

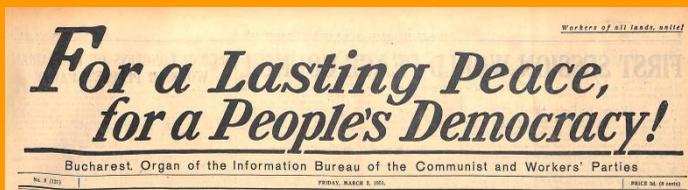
Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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



NO. 9 (121), FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1951



Source: Journal "For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy", NO. 9 (121),FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1951

Origin of language: English

Scanned, transcribed and prepared as an E-Book.

February 2022

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

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

www.directdemocracy4u.uk



CONTENTS

HISTORIC DECISIONS OF GREAT ASSEMBLY OF PEOPLES	5
FURTHER PRICE REDUCTIONS IN THE SOVIET UNION	10
FIRST SESSION WORLD PEACE COUNCIL.....	12
APPEAL OF WORLD PEACE COUNCIL RESPECTING CONCLUSION OF PACT OR PEACE	12
Participants in the Session invited by the World Peace Council:	14
RESOLUTION ON THE UNITED NATIONS	15
CONCERNING A PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF JAPANESE QUESTION	17
CONCERNING A PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF THE KOREAN PROBLEM	18
CONCERNING PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE GERMAN PROBLEM	18
CONCERNING THE U.N.O. DECISION UNJUSTLY CONDEMNING THE CHINESE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC AS “AGGRESSOR” IN KOREA.....	19
CONCERNING STRUGGLE FOR PEACE IN COLONIAL AND DEPENDENT COUNTRIES	20
Report by Pietro Nenni.....	21
Discussion of Pietro Nenni’s Report	25
Report by Yves Farge.....	27
Discussion of Yves Farge’s Report	28
Final Meetings of Session	33
SECOND CONGRESS OF HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE’S PARTY	36
PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECOSLOVAKIA	40
CONTINUED GROWTH OF MEMBERSHIP IN ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY	44
HUNGARY’S ADVANCE ALONG PATH TO SOCIALISM AND TASKS OF HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE’S PARTY . Matias Rakosi General Secretary, Hungarian Working People’s Party	45
The Internal Situation	46
The Situation in the Party and its Development	53
Our Most Important Tasks	57
STRUGGLE OF POLISH PEOPLE FOR PEACE AND SIX-YEAR PLAN . Boleslaw Bierut Chairman, Central Committee, Polish United Workers’ Party.....	66
Poland and Aggressive Policy of U.S. Imperialists	67
Concerning the Slogan for a National Front	72

Struggle for Peace and the Six-Year Plan.....	77
Our Tasks	81
PARTY LIFE	84
15.000 NEW MEMBERS JOIN FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY	84
WORK OF PARTY ORGANISATIONS IN MACHINE-AND-TARCTOR DEPOTS.....	85
PARTY CONSULTATION CENTRES OF SOFIA ORGANISATION, COMMUNIST PARTY OF BULGARIA.....	86
INTERNATIONAL AND INTERNAL SITUATION AND TASKS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA . Clement Gottwald, Chairman, Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia	89
I. Some Questions on International Situation	89
II. Some Questions on Internal Policy.....	96
III. Certain Inner-Party Questions.....	100
IV. Main Tasks of Party in Immediate Future	106
FASCIST TITO CLIQUE CRUSADE AGAINST CULTURE. Ruben Levy, Member, Central Committee, Communist Party, Bulgaria	109
AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION DENOUNCES TRUMAN'S IMPERIALIST GAMBLE IN KOREA.....	118
FRANCE. PEOPLE OF DRANCY (SEINE DEPARTMENT) SIGN PETITION AGAINST REARMING GERMANY	120
POLITICAL NOTES	121
1. Mr. ATTLEE TRIES ON THE DICTATOR'S TOGA.....	121
2. DEWEY THREATENS	122
3. SELF-INVITED GUESTS.....	124
AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS PLUNDER AUSTRIA	126
FRENCH PEOPLE AGAINST FASCIST ELECTORAL LAW	127
FACTS EXPOSE.....	129

HISTORIC DECISIONS OF GREAT ASSEMBLY OF PEOPLES

The first session of the World Peace Council, voicing the will of the peoples, adopted historic decisions which mark a new and most responsible phase in the struggle of progressive mankind to preserve and consolidate world peace. The session ratified the Appeal of the World Peace Council for the signing of a Pact of Peace; and also resolutions concerning UNO, peaceful regulation of the German, Japanese and Korean problems, the UNO decision unjustly branding the Chinese People's Republic as the "aggressor" in Korea, 'the peace struggle in the colonial and dependent countries, about the journal "Peace", and the International Peace Prize.

