

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. 8 (120), FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1951



Source: Journal “For a Lasting Peace, For a People’s Democracy”, NO. 8 (120), FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 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



CONTENTS

PROGRAMME OF STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND SECURITY OF PEOPLES	5
ELECTIONS TO SUPREME SOVIETS OF UNION AND AUTONOMOUS REPUBLICS OF THE SOVIET UNION.....	10
J. V. STALIN INTERVIEW WITH "PRAVDA" CORRESPONDENT	11
FIRST SESSION OF WORLD PEACE COUNCIL	19
STRUGGLE AGAINST REARMING WESTERN GERMANY AND TASKS OF FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY. Jacques Duclos, Secretary, French Communist Party	23
THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF FEBRUARY EVENTS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Gustav Bares, Deputy General Secretary, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.....	30
PLENUM OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY	39
MANY THOUSANDS OF NEW MEMBERS FOR ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY	40
IN THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC.....	41
FIRST FRUITS OF AGRARIAN REFORM.....	41
ABOLISHING ILLITERACY	42
NEW ROADS.....	42
THOSE WHO PROFIT FROM DEATH AND DESTRUCTION. Albert Norden.....	44
GERMAN PRESS REVIEW	53
"WE DO NOT WANT A SECOND STALINGRAD"	53
ECONOMIC SUCCESSES OF GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	54
LITERATURE AND ART IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE NEW POLAND. W. Sokorski Candidate Member, Central Committee, Polish United Workers' Party.....	56
COLLECTING GIFT PACKAGES IN THE VILLAGE OF SLOBOZIA MOARA, RYKAN DISTRICT, BUCHAREST REGION, FOR THE FIGHTING PEOPLE OF KOREA	64
FUNDS COLLECTED IN RUMANIA TO AID KOREAN PEOPLE.....	65
WORKING PEOPLE OF TOWN HELP COUNTRYSIDE IN HUNGARY	66
CONFERENCE OF READERS "FOR A LASTING PEACE, FOR A PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY!" IN POLAND	67
IN BRIEF.....	68

OUTSTANDING LEADER OF AMERICAN WORKING CLASS.
William Z. Foster’s 70th Birthday. Gus Hall, National Secretary,
C.P.U.S.A..... 69
THE WAYS OF AMERICAN “JUSTICE” 74
IN DEFENCE OF LAZARO PENA AND RICARDO PAREDES..... 77
CALL OF FRENCH AND GERMAN WOMEN 78
GROWTH IN MEMBERSHIP OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF AUSTRIA..... 80
GENERAL EISENHOWER IN THE WEST-EUROPEAN ARENA.
Drawing by J. NOVAK 81
POLITICAL NOTES..... 82
 1. JAPAN—AMERICAN WAR BASE IN ASIA82
 2. AMERICAN FASCISTS GET READY TO TERRORISE PEOPLES OF
 EUROPE.....84

PROGRAMME OF STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND SECURITY OF PEOPLES

In an interview with a “Pravda” correspondent, Comrade Stalin outlined a concrete and clear programme of struggle for preserving world peace. Comrade Stalin answered questions that are agitating millions of people in all countries, questions affecting the fundamental, vital interests of mankind. The slander spread by the hydra-mouthed lying imperialist propaganda, directed against the peace-loving policy of the U.S.S.R., has been exposed just as there has imperialist been exposed the lies needed by the aggressors in order to mislead the peoples, and thus, by deception, to draw them into the new world war being engineered by the ruling circles of the United States.

Displaying brilliant insight, and in remarkably simple and clear language, understandable to every worker and peasant, to every honest person in the world, Comrade Stalin gave the answer to the key questions of the present international situation.

Comrade Stalin explained why Attlee and those of his ilk lie so brazenly and shamelessly about ‘the Soviet Union. They lie not because they are ignorant of the demobilisation of troops carried out by the Soviet Union after the war, of the peace policy of the U.S.S.R., of the titanic peaceful construction work underway in the Soviet Union—the great construction projects of Communism on the Volga, Dnieper and Amu-Darya, of the systematic price reduction for consumer goods, of the restoration of the national economy destroyed by the German invaders. Attlee and his ilk slander the Soviet Union because they reckon by doing so to justify

their own armaments, drive which they have launched on orders from the American aggressors.

Comrade Stalin irrefutably showed that should Britain and the United States reject finally the peace proposals made by the People's Government of China, then the intervention of the U.S.-British imperialists in Korea can only end in defeat for the interventionists, for **“the soldiers regard the war against Korea and China as unjust.”** Is it possible to convince the U.S. and British soldiers that China, which is not threatening either Britain or the United States, and from which the Americans seized the Island of Taiwan, is the he United aggressor, while the United States, which age the ae at Taiwan and brought its troops to the very borders of China, is the party defending itself?

After giving a profound analysis of the shameful conduct of Uno which, at the will of its aggressive core—the Anglo-American imperialists and their Latin-American and European satellites—is ceasing to be a world organisation of nations enjoying equal rights and has actually become an organisation of the Americans, an organisation acting in the interests of the American aggressors, Comrade Stalin pointed to the fate that Uno is preparing for itself by such conduct: **“The United Nations Organisation is therefore taking the inglorious road of the League of Nations, In this way it is burying its moral prestige and dooming itself to disintegration.”** These actions of the gravediggers of Uno will meet with nothing but the wrath and hatred of the peoples.

Replying to the question: “Do you consider a new world war inevitable?” Comrade Stalin said: **“No. At least at the present time it cannot be considered inevitable.”** In these Stalin words, all the peace-loving

peoples found fresh confidence in the fact that they can overcome the forces of war. **“Peace will be preserved and consolidated,”** says Comrade Stalin, **“if the peoples will take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and defend it to the end. War may become inevitable if the warmongers succeed in entangling the masses of the people in lies, in deceiving them and drawing them into a new world war.**

“That is why the wide campaign for the maintenance of peace, as a means of exposing the criminal machinations of the warmongers, is now of first-rate importance.”

Such is the Stalin programme of struggle for peace. Comrade Stalin has placed in the hands of the fighters for peace a mighty weapon, outlining a clear path for achieving victory. It is difficult to point to a document on international policy in recent years that aroused such interest and such a response in all corners of the globe as did the interview of Comrade Stalin with the “Pravda” correspondent. This interview has roused millions of people in all countries and found wholehearted response in the heart of every person to whom peace and security are dear.

Stalin’s declaration is calm, logical and clear, say British progressive figures. Like a fresh, breeze, it scatters the fog of confusion and false propaganda spread by the enemies of peace. Stalin’s declaration contains a serious warning. It is still possible to avert war. But if we allow ourselves to be enmeshed in the trap of lies, we may find ourselves caught in the trap of war!

The peoples of the Great China, the Korean People’s Democratic Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary,

Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, the German Democratic Republic and all fighters for peace in the capitalist countries—workers and peasants, scientists and clergymen, soldiers and office workers, all people of good will, wholeheartedly welcome and support Comrade Stalin's declaration, which is another powerful blow against the aggressors.

The crushing effect of the blow against the aggressors is evident from the utter confusion among the rulers of the imperialist camp. The slander and furious snarling which Comrade Stalin's declaration evoked among the warmongers and their henchmen testify to the enormous mobilising force of this document, its effectiveness, testify to the impotence of the imperialists before the voice of truth; they expose more profoundly the anti-popular character of their policy of preparing war.

The American and British ruling circles talk about everything under the sun, but they maintain complete silence on the question why the American and British Governments, if they really stand for peace, rejected the proposal of the Soviet Union in the United Nations Organisation for the immediate conclusion of a Peace Pact between the Soviet Union, Britain, the United States of America, China and France? Why did they reject the proposal of the Soviet Union for an immediate start on the reduction of armaments, for the immediate prohibition of the atomic weapon? Why, if they really stand for peace, do they persecute the fighters for peace? Can a campaign in defence of peace threaten U.S., or Britain's security?

To these questions neither the U.S. State Department, the British Foreign Office, nor the entire pack of mercenary commentators, the gangsters of the

pen, can give an answer to the peoples, for, to reply truthfully, would mean acknowledging that the U.S. and British rulers are intensely preparing for war.

The great significance of Comrade Stalin's interview with the "Pravda" correspondent is that it lays bare the lies of the imperialists, their criminal attempts to enmesh, deceive the peoples and draw them into a new world war. **And the sooner and more completely Comrade Stalin's replies are brought to the knowledge of every working man and woman, to every person in all countries of the world,** the sooner and more successfully will one of the basic tasks of the struggle in defence of peace be solved—exposure of the lies, of the criminal machinations of the warmongers. And the Communist and Workers Parties in all countries, to whom the interests of the peoples, the interests of preserving and consolidating peace come first, regard this as **their paramount duty their sacred obligation.**

The peoples must take the cause of defence of peace into their own hands. The peoples will uphold peace and compel the retreat of the instigators of a new world slaughter, the paltry group of billionaires and millionaires, who regard war as a lucrative business yielding colossal profits. This is evident from the literally world-wide response to Comrade Stalin's declaration. This is clear from the ever-growing struggle of the peace champions throughout the world and is demonstrated by the militant resolve of the masses to disrupt the frantic armaments drive for which the working people are made to pay with blood and life. Further testimony was the opening in Berlin on February 21 of the session of the World Peace Council—this great assembly of peoples which has risen in defence of peace. The peoples are fully resolved to prevent war.

ELECTIONS TO SUPREME SOVIETS OF UNION AND AUTONOMOUS REPUBLICS OF THE SOVIET UNION

On February 18, elections took place to the Supreme Soviets in ten of the sixteen Union Republics of the Soviet Union—the Russian Soviet Federative Republic, the Kazakh, Georgian, Azerbaijan, Lithuanian, Moldavian, Latvian, Kirghiz, Tadjik and Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republics. Elections to the Supreme Soviets of the Autonomous Republics were also held on the same date.

The elections which were a great festive occasion, demonstrated the triumph of the fraternal peoples of the U.S.S.R.; their unity and consolidation around the Party of Lenin-Stalin.

99.98 per cent of the electors voted in the Russian Soviet Federative Republic. Of these, 99.76 per cent voted for the bloc of Communist and non-party people.

Voting in the electoral districts where J. V. Stalin was candidate, took place in an atmosphere of great patriotic enthusiasm and elation.

J. V. STALIN INTERVIEW WITH “PRAVDA” CORRESPONDENT

Recently, a “Pravda” correspondent submitted a number of questions on foreign policy to Comrade Stalin.

Below, we print Comrade J. V. Stalin’s answers:

Question: How do you estimate the latest statement made by the British Prime Minister Attlee in the House of Commons to the effect that after the termination of the war the Soviet Union did not disarm, that is, did not demobilise its troops and that since then the Soviet Union is constantly increasing its armed forces?

Answer: I estimate this statement made by Prime Minister Attlee as a slander against the Soviet Union.

It is known to the whole world that the Soviet Union demobilised its troops after the war. As is known, demobilisation was carried out in three stages: The first and second stage, in the course of the year 1945; the third stage, from May to September, 1946. In addition, the demobilisation of older age groups of the personnel of the Soviet Army was carried out in 1946 and in 1947. And at the beginning of 1948, all the remaining older age groups were demobilised.

Such are the facts known to everyone.

