of peoples based on socialist principles, on the basis of liberation from imperialism. In friendship and unity lies the strength of the freedom-loving peoples, fighting for peace and democracy.

The working masses in all countries wish to see the prospering of the great friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples. Outstanding leaders of the international Communist movement have repeatedly stressed the great significance of the fraternal alliance between the U.S.S.R. and China, Maurice Thorez, leader of the French working people, said: "The fraternal alliance between the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic, the affiliation of China to the family of democratic States, have considerably extended the peace camp and changed the balance of forces in favour of democracy and Socialism." Palmiro Togliatti, leader of the glorious Italian Communist Party, voicing the

views of the Italian working people, stated that the victory of the Chinese people was the greatest defeat for American imperialism. “This defeat,” ‘said Togliatti, “is a result of the victory of the people’s revolution in China, of the expulsion of the agents of American imperialism from the mainland of China, of the creation and triumphant march of the Chinese People’s Republic. Four hundred and seventy-five million people have emerged from domination by imperialism. To the detriment of imperialism, there is taking place the greatest transformation in the world since the October Revolution.”

The Communist Parties in all countries express their profound sympathy for the heroic Chinese people who hold aloft the banner of struggle of the peoples in the East against the imperialist yoke and fervently wish the further growth and consolidation of Soviet-Chinese friendship.

In the interests of all peoples, in the interests of the cause of peace, may the great friendship of the Soviet and Chinese peoples, comprising one-third of mankind, live and “prosper!

# **PEOPLES OF WORLD UNANIMOUSLY ACT AGAINST WAR PREPARATIONS OF AMERICAN-BRITISH IMPERIALISTS**

## **THE BASIC TASK IS TO UPHOLD PEACE**

The third session of the Council of the International Federation of Democratic Women, held in Berlin, discussed questions connected with carrying out the decisions of the Second Peace Congress, with the struggle for unity of action and extending the movement in defence of children.

The session called upon all national women's organisations and all women to seek and obtain active support and universal approval by all women of the peace programme as outlined in the decisions of the Second World Peace Congress, emphasising in particular that those who want peace must devote all their efforts and spare no means in the struggle against rearming Western Germany.

The session called upon the national organisations of the Federation to prepare for International Women's Day, March 8, to celebrate it as a powerful demonstration of the will of broad sections of women to defend and uphold peace.

## **DEMONSTRATIONS IN FRANCE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM**

The demonstrations in France on February 11, marking the victory over fascism in 1934, again confirmed the firm resolve of the French people to frustrate the plans of the warmongers. In the course of three hours, hundreds of thousands of working people marched through Paris carrying slogans: “We shall not tolerate German rearmament!”, “Paris is not for nazi generals!”, “The people of France will never, never wage war against the Soviet Union !”. The delegation of Viet Nam working people, marching with a red banner bearing a gold star, under which the people of Viet Nam are fighting against the French colonisers, was hailed with cries: “Peace with Viet Nam!”.

The workers of the Renault automobile plant carried a poster: “The WFTU is defending us, so let us defend the WFTU!”. The demonstrators warmly greeted the leaders of the democratic organisations.

A life-size portrait of Thorez, carried by the marchers, was greeted with stormy applause by the Parisians.

## **GROWING ACTIVITY OF PEACE FIGHTERS IN LEBANON**

Lebanese peace supporters are intensifying their activity in the struggle against war machinations of the American-British imperialists in their country. Hundreds of people in Bierut, Tripoli, Hamata, Cusba; Baalbek and other places are signing collective protests and

messages to the Government demanding that Lebanon should not be drawn into the imperialist bloc, that an end be put to foreign intervention in internal affairs, that no treaties should be signed about granting military bases on the territory of the country, that war propaganda be banned and all imprisoned participants of peace demonstrations be released. The messages also demand: protection of national industry from foreign competition, work for the unemployed, new schools and hospitals, and measures to control the constantly soaring prices.

## **JAPANESE PEOPLE DEMAND PEACE**

The American imperialists with the help of the servile Yoshida Government are more and more turning Japan into a base for American aggression. They are openly seeking to conclude a separate treaty with the Japanese revanchist circles, to involve her deeper into their military adventures.

However, notwithstanding brutal repressions by the American and Japanese authorities, thousands of leaflets appear every day in cities and ports. These leaflets distributed by the democratic organisations in Japan contain the slogans: “Down with the American occupationists!”, “Hands off Korea!”, “We do not want to become American slaves!”, “No support for the American aggressors!”.

A few days ago the Dulles “peace” treaty mission was presented with a resolution by the Tokyo University Students’ Autonomous Association protesting against the separate peace treaty and rearmament of Japan.

Similar protests were voiced by Tsurumi shipbuilding workers, by workers in a number of enterprises in Hokkaido and in other parts of the country.

## **DEMOCRATIC YOUTH OPPOSE REARMING WESTERN GERMANY AND JAPAN**

The Executive Committee of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (W.F.D.Y.), convened in Prague, at its final session on February 10 unanimously adopted a resolution which states that at the moment the basic task of the entire activities of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the organisations affiliated to it, is to combat remilitarisation of Western Germany and Japan, and to explain to youth in all countries that peace and remilitarisation are incompatible.

The Executive Committee of the W.F.D.Y. called upon the youth in all countries to establish, on a broad basis, committees for struggle against militarisation, to resolutely fight for reduction of military budgets and to oppose the switching of the economy onto a war footing.

The Executive Committee of the World Federation of Democratic Youth resolved to hold the third World Festival of youth and students in defence of peace in Berlin from August 5 to 19.

## **STATEMENT BY POLITICAL BUREAU, COMMUNIST PARTY, SWEDEN**

As is known, the leaders of Scandinavian social democracy recently met and published a manifesto entitled "Peace and Universal Mutual Understanding." This "Manifesto" is, in fact, a call to pursue the policy of imperialist wars and champion the strivings of the American imperialists for world domination.

"For the peace-loving masses of the Scandinavian countries," reads the statement of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party, in this connection, "this is an alarm signal. The support rendered the American war policy spells mortal: danger for the peoples of the Scandinavian countries. Norway and Denmark are already under American command. Because of the Manifesto of the leaders of Right-wing social democracy, the leadership of Swedish social democracy has actually taken the same stand as the Governments of Norway and Denmark in relation to the American warmongers.

"The Communist Party of Sweden calls on the Swedish people to defend peace and to support the struggle for peace in all fields of public life. Wherever people foregather, it is necessary to protest against the war 'policy, It is necessary to expose the base gamble with peace and the freedom of peoples, now entered upon by the leaders of Right-wing social democracy."

## **PEOPLE OF PRAGUE EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH HEROIC KOREAN PEOPLE**

A monster meeting in solidarity with the heroic people of Korea fighting against the American aggressors, held recently in Prague, was attended by the delegation of Korean women who had returned Berlin from the session of the Council of the International Federation of Democratic Women. The meeting was addressed by Ho Den Suk, Minister of Schools and Propaganda in the Korean People's Democratic Republic. She said:

“In spite of all their crimes and atrocities, the American imperialists will not succeed in crushing the Korean people who have risen in struggle for the independence and freedom of their country, and who will be victorious in this struggle.”

Ho Den Suk's statement and the speech by Lieutenant Yui Kyn Ok, one of the heroic defenders of Seoul, were received with tumultuous applause in honour of the Korean people and their heroic army.

Hodinova-Spurna, Chairman of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee, stressed the need for a more active struggle to stop American aggression in Korea and against the remilitarisation of Western Germany.

## **AMERICAN WAR CRIMINALS WILL NOT ESCAPE RETRIBUTION**

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Pak Hen En, has lodged a protest with the Chairman of the General Assembly and Chairman of the Security Council against the atrocities committed by the American interventionists in the Korean districts occupied by them. Citing numerous facts of the crimes committed by the invaders, crimes which put the atrocities of the Hitler butchers in the shade, Pak Hen En has revealed to the world the ugly countenance of American imperialism—the strangler of freedom, ready to exterminate entire nations for the sake of its profits.

In the village of Loisanri, the Americans arrested the peasant woman Ro San Pu because she was a member of the Party of Labour. Stripping her, the bandits pierced her ears and nose with wire and led her through the villages for two days. Not content with this monstrous spectacle, the murderers tied the woman to a tree, head downwards, and drove a wooden stake into her stomach. The innocent victim died in horrible torment, cursing her murderers.

In one of the villages of Sinchen district, the American invaders wreaked their vengeance on the civilian population by herding 500 Korean patriots into a warehouse where they shackled their prisoners, poured petrol over them and then set them alight. Some ninety children came to the place to look for their parents; thereupon the fiends poured petrol over the crying children, drove them into the warehouse and burnt them alive.

In the village of Phanpolri, American soldiers fired upon and wounded 12 boys and girls between the ages of five and eight. Tying them to each other with ropes, they led the children to the outskirts of the village where they buried them neck-deep in the ground. This done, the American and Syngman Rhee soldiers held a shooting contest, choosing as their targets the heads of living children.

In certain districts of Korea, where the American invaders have set foot, the entire population has been wiped out—young and old, In the district of Unchzin, 26,000 people died at the hands of the American and Syngman Rhee butchers. In the Sinchen district, 12,000 Korean patriots were murdered. According to incomplete figures, the invaders annihilated more than 100,000 civilians in the province of Hvanhe.

The unbridled terror of the American occupationists in Korea, unparalleled in history, testifies to the impotence of the invaders to vanquish the heroic people battling selflessly for their freedom and independence. The American commander-in- chief, General MacArthur, filled with malice at the failure of his war plans to subjugate Korea in no time, is wreaking vengeance on the peaceful population by exterminating thousands of Korean patriots.

Millions of Korean women, aged folk and children curse the commander of the American Eighth Army in Korea, Lieutenant-General Ridgway, and the commander of the American Seventh Fleet, Vice-Admiral Strable. These civilised bandits have on their conscience the death of 8,000 civilians machine-gunned in the area of Hagaluri. On their orders, Kim En Sir, Chairman of the People's Committee of Hvanhe Province, was horribly beaten up and died as a result of

torture. Kim En Sir's body was hacked to pieces by American soldiers and the pieces suspended from telegraph wires.

The real inspirer of the butchers MacArthur, Ridgway and Strable is Wall Street's henchman, Truman.

The whole world knows how bigoted and hypocritical Truman is. Every time, when preparing to carry out a new international infamy, Truman addresses the world with words of peace and love for man.