These decisions are exceedingly actual and acquire a truly world significance in view of the fact that the anti-peoples: Governments in the capitalist countries, headed by U.S. imperialism, seek by their Policy of aggression. to create a situation fraught with new military conflicts, threatening to plunge the world into the abyss of another war. The continued criminal American aggression in Korea; the fomenting of new hotbeds of war in Germany and Japan; the transformation of the United Nations from an organisation of nations "enjoying equal rights into an instrument Or preparing aggressive war, into an organisation acting in the interests of the "American imperialists—these developments are links in one and the same chain, links in the plan of the Warmongers to unloose another world war. This situation calls for intensified activity by the fighters for peace.

The measureless significance of the decisions of the World Peace Council is not only that they mercilessly expose the aggressive imperialist policy threatening the security of the nations; each of these decisions, addressed either to all the peoples of the world or to the peoples of a number of countries, contains a programme of concrete actions by means of which the masses of the people, will, undoubtedly, be able to curb the instigators of a new war. Therein lies the great mobilising and organising force of the decisions of the World Peace Council.

The main paramount task, set by the World Peace Council, is the organising of a mass movement for the conclusion of a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers.

“To fulfil the hopes cherished by millions of people, throughout the world, irrespective of their views as to the reasons giving rise to the danger of world war”, says the Appeal of the World Peace Council:—

“To strengthen peace and safeguard international security:—

“We demand the conclusion of a Pact of Peace among the five Great Powers—the United States of America, Soviet Union, Chinese People’s Republic, Great Britain and France.

“We shall regard refusal by the Government of any Great Power to meet for the purpose of concluding a Pact of Peace as evidence of aggressive designs on the part of the given Government.

“We call upon all peace-loving nations to support this demand for the conclusion of a Pact of Peace which should be open to all countries.”

The matter is one of organising an international referendum on the widest scale in the history of mankind, the concrete aim of which is to secure that those Powers, bearing the main responsibility for preserving peace, sign a Pact of Peace open to all countries. The question is, consequently, of a vital step forward along the path of stable peace and security for the peoples, of a great new campaign in defence of peace.

Not a single person in any country, not a single organisation of any trend, genuinely striving for peace, can fail to agree with the Appeal for the signing of a Pact of Peace by the Governments of the Great Powers. By signing the Appeal, every person, no matter what his views about the reasons for the danger of a new war, will, by so doing, make his contribution to the cause of safeguarding universal peace.

Refusal by any Government to support the demand for a Pact of Peace between the Great Powers would signify but one thing—desire for another war and fear of having one's hands tied while preparing aggression and war. Any Government refusing to enter into negotiations for the conclusion of a Pact of Peace, which seeks to evade them or takes refuge behind a propaganda barrage of lies, will expose itself before the world as an aggressive Government, as a Government thirsting for new war ventures, for blood and destruction.

The success of the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm Appeal enabled the organised movement of peace partisans to increase the ranks of its supporters many times over; to extend its base among the masses; to establish a powerful network of peace committees and to transform this movement into a decisive factor in the struggle of the peoples for peace. At the same time,

the first session of the World Peace Council revealed new and enormous possibilities at the disposal of the peace movement for its further development.

The forthcoming campaign for signatures to the Appeal for the signing of a Pact of Peace will have an immeasurably greater significance than the previous campaign for signatures to the Stockholm Appeal. The Appeal for a Pact of Peace expresses the innermost, vital interests and aspirations of the peoples. Its remarkable simplicity, perfect clarity and absence of narrowness in any shape or form, render the Appeal understandable and acceptable literally to every person of good-will. Hundreds of millions of people in all countries and all continents will, without doubt, greet the historic decisions of the world assembly of peoples fighting for peace, will sign the Appeal and isolate the instigators of war.