If Prime Minister Attlee were competent in financial or economic science, he would have realised without difficulty that not a single State, the Soviet State included, could develop to the full civilian industry; launch great construction projects, like the hydro-electric power stations on the Volga, the Dnieper and

Amu-Darya, which require tens of billions in budget expenditure; continue the policy of systematic price reduction for consumer goods, which also requires tens of billions of budget expenditure; invest hundreds of billions in the restoration of the national economy, destroyed by the German invaders, and, together and simultaneously with this, multiply its armed forces and develop war industry. It is not difficult to understand that so reckless a policy would have led the State to bankruptcy. Prime Minister Attlee should have known by his own experience, as well as by the experience of the United States, that multiplication of a country's armed forces and an arms drive lead to developing war industry, to curtailing civilian industry, to stopping large-scale civilian construction work, to increased taxation, to a rise in prices for consumer goods. It stands to reason that if the Soviet Union is not reducing, but on the contrary, expanding its civilian industry, is not winding up, but on the contrary, expanding the construction of new mammoth hydro-electric power stations and irrigation systems, is not stopping but, on the contrary, continuing the policy of price reduction, it cannot, simultaneously with this, inflate war industry and multiply its armed forces without risking finding itself in a state of bankruptcy.

If, despite all these facts and scientific considerations, Prime Minister Attlee considers it nevertheless possible openly to slander the Soviet Union and its peaceful policy, this can only be explained by the fact that by slandering the Soviet Union he seeks to justify the armaments drive in Britain, now being carried out by the Labour Government.

Prime Minister Attlee needs lies against the Soviet Union and it is essential to him to depict the peaceful

policy of the Soviet Union as an aggressive one and the aggressive policy of the British Government as a peaceful one in order to mislead the British people, to foist upon them lies about the U.S.S.R. and thus by deception to draw them into the new world war being organised by the ruling circles of the United States.

Prime Minister Attlee poses as a supporter of peace. However, if he is really in favour of peace, why did he reject the proposal of the Soviet Union in the United Nations Organisation for the immediate conclusion of a Peace Pact between the Soviet Union, Britain, the United States of America, China and France?

If he truly stands for peace, why did he reject the proposals of the Soviet Union for an immediate start on the reduction of armaments, for the immediate prohibition of the atomic weapon?

If he is really in favour of peace, why does he persecute the fighters for peace, why did he prohibit the Peace Congress in Britain? Can a campaign in defence of peace threaten Britain's security?

It is obvious that Prime Minister Attlee is not in favour of preserving peace, but of unleashing a new aggressive world war.

Question: What do you think of the intervention in Korea, what can be its outcome ?

Answer: If Britain and the United States reject finally the proposals made by the People's Government of China, the war in Korea can only end in defeat for the interventionists.

Question: Why? Are the American and the British generals and officers inferior to the Chinese and Koreans?

Answer: No, they are not inferior. American and British generals and officers are in no way inferior to the generals and officers of any other country. As for the soldiers of the United States and Britain, as is known, they showed themselves in the best light in the war against Hitlerite Germany and militarist Japan. Wherein lies the crux of the matter then? It lies in the fact that the soldiers regard the war against Korea and China as unjust, whereas they regarded the war against Hitlerite Germany and militarist Japan as completely just. The matter at issue is that this war is extremely unpopular among the American and British soldiers.

Indeed, it is difficult to convince the soldiers that China, which is not threatening either Britain or the United States, and from which the Americans seized the Island of Taiwan, is the aggressor, while the United States, which seized the Island of Taiwan and brought its troops to the very boundaries of China, is the party defending itself. It is difficult to convince the soldiers that the United States of America is entitled to defend its security on the territory of Korea and at the frontiers of China, while China and Korea have no right to defend their security on their own territory or at the frontiers of their States. This is the reason why the war is unpopular among the Anglo-American soldiers.

It stands to reason that the most experienced generals and officers can suffer defeat if the soldiers regard the war imposed upon them as profoundly unjust and if, as a result of this, they perform their duties on

the front in a formal way without faith in the righteousness of their mission and without enthusiasm.

Question: How do you estimate the decision of the United Nations Organisation (U.N.O.), which proclaimed the Chinese People's Republic as aggressor?

Answer: I estimate it as a shameful decision.

Indeed, one must lose the last vestiges of conscience to contend that the United States, which seized Chinese territory—the Island of Taiwan—and 'which invaded Korea close to the frontiers of China, is the party defending itself, whereas the Chinese People's Republic, which is defending its frontiers and is striving to secure the return of the Island of Taiwan seized by the Americans, is the aggressor.

The United Nations Organisation created as the bulwark for preserving peace, is being turned into an instrument of war, into a means for unleashing a new world war. The aggressive core of the United Nations is represented by ten member-countries of the aggressive North Atlantic Pact (the U.S. Britain, France, Canada, Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg, Denmark, Norway and Iceland), and 20 Latin-American countries (Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela). It is the representatives of these countries that now decide the fate of war and peace in the United Nations, It was they who pushed through in the United Nations the shameful decision about the Chinese People's Republic being aggressive.

It is characteristic of the present-day regime in the United Nations that, for instance, the small Dominican

Republic in America, whose population hardly amounts to two million, has the same weight in the United Nations as India and much more weight than the Chinese People's Republic, which is deprived of the right of voice in the United Nations.

Thus, being turned into a tool of aggressive war, the United Nations Organisation is at the same time ceasing to be a world organisation of nations enjoying equal rights. As a matter of fact, the United Nations Organisation is now not so much a world organisation as an organisation for the Americans, an organisation acting in the interests of the American aggressors, Not only the United States and Canada are striving to unleash a new war, the same stand has also been taken by 20 Latin-American countries, the landowners and merchants of which are craving for a new war somewhere in Europe or Asia, in order to sell goods to the belligerent countries for excessively high prices and to earn millions from that sanguinary business. It is no secret for anyone that 20 representatives of twenty Latin-American countries are now the most solid and obedient army of the United States of America in the United Nations Organisation.

The United Nations Organisation is therefore taking the inglorious road of the League of Nations. In this way it is burying its moral prestige and dooming itself to disintegration.

Question: Do you consider a new world war inevitable?

Answer: No. At least at the present time it cannot be considered inevitable.

Of course, in the United States of America, in Britain as also in France, there are aggressive forces thirsting for a new war. They need war to obtain super-profits, to plunder other countries. These are the billionaires and millionaires who regard war as a lucrative business yielding colossal profits.

They, these aggressive forces, control the reactionary governments and direct them. But, at the same time, they are afraid of their peoples who do not want a new war and stand for the maintenance of peace. Therefore, they are trying to use the reactionary governments in order to enmesh their peoples with lies, to deceive them, and to depict the new war as defensive and the peaceful policy of the peace-loving countries as aggressive. They are trying to deceive their peoples in order to impose on them their aggressive plans and to draw them into a new war.

Precisely for this reason they are afraid of the campaign in defence of peace, fearing that it can expose the aggressive intentions of the reactionary governments.

Precisely for this reason they turned down the proposal of the Soviet Government for the conclusion of a Peace Pact, for the reduction of armaments, for banning the atomic weapon, fearing that the adoption of these proposals would undermine the aggressive measures of the reactionary governments and make the armaments drive unnecessary.

What will be the outcome of this struggle of the aggressive and peace-loving forces? Peace will be preserved and consolidated if the peoples will take the cause of preserving peace. into their own hands and defend it to the end. War may become inevitable if the warmongers succeed in entangling the masses of the

people in lies, in deceiving them and drawing them into a new world war.

That is why the wide campaign for the maintenance of peace, as a means of exposing the criminal machinations of the warmongers, is now of first-rate importance.

As for the Soviet Union, it will continue in the future, as well, unswervingly to pursue a policy of averting war and preserving peace.

FIRST SESSION OF WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

The World Peace Council, formed at the Second World Peace Congress, met in Berlin, capital of Germany, for its first session on February 21.

It is significant that the Peace Council is holding its first session on one of the most responsible sectors of the struggle for peace—in the heart of Germany, the western part of which the U.S-British imperialists are intensively turning into a jumping-off ground for unleashing a new war, into the powder-barrel of Europe. The peoples of 58 countries sent their representatives to the World Peace Council in the hope that these worthy sons and daughters of the peoples, their mind and conscience, would, after joint discussion of the present situation, find the correct way to strengthen world peace, to mobilise all honest people for the struggle against the instigators of a new war.

Seeing in the steadily growing world peace movement the main obstacle to the realisation of their foul plans to unloose a new world war, the American imperialists did their utmost to prevent the Council meeting. As is known, the Council was scheduled to meet in Geneva. The Swiss federal authorities, carrying out the orders of their American masters, refused permission for the Council to meet in Geneva, although it is clear to every sensible person that the Council does not constitute a threat to Switzerland. Another indication of the disgusting attitude taken by the American imperialists and their lackeys to the greatest mass movement ever known in history, was the fact that the outstanding scientist, Professor Joliot-Curie, was

not allowed to travel to Berlin via Western Germany, with the result that he was unable to preside at the first meetings of the Council.

Pietro Nenni opened the session. Addresses of welcome were made by the Chairman of the German Peace Committee, Professor Friedrich, and by Dr. Schwartz, burgomeister of Berlin, who observed that the choice of Berlin for the World Peace Council session showed that peaceful settlement of the German problem in 1951 had become the affair not only of the German people, but of all the peoples of the world.

Jean Laffitte, General Secretary of the World Peace Council, announced the agenda of the session.

He outlined the Bureau's proposals to set up the following four commissions: political and organising commissions, a commission for the journal "Peace", and the commission for international peace prizes. The political commission will draw up decisions relating to a peaceful settlement of the German and Japanese questions. In view of the numerous proposals submitted by the Secretariat and the Bureau, the session will discuss the question of the struggle for peace in the colonial countries, which will also be discussed by the political commission. The organising commission will handle questions concerning the practical realisation of the tasks posed by the Warsaw Congress and by the Geneva session of the Bureau of the World Peace Council.

Pietro Nenni reported on the progress made in carrying out the programme drawn up by the Second World Peace Congress, and summarised the results of the work accomplished in the three months since the Warsaw Congress.

Our movement, noted Nenni, has spread considerably in all countries of the world as a result of the Warsaw Congress and on the basis of the call addressed to the United Nations Organisation, and this notwithstanding the fact that it meets with obstacles such as lack of understanding and even persecution as, for instance, in Spain, Yugoslavia and in many countries of Latin America.

In the Soviet Union, in the People's Democracies and in China the call to the United Nations Organisation was widely publicised and approved by the entire people of these countries.

Passing over to a detailed analysis of the present international situation, Pietro Nenni stressed that the United States and the Atlantic bloc countries are constantly, and on an ever-growing scale, aggravating the tension and turning Uno into a pro-American organisation in the service of America's policy of aggression. Nevertheless, the World Peace Council once again will confirm Comrade Stalin's ringing words that war. is not inevitable.

Pietro Nenni defined the tasks of the World Peace Council as follows: to expose before world public opinion the disintegration and inability of Uno which is merely a tool for carrying out the United States' policy of force, provocation and aggression, and which must be made to return to its original functions; resolutely and firmly to condemn the proclamation of China as an aggressor, for China is defending her own existence, is upholding the right of the peoples of Asia to be the masters in their own house; to work for a meeting of the representatives of the five Great Powers to settle the conflict in the Far East and a meeting of the four Great Powers to secure the re-unification and

demilitarisation of Germany; to organise a world campaign to make clear the truth and to expose the lie that the Atlantic bloc allegedly protects the world from the danger of aggression, to organise, on a national and international scale, resistance to the armaments drive. The report was followed by discussion in which there took part the Dean of Canterbury, Hewlett Johnson; Gabriel d'Arbussier, representing the peoples of Africa; Dembowski of Poland; Bouchama of Algeria; and the German poet, Becher.