When the aggression in Korea was launched, Truman also spoke about lofty ideals, while at the same time ordering his soldiers to wipe out Korean women, children and aged folk.

Truman's hands are stained with the blood of the thousands of innocent victims who perished in Korea.

The freedom of the Korean people is being born in terrible suffering and torment. The American invaders have run amok in the, as yet, occupied districts, because they sense that their days are numbered; that the Korean people, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese volunteers, will drive them from Korean soil. The Hitlerite invaders committed the same atrocities in the countries occupied by them. In an effort to ward off their inevitable doom, the Hitlerites excelled in exterminating peoples. But atrocities did not save them from the day of reckoning. The same fate awaits the American hangmen, the war criminals MacArthur, Ridgway, Strable and their hirelings who are waging a war of extermination against the heroic Korean people and who have drenched the towns and villages of Korea with the blood of innocent victims.

The hour of retribution will strike!

## **PLENUM OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY**

At the plenum of the Central Committee' of the French Communist Party, held in Saint Denis on February 14-15, Jacques Duclos, secretary of the Party, delivered a report on the struggle now being waged against the rearming of Germany and in defence of peace. The first part of the report was devoted to the international situation which established, beyond doubt, that the American imperialists are striving to unleash war, In this connection, Jacques Duclos stressed, by repeating the words of Maurice Thorez, General Secretary of the Party, at the Central Committee Plenum of September 29, 1950 that: "The peoples can avert war," Speaking of the struggle against the war preparations in Western Europe and, particular, against the rearming of Westera Germany, Duclos stated: "Herein lies one of the essential tasks of our Party today... 'The French Communists are taking an active part in the big campaign for signatures against the rearming of Germany, a campaign which, in the given circumstances, is the link We must grasp in order to develop the striggle against the warmongers to the maximum.'" : Duclos called on the Party actively to support the struggle of the French working people for their immediate demands, to combat repressions and display revolutionary vigilance. Duclos' repott was. followed by lively discussion in which a number of speakers took the floor, among them André Marty, secretary of the Party. The Central' Committee enthusiastically sent a message of greeting to Matrice Thorez,

## **GROWING STRIKE MOVEMENT IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES**

The strike movement in the capitalist countries continues to spread as a result of the sharp deterioration in the living standards of the working people and the feverish preparations of the imperialist governments for a new war.

In **Britain**, 20,000 dockers in Liverpool, Birkenhead and Manchester are out, The strikers are demanding higher wages, two weeks paid vacations and pensions for aged dockers. Attlee's Labour Government, which guards the interests of the warmongers, replied with repressions to the lawful demands of the workers. On its orders, seven of the strike leaders were arrested. The Labour rulers declared they would use troops to unload ships if the strike continues.

Despite the Labour leaders repressions, dockers in Liverpool and Birkenhead declared they would not relinquish their demands, and launched a struggle for the annulment of the existing decree which enables the Government to throw active trade unionists into prison.

In **Belgium**, 70,000 miners struck work, demanding an increase in wages.

In **Japan**, on February 7, the miners employed by the coal companies "Mitsubishi" and "Seika" on Kyushu Island walked out. The strikers are demanding better conditions and higher wages. A few days afterwards, miners from other pits joined them. The strikers now number 369,000.

In **Finland** port workers in Helsinki are on strike. They are demanding the reinstatement of the illegally

discharged workers and higher wages in keeping with the mounting cost of living.

The Right-wing trade union leaders, despite the demand of the majority of the rank and file Social-Democrats, have united with the employers with a view to splitting the strikers and breaking the strike.

In **Sweden**, 5,000 dockers in Gothenburg struck work, demanding an increase in wages and the signing of a collective agreement. Sixty ships and 2,000 wagons are waiting to be unloaded.

A strike in **Israel** of metal workers for higher wages and better conditions has continued for more than a month. Workers in other trades are supporting the strikers. On February 12, brief solidarity strikes with the metal workers took place in many enterprises, with more than 50,000 workers participating.

In **Australia**, on February 12, miners walked out.

In **India**, 30,000 seamen and dockers of Calcutta are out. 150,000 agricultural workers struck work in the east part of **Sumatra**.

## **GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS OF CHINA-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP (One year of the Chinese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid), Wu Yu-chang Vice-President, China-Soviet Friendship Society**

The people of China are enthusiastically celebrating the first anniversary of the signing of the Chinese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid.

Profound friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples has long existed. From the day of the founding of the Soviet State after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, to the establishment of the People's Republic of China in October 1949, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the great Lenin and Stalin, consistently helped the cause of liberation of the Chinese people, Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out in his speech delivered at the railway station upon his arrival in Moscow on December 16, 1949. "After the October Socialist Revolution, the Soviet Government, guided by the Leninist-Stalinist policy, was the first to abolish the unequal treaties with China which had existed in the time of tsarist Russia.

"For almost thirty years, the Soviet people and the Soviet Government have repeatedly helped the cause of liberation of the Chinese people. This fraternal friendship on the part of the Soviet people and the Soviet Government, accorded to the Chinese people in their difficulties, will never be forgotten."

In his greetings on the occasion of the 70th birthday of Comrade Stalin, Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: "In their

hard struggle against the oppressors, the Chinese people are keenly aware of the importance of Comrade Stalin's friendship."

The signing of the Chinese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid was a great event in the life of the Chinese people.

This Treaty states: China and the Soviet Union undertake jointly to adopt all necessary measures at their disposal for the purpose of preventing the resumption of aggression and violation of peace on the part of Japan or any other State that may collaborate with Japan directly or indirectly in acts of aggression. Both countries undertake to bring about the earliest conclusion of a peace treaty with Japan. In the event of one country being attacked by Japan or any State allied with Japan and thus being involved in a state of war, the other country shall immediately render military and other assistance by all means at its disposal.

This Treaty states: China and the Soviet Union express their readiness to participate in the spirit of sincere co-operation in all international actions aimed at ensuring peace and security throughout the world and to contribute their full share to the realisation of these objectives. Both countries will consult with each other in regard to all important international problems affecting their common interests.

The Treaty finally states: Both countries undertake, in union, to render each other all possible economic assistance and to carry out necessary economic co-operation.

The signing of the Chinese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid and other agreements on February 14, 1950, solidified, in the form of treaties, the profound friendship and solidarity which

had long existed between the Chinese and Soviet people. This friendship and solidarity have greatly influenced the victories of world peace, democracy and the cause of Socialism.

Such is the main content of the Chinese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid. It can thus be seen that the conclusion of this Treaty has enabled China to have a very strong ally hitherto unknown in our history, thus consolidating the revolutionary victory already won by the Chinese people as well as greatly strengthening the forces of world peace, democracy and Socialism headed by the Soviet Union, and thereby enhancing the safeguarding of peace in the Far East and the whole world.

The two great countries, China and the Soviet Union, which have concluded a friendly alliance, have fought shoulder to shoulder in defence of world peace and have won great victories.

In all international activities, China and the Soviet Union always co-operate closely. We Chinese people especially thank Comrade Stalin, the peoples and the Government of the Soviet Union for the sincere and faithful assistance which they have always rendered us.

The Soviet Union has consistently fought for the right of the lawful representation of the Chinese People's Republic in the United Nations. Following the U.S. direct invasion of Korea and of China's territory, Taiwan, in June last year, the Soviet Union always supported the Chinese and Korean people in their just struggle against the American aggressors.

Thanks to determined struggle on the part of the Soviet Union, the two charges made by China against American invasion armed of China's territory, Taiwan, and against the bombing of Chinese territory by

American planes, were placed on the agenda of the Security Council on August 28th and 31st, 1950. The Soviet Union, in defence of justice, charged, in the General Assembly of the United Nations, the U.S with aggression against China. This proposal was also placed on the agenda by the General Assembly of the United Nations on November 24th last year. Upon invitation, our representative was therefore present at the Security Council on November 28th last year to accuse the U.S. of the crime of aggression against China, Although these three proposals, due to American manipulation, were all illegally voted down, the crime of American aggression has been further exposed and the just voice of the Chinese people was heard by the whole world.

When, last year, the U.S. and the other five countries on November 12th brought forward in the Security Council the proposal which slandered the voluntary action of the Chinese people, the representative of the Soviet Union once more seriously condemned the attempt of the American aggressors to pervert the truth, and also on November 30th of last year vetoed the slanderous proposal brought forward by the U.S. and the five other countries. Subsequently, the Soviet representatives in the General Assembly and in the Security Council of the United Nations once again rejected the two deceitful resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 14th of last year and on January 13th of this year. The proposal for a cease-fire first, before conducting discussion as recommended in these resolutions, would have given the American troops of aggression in Korea a respite so as to facilitate their continuation of armed intervention against Korea. At the same time, the Soviet representative gave active support to the four-point

proposal brought before the United Nations by our Government on January 17th of this year, concerning a peaceful solution of the Korean question and other Far Eastern questions.

The Chinese people, at the critical moment of the Korean people's war against the American imperialists, came forward and rendered assistance to their neighbour, Korea, by voluntary action. The Chinese People's volunteers resisting the U.S. troops, aiding Korea, defending their country and protecting their homes,—together with the Korean People's Army promptly smashed the American aggressive forces and the bandit troops of the Korean traitor, Syngman Rhee, and annihilated the 60,000 enemy troops then advancing to the borders of China and liberated a great part of Korea, thus inflicting a decisive defeat upon the rabid American aggressors. In this situation, the American aggressors manipulated and coerced the U.N. General Assembly into passing, on February 1st, their proposal to slander the Chinese people as "aggressors". But this malicious, base slander cannot save the American aggressors from out and out fiasco in Korea; on the contrary, it only serves to intensify the determination of the Chinese people decisively to defeat the American aggressors by their own efforts.

There is not the slightest doubt whatever that, due to the sympathy and assistance of the Soviet Union, the various People's Democracies and the people of other nations and to the existence of the great Chinese-Soviet alliance, the peoples of China and Korea will completely defeat American aggression and thus consolidate peace in the Far East and throughout the world.

The Chinese people have firm confidence in their ability to defeat the aggression and threat of American

imperialism against their nation because behind the People's China stands its great ally, the Soviet Union, with her selfless support.

During the past year, China and the Soviet Union have also stood together in their struggle against the United States which has violated international agreements such as the Cairo Declaration and the Potsdam Declaration, its attempt to sign a separate treaty with Japan and to rearm Japan, its protection Japanese and release of the war criminals, its encouragement of Japanese militarism and its intrigues to turn Japan into a military base for launching aggression against China, the Soviet Union and other Asian countries. China and the Soviet Union will continue to struggle together for an over-all peace treaty with Japan as stipulated in Article 2 of the Chinese-Soviet Treaty and for safeguarding security and peace in the Far East and throughout the world.