The World Peace Council places before the world peace movement and the peace committees in all countries the urgent task—to bring the Appeal to all people in the world, to every individual; to break through each and every cordon of falsehood still confusing the masses; to overcome all obstacles erected by the warmongers, The historic decisions of the World Peace Council call upon the ordinary man to take action against the armaments drive, for an immediate cessation of the war in Korea, for settlement of all controversial questions by peaceful negotiations, for the signing of a Pact of Peace between the Great Powers. This address will find its way to the mind and heart of every worker, peasant, physician, teacher, worker in the field of art and science, engineer and technician, handicraftsman and trader, soldier and officer, representative of any religion, to every mother to whom

the life of her sons is dear, to all who desire peace and detest war, death and the destruction of the achievements of human culture and civilisation.

The Communist and Workers' Parties in all countries will be, as hitherto, in the front ranks of the mighty army of the peace supporters; they will be the most active part of this army, because their main task, in the present international situation, is to fight to preserve and consolidate peace; because they have no interests other than the vital interests of the masses of the people.

FURTHER PRICE REDUCTIONS IN THE SOVIET UNION

In connection with the further successes and achievements attained in 1950 in the sphere of industry and agriculture, in increasing labour productivity and lowering production costs, the Soviet Government and the Central Committee of the CPSU (B) found it possible to effect, another—the fourth—reduction in State retail prices for consumer goods.

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the Central Committee of the CPSU(B) announced:

Beginning with March 1, 1951, to reduce the State retail prices for food and manufactured goods: bread, flour products, flour, groats, rice, beans, macaroni products, concentrated foods, grain, fodder, meat, meat products and lard, 15 per cent; fish, fish products, fats, cheese, dairy produce, confectionery, tea and coffee, 10 per, cent; salt, 21 per cent; vodka, liqueurs, cognac, tomato and fruit juice, 10 per, cent ; soya-bean products, 15 per cent; soap, 15 per cent; perfumes, eau-de-cologne and other cosmetic goods, 10 per cent; cigarettes and tobacco, 10-15 per cent; furniture, china, and other household items, 20 per cent; glasses and other glass and kitchen utensils, lamps. And mirrors, 10 per cent, matches, 20: per-cent kerosene, 22 per cent; benzine, 20 per cent; radio goods, radio sets: and bicycles, motor-cycles other cent. Building materials—roofing material and window glass, 20 per cent. Nails, wire, sheet and high-grade iron, cement, wallpaper, 10 per cent. Sewing machines and accessories, meat-grinders, oil-stoves, primus-stoves and parts, all kinds of cutlery, locks, hardware, irons

(not electric), hatchets, spades, scythes, pitchforks, harness and saddles, and plastic goods, 10 per cent.

To lower accordingly, prices in restaurants, canteens, and other public dining establishments.

FIRST SESSION WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

APPEAL OF WORLD PEACE COUNCIL RESPECTING CONCLUSION OF PACT OR PEACE

To fulfil the hopes cherished by millions of people throughout the world, irrespective of their views as to the reasons giving rise to the danger of world war;—

To strengthen peace and safeguard international security:—

We demand the conclusion of a Pact of Peace among the five great Powers—United States of America, Soviet Union, Chinese People's Republic, Great Britain and France.

We shall regard refusal by the Government of any great Power to meet for the purpose of concluding a Pact of Peace as evidence of aggressive designs on the part of the given Government.

We call upon all peace-loving nations to support this demand for the conclusion of a Pact of Peace, which should be open to all countries.

We append our names to this Appeal and we call upon all men and women of good-will, all organisations seeking to strengthen peace, to sign it.