On February 22, when discussion on Pietro Nenni's report was resumed, speakers included Manuel Kruse, Philippine representative; Professor Kokkalis of Democratic Greece; and Academician Oparin, representative of the U.S.S.R.

Yves Farge delivered a report on "The Peaceful Settlement of the German Question in 1951".

The session will continue until February 27.

STRUGGLE AGAINST REARMING WESTERN GERMANY AND TASKS OF FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY. Jacques Duclos, Secretary, French Communist Party

In the great battle for peace now being fought by the Peoples of the world, France occupies a particularly responsible sector. In words, the French Government has opposed the regeneration of the "Wehrmacht", in deeds, it is doing just the reverse. On the orders of its American masters, this Government advanced the "Schuman Plan" which promotes the restoration of the Ruhr's war arsenal. In Brussels in December 1950, the Council of the aggressive Atlantic bloc countries decided, with the active participation of the French Government, that:—1. the Bonn Government, must, as a beginning, furnish 25 "combat groups" (this expression is used to avoid the word "divisions"); 2. the Adenauer Government will be allowed to restore the airforce; 3. Western Germany will take part in the "Atlantic army" as an equal member, Finally, it was the French Government which convened a conference in Paris on February 15, attended by Nazi Generals, on the question of an "European army".

The French imperialists, like the American warmongers and entire international reaction, want to use Western Germany as a base for unleashing war against the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies. They have assigned Western Germany a leading role in the Atlantic coalition and in suppressing the forces of democracy and peace in Europe.

For the French people the struggle against restoring the “Wehrmacht” is, unquestionably, the essential problem in the general struggle for peace. To prevent the rearming of the German militarists-revanchists—means contributing in a decisive way toward making war in Europe impossible, toward averting a third world war. In these circumstances it is important to make a success of the nation-wide referendum against building up the “Wehrmacht”. This campaign in the present situation is the link we must grasp in order to unfold to the maximum the struggle against the warmongers. It is necessary to collect millions and millions of signatures to the protest petitions against the rearming of Western Germany. It is necessary to take still more energetic measures to activate the peace movement. In this campaign the peace partisans must go out for an even greater success than during the collection of signatures to the Stockholm Appeal. For this purpose the French Communists will launch a widespread explanatory campaign and refute the lie circulated by Americanised propaganda about the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic. In particular, they will help to organise numerous discussion meetings at enterprises, in the districts, houses and countryside.

They will help to draw hundreds of thousands of peace supporters into collecting house-to-house signatures, and see to it that every French family knows of the collection of signatures to the national petition.

It is necessary to raise in a democratic way in all organisations where Communists are working, the question of the broad and concrete participation of the organisation in the signature campaign.

The Communists will fight to broaden and strengthen the peace movement by electing peace

committees open to representatives of all sections of the population and of all political trends, by holding people's meetings, by forming municipal peace councils in every inhabited place and by ensuring the systematic work of these organs.

More and more sections of the population are displaying hostility to the war policy. Even people with anti-Communist prejudices fear the consequences of a policy dictated by the U.S. rulers. They cannot make up their minds about taking their stand in the peace camp. They call themselves "supporters of neutrality". Maybe in other circumstances, if they thought an imperialist victory was assured, they would say nothing. But these people are no longer confident; they fear, with good reason, the drawing in of our country into the catastrophe of war. We cannot remain indifferent to such sentiments.

As for us, we are not supporters of neutrality: we are an integral part of the peace camp. But we must make it clear to the "adherents of neutrality" that, in order to save peace and restore national independence, it is necessary to put the aggressors in a position where they will not be able to unleash war. In the present circumstances this means fighting against the restoration of the "Wehrmacht".

It is clear that the struggle of the French Communists against the rearming of Western Germany, which they do not separate from the struggle against the armaments drive in France, cannot be regarded as a chauvinist attitude toward Germany and the Germans. Such an attitude is alien to Communists. Communists counterpose to this chauvinistic attitude the principles of proletarian internationalism. The French Communists always remember Comrade Stalin's words in his message

to the leaders of the German Democratic Republic: "There can be no doubt that the existence of a peace-loving democratic Germany, along with the existence of the peace-loving Soviet Union, precludes the possibility of new wars in Europe, puts an end to bloodshed in Europe and makes impossible the enslavement of the European countries by the world imperialists."

At its Plenum on February 14-15 the Central Committee of the French Communist Party hailed the struggle of the German Democratic Republic against the restoration of the Hitler "Wehrmacht".

All working people, the common people of France, understand, approve and support the demand of the German people for a peace treaty to be concluded as soon as possible. They are fighting against the revival of German militarism and, at the same time, they are waging a struggle for a peace treaty with a united, democratic Germany.

While centering attention in its present activity on participation in the campaign of the fighters for peace against the rearming of Western Germany, the Communist Party, at the same time, regards as its imperative duty to develop other forms of struggle against the preparations for a new war. It is giving ever more attention and support to the political and practical mass struggle against the transportation and production of war materials. It is drawing the masses into the struggle for an immediate peace with Viet Nam, for the release of the peace supporters who have been thrown into prison, against the occupation of French ports by American troops. It is fighting against extending the term of military service.

During Eisenhower's visit to Paris, the workers of the "Hotchkissbarrage" plant suggested holding a patriotic

strike. This initiative was supported by the Party federations in the departments of the Seine, Seine-et-Oise, by the General Confederation of Labour, the Seine Federation of the Unitarian Socialist Party, the Paris organisations of the Union of French Women and the Union of Republican Youth of France. As a result, short strikes took place on January 9 at nearly a thousand factories, and delegations went to the hotel "Astoria" to protest against Eisenhower's stay in Paris.

When Eisenhower again passed through Paris on his way back to the United States, these organisations were again the initiators in holding a protest demonstration. This demonstration was banned. The demonstrators were threatened with brutal reprisals, "Humanite" and the democratic newspaper "Liberation", were confiscated. But in spite of these fascist measures, 50,000 people gathered at the Champs-Elysees and adjoining streets.

The demonstration was an undisputed success. It showed that the Government could not prevent the people from coming onto the streets. However, certain mistakes were made in the organisation of the demonstration. The Seine Federation of the Party, criticising its activities, stressed that while propaganda and agitation had been organised along the proper lines and arranged down to the smallest detail, the same could not be said about the organisational preparations for the demonstration. Without question, it was necessary to give the masses the opportunity freely to show their initiative, but if the necessary organisational measures are not taken, it leads to the mistake where everything is based on the spontaneity of the masses. It was easy for the police to make arrests, for people went to the demonstration singly. This would not have

happened had the demonstrators gone onto the streets in an organised fashion. Had they come in groups to the demonstrations it would have been possible to have set out from different factories and districts of the capital, from the suburbs. This would have given the demonstration such a wide character and made it so varied that it would have hampered the plans of the police.

The working class, all democrats and peace supporters must strengthen their unity still more in order to ensure the further success of the struggle for peace.

Communists must keep on with the policy of fraternal unity with the Socialist working people. Socialist working people cannot remain indifferent, in view of the ever-growing crimes and treachery of the Right Socialist leaders whom we must constantly expose. And our activists will meet with the deep understanding of the Socialist working people once they, themselves, get rid of their narrow and sectarian views which often hinder us in our work to establish unity.

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At the plenum of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party on September 29, 1950, Maurice Thorez, General Secretary of our Party, stressed: "The peoples can prevent war." The French Communists are devoting all their energy to the struggle for peace, for they clearly realise the decisive character of this struggle. The Communists steadfastly believe in their ultimate victory. At the Eighteenth Congress of the C.P.S.U. (B). Comrade Stalin pointed out: "The chief

endeavour of the bourgeoisie of all countries and of its reformist hangers-on is to kill, in the working class, faith in its own strength, faith in the possibility and inevitability of its victory, and thus to perpetuate capitalist slavery. For the bourgeoisie knows that if capitalism has not yet been overthrown and still continues to exist, it owes this not to its own merits, but to the fact that the proletariat has still not faith enough in the possibility of its victory.”

Faith in our own strength, faith in the inevitability of our victory—this is what Comrade Stalin teaches us. It is with this unwavering faith in their strength, and the desire to infuse this faith in the whole working class, in all democrats and patriots, that the French Communists de waging the struggle for freedom, bread and peace.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF FEBRUARY EVENTS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Gustav Bares, Deputy General Secretary, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia

Three years have passed since the February events of 1948. The path traversed by Czechoslovakia during this period shows what a landmark was the February victory of the Czechoslovak people in the history of our People's Democratic Republic.

In May 1945, simultaneously with the glorious liberation march of the Soviet Army, a historical turning point was effected in the life of the country, a turning point which signified "the coming to power of a new class, the working class, and, together with it, all the working people of town and countryside". (Klement Gottwald). The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia was the organiser of this turning point.

The working class of Czechoslovakia came to power under particularly favourable conditions made possible by the world historic victory of the Soviet Union over Hitler fascism. The liberation of Czechoslovakia by the heroic Soviet Army, the fact that Soviet tanks, having made an outstanding march, entered Prague on Victory Day, frustrated the criminal joint plans of the Anglo-American "victors", of the Nazi occupationists and their Czech lackeys in the ranks of the treacherous bourgeoisie, and gave the Czechoslovak people the opportunity to take power into their own hands. The all-round aid which the Soviet Union rendered the young People's Democratic Republic enabled the new system successfully to overcome the bitter aftermath of war

and occupation, and the new difficulties that cropped up, especially the difficulties caused by the disastrous drought and subsequent poor harvest of 1947.

Working-class power was reinforced in one of stubborn struggle against the forces of reaction which sabotaged the building-up of the Republic and dreamt of taking advantage of the difficulties caused by the drought in order to engineer a counter-revolutionary putsch which was to end in the return of the old capitalist order. Such was the plan of reaction whose forces turned for support to the remnants of the capitalist elements in industry and trade, to the rural rich and to a certain section of the old top bureaucracy. The Czech and Slovak bourgeoisie, who had compromised themselves in the eyes of the working masses by their treachery and collaboration with the Nazi occupationists, relied, in the main, on their reserve which, during the war, put their stake on American and British imperialism. Dr. Benes headed this section of the bourgeoisie. While the war was still on, his group in London did everything Possible to get the Czechoslovak Republic restored on the old basis, and after May 1945, it tried in different ways to obstruct and slow down the development of the People's Democratic Republic. Way back in 1945, Benes opposed nationalisation of industry and finance, resisted settlement of a number of questions that arose in the course of the country's development.

The sharpening internal situation, the division of the world into two camps, the increasingly hopeless prospects facing the reactionaries in Czechoslovakia, and fear of the elections scheduled for the spring of 1948, impelled the forces of international reaction, closely tied up with reaction abroad, to accelerate their

preparations for a counter-revolutionary putsch. Dr. Benes was behind the plotters. Reaction hope that he would force the Government to resign and would appoint a government of officials who would change the regime. But the united action at the people, under ad leadership of the Communist Party, on these plans and compelled Dr. Benes to abandon his allies.

The plan for the counter-revolutionary putsch against the Czechoslovak People's Democratic Republic was part of the far-reaching plan drawn up by the U.S.-British imperialists during World War Two.