The China-Soviet friendly economic co-operation, as stipulated in the Chinese-Soviet Treaty, has also been put into operation in the past year. Also being carried out was the agreement granting a credit to the People's Republic of China of 300,000,000 American dollars over a period of five years commencing from January 1, 1950, signed simultaneously with the Chinese-Soviet Treaty; the transfer, without compensation, to the Chinese People's Government, of all property in Dairen administered by, or leased to, the Soviet Union, all property taken over by the Soviet economic organisations in Northeast China from the hands of the Japanese, and the buildings and land of the former Soviet cantonment in Peking, as stipulated in the exchange of Notes and the agreement on the Chinese Changechung Railway, Port Arthur and Dairen; the three

agreements signed in March, 1950, namely the agreement on the establishment of a Chinese-Soviet petroleum joint stock company in Sinkiang; the agreement on the founding of a Chinese-Soviet non-ferrous and rare metals joint stock company in Sinkiang, and the agreement on the establishment of a Chinese-Soviet civil aviation joint stock company; and the agreement on trade and the agreement on the sending to China of Soviet experts, which were signed in April, 1950.

In accordance with the above-mentioned treaty and agreements, the Soviet Union has extended to China various kinds of economic aid which has played an important role in helping the Chinese people to heal the wounds of war, revive industrial and agricultural production and to restore communications.

People saw how the measures with which the imperialist camp of aggression, headed by the United States, attempted to strangle the Chinese revolution, and to force the Chinese people to their knees by means of an economic blockade, ended miserably in bankruptcy. Just as on the military and political fronts, the industrious and heroic Chinese people, under the brilliant leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung and with the help of the U.S.S.R., also attained tremendous victories on the economic front. Agricultural output in China last year was very close to the level attained prior to the anti-Japanese war. The output of the textile industry, the principal industry in present-day China, exceeded the annual output of 1936 by 14 per cent. The production of China's heavy industry was also swiftly restored. The output of pig iron last year was 11.4 times greater than in 1949 and steel production 7.8 times greater, cement production 3.8 times greater and the

production of various machinery was more than three times greater than for 1949. More than 22,000 kilometres of railways throughout the country were opened for traffic and a unified and complete national transportation plan put into operation for the first time in China. All these are inseparable from the assistance rendered by the U.S.S.R.

During the past year, cultural relations between China and the U.S.S.R. were also promoted in accordance with the provisions of the Chinese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid. The Chinese people ardently study the advanced experience and examples of the Soviet people. In China, the translation and publication of Soviet books and writings have become widely popular; more than one hundred books dealing with the Soviet Union were published last year by the China-Soviet Friendship Association and its branches alone. Over three hundred Soviet literary works were translated and published last year. The China-Soviet Friendship Association and its branches publish 38 different periodicals with a total circulation of more than a million copies, popularising Soviet life and in support of Chinese-Soviet friendship.

Between October and December 1949, more than 2,860,000 people in 45 cities and towns gathered to welcome the Soviet delegation of cultural, artistic and scientific workers and in the mass activities on the occasion of the thirty-second anniversary of the Great October Revolution and Stalin's birthday.

The number of people who visited the Soviet pictorial exhibitions shown all over the country was counted in millions. The Chinese people enthusiastically welcome Soviet films dealing with the struggle and the construction work of the Soviet people. In Northeast

China alone, over 2,290,000 people saw Soviet films during the period between October, 1949 and September, 1950. Up to November last year, the membership of the China-Soviet Friendship Association exceeded 3,310,000, one of the largest popular organisations in China, Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out last June at the plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China that “the new Chinese-Soviet Treaty, which is of great historic significance, has consolidated friendly relations between the two countries. On the one hand, it enables us freely and more rapidly to carry forward reconstruction work within our country. On the other hand, it gives an impetus to the great struggle of the peoples throughout the world for peace and democracy in opposition to war and oppression.”

During the past year, the development of events in China and throughout the world has fully proved the correctness of the views of Comrade Mao Tse-tung. Now everybody can see that the friendly alliance of the two great countries, China and the Soviet Union, with a combined population exceeding one-third of mankind, has become the strongest bulwark of the world camp of peace, democracy and Socialism in opposition to the policy of war and aggression of the imperialists and warmongers.

Early in 1993 the great Lenin wrote: “In the last analysis, the outcome of the struggles will be determined by the fact that Russia, India, China, etc., constitute the overwhelming majority of the population of the globe. And it is precisely this majority of the population that, during the past few years, has been drawn into the struggle for its emancipation with

extraordinary rapidity, so that in this respect there cannot be the slightest shadow of doubt what the final outcome of the world struggle will be. In this sense, the final victory of Socialism is fully and absolutely assured.” (Better Few, But Better).

At the present moment, when the Chinese People’s revolution has been Victorious, the two great countries—China and the Soviet Union—have formed a close and friendly alliance, and the people of the various nations in the world, including the peoples of the Asian countries, are striving for their own liberation with redoubled efforts, Lenin’s words are becoming a reality from day to day, Comrade Molotov was entirely correct when he said in his address to his electors on March 10 last year that, in the cause of the consolidation of world peace, the Chinese-Soviet Treaty, signed in February, has transformed Chinese-Soviet friendship into a great and powerful force, without compare in the history of mankind, both past and present.

The imperialists and warmongers who are hostile to the People’s Republic of China and the Soviet Union cannot save themselves matter from the fate of failure and final doom no what threats of desperate struggles they may resort to. The Mighty alliance of the peoples of China and the Soviet Union is invincible. The closely united camp of world peace, democracy and Socialism, headed by the Soviet Union, is invincible.

**FORTHCOMING CONGRESS OF  
HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY.  
Marton Horvat Member, Political!  
Bureau, Central Committee, Hungarian  
Working People's Party**

Members of the Hungarian Working People's Party and all Hungarian working people in town and countryside are eagerly looking forward to the Second Congress of the Party.

The basic problems of the forthcoming Congress concern Socialist reorganisation of the countryside and speeding up Socialist development of Hungary in general.

Why has it become possible and necessary to accelerate, in Hungary, the tempo of building Socialism in all spheres? This has become possible, above all, because of the constant aid which our people and the Hungarian Working People's Party are receiving from the U.S.S.R., and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. If now, at our Second Congress; we are able to pose the question of accelerating the tempo of our Socialist development, this is because, in the first place, we, right from the very beginning, regarded as fitting and obligatory for our Party, regarded as a model for ourselves, the theory and practice of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the teaching of Lenin and Stalin. The more we advance along the path of building Socialism, the more we are able to draw upon the experience of the land of Socialism. Thus, the example of the Soviet collective-farm movement has become the decisive weapon in our hands for the Socialist

transformation of the countryside. Utilising and taking over the experience of Soviet stakhanovites, the stakhanovite movement has developed on a mass scale in our country. In exactly the same way, on the model of Soviet Socialist culture there has begun a rapid development of Hungarian culture with a new, Socialist content. All our people are now utilising the experience of the Soviet Union in industry and agriculture as well as in science and culture.

\*

The question of accelerating the tempo of building Socialism is closely linked with the main question on the Congress agenda—the Socialist reorganisation of the countryside. In the conditions of the new Hungary, our general development very sharply emphasises what Comrade Stalin pointed out in 1928: “It is impossible endlessly, i.e. for a considerable length of time, to base the Soviet system and Socialist construction on two **different** foundations, on the foundation of large-scale and highly concentrated Socialist industry, and on the foundation of very fragmentary and extremely backward small commodity peasant production”.

This statement by Comrade Stalin has an altogether topical significance for present-day Hungary. The tempo of development of the Hungarian countryside along the path towards Socialism is increasing: last year the acreage of producer co-operatives increased 2.6 times, livestock 3.5 times, and the membership doubled between mid-August and mid-January. However, taking into account that the agricultural producer co-operatives and State farms dispose of only 15 per cent of the entire crop area of the country, the vast

significance of posing the question at the Congress becomes perfectly clear.

Our co-operative movement is as yet very young. We were able to launch it on a State scale only in August 1948. "The question as to what path the working peasantry must take has been raised and the answer is clear," said Comrade Rakosi. "The working peasantry is choosing the path of co-operation, the path of mutual aid and collective labour. And in this it will have the all-round help of the working people and all democracy."

This support is seen, in particular, in the fact that, today, there are more than two machine-and-tractor depots to every district. Today, much more so than was the case two and a half years ago, the working peasantry clearly realises that the path of the producer co-operatives is the only path along which it can advance. This is reflected in the figures showing the development of the producer co-operatives, in the facts cited at the recent regional Party conferences, but mainly in the fact that our Party organisations throughout the country, in preparation for the Congress, report that individual peasants are joining the co-operatives en masse. Agitation which popularises the better harvests of the co-operatives, the more stable and higher incomes of the peasants united in the co-operatives, their rapid cultural, development—such graphic agitation yields fruit. The attitude of the working peasantry to the co-operatives has undergone a radical change.

\*

If our Party's policy meets with such wide response among the individual peasants, it goes without saying that it enjoys still greater influence among the workers.

Whereas our working peasantry is prepared to accelerate the rate of development of the producer co-operatives (as a matter of fact the peasants themselves are the initiators), the working class, with the help of the technical intelligentsia and inspired by their constructive work, is introducing essential changes in the Five-Year Plan, changes toward increasing the targets. This raises before the Congress the question of revising the Five-Year Plan. We can, and must, more boldly take into account the unfolding creative energies of our liberated people. The reality of the principal aim of our Congress—to accelerate the rate of Socialist construction—is reflected, best of all, in the results of our Five-Year Plan achieved to date.

Enormous significance attaches to the Five-Year Plan by virtue of the fact that in essence, it foresees the realisation in our country of the programme for laying the foundations of Socialism. The first year of the Plan was outstanding because our people by their labour, by their selfless work, that is, by deeds, expressed their opinion not only on the matter of building Socialism, but also about the scale and rate of its construction. The considerable overfulfilment of the programme for the first year of the Plan shows clearly that our people know what building Socialism means for them, that they know how to reply to the war threats of the imperialists. Manufacturing industry as a whole completed the 1950 Plan 109.6 per cent, and heavy industry—110.5 per cent. Compared with 1949, manufacturing industry in 1950 showed a 35.1 more per cent increase in output; that is, it was 40 per cent of the increase envisaged by the end of the Five-Year Plan. The building industry fulfilled the 1950 Plan 130.7 per cent, exceeding the 1949 level by more than, 296 per cent. Compared with

1949, labour productivity showed an increase of more than 30 per cent. As in the sphere of raising labour productivity, so in relation to the entry of additional workers into industry where the increase amounted to 40 per cent of the increase foreseen for the entire Five-Year Plan period.