Chairman: Frederic JOLIOT-CURIE (France), Vice-Chairmen: Pietro NENNI (Italy), Gabriel d'ARBOUSSIER (Black Africa), J. D. BERNAL (Great Britain), Alexander FADEYEV (U.S.S.R.), Leopold INFELD (Poland), KUO MO-JO (China). Bureau members: ILYA EHRENBURG (U.S.S.R.), Yves FARGE (France), Jan KYUKAROVSKI

(Czechoslovakia), Mrs. **Jessie STREET** (Australia), General Secretary **Jean AFFITTE** (France). Secretaries: **Palamede BORSARI** (Brazil), Rev. **John DARR** (U.S.A.), **Gilbert de CHAMBRUN** (France), **EMI SIAO** (China), **Giorgio FENOALTEA** (Italy), **GULAEV** (U.S.S.R.), **Ivor MONTAGU** (Great Britain), Austria: Prof. **Josef DOBRETSBERGER**, **Ernst FISCHER**. Algeria: **Abderhaman BOUCHAMA**, Great Britain: **J. G. CROWTHER**, **Alexander REID**, **Malcolm NIXON**, **Hewlett JOHNSON**, **Steve LAWTHORP**. Belgium: **Max COSYNS**. Bulgaria: **Ludmil STOIANOFF**, **Methodi POPOFF**, Dr. **George NADJAKOV**. Brazil: **Jorge AMADO**. Hungary: Mme. **Erzsebet ANDICS**, **Janos PETER**, **George LUKACS**. Germany: **Johannes R. BECHER**, **Erwin ECKERT**, **Heinrich FINK**, Mme. **Edith HOERETH-MENGE**, Mme. **Anna SEGHERS**, Dr. **Johannes HERZ**, Mme. **Helene WEIGEL-BRECHT**, Dr. **Arnold ZWEIG**. Greece: **Petros KOKKALIS**. Denmark: **Martin ANDERSEN NEXO**. Egypt: **Ahmed SAAD KAMEL**, India: Dr. **Mohanlal ATTAL**. Indonesia: **TJOA SIK IEN**. Iran: **ESKANDARY**. Spain: **Manuel SANCHEZ ARCAS**. Italy: **Umberto TERRACINI**, Mme. **Ada ALESSANDRINI**, **Achille LORDI**, **Salvatore QUASIMODO**, **Mario PALERMO**, **Leonida REPACI**, **Fernando SANTI**, **Tullio VECCHIETTI**, **Count Paolo SELLA DI. MONTELUCE**. Canada: Prof. **J. C. ENDICOTT**. China: **TSAI TING-KAI**, **WU YAO-TSUNG**, **PEN TSE-MIN** (representing **CHANG PO-CHUN**, member of the World Peace Council), **CHEN TINMIN** (representing **LIAO CHENG-CHIN**, member of World Peace Council), Mme. **LU TSUI** (representing Mme. **LI TEH-CHUAN**, member of the World Council), **LI YI-MENG** (representing **LIU NING-I**, member of the World, Peace Council); **LI SHUN-TSING** (representing **MA YIN-CHU**, member of the World Peace Council), **TSUI YUE-LI** “(representing **WU LAN-FU**,

member of the World Peace Council); Lebanon: **Antoine Tabet**. Mongolia: **DAMIAN SUREN**. New Zealand **C. W. CHANDLER**. Poland: **Ostap DLUSKI**, **Jan DEMBOWSKI**, **Leo KRUCZKOWSKI**, **Jerzy PUTRAMENT**, Rumania: **Mihail SADOVEANU**, Mme: **Florica MEZINCESCU**. Syria: **Said TAHSIN**, **Mustapha AMINE**, U.S.S.R. **A. E. KORNEICHUK**, **Wanda WASILEWSKA**, **Z. N. GAGARINA**, **A. I. OPARIN**; **L. N. SOLOVIEV**, **V. I. KOCHEMASOV**, **NIKOLAI**, Metropolitan of Krutitza and Kolomna. Tunisia; **Mohamed DJERAD**. Uruguay: **José Luiz MASSERA**, Finland: **Välnö MELTTI** France: **Justin GODARD**, **Jean BOULIER**, Mme, **Françoise LECLERC**, **Laurent CASANOVA**, **Guy de BOISSON**, **Jacques MITTERAND**, **Robert CHAMBEIRON**, **Fernand VIGNE**, Mme. **CASSIN**, **J. P. MAY**, **Marcel ALLEMAN**. Ceylon; **Peter KEUNEMAN**. Black Africa: **Sekou TOURE**, **Saar IBRAHIMA**, Czechoslovakia: Mme. **Anezka HODINOVA-SPURNA**, **A. HORAK**, **V. BOUCEK**. Yugoslavia: **Pero POPIVODA**. South Africa: **Desmond BUCKLE**.