The exposure of the Tito gang in Yugoslavia, the fiasco of the plans of the Tito agents in Hungary and Bulgaria, and the defeat of the reactionary forces in Czechoslovakia, revealed in all their nakedness the insidious plans of the U.S.-British imperialists—plans spearheaded against the democratic camp.

February 1948 in Czechoslovakia dealt a crushing blow to the plans and hopes of international reaction. The working class and all working people in Czechoslovakia achieved their great victory, thanks to the Communist Party led by Comrade Gottwald. The February victory was a great triumph for the Party which drew upon the fraternal experience of the C.P.S.U. (B), learnt from Lenin and Stalin how to overthrow capitalist slavery, how to win, consolidate and broaden the power of the working class.

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The outstanding feature in the period following February 1948 is the realisation of the general line of the Party for building Socialism. During this period, the power of the working class was consolidated and used to

further broaden and strengthen the economic and political base of the people's democratic system, to dislodge the remnants of the exploiting classes, to further deepen and consolidate the alliance of the working class with the mass of the working people, and especially with the mass of the working peasantry in order to draw the small and medium peasants into the work of building Socialism in the countryside. In the sphere of foreign policy, February, once and for all, put an end to reaction's hypocritical attitude in relation to the Soviet Union and furnished the conditions for absolutely honest and sincere relations between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union and People's Democracies. These mutual relations constitute the foundation of the security and political stability of the Czechoslovak Republic. Growing friendship with the Soviet Union is reflected in all spheres of Czechoslovak life and serves as an essential factor in accelerating socialist construction.

In industry there began the accelerated building and reorganisation of heavy industry, with emphasis on heavy machine-building. The output of heavy machine-building in 1950 increased 95 per cent compared with 1949 and more than 50 per cent compared with 1948. This helped to increase overall industrial output in 1950 more than one and a half times compared with pre-war; translated in terms per head of the population, output by the end of 1950 was 80 percent above the pre-war figure. The capitalist sector in industry and wholesale trade as a whole, was practically abolished. In retail trade the private sector was reduced to insignificant proportions and its turnover compared with that of the socialist sector is small indeed.

The February victory was a good school for the working class and all working people. In the struggle against the reactionary conspiracy, the working people once again realised what nationalisation of the factories and plants meant; they defended socialist property against wreckers and reinforced their socialist attitude to labour. After February, the working people gave full rein to their initiative, the shock-brigade movement and socialist emulation which are now assuming new forms, developed on a wide scale.

After February, big changes took place in the countryside as well. The decision of the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia to win the small and medium peasants for Socialism and to isolate the rural rich, is being carried out successfully. This is seen from the fact that agricultural co-operatives have been formed in more than 7,000 villages, that is, in half of the villages of the Czechoslovak Republic, in the fact that the land is being cultivated jointly in more than 3,200 agricultural cooperatives. Together with the State farms, these co-operatives cultivate 22 per cent of all the arable land.

The accelerated building-up and reorganisation of industry, and the first steps toward large-scale socialist production in the countryside signify a steady improvement in the standard of living of the working people. The earnings of factory and office workers increased by more than one-fourth in 1950, peasant incomes by nearly one-fifth. There was a manifold increase in the amount of consumer goods sold: food products, textiles, footwear, etc. Substantial price cuts were introduced on the commercial market.

Along with the socialist transformations in industry and agriculture following February 1948, a number of

changes were effected in the State apparatus, in the army and public education. The national committees were strengthened, their work improved. A people's democratic Constitution was adopted and a new judicial system created.

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The past three years witnessed the further strengthening and consolidation of the Communist Party.

Three years ago, reaction thought that it would be able, at the decisive moment, to smash the alliance of workers, working peasantry and intelligentsia united in the National Front, that it would succeed in isolating the Communist Party. What happened was that reaction itself was isolated, while the alliance of workers, working peasantry and progressive intelligentsia grew stronger year by year under the leadership of the Party with the result that substantial headway was made in socialist construction. After the February victory, the Social-Democratic Party merged with the Communist Party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. The Communist Party became the sole Party of the working class. The Party was also strengthened internally. For a long period after the liberation of Czechoslovakia, bourgeois-nationalist elements, who tried to cause a split in the Communist Party, exercised a strong influence in the leadership of the Communist Party of Slovakia; when these elements were defeated and removed from the leadership, the conditions were created for consolidating the Party under the tried banner of proletarian internationalism, for frustrating the criminal

plans of reaction which were tied up with the plans of the bourgeois-nationalist elements.

The experience of the C.P.S.U. (B), and also the experience of the Communist Parties of the People's Democracies, teach us that, after the defeat of the bourgeoisie, the enemy concentrates his efforts on trying to penetrate the ranks of the Communist Parties. Comrade Stalin has pointed out that the Party becomes stronger by purges itself of opportunist elements. The most striking example of what can happen once enemies penetrate into the Party is afforded by Yugoslavia where the gang of Tito traitors have placed the people in bondage to American imperialism. That is why the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and Comrade Gottwald, at the Central Committee Plenum in February 1950, called for increased vigilance toward the class enemy.

In the three years that have elapsed since the February events, the Party has matured and is now capable of making short shrift of the enemies planted in our ranks by the warmongers—the imperialists who are enraged at the successes of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

Further strengthening and consolidation of the Communist Party along the lines of the glorious C.P.S.U. (B), improvement in our Party and political work—therein lies the guarantee of new successes by People's Democratic Czechoslovakia.

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The frantic campaign in the Western press and radio, directed at the present time against People's Democratic Czechoslovakia, has a concealed aim. It is

designed, above all, to camouflage the strivings of the American imperialists to remilitarise Western Germany and overcome the growing resistance to this remilitarisation and to Wall Street's aggressive war plans throughout the world, including Germany. Guided everywhere by the example of Hitler and Goebbels, the propaganda machine of the American imperialists and their henchmen has launched a broadside against Czechoslovakia.

This irritation on the part of the capitalist West is likewise linked with the internal development of Czechoslovakia, with its successes in the sphere of building Socialism; it is bound up with the fact that the ground is slipping from under the feet of the imperialists every day; it is linked with the exposure of the groups of spies and criminal adventurers on whom the imperialists pinned their hopes.

This irritation on the part of Wall Street's war propagandists is also linked with the sharpening class struggle in Czechoslovakia. The building of Socialism in the countryside, the establishment of unified agricultural co-operatives and the switch-over to joint cultivation of the soil aroused the resistance of the rural rich. Losing their economic influence among the small and middle peasantry, they are resorting to sabotage, striving to cause disorder in marketing rural produce; they use grain to feed cattle and resort even to acts of terror. But the working class in alliance with the small and middle peasantry is gaining ever more experience and is still more resolutely cutting short these designs. Nothing can halt the forward of the countryside along the path of Socialism.

The church hierarchy which, on Vatican orders, has taken the path of espionage, sabotage and subversive

acts, is particularly hostile towards the People's Democracy. But the people of Czechoslovakia already perceive that the clergy are prompted not by the interests of religion but by concern for their estates and their power.

The activities of these reactionary forces are, day by day, becoming increasingly foul. Aware of their hopeless position they openly admit before the court of the people that their hope lies in war; war against their own country and their own people in which they will play the role of imperialist hirelings and fight shoulder to shoulder with Nazis released from prison by the Americans.

The people of Czechoslovakia are learning vigilance from personal experience and are successfully exposing the wreckers, imperialist spies and agents of all shades and colour. The People's Democratic system will crush them with its iron hand.

In the three years that have passed since the February victory, the international situation has become ever more acute. But, simultaneously, the peace forces have grown. The Soviet Union is growing stronger, the countries of People's Democracy are steadily gaining strength. People's China has become a mighty factor in the struggle for world peace. And the Czechoslovak Republic has become one of the solid links of democracy and peace. The three years which separate us from February 1948 reveal with greater vividness the significance of the February victory of the Czechoslovak people for the cause of the struggle for peace.

PLENUM OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY

At the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party held in Warsaw on February 17-18, Comrade Boleslaw Bierut, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party, delivered a report on "The Struggle of the Polish People for Peace and the Six-Year Plan". Comrade Hilary Minc, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, reported on "Economic Tasks in 1951".

Twenty-seven people took part in the lively discussion that followed the reports.

The Plenum unanimously resolved to adopt the theses outlined in the reports of Comrade Bierut and Comrade Minc as a guide, and pledged all Party organisations to carry out these theses.

MANY THOUSANDS OF NEW MEMBERS FOR ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

In answer to the provocation of the Tito agents Cucchi and Magnani, all Party organisations have raised still higher the level of Party work with the result that many thousands of new members are joining the Italian Communist Party.

“One traitor has gone—2,000 new members have joined our organisation,” reads a report from the Reggio Emilia Party federation. In Teramo, 1,090 new members were admitted into the Party in the course of a few days, including 328 women; in Campobasso—500, in Florence—400, in Bologna—310 new members; in one branch in the Siena federation—214 members in the short space of two days, and so on.

The registered membership in many Party branches exceeds that of 1950 by 45 to 80 per cent. In the Montelparo (Ascoli) branch the percentage rose to 115, and in Labico (Rome) to 411.

Following the big success of what are known in the Party as Stalin Study Courses, many branches are enthusiastically studying a new cycle of theoretical questions known as the Gramsci Courses. The Stalin Study Courses were attended by 14,000 members in the Modena Province, by 25,000 in Bologna, etc. Over 700 Gramsci Courses have been organised in Modena Province alone. Beginning with February 15, the Rome Party Federation has organised “Short Courses on the U.S.S.R.” at which the Soviet Union’s peace policy is studied, its leading role in the struggle of all peoples for peace.

IN THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

FIRST FRUITS OF AGRARIAN REFORM

The agrarian reform, now effected in regions with a population of 178 million, is beginning to yield its first fruits. Last year agriculture gave the country 120,000,000 tons of grain, that is, 10,000,000 tons more than in 1949.

The cotton harvest exceeded the average annual yield for pre-war years by 20 per cent.

These successes have been made possible by the fact that the peasants who have been given land by the agrarian reform or have had their land rent reduced (in areas where the land reform will be introduced in the spring and autumn of this year), have begun to cultivate their fields better; they are using more fertilizers as well as the achievements of agricultural science.

The State has formed 29 mechanised State farms to implement scientific methods of cultivation. The experience of these farms is being widely applied on the fields of millions of peasants. Some 850 centres have also been opened for popularising scientific methods of stock raising. The Government has given the peasants tens of thousands of tons of chemicals to combat pests.

The rich harvest has substantially raised the purchasing power of the peasantry, who are today buying far more manufactured goods than ever before. There has been a marked increase in the purchase of agricultural implements. The peasants of the Anyang district alone (Pingyuan Province), have acquired 200,000 various agricultural implements. Every third

peasant household in two districts in the vicinity of Chungking (Szechuan Province), has purchased farming implements, and every tenth household—cattle and fertilizer.

The Central People's Government has planned to increase agricultural production still more and the 1951 target is 130,000,000 tons of grain and 950,000 tons of cotton.

ABOLISHING ILLITERACY

The Government of the Chinese People's Republic is carrying out extensive work to abolish the illiteracy which still afflicts millions of working people. Schools and classes are being opened everywhere in which adults are being taught to read and write. Text-books and other school material are being printed in large numbers.

An indication of the scope of the work underway to put an end to illiteracy can be seen from the example of Chahar Province where 4,234 newly-opened schools are attended by 227,000 peasants.

At the moment, more than 20,000,000 peasants in China are learning to read and write and are raising their cultural and political level in different types of schools.