These figures testify to the selfless labour and lofty patriotism of the Hungarian working class.

The Congress will give serious attention to industry, and, in addition to recording achievements, will direct the attention of the Party and the people to the weak places, to the lagging sections, and will indicate concrete measures and methods for better, more organised work.

The Congress will give serious attention to questions of cultural upbuilding. We will be able to speak of the significant results registered in the spheres of education science, literature and art. But it is much more important to concentrate attention on the tasks facing us in these spheres. We must reinforce in every way our struggle against the various bourgeois trends, with the aid of which the imperialist agents seek to counter the realisation of the fruitful influence of Soviet culture, the struggle against sectarianism which attacks the national traditions of our culture and underestimates its national character.

\*

The necessity of accelerating the tempo of building Socialism is conditioned by our international possibilities and, quite clearly, also by the present international situation which is characterised by the growing strength of the camp of peace, the defeats suffered by the imperialist warmongers, and, simultaneously, by the

naked aggression of American imperialism and the increasing danger of war. The Congress will stress that it is our duty to become even stronger, to achieve even better results. Our duty to the country, to the people and to the friendly and allied peace-loving peoples who have confidence in us—is to make the Hungarian sector of the peace front stronger still, to do everything possible in the interests of consolidating peace. Our duty to the oppressed peoples of the world—by means of the attractive force of our example, by the tempo and results of our Socialist development—is to help other nations quickly to set out along the road of Socialism.

For this great and important goal, the Congress will rally the working people of our country not only by means of pointing out the more characteristic features of the present international situation but also by linking and combining every vital question with our struggle for peace. Our struggle for peace is the basis of all our work from which there will glow the bright flames of creative endeavour and militant enthusiasm in our factories and on our fields. If we correctly link the question of defence of peace with the other vital be halfway towards solving the entire programme of the Congress, including the question of mobilising the broad masses.

## **PARTY LIFE**

### **COMMUNIST PARTY, FREE TERRITORY OF TRIESTE, HOLDS THIRD CONGRESS**

The Communist Party of the Free Territory of Trieste held its Third Congress on February 9-11, Vittorio Vidali, Secretary of the Party, delivered the political report to the Congress. After dwelling on the international situation, Vidali referred to the difficult economic situation in Trieste arising from the imperialist policy pursued by the U.S.-British military authorities. The issue of Trieste, said Vidali, is a component part of the struggle for peace.

The Congress received telegrams of greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

### **ANNUAL MEETINGS IN LOWER ORGANISATIONS, COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

The annual meetings of the lower organisations are now being held throughout the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. Party committees are summing up the results of the previous year's work. The criticism and self-criticism, on the basis of which shortcomings in the work of the lower organisations are disclosed, represent an excellent school for the membership.

The meetings are helping to improve the work of the Party organisations in the factories and in the various administrative and economic organs. Members of the Party committee in the C.K.D.–Sokolovo plant, taking upon themselves the functions of the Management, transferred workers to different jobs. The annual meeting disclosed this mistake and enabled the members to understand what precisely is the leading role of Party members in the enterprise.

The members of the branch in Staraya Ves, Vitkovic district, failed to display sufficient vigilance in relation to kulaks who engaged in wrecking work and sabotaged delivery of supplies for the population. In this case, the sharp criticism which developed at the meeting helped the members to see their serious error and to rectify it.

Members and probationer members who have passed the verification are receiving their new membership cards at the annual Meetings and are taking new work pledges.

## **PLENUM, CENTRAL BOARD OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF GERMANY**

The 18<sup>th</sup> Plenum of the Central Board of the Communist Party of Germany, held on February 9 in Dusseldorf, discussed the question of preparations for the Party Congress.

In his report to the Plenum, Max Reimann, Chairman of the Party, dwelt in detail on the situation in Western Germany and emphasised that remilitarisation of Western Germany would have dire effects for all German people, since it serves the purpose of preparing

a new war for world domination by the American monopolies. Hence, one of the main tasks today is: to transform the movement of the German people who, in reply to the war preparations of the American imperialists, are advancing the slogan "Without us!", into an active struggle against remilitarisation. The Communist Party of Germany, declared Max Reimann, wholeheartedly supports the decisions of the first Congress of Struggle, held recently in Essen, against remilitarisation and its demand for a nation-wide referendum.

Max Reimann pointed out that the proposal addressed by the Communist Party of Germany to the leadership of the Social Democratic Party on January 26, calling for a joint discussion of problems connected with the fight for peace, had met with a wide response among rank and file Social Democrats, who insist that their leadership adopt the proposal of the Communist Party. The silence maintained by the Schumacher leadership of the Social Democratic Party, which, in actual fact, implies rejection of the proposal of the German Communist Party, exposes the Schumachers as advocates of the policy of the American warmongers. This policy of the Schumachers contrasts sharply with the will of the rank and file Social Democrats who stand for peace.

Turning to inner-Party questions, Max Reimann pointed out that the first successes achieved by the Communists in the fight for peace and German unity, and the first successes in establishing unity of action, do not, by any means, exhaust the existing possibilities and cannot be regarded as adequate in view of the seriousness of the present situation. He subjected to severe criticism the style of work of a number of

functionaries of the Central Board of the Party and Secretariats of Party Laender organisations and particularly stressed the need for greater vigilance.

The Plenum unanimously adopted the draft theses submitted by Max Reimann for the Congress and resolved to submit them to Party organisations for discussion.

The Plenum decided to hold the Congress of the Communist Party of Germany in Munich on March 2-4.

## **10,000 NEW MEMBERS JOIN FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY**

First general results of the French Communist Party's campaign for new members, carried out in connection with the 30th anniversary of the Party, show that 10,000 new members were won during the month of January. The success of the campaign reveals that the people of France repose ever greater confidence in the Communist Party in which they see the best champion of peace, democratic liberties and national independence.

## **RUMANIAN WORKERS' PARTY REGIONAL PARTY COMMITTEES HOLD MEETINGS OF SCIENTISTS**

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers Party, held in December 1948, adopted a special resolution on stimulating scientific research. The Government of the Rumanian People's Republic inaugurated State Prizes, to be awarded for the best scientific works and works of literature and art. Regional Party Committees, in line with the Central Committee's instructions, are devoting attention to questions connected with furthering science. A recent meeting of scientific workers, organised by the Cluj regional Ray committee, was attended by members and corresponding members of the Academy of the Rumanian People's Republic, and by professors and research workers from the university. The meeting discussed questions relating to developing the Cluj district in accordance with the Five-Year Plan.

Similar meetings have been held by the Regional Party Committees in Jassi and Timișoara. In addition to scientists, the Jassi meeting was attended by chairmen of the regional and town people's councils, managers of enterprises and leading workers. Suggestions made at the meeting were incorporated into the plan of the branch of the Academy. At the Timișoara Meeting, important decisions were made, aimed at stimulating scientific research, including a decision to open a branch of the Rumanian-Soviet Scientific Institute in Timișoara.

## **STRUGGLE OF GERMAN PEOPLE AGAINST REMILITARISATION OF WESTERN GERMANY. Otto Winzer, Member, Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party of Germany**

The course of outright remilitarisation of Western Germany, announced at the New York conference of Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain and France, encountered a vigorous rebuff on the part of all peoples of Europe. The German people too, are more and more beginning to realise the danger of their becoming cannon fodder for the Americans and of their country being turned into a theatre of military operations, and for this reason, they are fighting against the remilitarisation of Western Germany. In view of this struggle, the principal warmongers of the Atlantic bloc and their reactionary German partners are obliged to manoeuvre, trying to confuse the peoples of Europe, the German people included. One such manoeuvre is the endless “argument” about the nature of the “German contribution” to the war preparations of the aggressive Atlantic bloc countries, the “argument” as to whether German divisions or brigades should be formed, etc. This includes the “demand” for “military equality” made by the Bonn puppet Government (with the sanction of the Americans). However, this ostentatious “struggle” can fool nobody, for the peoples see for themselves that the **remilitarisation of Western Germany is, as a matter of fact, proceeding full steam ahead.**

The American warmongers and their German partners are making wide use of the experience of rearmament and remilitarisation acquired during the Weimar Republic and Hitler dictatorship. The only difference is that today Western Germany is being remilitarised on orders of the Americans and at an incomparably quicker rate and more openly than was the case then. The latest proof of this is the release, by MacCloy, of nearly all the war criminals and armaments kings sentenced in Nuremberg, whose “experience” is needed by the Americans for the purpose of rearming Western Germany.

## **How Western Germany is being Remilitarised**

By October 1950, according to published figures, there were 456,000 men in the German and foreign military formations in the Western zones of Germany and Western sectors of Berlin, this figure including “displaced persons” and the men of the different police units. **Moreover, for the most part they were all former soldiers and officers of the Hitler army.**

Since then, as is known, the U.S.-British warmongers have been speeding up the formation of new German army units.

According to the American command in Berlin, at the beginning of December 1950 there were 60,000 Germans under arms in the so-called “labour units,” Actually, however, the strength of these military units, directly subordinate to the American and British command, is much greater. In the British zone alone,

they number 40,000 men. The French authorities have also started to form German armed forces camouflaged as “labour units,” while the Americans recently formed such “units” for the navy.

The direct participation of the U.S.-British warmongers in the remilitarisation of Western Germany does not, of course, end with this. They are building aerodromes, huge arms and munition dumps, barracks, training grounds:—in a word, they are building a technical base for German army formations.

On the pretext of ensuring “internal security”, a militarised “**combat police force**” is being built up alongside the regular police. No less than eight different types of police have been invented, the better to screen the actual strength of these militarised formations: municipal police, regular laender police, combat police force, subordinate to the laender, laender frontier guard police, federal combat police force, frontier guard police force, frontier combat police force disposed in barracks and a regiment forming the bodyguard of Herr Adenauer. According to official figures the laender police numbers 90,000 men, the laender frontier guard police—5,000, the combat police force subordinate to the laender—10,000, the federal police and frontier guard combat police force— 35,000 and Adenauer’s personal police guard—1,800. Thus, even the official figures give nearly 150,000 men in the police force, not counting the municipal police. The laender and federal combat police force, which are disposed in barracks, are fully motorised and clearly meant for aggressive purposes. Officers’ courses have been formed for training cadres for these so-called “police units”. These courses are open to former officers of the Hitler army, preference being shown for officers of SA and SS

troops, and are a link in the training of cadres for Western Germany's new "Wehrmacht".