Participants in the Session invited by the World Peace Council:

Britain: **Duncan JONES**, **J. J. SMITH**. Belgium: Mme. **Isabelle Blum**, **Emile CAVENAILLE**, Burma: **Ko Tun-CHEN**. Viet Nam: **Nguyen van HUONG**. Western Germany: **Helmuth HANSMANN**, **Petra HANSMANN**, **Herbert JENTZEN**, **Helmuth von MUECKE**, **Dr. REINAU**, Mme. **Christa THOMAS**, **Pastor OBERHOF**, Mme. **OBERHOF**, **Jürgen BARTUM**, **Klaus HANSEN**, **Günther VOSPERAU**, **Günther WEISS**, **Heinz WEISSENBERG**, **KRUEGER**. German Democratic Republic: **Maximilian**

SCHEER, Georg BECKER, Herbert SCHAFFER, Fritz SCHOLZ, Heinz WILLMANN. Holland: **Simon SCHOEN, Joris IVENS.** Greece: **Mme. Melpo AXIOTI,** Denmark: **Edvard HEIBERG, Mme. Johanna ANDERSEN NEXO,** Israel: **Mme, Ruth LUBITSCH** (representing **Tevfik TUBI,** member of the World Peace Council), Indonesia: **Mme. Hilde FELGEN.** Spain: **Vicente URIBE, Mme. I. FALCON.** Italy: **Giullano PAJETTA, Gabriele dé ROSA,** China: **MEI JU-AO, CH. Y. CHIAO.** Korea: **Mme. HE DEN SUK, LI DONGON,** Cuba: **Mme. Casimira Nila ORTEGA,** Lebanon: **Mme. Victoria EL HELOU.** Norway: **Henrik FINN.** Poland: **Jan CZUJ, Mme. Stanislawa PISAREK.** Thailand: **S. TULARAKS, Prassert SUPOSANTHORN,** Finland: **Mme. Cristina PORKKALA.** France: **Gérard de BERNIS, Jacques DENIS, Marie Claude VAILLANT-COUTURIER, Max STERN.** Rumania: **Sorin TOMA,** Czechoslovakia: **Joseph HROMADKA.** Switzerland: **Frantz KELLER.** Sweden: **Mme. Eva PALMER.** Japan: **Kazuo KAWAMURA.**

RESOLUTION ON THE UNITED NATIONS

The World Peace Council notes that the United Nations has not replied to the Address of the Second World Congress, as if proposals submitted by representatives of hundreds of millions of people in support of peace were not its concern.

Since the adoption of the Address, the United Nations has continued to disappoint the hopes placed in it by the peoples and has raised this disappointment to the extreme by the resolution condemning China. as an “aggressor”. It has sanctioned, and covered by its authority, the systematic annihilation in Korea, by

American armed forces, of almost a million people, including aged people, women and children, mutilated or burnt beneath the ruins of their towns and villages.

The World Peace Council resolves to send to the United Nations a deputation comprising:— M. Nenni (Italy), Mme. Isabelle Blum (Belgium), Mme. Davis (Great Britain), Mme. Jessie Street (Australia), M. d’Astier de la Vigeri (France), M. Tikhonov (U.S.S.R.), M. Wu Yao-tsun (Chinese People’s Republic), M. Hromadka (Czechoslovakia), M. d’Arboussier (Black Africa), M. Neruda (Chile), M. Hara (Mexico), Paul Ries and Uphouse (U.S.A.), Dr. Attal (India).

This delegation is authorised to demand from the United Nations:—

1. That it consider the various points contained in the Address of the World Congress and the various resolutions of the session of the World Peace Council, and to express its opinion on each.

2. That it return to the role assigned it by the Charter, namely, that it should serve as a centre for agreement between the Governments and not as the instrument of any dominant group.

This action of the World Peace Council will have the support of hundreds of millions of men and women who have the right to maintain vigilant watch to ensure that high international organs do not betray their mission of safeguarding peace.

CONCERNING A PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF JAPANESE QUESTION

In pursuance of the decisions of the Second World Peace Congress, the World Peace Council resolutely condemns the re-militarisation of Japan now being effected by the occupying power contrary to the will of the Japanese people. The World Peace Council considers necessary the holding of a referendum in Japan and in the interested countries of Asia, America and Oceania on the remilitarisation of Japan, and conclusion of a peace treaty “with a de-militarised and peaceful Japan.