NEW ROADS

Due to the untiring efforts of millions of workers, peasants and men of the People's Liberation Army

engaged in building highways, the road network has been extended from over 16,000 kilometres open to traffic at the beginning of the liberation war, to more than 100,000 kilometres.

Restoration of old roads and building of new highways are greatly helping to increase the volume of goods transported. There has been a big increase in the number of automobiles. In 1950, the number of automobiles, belonging to State transport companies alone, was 40 per cent higher than the 1949 figure.

THOSE WHO PROFIT FROM DEATH AND DESTRUCTION. Albert Norden

“The very existence of the United States is at stake”, that is what the Trumans, Achesons and Eisenhowers, supported by the American press and radio in the service of the imperialists, daily din into the heads of the American people. Why is the very existence of the United States at stake?

That no one has the slightest intention of violating the borders of the U.S. is clear to every child outside America. But that is precisely why war hysteria is being whipped up in the country in order to conceal from the American people that the militarisation of public life is wholly and fully dictated by the greed of the big trusts, that **every American tank and plane operating in Korea, every bomb dropped on Korean towns and villages mean enormous profits for the U.S, trusts.** Bent on adding to their profits, the New York bankers and Detroit arms manufacturers are turning their offices into centres pouring out streams of false reports, misanthropic articles, speeches, etc.

On December 16, 1950, Truman announced his “state of emergency” which spells need for the American people and huge profits for American finance capital. Businessmen of the New York stock-exchange literally danced with joy when Truman announced his “state of emergency”. Commenting on this, the Associated Press under the heading: New York Stock-Exchange Record, wrote:

The mobilisation of American economy resulted in shares on the New York stock-exchange going up on

Monday by more than 4,800,000 dollars—the highest figure in eleven years.

The war in Korea has proved most profitable for the industrialists whose factories are turning out planes, tanks and armoured cars, and for the oil magnates and stock-exchange manipulators. For all of them, the war in Korea is a longed-for and deliberately engineered adventure.

On December 30, 1950, “Deutsche Zeitung und Wirtschaft Zeitung”, organ of industrial circles in Western Germany, wrote that prior to the Korean crisis, American economic circles feared that “the marked upward trend in the economy that began in the summer of 1949 would be replaced by a decline at the end of 1950. The armaments programme has dispelled this uncertainty.”

“Business Week”, influential journal of American business circles, in its issue of December 9, 1950, confirmed this: “A short dip might have been a fair bet as long as the military build-up was jogging along at a lethargic pace. But now, the huge defence (read: war!—A. N.) programme is a sharp goad for industry.”

Five years after the end of the world war, the vast sum of 45,000 million dollars was spent on the American armed forces. In the current fiscal year, which ends in June, 13,300 million dollars were allocated for this purpose. Immediately after the outbreak of war in Korea, Truman gave the order to appropriate another 11,700 million dollars, and in December 1950, yet another 16,800 million dollars. Since demands have been made for an additional 5-10,000 million dollars, this Means that more will be spent on war measures in the United States this year than in the entire five preceding years. For the 1951-52 fiscal year, Truman

has requested 71 billion dollars for war purposes; that is, 74 per cent of the entire budget!...

The big trusts of the war industry, of course, are reaping the benefits: no less than 60 per cent of the war budget will be pocketed by them in the form of payment for orders. They are demanding an exorbitant price for their lethal products, a price far in excess of even the usual high rate. In 1945, an automatic-carbine rated 35.5 dollars whereas, today, its price is 64 dollars. At the end of World War Two, a quick-firing rifle cost 134 dollars; today, its price has gone up to 358 dollars. For the same period, the price of a machine-gun has increased from 249 to 720 dollars, a heavy mortar from 590 to 1,055 dollars. The price of a truck has increased from 2,500 to 5,900 dollars, that of a 105 mm. gun from 8,300 to 13,700 dollars, of a light tank from 39,600 to 126,000 dollars.

From this we see how the merchants of death are raking in huge profits, their agents in the government paying any price asked for at the expense of direct and indirect taxes imposed on the people. The billionaires and millionaires regard war as a lucrative business yielding colossal profits; they need war in order to get super-profits, In order to plunder the working people.

The United States has become an aggressor State, and war production in the economy of this State is being speeded up by cutting down on peace-time production.

“Tanks will come off the conveyor where automobiles have been produced up to now,” writes the New York correspondent of “Volkswirt” (Frankfurt journal of capitalist circles). “Materials such as steel, aluminium, and copper, used in television sets, radios and washing machines, will now be used to produce

carriers, planes, etc., that is, to produce everything needed for armaments.”

The affairs of internal and foreign reaction are the affairs of the American billionaires. War to them means business. That is why Lenin’s words in his “Letter to American Workers”, written on August 20, 1918, are of such actual significance today: **“Every dollar is stained with the filth of ‘profitable’ military deliveries... And every dollar is stained with blood...”**

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“The New York Times’ reported on October 27, 1950 that “the General Motors Corporation realised in the first nine months of 1950 a greater net profit than was ever recorded by any American corporation in a full year. The world’s largest producer of motor vehicles reported earnings of 702,655,156 dollars for the first three-quarters of 1950, General Motors paid its shareholders 629,000,000 dollars as against 353,000,000 in 1949.

Between June 1940 and March 1943 alone, the American Government placed war orders with this firm to the sum of 8,500 million dollars, as well as orders for building at least a hundred new enterprises, not to mention the enterprises of this firm which were considerably expanded during World War Two. General Motors made a net profit of 1,253 million dollars during World War Two.

It should be noted that General Motors netted profits on both sides of the front: in America and in Germany.

At the close of the ‘20’s, the American dollar invasion of Germany played a decisive role in expanding

Germany's war industry and in preparing the Hitler aggression. At that period, among the enterprises which fell into the hands of General Motors was the "Opel" Works in Rüsselsheim (near Frankfurt-on-Main). In addition to tanks, the "Opel" works produced for the Hitler army enormous quantities of essential parts for the "Messerschmitt", "Junkers" and "Fokke-Wolff" planes. This was done not only with the knowledge, but with the sanction of the bosses of General Motors. Right until the middle of 1941, prominent American representatives of General Motors were members of the Board of the "Opel" Corporation which, at the beginning of World War Two, was the biggest corporation in capitalist Europe producing automobiles and trucks.

Even after Hitler had declared war on the United States, General Motors continued to collaborate with the Nazis. However, since the Americans could not do this openly during the closing years of World War Two, they appointed their Danish representative in Copenhagen, Albin D. Madsen, as their representative with the "Opel" firm.

With the sanction of the Nazi authorities, Madsen became a member of the observers' council, and, with the consent of the masters of the firm's principal enterprises in Detroit, saw to it that the German branch of the American corporation worked to capacity for the fascist war machine. According to "Poor's Manual", reference book on American industry, during the years when Hitler's 'army was being equipped, 20,000,000 dollars of the enormous profits netted by the "Opel" enterprises belonging to General Motors were invested in other Nazi corporations producing armaments. Without "Opel", that is, without General Motors, the

Hitler tank divisions and the Hitler Luftwaffe would never have been what the world knew them to be.

It was not accidental that Schacht, in his cell in the Nuremberg prison in 1946, said to the American captain, Gilbert:

“If you want to prefer charges against the industrialists who helped to arm Germany, then you must prefer charges also against your own industrialists. After all, the “Opel” plants, belonging to General Motors, were producing for war and not for anything else.”

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After World War Two, General Motors was able to place its representatives in key positions in the American military administration in Germany. Thus, the chief of the General Motors' branch in Antwerp, E. Zdunek, was put in charge of the department of light machine-building, and Peter S. Hoglund, pre-war American head of the “Opel” firm, was made deputy-chief of industrial production in the American occupation zone in Germany where “Opel” plants are situated.

Today, “Opel” again plays a big role in America's rearmament plans. Last year, the firm had an income 29 per cent higher than that in 1938.

The real significance of General Motors' invasion of Europe (immediately after Truman announced his “state of emergency” General Motors began production of rocket planes at its plants in Kansas City), must be sought in its financial tie-up with Du Pont. This chemical trust, the biggest in the capitalist world, was intimately linked, through numerous cartels and patent

agreements, with “I. G. Farben”—the former economic and political bulwark of the Hitler State. Du Pont controls the greater part of the shares of General Motors. It is no secret that members of the Du Pont family are among those who most liberally finance the different fascist organisations in the United States. The Du Pont concern helped to arm Japan for war against China and sold to the Mitsui concern patents for explosives. For years, Du Pont has been netting enormous profits from the production of atom bombs.

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The boss of another big concern—General Motors—is Charles E. Wilson, the man whom, last December, Truman invested with dictatorial powers to mobilise the economy. General Clay was appointed his assistant., In his memoirs, Clay boasts about the provocative role he played in Germany when he was commander-in-chief of the American occupation forces. Clay admits that he repeatedly tried to provoke an armed conflict on German territory between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The billionaires showed their appreciation. They thanked Clay on his return to the United States, and rewarded him with a number of profitable posts in observers’ councils. He was appointed director of the New York “Marine Midland Trust” which is connected. with Morgan, and was given the post of director of “Newmond Mining Company” which is primarily engaged in mining copper and which directly comes within the sphere of Morgan influence. In addition, Clay was also made chairman of the observer’s council in “Continental Can”, which is closely connected with the “Lehman

Brothers” group and “Goldman Sachs and Company” (the head of this bank is a certain Wineberg, third member of the triumvirate charged with effecting the economic mobilisation of the United States). Clay was also made director of the “Lehman Corporation”, a financial trust possessing a capital of more than 100 million dollars, The New York politician, Senator Lehman, and his brother Arthur, run this trust.

From the Lehman group, which is in close political and personal contact with Truman, run the threads of an interesting tie-up with the department of the American High Commissioner in Germany. MacCloy’s deputy is none other than Benjamin Buttenwieser, the son-in-law of Arthur Lehman. Since 1932, Buttenwieser has been a partner in the world-famous bank of “Kuhn, Loeb and Company”, third after Morgan and Rockefeller in capital investments inside the country and abroad.

According to a Senate commission figures on the state of small manufacturers, published in 1946, this bank controls securities valued at 11,000 million dollars. Way back in 1904, this bank financed Japan in the war against Russia, and in the interval between the two world wars played a big role in furthering the activities of the big capitalists of Germany. The fact that the bank appointed its representative Buttenwieser to be Deputy American High Commissioner in Western Germany, shows the importance American finance capital attaches to the remilitarisation of Western Germany and its inclusion as an important satellite in America’s war plans, After a ten-day conference with the Secretary of State and Secretary for War, Buttenwieser flew to Western Germany at: the beginning of 1951. Before leaving, he said that Germany

must make a substantial contribution in men, money and material in order to support U.S. aggressive policy.

The tremendous growth in war production in the United States is leading to the dislocation of its economy, to an increasingly marked disproportion between the war industry sector and civilian sector, a heavier burden for the masses, to a sharpening of the general crisis of capitalism. Before the world there stands revealed the greedy, bestial countenance of the American billionaires—the warmongers. The peoples of the world are intensifying the struggle against the bloody plans of these merchants of death, Having taken the defence of peace into their own hands, the peoples will frustrate the aggressive plans of the handful of American imperialists.

GERMAN PRESS REVIEW

“WE DO NOT WANT A SECOND STALINGRAD”

The newspapers “Neues Deutschland” and “Freies Volk” have published a number of letters from former soldiers, officers and generals of the German army who fought at Stalingrad, The writers of the letters resolutely condemn the remilitarisation of Western Germany, carried out on the orders of the American-British warmongers.