This work, carried out under the guise of "building up a police force", is directed by the Bonn Minister of Home Affairs, Lehr, a hardened reactionary and militarist. During the Weimar Republic he helped Hitler to power. As is evident from the "confidential" letter to State Secretary Hans von Lex, the Home Ministry has already drafted a "law on the armed forces." The High Commissioners of the western occupation Powers have informed the Adenauer Government that they intend to cancel the ban on all types of anti-aircraft defence, as laid down by Law No. 23 of the Allied Control Council. A new law on anti-aircraft defence is now being drawn up.

The puppet Bonn Government also has its War Ministry. This is the "Administration of the Federal Government Representative concerned with quartering Allied occupation troops". It is headed by Theodor Blanck, one of Adenauer's most trusted men. Blanck also heads the "German delegation" which discusses with the High Commissioners' deputies questions relating to the practical aspect of remilitarisation. This delegation includes: General Hans Speidel (Rommel's former chief of staff), General Heusinger (former chief of operations department of the Hitler General Staff), Count Kielmanhsegg (former Colonel-General in the Hitler Army) and Ernst Ostermann.

Just as at the time of the Weimar Republic when the seemingly innocuous "Economic Bureau" carried out certain functions of the General Staff, prohibited by the Versailles Treaty, so now, the establishment known as the "Institute of Economic Research" in Godesberg serves as a cadres administration effecting remilitarisation and as a nursery for the new general

staff. It is engaged in preparatory measures for organising military mobilisation centres in districts and regions. The documents and card index of the German army, confiscated in 1945 by the American and British occupation authorities, have been handed over to the corresponding organs of the Bonn Government. The personnel lists, army books and health certificates of hundreds of thousands of Germans who served in the Hitler army are being re-registered and verified. Officers are being recruited through the so-called "Ex-Servicemen's Unions" existing in all laender of Western Germany. Former Luftwaffe personnel are united in an "Air Club". A certain "auxiliary service" which publishes a journal entitled "Green Devils" is organising former paratroopers. Dozens of other unions and brotherhoods are carrying out remilitarisation along similar lines. Nazis and Hitler officers possessing mobilisation experience are given executive posts in the laender labour administrations which control the labour exchanges. Airmen, paratroops and sappers are being recruited from among the unemployed at the labour exchanges for the military units under American command.

Such are some of the open and secret forms and methods by means of which Western Germany is being remilitarised. The Bonn Government's finance Minister, Schaffer, had good reason for boasting that Western Germany can put 22 fully motorised divisions in the field. It was not accidental that the West German monopolists and their reactionary generals made a study of the experience acquired in the covert rearmament carried out by Germany after 1918.

## Switching the Economy to a War Footing

The extent to which Western Germany is being remilitarised can be gathered from the document, "Inquiry into production possibilities of articles of non-civilian consumption", published in Hessen. This inquiry was sent out to the firms by the Hessen Association of Harness and Saddle Makers with a request to supply the necessary data not later than January 15, 1951. The document lists some 70 articles, including tank-crew satchels, map cases, leather helmets for airmen, ammunition cases, etc.

These industries are regarded as auxiliary branches. Heavy industry, the base of Western Germany's war industry, presents the following picture: between August and November 1950 the average monthly coal output increased 11.6 per cent compared with 1949. Steel output for the same period registered a 43.3 per cent increase, pig iron a 47.2 per cent increase and rolled steel a 42.7 per cent increase.

The reason for the contradiction between the excessive increase in the output of basic types of production and semi-manufactured goods and the acute shortage of coal and raw materials in the industries working for peace needs is very simple: **coal, iron, steel, rolled steel, and the output of the chemical industry are all earmarked for the war industry.**

Economic difficulties are further aggravated by the fact that American imperialism is turning Western Germany into a supplier of cheap raw materials and semi-manufactured goods to meet the Atlantic bloc war programme. Coal exports increased from 17,500,000 tons in 1948 to 25,000,000 tons in 1950. Taking West

German exports for 1936 at 100, it will be seen that in four months, from July to October 1950, it was 100 for raw materials, 189 for semi-manufactured goods, and only 94 for finished goods.

At the beginning of January, a so-called “Inter-Ministry Economic Committee to guide and control the “utilisation of raw materials in all spheres of economy” was set up in Bonn. This centre, which is simply an **armaments department**, fulfils American orders for armaments, prohibited by the Potsdam Agreement. The centre has charge of exports of war materials and curtails the supplies of steel and semi-manufactured goods for the peace industry.

These facts and figures expose the brazen lie of the British and French Governments which sought, in their notes to the Soviet Government, to deny the fact that a war industry was being built up in Western Germany. At the same time, these irrefutable facts show how applicable in relation to Western Germany today, are Comrade Stalin’s words to the Eighteenth Congress of the CPSU(B) about a number of capitalist countries switching their economy to a war footing:

“... For what does placing the economy of a country on a war footing mean?

“It means giving industry a one-sided, war direction; developing to the utmost the production of goods necessary for war and not for consumption by the population; restricting to the utmost the production and, especially, the sale of articles of general consumption—and, consequently, reducing consumption by the population and confronting the country with an economic crisis.”

In Western Germany the transfer to a war economy is taking place in conditions of the U.S.-British occupation regime, in conditions of colonial dependence and dismemberment of Germany's economic organism. In conditions when the after effects of dismantling by the Anglo-American occupation authorities have not yet been effaced. Hence, the **switching of the West German economy to a war footing will result in a very painful and severe crisis.**

The working people are made to shoulder the full burden of this crisis. The price increases on steel, coal and benzine were immediately followed by a further increase in food prices and taxes. The Finance Minister of the Bonn Government, Schaffer, intends to increase tax revenue by 4,500 million marks, of which 2,400 million will come from the pockets of the population.

Such are the cheerless prospects facing the overwhelming majority of the population as a result of switching Western Germany's economy to a war footing. A war economy means restrictions and deprivations, need and hunger for the working people. It means the complete dislocation of German economy, its ruin.

## **New Phase of the Struggle for National Unity and Peace**

The events in Korea, the defeat of the American aggressors, their unparalleled atrocities against the Korean people made a deep impression on the people of Western Germany. The New York and Brussels decisions, aimed at unleashing war, caused deep concern among the German people; these decisions opened the eyes of

broad sections of the population to the growing danger of war.

The masses are beginning to realise more and more that the remilitarisation of Western Germany might result in Germany becoming an arena of military hostilities, that German towns and villages, factories and plants might again become objects for bombing by American air squadrons, and maybe even objects for atomic bombing. This knowledge is arousing the hatred of the population for remilitarisation. Even "Welt am Sonntag", organ of the British occupation authorities, was compelled to admit in its issue of January 14, that "the overwhelming majority of Germany's population instinctively refuses to rearm."

The broad masses in Western Germany are raising the question of a new, different policy. Clear proof of this was the widespread response of the German people to Otto Grotewohl's letter to Adenauer, the Bonn Chancellor. Not only ordinary people supported Grotewohl's proposal. It was the subject of arguments and discussion in the Bonn ruling Parties and in Schumacher's Social-Democratic Party. No other step of the Government of the German Democratic Republic has had such repercussions in Western Germany. The reason is that this document is at one with the strivings of the broad masses for national unity, with the striving to make a "German contribution" to the cause of peace. This letter evoked such strong popular pressure on the part of nearly all sections of the people, that neither Adenauer or Schumacher could pass it over in silence.

Without making any stipulation, "Otto Grotewohl suggested that representatives of Western and Eastern Germany should meet to discuss the establishment of an all-German Constituent Council. And when, after seven

weeks' silence, Adenauer rejected this proposal and viciously attacked the German Democratic Republic, a wave of indignation swept the country.

In his official announcement to the People's Chamber on January 30, Otto Grotewohl consistently upheld and further developed the policy outlined in his letter to Adenauer. The official statement and unanimously adopted communication of the People's Chamber to the Bonn Government nullified the accusations made by Adenauer and showed how unfounded were the stipulations made by him. The eight points contained in this communication will, undoubtedly, meet with understanding and support on the part of broad circles in Western Germany.

Particularly important are the powers with which the People's Chamber invested the representatives of the German Democratic Republic in the All-German Constituent Council for negotiating on the question of the struggle against remilitarisation and for ensuring peace. These powers allow for possible amendments to the "Law for Safeguarding the Peace" with a view to extending it to the whole of Germany. Further, these powers cover questions relating to the strength, equipment and disposition of police forces throughout Germany, including the people's police in the German Democratic Republic, prohibition of remilitarisation and formation of German military units of any kind, and control by representatives of the German authorities and the German people as a whole to see that this ban is put into effect. These powers also concern measures for getting the occupation authorities to conclude a peace treaty with Germany as soon as possible and to withdraw their troops after this.

The response of the people of the German Democratic Republic to the communication of the People's Chamber shows that they unanimously support these proposals. At the same time the People's Chamber in its communication outlined a programme which will unite the greater part of the peace-loving population of Western Germany in the struggle against militarisation and for a united, peace-loving Germany. This is borne out by the growing mass movement against remilitarisation and for a peaceful settlement of the German problem.

The American and German warmongers are redoubling their terror against the peace-loving people. But the will to fight of the masses is stiffening in face of the great danger threatening Western Germany. Never before have workers and office personnel in the enterprises in Western Germany presented such a united front in the struggle for peace as today. For instance, 10,000 factory and office workers in the Bosch plant in Stuttgart came out against remilitarisation and demanded that their trade union organisations take concrete measures for struggle. Peace committees, action committees, committees of co-operation, committees of struggle against remilitarisation and other organs are being formed. Varying in composition and in the nature of their activities, they are all opposed to remilitarisation and want to ensure peace and, in this way, are helping to establish mutual understanding between East and West Germany.

Matters are not confined to holding conferences, passing resolutions and making declarations. At the time of Eisenhower's tour of inspection, mass strikes took place, although of short duration, and protest demonstrations were held.

Nor is the population of Western Germany indifferent to the measures of the occupation authorities to confiscate houses, barracks and other buildings for remilitarisation purposes. In many instances these measures encountered the active resistance of the people. Peasants have started a movement against being evicted from their villages, against turning their fields and meadows into aerodromes and training grounds.