The World Peace Council condemns all attempts to conclude a separate peace with Japan. It considers that the peace treaty must be a subject for discussion by the People’s Republic of China, the United States of America, the Soviet Union and Great Britain, and thereafter should be accepted by all the interested countries. Upon signing the peace treaty, the occupation forces must be immediately withdrawn. The people of Japan must be guaranteed a democratic, peaceful life.

All military organisations and institutions, acknowledged, or concealed, must be forbidden, and the whole of industry transferred to a peace footing.

The World Peace Council calls upon all friends of peace in Asia and in the Pacific area, including those in Japan, to assemble in amity at the earliest possible date for a regional conference in defence of peace, for the purpose of really ensuring a peaceful solution of the Japanese question, in order thereby to dispel the serious danger of war in the Far East.

CONCERNING A PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF THE KOREAN PROBLEM

For the purpose of achieving a peaceful solution of the Korean question, the World Peace Council demands that a conference of all interested countries be convened immediately.

We address ourselves to peace-loving people in all countries with the call that they demand from their Governments support for the immediate convening of the abovementioned conference.

The World Peace Council emphatically adheres to the view that the foreign troops must be withdrawn from Korea and thus enable the Korean people themselves to settle their internal affairs.

CONCERNING PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE GERMAN PROBLEM

In violation of the will of the peoples, on whose behalf agreements were signed insisting categorically on the disarmament of Germany, militarist and Nazi forces are being revived. This restoration of armed forces and war industry in Germany contains the grave danger of a new world war.

The World Peace Council notes, with satisfaction, the growth of peace-loving forces in Germany and the success of the Peace Congress in Essen. It greets all friends of peace in Germany who, jointly with all other peace-loving trends, are preparing to carry out the referendum which will express the will of the German people concerning the remilitarisation of their country

and the signing of a peace treaty that will put an end to the present ominous situation.

The World Peace Council calls upon the nations most directly menaced to unite in a vigorous movement of protest so that millions of men and women shall compel their Government to sign, during this year, a peace treaty with a peace-loving and united Germany, whose demilitarisation, ensured by international agreement, will be the best guarantee of peace in Europe.

CONCERNING THE U.N.O. DECISION UNJUSTLY CONDEMNING THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AS "AGGRESSOR" IN KOREA

The World Peace Council recalls the definition of aggression adopted by the Second World Peace Congress: "Aggression is a criminal act of that State which first employs armed force against another State under any pretext whatever", and denounces as unjust and unlawful the decision adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations Organisation, condemning the Chinese People's Republic as "aggressor" in Korea:

This decision constitutes a grave obstacle to the peaceful solution, of the Korean question, contains a threat of-spreading the war in the Far East and, thereby threatens the outbreak of a new world war.

The World Peace Council demands the annulment of this decision by the United Nations Organisation.

CONCERNING STRUGGLE FOR PEACE IN COLONIAL AND DEPENDENT COUNTRIES

The Charter of the United Nations, based on the right of the people to self-determination, raised high hopes in the colonial and dependent countries. But in this regard, as in many others, the United Nations, acting as a cover for violence and oppression, and pursuing the aim of keeping the peoples in a state of colonial dependence and oppression, has disappointed the hopes placed in it.

This situation aggravates the danger of a new world war.

The World Peace Council denounces the false propaganda which seeks to depict another world war as the path leading to self-determination for the colonial and dependent peoples. It declares that solidarity struggle of all people for peace is the decisive factor in the struggle of the colonial and dependent peoples for the right to self-determination.

The proposals aimed at securing a peaceful settlement of the Korean conflict and the other vital problems in Asia, (Taiwan, Viet Nam, Malaya) and the peaceful settlement of the German and Japanese problems, and also the peace initiative displayed by some Asian, Arabic and other peace-loving countries, help simultaneously both to preserve peace and to affirm the right of the peoples to self-determination.

The growing opposition of the colonial and dependent peoples to aggression, oppression and strangling of their liberties; to the inclusion of their countries in aggressive pacts; to the raising of military contingents and: their utilisation against other peoples,

to the quartering of foreign troops on their territories; to granting military bases and appropriating the raw materials of their countries; to the trampling underfoot of cultural values; to the measures of race discrimination—this opposition is their natural contribution to the cause of preserving peace.