In his letter headed “Concerning the honour of the German soldier”, former Major General Martin Lattmann replies to the statement made recently by Eisenhower to the effect that the honour of the German soldier remained unsullied in the last war.

Lattmann writes that while fighting at Stalingrad he cannot recall a single order issued to the German army that mentioned in any way love for the fatherland or of the soldiers’ honour. The soldiers were simply told: Hitler has ordered!

“No”, writes Lattmann, “it was not an honour for us, German soldiers, to have attacked the Soviet Union and to have fought at Stalingrad on Hitler’s orders... It would have been an honour for the German soldier had he fought for the freedom, independence and welfare of his people, to live in friendship with all peace-loving nations”.

In a letter headed “A. Great Lesson”, former Major. General Arno von Lenski writes:

“We, survivors of Stalingrad, who were prisoners of war, have convinced ourselves that the peoples of the Soviet Union are devoting all their efforts solely to peaceful construction. It should be said that, only due to their example did we, too, become people who have learned to love peace, This imposes on us an obligation. We must devote all our efforts to the cause of preserving and strengthening peace... Let our people take to heart the lesson of Stalingrad this time.”

ECONOMIC SUCCESSES OF GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

On February 16, all democratic newspapers in Berlin published the report of the State Planning Commission of the German Democratic Republic on the fulfilment of the 1950 plan for the development of the national economy. The report notes the big successes achieved during the past year. Industry fulfilled its plan 109 per cent—an increase of 26 per cent compared with 1949, In the metallurgical industry the target was topped by 16 per cent, in machine building by 6 per cent, The report stresses that the people's enterprises played a decisive role in this achievement.

Agriculture, too, has successes to record. Thus, the winter wheat harvested was 13.7 per cent more, than in 1949, spring wheat —16.2 per cent, spring rye—22.6 per cent, sugar beet—48.2 per cent, potatoes—47.5 per cent. Agriculture in the Republic has already reached the pre-war level and in certain branches has surpassed it.

Productivity of labour in people's industry last year increased 13.5 per cent compared with 1949. The number of workers engaged in this sector of industry grew by 260,000.

Compared with 1949, the volume of foreign trade registered a 42.9 per cent increase. Trade turnover with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies witnessed a 56 per cent increase.

Great headway has been made in the sphere of culture. The number of students attending workers' and peasants' faculties increased 11 per cent.

LITERATURE AND ART IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE NEW POLAND. W. Sokorski Candidate Member, Central Committee, Polish United Workers' Party

The laying of the foundations of Socialism, the steady carrying out of the Six-Year Plan and profound transformations in the countryside constitute the basis on which culture and art are developing and blossoming in people's Poland, the basis determining the class content of the fundamental change which Polish art is now undergoing.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the Polish Workers' Party held in September 1948, which exposed the Right nationalist deviation the sphere of culture, marked a turning point in the reorganisation Polish literature and art. Of great significance, too, was the speech by the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Bierut, at the opening of the Wroclow radio station. In this speech Comrade Bierut placed before the cultural workers of people's Poland the task of bringing culture in all its varied forms to the masses, and of raising its ideological level. This is the task, said Comrade Bierut, which the new historical period, the period of People's Democracy, places before the entire people, before the workers of culture and art.

Comrade Bierut's words served as the keynote for the Congress of the Union of Writers, held in Stettin in January 1949. The question of combating formalism and cosmopolitanism, of developing art along lines of socialist realism, was raised at this congress for the first

time as the question of fighting for a creative art reflecting the profound process of the socialist transformation of our country and having, as its aim, the education of the new socialist man.

The Katowice Congress of the Union of Sculptors and the Lagow Congress of the Union of Composers, held shortly after the Stettin Congress, exposed the bourgeois essence of formalism in the fine arts and music. Both these unions undertook, as their central task, to show the lofty strivings and great victories of the people of labour engaged in the work of laying the foundations of Socialism in our country. These tasks, facing the Polish artists, are indissolubly linked with the task of the fight for peace.

The experience and achievements of advanced Soviet art and, in particular, Comrade Stalin's outstanding work on linguistics, and Comrade Zhdanov's remarks on literature and art are of enormous help and serve as a guide in the struggle for the new Polish art.

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What concrete achievements can the Polish writers and cultural workers show for the past two years of work and endeavour?

In literature the most deep-going change has been effected in dramaturgy. After Kroeckowski's play, "Germans", written in 1948, and in which the author described the democratic forces of fighting Germany as a true ally of the democratic peoples, as forces capable of building up a free and democratic German State, a number of other plays dealing with important social and patriotic problems, appeared.

In his play, "The Kind Man", the young author Gruszczyński boldly poses the question of vigilance and class struggle in a factory. Producer Janusz Warminski, actor and writer, is writing a play for the Lodz State Theatre, a play about the class struggle in the countryside. The writer, Maliszewski, in his play, "Yesterday and the Day before Yesterday", also raises the question of vigilance and the struggle against the class enemy; Rojewski in "The Courageous Thousand," describes the restoration of Warsaw. Adam Tarn's play, "An Ordinary Affair", which recently had its premiere, exposes the bestiality of American imperialism.

Theatre-goers will soon see I. Waszkiewicz's play dedicated to the participation of the intelligentsia in the restoration of the country, Zolkiewski's play reflecting the struggle to fulfil the Six-Year Plan, and a number of plays by other writers and dramatists.

In all, 21 new plays will be staged in 1951. These plays will constitute the core of the festival of Polish plays to be held in June this year. The festival will demonstrate the new aspect of the Polish socialist theatre and will be a serious factor in educating the new man of people's Poland.

Big changes have also taken place in poetry. Poetry made great strides forward during the past year, The verse of the older generation of poets such as Broniewski, Wazyk, Tuwin, Wygodski, Jastrun, Putrament, Dobrowolski, Iwaszkiewicz and Galezyski and of the representatives of the younger generation such as Kubiak, Woroszyński, Gruszosyński, and Slucki are remarkable for their political acuteness, high artistic merit and emotional power in reflecting the great events of our epoch.

There are many poems dedicated to Comrades Stalin and Mao Tse-tung, to Polish-Soviet friendship, to friendship with the Chinese people and solidarity with the battling people of Korea and filled with hatred for the American warmongers.

In prose, where the turning point was effected somewhat later, the result has been a number of new fine works.

Kasimierz Brandys, who received a second State Prize, has written a trilogy about war, the writer Jastrun has written a novel about Mickiewicz, Przemski about Kamienski. The writers Mirosław Kowalewski, Bohdan Hamera, Komoicki, Wilczek and Jackiewicz have written short stories describing the new socialist attitude to labour, labour emulation and the struggle to carry out the Six-Year Plan. A number of works have recently come off the press showing the moulding of the new man on the great construction of the new industrial town of Nowa Huta near Cracow.

The writers Pogan, Zalewski and Worcelle have taken as their subject the class struggle in the countryside, particularly delineating the poor and medium peasant in the struggle for the transformation of the Polish countryside, New heroes, the people of the new Poland, their struggle, their life, their new ideals, are beginning to find more and more place in literature and art.

Thus, Polish literature, having resolutely broken with petty-bourgeois ideology, is, together with the people, taking the path of struggle for a bright future.

A new feature in the development of Polish literature is the growing consciousness of the Party principle in art, the consciousness of the Party principle in ideological! and esthetic criteria as the most

important principle in the ideological and art values of literature.

The past year was also a year of profound changes in other branches of art, and especially in Polish fine arts.

The congresses of fine art workers in Naborowa (April 1949), in Katowice (June 1949), and in Poznan (November 1949), delivered blow after blow to formalism, constructivism and other false theories and showed the way forward for art and sculpture. 'The all-Poland exhibition in 1950 was a genuine triumph for the new art, the art of socialist realism. Close on a thousand exhibits were on view, a very high percentage of the total number submitted.

The next exhibition, "Sculptors and Artists in the Struggle for Peace", was held in November 1950, simultaneously with the World Peace Congress, and marked another big step forward in the sphere of subject matter and form. The exhibits, quite understandably, included some which bore traces of formalism and naturalism; not all sculptors and artists had quite mastered the 'method of socialist realism. The fifty years or more of formalism that dominated Polish art is reflected in the drawings, in the dull colours, and very often in the sketchiness of the form and face portrayed. Nevertheless, the two exhibitions reflected an art beginning to reflect our reality, an art close to the people and expressing the construction of Socialism.

Warsaw also housed an exhibition of works by more than two thousand young sculptors. The wide range of the exhibits, and the spirit of candour and truthfulness which they reflected were a most fitting expression of the sentiments and aspirations of the broad mass of the young people. An outstanding feature of this exhibition

was the striving shown for big subjects—Polish-Soviet friendship, the struggle against reaction and imperialism.

The turn in Polish music came about somewhat later. The reason for this is not that there are no talented and progressive composers in Poland. Suffice it to mention the names of Lutoslawski, Panufnik, Bacewicz, Mycielski, Szeligowski and Wiechowicz, and the young composers Serocki, Baird and Krenz. Due to the backwardness of Polish musical research and musical criticism, and also to the break with Polish realistic music (Chopin, Moniuszko), composers found it difficult to pass from declarations to action.

A sharp struggle against formalism developed at the Congress of composers in June 1950. The new Polish music began to take form in the autumn of 1950. The first step taken by our musicians was to compose mass songs, songs about the new life in people's Poland. Today, songs by Sygietyński, Lutoslawski, Szeligowski, Gradsztejn and Olearczyk are sung everywhere.

Based now on folk tunes, and enriched with a new emotional content, the new Polish songs are most popular with the broad masses. Of recent compositions, Krenz' cantata, "Moscow-Warsaw," Baird's Poem of the Revolution, Panufnik's Peace Symphony and Szeligowski's new opera which will have its premiere in April, call for special mention. The composer, Rudzinski, is finishing an opera about life in the Polish countryside. Bacewicz is composing the music for a ballet based on the history of the peasant revolt led by Kostka Napierski. The symphonies of Lutoslawski and Sikorski show that they are breaking with formalism.

Thus, Polish music, on a broad front, is taking the path of socialist realism striving to march in step with Soviet composers, to master their vast experience.

A review of the changes that have been effected in the field of art in people's Poland would be incomplete without mentioning the changes wrought in the sphere of training art workers both from the aspect of remoulding programmes and of ideological art education. Our educational establishments are institutions of a new type not only because working class and peasant youth constitutes almost one-half of the student body, but also because this youth is inspired by new ideas and is determined to create a new art, an art imbued with Socialist realism. Brief mention should be made of Polish cinematography. It has boldly begun to tackle problems of the day. Such films as "The Devil's Gorge", "Two Brigades", "Unconquered City", "The First Start" and others, show that our film art is developing along the proper lines, is moving in step with the people and has become a serious factor in the struggle for the new culture and new man of people's Poland.

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What are the immediate tasks posed before art and literature by the Polish United Workers' Party?

These tasks are advanced by life itself. They are:— active participation in the struggle of the peoples, headed by the Soviet people, for peace and People's Democracy; reflecting the grandeur of socialist construction in Poland, the new man, the difficulties and victories which are the victories of the working class, the Marxist Party and of the entire Polish people.

Our writers and artists must perfect their method of work, must continue the struggle against formalism as the principal weapon, whereby the ideology of American imperialism—cosmopolitanism—infiltrates into art, utilising for this purpose the great progressive traditions of their past and the experience and achievements of advanced Soviet art.