The Ruhr miners are most successfully fighting against compulsory export of German coal and its utilisation for war purposes. The miners, as a matter of fact, have scrapped the agreement between the Right-wing trade union leaders and the owners of the war factories for Sunday work. On January 20, the Stuttgart "Deutsche Zeitung und Wirtschaftszeitung", wrote:

"On Sunday, January 7, 120,200 tons of coal were mined; on the following Sunday, January 14, only 26,900 tons. The Communists were successful in their agitation against the so-called 'tank shifts'... Women and children were mobilised. Children catching hold of the men by their jackets would ask: 'Miner, surely you won't mine coal so that bombs might again fall on our heads.' Are the police really so helpless in the face of such agitation?"

This call by the American-sponsored newspaper for police reprisals against women and children did not prevent the workers from continuing their successful struggle against the "tank shifts."

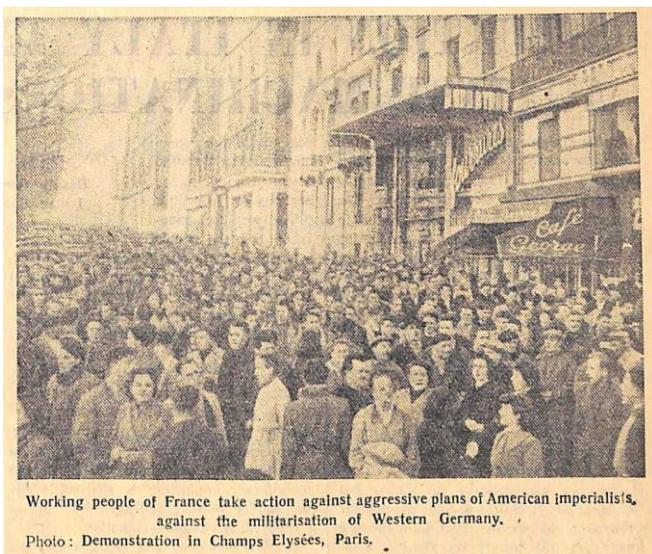
However, the working class of Western Germany is not yet taking a sufficiently active part in the common struggle against remilitarisation and for unity, for a peace-loving democratic Germany. The continued split in the working-class movement in Western Germany and

the strong influence of the Right-wing Social-Democratic leaders, the most brazen exponents of America's policy of war preparation, are still causing much harm. Nevertheless, opposition to Schumacher's policy of war preparation is growing among the working people. This is evident from the numerous resolutions passed by the lower Social-Democratic organisations. Consequently, **establishment of united action between the Communists and Social-Democrats is the central and decisive task.**

The Communist Party of Germany, as well as the Socialist Unity Party organisation in Western Berlin, is waging a resolute struggle against the opportunists who are afraid to expose the real role of the Right-wing leaders of the Social-Democratic Party and of the trade unions, who turn a deaf ear to their slanders and refuse to carry out the all-important task—the struggle for peace. The Communist Party is combating sectarianism, which lumps the rank and file members and functionaries of the Social-Democratic Party with its leaders—the Rightwing traitors. This sectarianism hinders the daily work to draw the masses, still under the influence of Social-Democracy, into the common struggle. In the present situation in Western Germany, when many Social-Democratic functionaries oppose remilitarisation and the policy of war preparations, only hopeless sectarians and agents of the warmongers can claim that united action is impossible in Western Germany or in Western Berlin. The sooner the Communists in Western Germany and the members of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in Western Berlin achieve united action with the Social-Democrats, the sooner the working class will become the leading force in the mighty growing movement of the people against

remilitarisation, for mutual understanding between Eastern and Western Germany, for a peaceful settlement of the German problem in 1951.

**WORKING PEOPLE OF FRANCE TAKE  
ACTION AGAINST AGGRESSIVE PLANS OF  
AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS, AGAINST THE  
MILITARISATION OF WESTERN  
GERMANY. Photo: Demonstration in  
Champs Elysées, Paris.**



*Working people of France take action against aggressive  
plans of American imperialists, against the militarisation of  
Western Germany.*

*Photo: Demonstration in Champs Elysées, Paris.*

## **GROWING STRUGGLE OF FRENCH PEASANTS**

The French peasantry is ever more resolutely opposing the Government's war policy, a policy which means increasing burdens for the small and medium peasant.

There were a number of peasant actions in January to prevent confiscation of property of tenants who could not meet their tax payments. In Ployé (Finistère Department), 500 peasants prevented the farm implements of a tenant from being auctioned. In Juliénas (Rhône Department), wine growers drove away the bailiff who had come to confiscate the property of a peasant. In Ecuras (Charente Department), 350 peasants prevented the forced sale of a young tenant farmer's furniture.

When it was announced that the property of more than 500 peasants would be confiscated in four villages in the Vaucluse Department, a monster demonstration was organised by the agricultural unions of the district. The authorities retreated: the peasants were notified that their property would not be impounded and that they would be given more time to pay their taxes. The peasants of the same Department have decided not to allow the bailiff on their farms. In a number of places, peasant defence committees have been formed.

In Petit-Bersac (Dordogne Department), 250 peasants gathered on the premises of two tenants whose property was threatened with confiscation. The bailiff did not dare appear on the scene.

## **FOR BETTER ORGANISATION OF LABOUR IN PEASANT CO-OPERATIVES IN BULGARIA**

During 1950, the number of peasant households in the People's Republic of Bulgaria united in co-operatives increased three and a half times and the co-operative acreage four times compared with 1949. Firmly following a policy of strengthening the alliance between the working class and working peasantry, the Communist Party of Bulgaria and the Government are showing constant solicitude for the correct organisation and development of co-operative farms (TKZH) which are now the dominant form of agriculture in Bulgaria.

On February 7, the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria adopted a joint decision: "On measures for improving organisation, raising productivity and remuneration for labour in agricultural co-operatives". These measures were elaborated on the basis of the experience of collective-farms in the U.S.S.R. and the best Bulgarian co-operatives. They aim at eliminating the serious organisational shortcomings and errors which hinder proper development of the co-operatives.

The main shortcomings in organisation of labour and remuneration are irresponsible management and equalisation of wages. "Agricultural co-operatives," reads the decision, "must introduce remuneration in accordance with the quantity and quality of the work performed, as a Socialist form of payment for labour which stimulates a steady increase of labour productivity and increased income for agricultural co-operatives".

The decision describes in detail and in concrete form how to pay for the labour of tank and file members of co-operatives, and also of brigade and team leaders, farm managers, book-keepers, chairmen of co-operatives and agronomists.

Members of agricultural co-operatives throughout Bulgaria hailed the decision with profound satisfaction.

## **DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMY IN ALBANIA**

During 1950, the working people of People's Democratic Albania achieved great success in the sphere of consolidating and developing the country's economy. Total output in the mining and manufacturing industry in 1950 was 112 per cent compared with 1949, and 123 per cent compared with 1948. Production in all branches of the national economy comprised 111 per cent compared with 1949.

The area sown to crops showed a three per cent increase. The herd of livestock increased considerably. Much construction work is underway in the country. The plan of the building industry was fulfilled by 101 per cent. The number of factory and office workers increased by 32 per cent. Considerable success has also been achieved in raising labour productivity and in cultural development.

## IN LATIN AMERICA

### STRIKES OF ARGENTINE RAILWAYMEN

The strikes of the Argentina railwaymen have frightened the Peron Government out of its wits. In the three months from November 1950 to February 1951, the railway men struck work three times, demanding a wage increase from 350 pesos to 500 pesos a month (the average subsistence minimum of a worker's family is 1,000 pesos). But the Peron Government refused to meet this very modest demand. Instead, troops and gendarmerie were dispatched against the strikers, the treachery of trade union leaders utilised and the reactionary law, providing for brutal repression including capital punishment, enforced.

In its fright, the Government even suppressed the anti-Communist paper "La Prensa" because it carried a full report on the strike.

Having completely lost its head, the Government is rounding up all "suspects" and throwing them into jails already crowded with hundreds of railwaymen. The gendarmerie recently arrested the prominent surgeon and democrat, Dr. Ernesto Malbec, the well-known Argentine musician and poet, Aतालpa Jupanki, whose music has been banned by Peron's fascist government.

## **MASS WORK IN CUBA**

Arising from the persecution of democratic organisations and the press in Cuba by the Prio Government, the Popular Socialist Party has begun to employ new methods of mass work, On the occasion of the 27th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's death, the Party organised numerous "evenings" attended by 10-12 persons. Well-prepared meetings were held in the villages and at factories. In Havana alone (capital of Cuba), 80 meetings dedicated to the memory of the great leader and teacher of the international proletariat were held, Talks on V. I. Lenin were held at factory gates. Everywhere there were readings of J. V. Stalin's famous speech, "On Lenin". Propagandists were supplied with theses of reports by the Party which is now summarising the results of the experience acquired in this field.

## **WORKING PEOPLE OF BRAZIL REBUFF REACTION**

In an attempt to crush the growing struggle of Brazilian patriots in defence of peace and national independence, the authorities, acting on orders from Washington, have renewed their drive against the democratic press. At the end of last year, the police in Rio de Janeiro surrounded the premises of the newspapers, "Voz Operaria" and "Imprensa Popular", and prevented their publication. The protest campaign started by the Press Association and other democratic

organisations, compelled the authorities to withdraw the police.

Shortly afterwards, on January 3, the police surrounded the building of the newspaper “Folha do Povo” in Recife, (Pernambuco). However, when they tried to break into the building they were vigorously repulsed by the journalists and printers. For three days running, the staff of “Folha do Povo” beat off the armed attacks of the police. Simultaneously, protest demonstrations were held against the arbitrary police action. On January 4, when a group of demonstrators approached the building, the police opened fire, but the demonstrators forced the police to retreat. In the presence of a huge crowd, the demonstrators broke through to the building with cries of “Long live Prestes! Long live the Communist Party!”. Half an hour later, police reinforcements appeared on the scene and the assault on the building was renewed. Only on the third day, after using firearms and tear gas, did the police succeed in seizing the premises.

A popular campaign in defence of the democratic press, for the release of the journalists and workers of “Folha do Povo”, who were arrested and brutally beaten up by the police, was launched in Recife, Rio de Janeiro and other towns.

## **SITUATION IN ITALY AND TASKS OF STRUGGLE AGAINST MACHINATIONS OF THE WARMONGERS. Pietro Secchia, Deputy General Secretary, Italian Communist Party**

In the struggle against the Italian people and their advanced forces, the warmongers resort to the most foul methods, including assassination and political provocations. The American imperialists have demonstrated in Korea what they are capable of. As for the de Gasperi Government in Italy, in view of its position which is becoming increasingly complicated, it is unscrupulously employing all means in order to cling to its positions.

The demonstrations against Eisenhower's arrival in Italy reached an unprecedented scale. There was not a single town, not a single village where the people did not voice their protest at meetings, in demonstrations, by strikes lasting from two hours to half a day, by closing shops, and so on. Martial law was declared in Rome, but Scelba, in an attempt to prevent the popular wrath from expressing itself in a sharper form, permitted the Italian General Confederation of Labour to hold a protest meeting in the very centre of Rome on the day of Eisenhower's arrival. January 17 and 18 revealed the firm determination of the Italian people to fight for peace and the national independence of the country. Four workers were killed and thousands arrested; Government repressions took the form of the most varied acts of violence, lawlessness, and violation

of the Constitution, levelled against democrats and peace supporters.

The clerical and Government press, hoping that they would easily succeed in distorting the significance of this nation-wide movement, announced under screaming headlines that the protest strike was a fiasco, and that things were going Eisenhower and his henchmen were of a different opinion. They could not fail to see that in spite of the ostentatious parade of big forces of police, **not a single citizen** came forth to applaud the American general.

Little perspicacity is needed to see that, if the Italian people responded to Eisenhower's visit by holding monster demonstrations which compelled the Government to mobilise all the armed forces, the visit of the Atlantic army commander was not purely for purposes of information, but to demand general mobilisation in order to hurl Italian soldiers into a war for the sake of the interests of the American imperialists.

The refusal of the youth to sign the mobilisation slips was the second event which, in view of the unforeseen scope of the protest movement, caused alarm both in Government and in American circles. Everybody realised, and both the Americans and their agents in Italy convinced themselves of this, that it was not just a matter of organised action, because the mobilisation slips were rejected even in remote villages where there are no peace committees and which do not even see a newspaper. The sole explanation for the scope of the protest demonstrations against Eisenhower's arrival and against the mobilisation slips, is the fact that everyone is conscious of the danger of war and that broad sections of the Italian people are

becoming increasingly aware of the need to avert this war.

Facts, far more than any agitation and propaganda, are opening the eyes of the vast mass of the Italian population. The draft measure for restoration of the fascist-type “civil militia”, the draft laws against the right to strike, for more severe punishment in keeping with the fascist criminal code, the appropriation of 250,000 million liras for rearmament, the extension of the term of military service—all these measures immediately caused alarm in the country, The Government's demand that it be granted extraordinary powers in the sphere of economy immediately sent prices soaring, sharply curtailed the amount of products on the market, led to rush buying by speculators, made the consumer anxious and caused alarm among broad sections of the people.

The working population and the people as a whole have every reason to be alarmed, because all the Government measures and drafts are part of the preparation for war. Pietro and their baneful effects are already beginning to tell. In the space of four months, the lira dropped by 16.2 per cent, the wholesale price index rose by 21 per cent between January 1950 and January 1951, unemployment is growing steadily and the danger of inflation is becoming ever more threatening. Peace-time production is already at a standstill, every programme for developing non-military production is shelved, whole branches of industry and agriculture are in a state of crisis and stagnation.

The contradictions and crisis within the international imperialist bloc have sharply aggravated the situation in Italy as well. In view of this, the efforts of de Gasperi, of his War Minister Pacciardi and their

henchmen cannot conceal or suppress the uncertainty, contradictions, and open opposition to the Government's foreign policy which are manifest inside the Government bloc also. Faced with the struggle of the masses for peace, a struggle which is daily gaining momentum, with the growing although as yet contradictory and not always definite, but nevertheless ever bolder opposition and critical speeches even on the part of bourgeois sections and certain representatives of the Government majority, the Government is beginning to realise how utterly hopeless is its dangerously vacillating position. The culminating point in this crisis of confidence in the Government's policy was the overt or covert opposition expressed a few days ago in most of the Government parties and Parliamentary groups to the Government's demand for extraordinary economic powers.

In this situation, the clerical Government needed, urgently needed, some kind of a noisy diversion, a political provocation that would enable it to sow at least some confusion among the partisans of peace, to sow this confusion, not so much in the ranks of the Communist Party as in the ranks of its allies. The clerical Government needed a vicious anti-Communist and anti-Soviet campaign, with a provocative incident thrown in, which would somehow justify its claim that co-operation and a friendly policy with the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies are incompatible with the national interests of Italy.

Since all the provocative and subversive manoeuvres undertaken in the past few months had failed to produce results. American imperialism's agents played another card: Magnani-Cucchi. These gentlemen were ordered to discard their masks and hoist the old,

well-worn flag of anti-Soviet fabrications and bourgeois nationalism.

These traitors, who for a long time had concealed their espionage by outwardly agreeing with the line of the Communist Party, chose the method of political double-dealing. They suddenly announced a policy diametrically opposed to the line of the Party. They had every opportunity of expressing their views, of insisting on them and of defending them; they could have appealed to the highest executive organs of the Party. They did nothing. The traitors avoided all discussion and contact with the Party. They simply fled, knowing that there really was no need for political discussion, since this was a case of treachery. They knew that any political discussion was possible in the Party but that the Party would not tolerate treachery and certainly not forgive it. They were simply ordered to do a certain job: to cause a Sensation, a scandal, to try to discredit the Communist Party, and sow confusion in the ranks of the peace partisans. This was an order that had to be executed.

The question is not how long these double-dealers have been in the service of the enemy, how they established and maintained contact (disclosed during the past few days by the bourgeois papers “unwittingly” or deliberately), with enemies of the Party, with hardened traitors, Tito, agents, representatives of “Catholic Action” and their ilk or how they became direct instruments of provocations engineered by the American, British and Titoite secret services. Nor is it important for the moment to establish whether they had been sent into the ranks of the Party by the enemy or had been blackmailed or intimidated into acting as they did. One thing is clear, they are **agents of the**

**enemy.** Their behaviour and political position, which they tried to mask, confirm their foul treachery. It would be difficult to find a similar case of such contemptible desertion to the enemy in the history of the Italian Socialist movement.

The real functions of the espionage Tito provocateur gangs in the service of American imperialism are absolutely clear to every Communist and Socialist. The treachery of Cucchi and Magnani offers fresh and complete confirmation of this fact. Hence, this is not a matter of political “opposition” but of two ordinary contemptible and unprincipled agents recruited earlier by the enemy and ordered to show their hand.

The Vatican “Catholic Action”, all the reactionary parties and groups, the Right Social Democrats and fascists, unreservedly began to laud the two traitors. They became “heroes” overnight and were placed on a pedestal. But the manoeuvre was far too crude to be successful. The two traitors were brought out into the open by their masters a little too soon, During the past few days, the bourgeois papers themselves disclosed the long-standing ties between these provocateurs and Right-wing Socialist leaders and Tito agents, although they are now trying to conceal and cover up the traces of past events connected with the transfer of these two scoundrels to the ranks of the open Right-wing Socialist and Tito agents of imperialism.

Certain lessons should, however, be deduced from this latest instance of espionage and political banditry, from this latest attempt at a Titoite provocation:

1) This instance is further evidence of the seriousness of the danger of war and of how feeble the position of the clerical government which is forced to resort to such means in an attempt to defame the

Communists, Socialists and peace supporters, and to justify its war preparations.

2) The real role of the gang of Titoite spies and provocateurs must be made even more clear not to, Communists and Socialists alone, but to all democrats and all working people. The Titoites are trying to unfold their activities in Italy with the concurrence and help of the police, in complete co-operation with the American and British intelligence services; and their activities are closely linked with preparations for an aggressive war.

3) There emerges from this the necessity of intensifying ideological work in the Party. The Resolution of the meeting of the Information Bureau of Communist Parties, held in November 1949, underlined this most vital necessity and recognised the need “for more ideological work in the Communist and Workers’ Parties; more work to train Communists in the spirit of loyalty to proletarian internationalism; irreconcilability to any departure from the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and in the spirit of loyalty to Peoples’ Democracy and Socialism.”

But it is not enough to acknowledge the value of certain directives; it is necessary, above all, to fulfil them. The ideological education of Communists cannot be confined to Party schools alone. Ideological work, the study and assimilation of all the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism, and, at the present moment, particularly on questions of war and peace, proletarian internationalism, the national question, the question of the leading role of the Soviet Union in the camp of peace; democracy and Socialism, etc., must be carried out daily by means of lectures, conferences, articles, pre-Congress speeches and so on.

It is necessary for leading cadres of Party organisations to acquire greater skill in combining practice with theory, in analysing the given situation, in regarding questions of work, struggle and tactics from the standpoint of our ideological principles.

4) Finally, the case of Magnani-Cucchi must alert the entire Party to the need for greater vigilance. Leading cadres of Party organisations must never forget that 'the enemy will not stop at any methods of police and political provocations and, for this purpose, will always strive to send this agents into our ranks.

We must be vigilant and again vigilant. Revolutionary vigilance is still understood by many Communists and many lower organisations in a narrow and restricted sense, not as the political-organisational vigilance of the entire Party, not as a struggle for the realisation of the political line of the Party, for control over carrying out the Party line, the decisions of the Party and its leading organs.

Sharper political vigilance on the part of the organisations which included Cucchi and Magnani would undoubtedly have resulted in an earlier exposure of these enemies of the Party. Sharper vigilance would have made it possible to notice that they although outwardly expressing agreement with the political line of the Party, actually did not engage in effective activity to intensify the fight for peace, did not wage any struggle against the Titoite agency, did not take part in any propaganda or educational work on the basis of proletarian internationalism. Moreover, they had only slight contact with the workers and working masses, and, on the other hand, maintained, although cautiously, contact with the enemies of the Party, with

shady elements, contacts absolutely impermissible for Communists.

The Parity unanimously, solidly and enthusiastically expressed indignation at the treachery of Cucchi and Magnani; Communists everywhere launched a big campaign for winning new members for the Party.

The harmful activity of the Titoite gang must not be underestimated. We are dealing with a perfidious and dangerous enemy, an enemy who acts in contact with the old groups of Trotskyite-Bordighian provocateurs, with the Scelba police and the secret intelligence services of American imperialism.