Important tasks remain to be carried out in the struggle for real Party criticism which must guide our art workers in their activities, and help the masses correctly to understand the works of writers and artists.

The struggle for socialist realism in art is a struggle for the future of Polish art in the epoch of Socialism.

Conscious of this, Polish writers and art workers have entered the second half of the twentieth century, the century which will see the triumph of the ideas of peace and Socialism.

**COLLECTING GIFT PACKAGES IN THE
VILLAGE OF SLOBOZIA MOARA, RYKAN
DISTRICT, BUCHAREST REGION, FOR THE
FIGHTING PEOPLE OF KOREA**



Collecting gift packages in the village of Slobozia Moara, Rykan district, Bucharest region, for the fighting people of Korea

FUNDS COLLECTED IN RUMANIA TO AID KOREAN PEOPLE

The call of the Union of Democratic Women of Rumania and the Red Cross Society to collect funds in aid of the Korean people met with a warm response among the Rumanian people. A total of 256,063 people helped to collect clothing and foodstuffs; 65,777 women took part in sewing garments and in reconditioning clothing for their Korean friends.

Altogether more than a million articles of clothing and footwear were collected, 4,138 kilograms of wool, 6,060 metres of linen, hundreds of tons of food products and 25 million lei in money. The workers engaged on the construction of the Danube-Black Sea Canal contributed 186,000 lei for the Korean patriots. The population warmly welcomed the collectors and gave them parcels prepared in advance. The chairman of the collective farm in the village of Muran, Timișoara region, gave his new coat that he had bought from his first earnings on the farm. The widow, Maria Nagy, Arpad region, told the collectors when she gave them a sheepskin coat and woollen socks; "My only son lost his life at the front in the struggle against Hitler. I can understand the sufferings of Korean mothers."

Josephina Tamburu, Bucharest, enclosed a letter in her package in which she writes: "Dear sister in Korea, I am sending you my coat and I want you to know that my thoughts are with you. I embrace you and wish the People's Army and the Chinese volunteers victory, Death to the American invaders!"

WORKING PEOPLE OF TOWN HELP COUNTRYSIDE IN HUNGARY

More than four years ago, the Hungarian Working People's Party organised a movement among the working people to help the countryside. This help took the form of groups of workers going into the countryside on Sundays where, at first, they mostly engaged in repairing agricultural implements.

Of late, these workers' brigades have been centering attention on propaganda work. Together with rural propagandists, they carry out explanatory work on the importance of fulfilling current economic and political tasks. This form of activity has helped greatly to increase the Party's popularity in 'the countryside and to strengthen the leading role of the working class.

The Party is now reorganising this mass movement. The best speakers from factories will hold talks and lectures in the countryside on the home and international situation, on the life of the factories, on questions relating to industrial production, and so on. Cultural and sports activists from the factories will help the rural Party organisations to organise and broaden cultural and sports activities among the working peasantry. Workers invite to factory celebrations peasants who have distinguished themselves in fulfilling the plan for State deliveries, village school-teachers, and the chairmen of local councils, to strengthen, in this way, the alliance and friendship between the working class and working peasantry.

CONFERENCE OF READERS “FOR A LASTING PEACE, FOR A PEOPLE’S DEMOCRACY!” IN POLAND

Readers’ conferences of the journal “For a Lasting Peace, for a People’s Democracy!” were held recently in Warsaw and Katowice. The conferences aroused great interest among Party activists in the two cities (250 people were present at the Warsaw conference and 400 at Katowice). Lively discussion in which 19 people participated in Warsaw and 25 in Katowice, followed the brief reports on the work of the journal. Readers gave examples showing how it helped them in their daily propaganda work.

The conference noted the need to popularise the journal among the Party and non-Party Active and also the need for some improvements in the work of the journal.

IN BRIEF

*** In the Meklenburg laender, German Democratic Republic,** workers of the machine-hiring stations built 61 houses of culture in rural villages last year and plan to build another 36 this year.

*** In Tirana, the capital of the Albanian People's Republic,** a big power station is under construction which, by decision of the Council of Ministers of the Albanian People's Republic, will be named after V. I. Lenin.

OUTSTANDING LEADER OF AMERICAN WORKING CLASS. William Z. Foster's 70th Birthday. Gus Hall, National Secretary, C.P.U.S.A.

William Z. Foster, National Chairman of the Communist Party, U.S.A., celebrates his 70th birthday on February 26.

Foster has given inspiration and leadership to the working class of the U.S.A. for decades. He has been a leader of the C.P.U.S.A. for over 30 years.

One could write extensively of his leadership of the great steel strike in 1919, of his relentless pioneering work and struggles to organize the unorganized in almost every basic industry of our land. Foster sparked the militant struggles and organization of the unemployed during the crisis of 1929-34. He is a veteran campaigner for working class independent political action and a fighter of long standing against the Wall Street policies of discrimination, oppression and lynching of the Negro people.

Foster has grown to his present stature because he has not only absorbed the experiences of the working class of the U.S.A., much of it at first hand as a leader of these struggles, but also because he has assimilated and continues to master the generalized experience of the working class of the world as a Marxist science in his studies of the writings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

Comrade Foster, in a bold Leninist fashion, tackles all new problems and projects solutions, Foster is an enemy of all sloppy methods of work, phrasemongering, and against covering up of weaknesses by

generalities. Foster sets an example of a well-disciplined, systematic and organized method of work.

Foster is a consistent theoretical worker—a Leninist. His theoretical writings and discussions are not abstract, not timeless, but closely tied to the developments and experiences of the day. His new book “Outline Political History of the Americas” is the latest example of this kind of work.

Foster’s keen Marxist analysis led to the exposure of Wall Street’s war plans very early in the game. In 1945, after VE-Day, but before the defeat of Japanese militarism, Foster already then raised the danger and pointed to the signs that indicated this direction of American imperialist policy towards a new world war. In May 1945, Comrade Foster wrote:

“Hard-bitten reactionaries continue to try to resolve their capitalist contradictions along the lines that Hitler did, through plans leading to fascism, imperialist aggression and war...” (‘Political Affairs’, June 1945, p. 495).

The above is the clear, farsighted thinking of a Marxist-Leninist.

One can now, looking backward, begin to see the full meaning of the tremendous role of Comrade Foster in returning our Party to the path of Marxism-Leninism in 1945. This was a heavy blow to the warmakers. This becomes very clear if one examines how U.S. imperialism used the writings of Browder, as well as the criminal gang of Titoites.

American imperialism wanted very much to put over its policy of enslaving the world under the smoke-screen of a policy of “progressive capitalism” à la Browder. The discarding of these policies of Browder revisionism by the Communist Party under the leadership of Wm. Z.

Foster was a big blow against the war policy of Wall Street. It is no wonder then that the central charge against the leaders of our Party at the Foley Square trial was the discarding of the revisionist policies of Browder.

What are some of the central features of our Party's policy and outlook for peace that Foster, together with Dennis our General Secretary, has outlined.

This peace policy flows from our understanding of Marxism as the sole correct, advanced social science, partisan against all the injustices inflicted on humanity by the evils of capitalist society, against capitalism itself. A fundamental cornerstone of the Marxist indictment of capitalism is that it breeds wars. As long as we have capitalism, the danger of war will always be present. Just as the danger of war is inseparable from capitalism, so world Socialism and Communism are unthinkable and inseparable from world peace.

The present policy of the bipartisan government of the U.S.A. dictated by Wall Street monopolists, is a policy of imperialist aggression, a policy aimed at enslaving the peoples and robbing them for the benefit of these safe trusts. It is a policy of aggression and war and does not deserve the support of any honest man or woman. It is criminal to the peoples of the United States. It is criminal to the peoples of the world. It is criminal because it is a policy of aggression against the independence of nations, big and small, in the first place against the peoples of Asia fighting for national liberation.

In the present-day relationship of forces, world peace can best rest on the cornerstone of friendship between the two world powers, the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union. To this we must add the absolute need of friendly relations between the U.S.A. and the great

People's Republic of China and the New Democracies. We Marxists in America give our full support to the concept of co-existence of the two different social systems.

We are firmly convinced that peace can be won. Because of the strength of the world camp of peace, democracy and Socialism and the growing weakness and differences in the camp of war, led by U.S. imperialists, the prevention of world war III is on the cards. But to achieve this, we, the working class, the people of the U.S.A., have a special and a great responsibility. In the shortest possible time we must find the path that leads to a crystallization of a broad mass peace front. The present tremendous peace upsurge, if given correct leadership, will lead to the creation of such a peace front and help to find ways of breaking through the present two-party system, leading to new political realignment of forces and bringing in its wake a new movement for a new anti-war, anti-monopoly party of which the first step will be an independent peace ticket in 1952. As long as this organized peace front does not exist, the danger exists that the peace-loving American people will be at the mercies of the demagoguery of the Tafts, Hoovers and Kennedys.

Because we do not believe that the U.S.A. is in any danger of being attacked from any quarter or by any force, and that the danger to the independence of peoples and nations throughout the world arises only because of the expansionist, aggressive, imperialist policies of Wall Street, we are against all the war measures, war measures that cut the living standards of our people, that destroy our Constitution and the rights guaranteed by it, We are against the militarization of our youth. We will unite with all who work to put an

end to the barbaric, inhuman and disgraceful treatment of the Negro people, as was again so brutally shown by the murder of seven Negroes in Martinsville.

We believe in the possibility of the peaceful co-existence of the two different systems, and, therefore, we are for the peaceful settlement and negotiation of all world problems and conflicts. We are for a United Nations that is a vehicle for peace and not for aggression. We are for outlawing the A- and H-bombs. We are for ending the mass slaughter by withdrawing our troops from Korea and Taiwan. We are for the rightful representatives of the Republic of China sitting in the United Nations. We are for peaceful, friendly relations with China.

The cause to which Wm, Z. Foster has dedicated and devoted his entire life is a victorious and a just cause. It is the cause of a higher standard of living, for more and full democracy and equal rights for the Negro people. It is the cause of world peace and the final victory of Communism.

THE WAYS OF AMERICAN "JUSTICE"

One of the most shameless episodes in legal history was enacted recently in the United States when seven innocent Negroes, framed two years ago on a charge of raping a white woman, were sent to the electric chair.

Martinsville (Virginia) is a small industrial town with a large Negro population of which over 1000 are unemployed. "Confessions", afterwards repudiated by the seven, were extracted from them by threatening to turn them loose to a lynch-mob.

Judge Whittle who tried the case is director of the National Bank of Martinsville, director of the American Furniture Co., of a dairy and an ice-cream company.

The prosecutor, W.R. Broadus, is a member of the board of Martinsville Bank.

The "defence" lawyers included C.P. Kearfoot, a business partner of Prosecutor Broadus.

The all-white jury included two Bank directors and the vice-president of the same American Furniture Company of which Judge Whittle is a board member.

The police, who coerced and bribed the alleged victim of the rape, Mrs Ruby Floyd, spirited her away. The Civil Rights Congress, which came to the aid of the seven, tried in vain for two years to question Mrs. Floyd.

Such are the bare outlines of the case which ended in the murder of seven innocent Negroes.

The murder of the seven innocent Negroes shocked world public opinion. Progressive forces throughout the world indignantly condemn the murderers and protest against this brutal display of race policy of the U.S. rulers.

During the past 42 years, 1081 Negroes have been sentenced to death in Virginia on charges of rape. Over the same period, not one of the white men tried and found guilty of rape in Virginia was executed.