It is clear that these espionage groups of Titoite and Trotskyite provocateurs are tools in the hands of various imperialist intelligence services which have set themselves the task of disrupting and weakening the Italian democratic movement—the peace movement and of inflicting, irrespective of means, a blow against the Communist Party which is the main obstacle hindering the realisation of the war plans of the imperialist aggressors in Italy.

The struggle against the provocateur and espionage Titoite gangs is one facet of the struggle against war, a struggle to save peace, because the clique of Belgrade criminals has been assigned the role of vanguard in carrying out provocations in the interests of the American warmongers.

## **PARTISANS OF PEACE IN RUMANIA DISCUSS THEIR JOURNAL**



One of the tasks of the National Peace Committees is to explain to the broad masses the decisions of the Second World Peace Congress, to discuss these decisions and get the peoples of their countries to carry them out. An important role in carrying out this essential task is played by the printed organs of the National Peace Committees which help to generalise the experience accumulated, publicise the work of the local Peace Committees, popularise new forms of struggle for peace and combat sectarianism and narrowness in the peace movement.

In May last year, the Permanent Peace Committee of the Rumanian People's Republic began publication of a monthly "Bulletin of the Committees of Struggle for Peace" (22,000 copies) in the Rumanian and Hungarian languages. The work of the Editorial Board of this

“Bulletin” was recently discussed at a conference of activists of the Permanent Peace Committee of Rumania. The meeting noted that important documents of the international and national peace movements printed in the “Bulletin”, as well as information on the peace movement in Rumania and other countries and on the work of the best peace committees, helped to guide and stimulate activity by the local peace committees in the country.

The “Bulletin” frequently carries information on the work of the agitators among the population, on the peace conferences held among different categories of the working people, as a result of which many peace “committees have increased their influence.

The “Bulletin” also describes the publicity methods practised. Special show windows have been arranged at many enterprises, in the rural districts and villages, popularising the achievements of leading workers and the best fighters for peace, exposing the American aggressors and their Tito hirelings, rumour-mongers, kulaks and other enemy elements.

As an example of good organising work, the “Bulletin” describes the activity of the Colentina District Peace Committee (Bucharest). Every week this Committee analyses the work done and draws up a programme of action for the coming week. In addition, it reports regularly on its work to the population of the district.

No. 7 of the “Bulletin” contains special notes as a guide to rural peace committees. Among the positive methods of their work, mention is made of the holding of talks, lectures and evenings devoted to the struggle for peace, group reading of materials relating to the

struggle for peace, about the criminal Tito agents of the warmongers, and so on.

However, the conference of activists drew attention to the fact that the "Bulletin" does not pay sufficient attention to the rural peace committees about whose work little material is published. That which is offered so far is of too general a character, dry in style and not altogether comprehensible to every member of the rural peace committee.

The activists pointed to the need for articles in the "Bulletin" by leading figures of the peace movement in Rumania, generalising the work of the local peace committees, especially with a view to popularising and carrying out the decisions of the Second World Peace Congress. No. 7 of the "Bulletin" contained all the documents of the World Congress, but neither previous nor subsequent issues contained any material on the widespread work carried out in Rumania on the eve of the Congress, on the immediate concrete tasks facing the peace committees.

In describing the positive achievements of the different peace committees, the 'Bulletin' does not always explain what measures made these achievements possible. Shortcomings are mentioned only in general terms. For instance, in the December issue (No. 8), the "Bulletin", commenting on the work of the peace committee in the Ministry of Home Trade, writes: "Although there is much that is positive in the work of the peace committee in the Ministry of Home Trade, it nevertheless suffers from certain shortcomings." It is quite clear that such "critical" comment without concrete examples, without showing the nature of the shortcomings, means nothing to the given committee in its work.

Because it did not rely in its work on local correspondents, the “Bulletin” failed to establish the necessary contact with the lower peace committees. This was one of the reasons why the Editorial Board was unable to give a full picture of the work of the local peace committees to broaden the mass base of the peace movement.

The conference pointed to the great importance of women taking part in the peace movement. One of the cardinal tasks of the “Bulletin” is to generalise the positive results in this field, to show how to activate the women in the struggle for peace, especially in the villages where reactionary, hostile and, above all, kulak elements try to take advantage of the backwardness of women and influence them for the worse.

Popularisation of the work of peace supporters in other countries and, above all, in the People’s Democracies, can be of great help to the local peace committees in introducing new forms of struggle for peace.

By explaining the indissoluble links between the struggle to build Socialism and the struggle for peace, by helping the local peace committees to inculcate hatred for the imperialist warmongers and to expose continuously the machinations of their Tito and other agents, the “Bulletin” can become a real tribune of the peace movement in the Rumanian People’s Republic, a vital instrument in drawing the broad sections of the working people into active struggle for peace.

S. M.

**MACARTHUR: AS YOU SEE SIR, WE  
ALREADY HAVE THE BASIS FOR AN ANTI-  
COMMUNIST UNION. Drawn by J. Novak**



MacArthur: As you see sit, we already have the basis for anti-Communist Union. **Drawn by J. Novak.**

Dulles mission in Far East:—To lay the foundations for the Pacific Union, similar in aim and structure to the aggressive anti-Communist North Atlantic Union

(Press item)

## **GROWING REVOLT IN LABOUR PARTY AGAINST REACTIONARY LEADERSHIP**

Growing opposition to the reaction American dictated policy pursued by the Attlee-Bevin-Morrison leadership of the Labour Party is making itself increasing evident throughout Britain.

The most outspoken denunciation of this policy comes from the pen of Professor Cole, influential Labour Party publicist and generally regarded as one of the outstanding theoreticians of the party. Writing in a recent issue of the Labour journal "New Statesman", Cole declared: "If Great Britain gets dragged into a war with China by the Americans, I shall be on the side of China... if Great Britain agrees to rearm Western Germany, I shall feel unable to take any further part in exhorting British workers... to produce arms for a war in Europe that will no longer be in any sense a war for freedom and democracy".

A few days after this statement was published, Mr. Kingsley Martin editor the "New Statesman", speaking at a "Peace with China" meeting, told the audience that Professor Cole had received hundreds of letters supporting his attitude.

A similar point of view is expressed in the current issue of the organ of the National Union of Railwaymen by Figgins, general secretary of the Union. "This rearming of Europe", writes Figgins, "is for the purpose of waging an aggressive war by American imperialism against the forces of peace and human welfare. Of this there can be no doubt whatever and the sooner it is said, the better. All this propaganda that Russia is going

to make an offensive on Western Europe is nothing but bare-faced, shameless falsehood.

“Labour must make up its mind.” concludes Figgins, “that it is no longer going to be subservient to the reactionaries of the United States”.

Speaking at a conference in London, Mr. E. J. Evans, Welsh miners’ leader, said: “The release of the Nazi war criminals has been the last straw. I can guarantee”, said Evans, “that the South Wales miners will not lift a finger to assist any Government in any attack on the Soviet Union or on any of the New Democracies”.

A large number of Labour members of Parliament, including two members of the Labour Party Executive, acting under pressure from their electors, are opposing West German rearmament, opposing the Government’s armament programme and protesting against the slanderous branding of China as an “aggressor.”

When Mr. F. Jackson, local Labour Party leader in Rochdale (Lancashire), refused to stand as Labour candidate in the forthcoming municipal elections, he gave the following explanation: “It is evident that the Government is preparing to follow the lead of the Yankee and Tory warmongers... and to stage war against a great ally. I regard this as a betrayal of the principles of Socialism”.

Despite all the threats and intimidation by the Right-wing leaders, 53 delegates from Labour Party branches took part in a peace conference at Sutton (Surrey) on February 6, and helped to establish the Surrey Peace Council.

Every day the “Daily Worker” publishes letters from rank and file members of the Labour Party denouncing the reactionary policy of the Right-wing leaders.

Typical of these letters is the following from a housewife in North Wales: "As a staunch Labour Party supporter in the past, I feel betrayed and disgusted with the Government's policy of following the United States into war. To agree with them in branding China as an aggressor is the last straw".

In an endeavour to whip up enthusiasm among the British coal miners to produce more coal for the Government's armaments programme, Prime Minister Attlee addressed a letter to each miner personally.

But the exhortation left the miners cold. A miner who took the trouble to reply to Attlee wrote as follows:

"... You make an appeal to me to work harder to produce more coal. How enthusiastically I could have responded had our present policy been aligned with the other Socialist countries in peaceful constructive endeavour.

"Instead, all you have to offer me is an alliance with the Yankee capitalists, notorious through the atrocities that they have committed against the Korean workers, and the Nazi fiends who bear responsibility for the murder of many fine mates of mine during the late war.

"I honestly declare, Sir, that the will to work for my country is within me, but in such company the zest is lacking."

The popular indignation aroused by the Labour Government's war policy and subservience to the Wall Street bankers is so great that John Strachey, the War Minister, can hardly get a hearing at public meetings. At a recent meeting in Dundee (Scotland). Strachey was met with the cries: "No war with China", "Murderer", "Traitor to the cause."

Commenting on what he describes as “the crisis in the Labour Party”, Harry Pollitt, general secretary of the Communist Party, wrote in the “Daily Worker” on February 10, “... the revolt is seen in the completely changed public opinion at meetings held by the Communist Party, the support being given to ‘The British Road to Socialism’—its new programme—and the success of the meetings held by the Peace with China Council”. “The people are on the move” said Pollitt. “This is the beginning”.

**J. BERING**

## **SAVE THE LIFE OF OBDULIO BARTHE!**

A human, searing document has reached us a few months after it was written. It was written in prison by Obdulio Barthe, founder of the Paraguay Communist Party. In a letter to a member of the Argentine Parliament, Comrade Barthe describes in detail the torture to which he was subjected after his arrest in Argentina.

“On the day of my arrest, August 23, in the Argentine secret police department (“Seccion Especial”), I was blindfolded and secured to something like an operation table,” relates Comrade Barthe. “Throughout the morning I was tortured by means of electricity in the hope that this brutal treatment would extract names and addresses from me. Then I was removed to another room where I was kicked and beaten. The torture was applied by a certain Lombilla who kept repeating: “I, Lombilla, will make you talk!”

During the next few days, the police tried to force Comrade Barthe to turn traitor by threatening him with death and enacting a series of sham executions. But Barthe withstood the trial staunchly. Afterwards he was turned over to the Paraguay authorities who are threatening to take his life.

Democratic organisations in the countries of Latin America have launched a big campaign to save the life of Obdulio Barthe. It is the duty of all working people to take an active part in this campaign and obtain the release of Obdulio Barthe.

## EDITORIAL BOARD

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