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One morning last December, Charles Nusser, secretary of the New Jersey organisation of the Communist Party, stood outside the gates of the Singer Sewing machine factory in Elizabeth, distributing leaflets to the workers as they entered the factory. The leaflets advocated a peaceful settlement of the Korean war and withdrawal of United States troops.

A few days later, Nusser was arrested for this “crime”, and brought before an “impartial” magistrate who reviled him with insults. He was given the option of finding the sum of 30,000 dollars bail or go to prison pending trial by a higher court.

When members of the Civil Rights Congress distributed leaflets protesting against the arrest of Nusser, ten of their number were likewise arrested.

Later, when the bail was reduced to 1,500 dollars, Nusser was released. Immediately afterwards, the local housing authorities held a special meeting for the purpose of discussing one special question: how to evict Communist Nusser and his family from their house. The authorities buried themselves in the musty archives trying to find a pretext for throwing the family onto the street merely because Nusser was a member of the Communist Party.

Then, on January 18, while the archive rats were still busy, the police raided the premises of the

Communist Party, seized all the literature there and arrested three members of the Party including Nusser.

Such are the ways of American “justice!”

IN DEFENCE OF LAZARO PENA AND RICARDO PAREDES

Until now, the American imperialists have been ordering their lackeys in the governments of the Latin American countries to arrest, prosecute and assassinate democratic, progressive figures who do not suit their purposes. Thus, only recently, Lazaro Pena, Cuban trade union leader, was brought to trial on their orders. The highly “suspicious” and “incriminating” material found at the time of Pena’s arrest (he had just returned from Europe), proved to be recordings of Soviet and Polish songs.

But the American reactionaries now regard the diplomatic “finesse” of giving orders to be a sheer waste of time. And so, they **themselves** arrest citizens of Latin America. Not long ago the U.S. authorities arrested Ricardo Paredes, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Ecuador, when he arrived in New York from Europe where he had attended the Second World Peace Congress.

The Yankees are surely running amok...

CALL OF FRENCH AND GERMAN WOMEN

A joint conference of French and German women convened for the purpose of discussing questions connected with the struggle against rearming Western Germany was held recently in Berlin. The conference issued a manifesto to the women of France and Germany which reads: "The creation of a German army is already under way. Three times in 75 years our husbands and sons slaughtered each other. Remilitarisation of Germany signifies a new war. But we women do not want any more wars."

Noting that the "dismemberment of Korea enabled President Truman to launch a foul aggression," the manifesto underlines that the American warmongers want to use the dismemberment of Germany for unleashing a third world war and in order to doom Germany and France to a massacre like that now taking place in Korea.

"We, French women", reads the manifesto, "pledge to redouble our activity and ensure the successful carrying out of the all-peoples referendum against the rearmament of Western Germany.

"We German women, shall spare no effort in forcing Adenauer to carry out a plebiscite against remilitarisation. We shall join our efforts in the struggle for the signing in 1951 of a peace treaty with a united, democratic and demilitarised Germany."

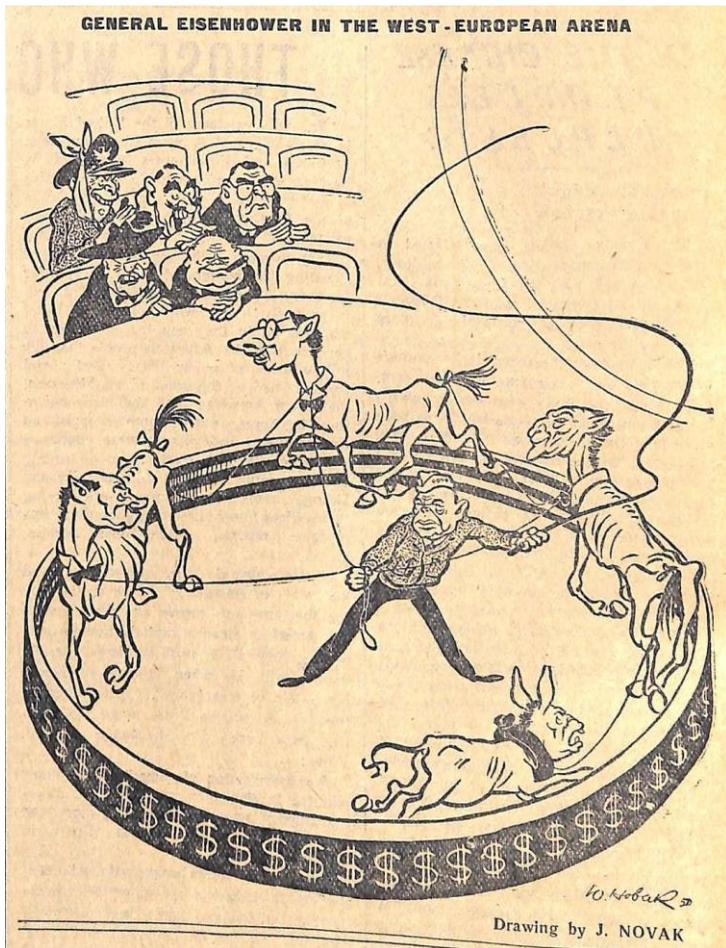
In conclusion, the representatives of French and German women call upon women and mothers in countries adhering to the North-Atlantic Pact to insist that their Governments and all elected representatives "should carry out the decisions of the Second World

Peace Congress aimed at preventing the rearmament of Western Germany.”

GROWTH IN MEMBERSHIP OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF AUSTRIA

The Austrian Communist Party is daily increasing its membership. "Osterreichische Volkstimme" reports that in 30 days (from January 10 to February 10) more than 2,700 new members joined the Party in Lower Austria and in Vienna. The number of subscribers to "Osterreichische Volkstimme" for the same period increased by nearly 2,500. The new members of the Communist Party are for the most part former Socialists. By joining the Party they have demonstrated their dissatisfaction with the treacherous policy of the leadership of the Socialist Party and their sincere desire consistently to fight for the cause of the working class.

GENERAL EISENHOWER IN THE WEST- EUROPEAN ARENA. Drawing by J. NOVAK



POLITICAL NOTES

1. JAPAN—AMERICAN WAR BASE IN ASIA

On New Year's Eve, butcher-General MacArthur publicly declared that Japan must "mount strength." In the language of the American gauleiter in Asia, this signifies that Japan is being transformed into a U.S. military base and that its armed forces are being restored for an aggressive war against China and the U.S.S.R.

The need of a Japanese army is great indeed for the American imperialists, but since, in accordance with the Potsdam declaration and the decision of the Far Eastern Commission, Japan cannot have such an army, MacArthur created a multi-thousand strong police force. At present, a reserve force of 75,000 is being recruited to supplement the existing police forces. As reported by the Paris radio a few days ago, this reserve force will very soon number 200,000, and, in the future, 400,000 men. Japan, said the radio report, will dispose of a mobile force of 20 divisions and in the future, some 40 divisions.

The police and its reserves constitute Japan's secret army. This "police force" has, at its disposal, not white gloves for directing traffic, but machine-guns, artillery armoured cars, tanks and aircraft.

In addition to this land "police force", bloodhound MacArthur is creating a naval police force as the core for the Japanese navy now being restored and which already counts 18,000 men and disposes of some three hundred naval vessels. The Japanese radio reported on

February 9 that the American imperialists intend to hand over 40 “Liberty” ships to Japan.

MacArthur has also permitted the Japanese Government to create an “Air Security Department” which means restoring the Japanese military airforce. This “Department” spent 300 million yen last year on equipping air bases and installing means of air communication. Scores of military aerodromes are already in operation.

Nor has the matter of restoring Japanese war enterprises escaped MacArthur's attention. The Japanese militarists received from him a “gift” of some 685 munition plants earmarked for dismantling. Of these, 645 are already producing arms, ammunition and military equipment. The Japanese war industry is now working on big orders for arms for the American interventionists in Korea, while the Japanese navy and Japanese soldiers are taking part in the American intervention against the Korean people heroically fighting for their freedom.

MacArthur has released many Japanese war criminals, including Shigemitsu, convicted for crimes by international Military Tribunal.

Effecting the remilitarisation of Japan, the American imperialists intend simultaneously to sign a separate peace treaty with Japan, i.e. to conclude an open alliance with the Japanese revanchists against all the freedom-loving peoples. It was to pave the way for this alliance that warmonger John Foster Dulles travelled to Tokyo and openly declared that America's policy in relation to Japan pursues the aim of signing a peace treaty which will ensure the transformation of the present occupied country into a “good neighbour”, and acknowledged its right to “self-defence”. The out-

and-out militarist, Prime Minister Yoshida, declared complacently after his negotiations with Dulles, that he was “boundlessly happy” over this U.S. “good neighbour” policy.

But the working people in Japan, like all peace-loving people, do not share the servile complacency of the Japanese Prime Minister. They want to see their country independent, democratic and peace-loving. They are voicing wrathful protests against Japan being converted into a base for aggression, into a hotbed of war. The criminal plans of the American warmongers and the Japanese militarists must be frustrated!

2. AMERICAN FASCISTS GET READY TO TERRORISE PEOPLES OF EUROPE

Charleston (South Carolina, U.S.A.) an inconspicuous and sleepy provincial town, has become the arena of momentous events. At Washington’s will, it has been transformed into an “occupied West European town”. The fact of the matter is that the streets in Charleston, according to the newspapers, closely resemble the streets in West European cities, and American troops are being trained there to suppress “disturbances”, i.e., the popular movement of the European masses for peace. This training is filmed for “educational purposes.” According to information from the Pentagon, wrote “The New York times” on February 4, this film will serve as a visual device for training servicemen in methods of quelling mass disturbances in occupied countries.

The film is produced in keeping with Hollywood traditions: it has its hero (the American army) and its villain (the population of Western Europe). The script naturally, is replete with the victories of the “hero” who crushes the “villain” with tanks, mows him down with machine-gun fire, blasts him in basements and burns him in the home with napalm. The producers and Pentagon colonels have padded the film with the “Korean experience”. According to its sponsors, the film must make the spectator’s (in Europe) hair stand on end, and his flesh creep when he sees the shots on the screen. In the American film-fan, the authors hope to evoke a smile of self-satisfaction.

This film, designed to teach American troops “methods of suppressing disturbances”, is further eloquent testimony to the aggressive strivings of the American imperialists.

But whom are the American imperialists trying to intimidate? Have not the peoples in Western Europe seen the Hitler butchers and robbers? The French, Italian, Belgian, Norwegian and other peoples in Europe remember only too well the massacres perpetrated by the Hitlerites. But Europe did not submit to the lunatic führer. Proudly and bravely Europe fought to the end. Victory over the Hitlerites multiplied the national forces of the European peoples who are now boldly rebuffing the criminal plans of the new pretenders to world domination. These films of atrocities and terror put the American imperialists on a par with the Hitler cut-throats and evoke even greater hatred among the peoples of Europe. As for the American people, it is hard to believe that the splendid people of Lincoln and American soldiers will yield to the evil influence of this or that fascist film now dominating the screen in the

United States. Did not MacArthur promise a quick and easy victory in Korea, similar to that now being screened in Charleston? But there is not, nor will there be, any victory in Korea. There is nothing but defeat and long American casualty lists. The American mothers who have lost their sons in Korea are well aware that the murderers of their sons are the Trumans and MacArthurs. The memory of the dead cannot be erased by films shot in South Carolina showing easy victories in Europe.

Jan MAREK

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*“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.*