The World Peace Council welcomes the solidarity of all peoples without exception in the struggle against the war threatening all mankind.

The first session of the World Peace Council, attended by representatives of 58 countries, was held in Berlin over February 21-26.

Report by Pietro Nenni

A report on the item, “**Carrying out the Programme elaborated at the Second World Peace Congress**”, was delivered by **Pietro Nenni** (Italy). Nenni pointed out that the Congress decisions and particularly the “Address to the United Nations Organisation” met with the wholehearted response of public opinion throughout the world.

The national sections of the World Peace Council carried out the following measures:

In **France**, a campaign for signatures against rearming Germans and a letter to Mayors urging them to support the decisions of the Warsaw Congress;

In **Italy**, a campaign in support of the Address of the National Peace Council to all Mayors and municipal councils, sent letters to clergymen and Italians residing in the U.S.A. and open letters to Italian Members of Parliament. The work conducted by the Peace Council

prompted broad circles of public opinion and even parliament to urge the convening of a five-Power conference for the settlement of questions relating to the Far East and a four-Power conference for settling the German problem;

In **Germany** (The German Democratic Republic and Western Germany), numerous pamphlets and leaflets ensured the widest popularisation of the decisions of the Warsaw Congress, particularly, on the question of reuniting and demilitarising Germany;

In **Great Britain**, a campaign for signatures and a conference in defence of universal peace and against rearming Germans, organised by the London Peace Council;

In **Belgium** and Holland, the establishment of committees for struggle against rearming Germany;

In the **U.S.** 65 public figures, including Thomas Mann, Lainus Poling, Phillip Morrison, the Rev. Darr, Howard Fast, Paul Robeson and Dr. Dubois, took upon themselves the initiative for an American peace crusade, part of which is the peace pilgrimage scheduled for March 1 in Washington.

In **Brazil** and **Argentina**, the carrying out of a national two-week campaign of struggle against war, held from January 1 to January 16.

“Our movement”, said Nenni, “has developed in all countries of the world as a result of the Warsaw Congress and on the basis of the ‘Address to Uno,’ despite the fact that it still, comes up against barriers in the shape of lack of understanding, particularly in the U.S.A. Britain and in the Scandinavian countries, and even persecution as, for example, in Spain, Yugoslavia and in many countries of Latin America.”

In the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies and China, the "Address to Uno" received wide publicity and was discussed and approved by the entire population in these countries. It is, so to say, the basis of the policy of the Governments and of the work of large public organisations. In accordance with Point Five of the "Address", the Parliaments in- Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and Albania adopted laws in defence of peace. Bills in defence of peace will be submitted for approval to the Parliaments of Cuba, Italy and Uruguay. Throughout Asia and to a considerable degree in Africa, the "Address to Uno" was hailed wholeheartedly by the peoples suffering under colonial oppression or openly fighting against imperialism, for the colonial and semi-colonial peoples know that their liberation is now closely linked with the struggle against a new imperialist war.

Pietro Nenni then went on to say that "without insistent and daily activity, the 'Address to Uno' would not have been an effective peace charter and a source of constant renewal and expansion of this activity. The 'Address', three months after its elaboration and approval, is as actual now as it was then. Not one of the proposals advanced in the 'Address to Uno' was adopted either by the Security Council or by the General Assembly. This bare fact alone shows how far we are from our goal which we have set ourselves, how far we still are from settling the sanguinary conflicts which envelop one part of the world and which may drag mankind into a new war."

In view of this, the speaker defined the tasks of the World Peace Council as follows:

1) To expose before world public opinion the disintegration and bankruptcy of Uno which is now nothing but a tool of the U.S. policy of force, provocations and aggression, and which must be made to return to its primary task.

2) Resolutely and firmly to condemn the proclamation of China as an aggressor, for China is defending its existence against the conspiracy of MacArthur and his ally Chiang Kai-shek; it is upholding the right of the peoples of Asia to be masters in their own house.

3) To insist on convening a conference of representatives of the five Great Powers for settling the conflict in the Far East and a conference of representatives of the four Great Powers for reunification and demilitarisation of Germany.

4) To organise a world campaign to explain the truth, exposing the false pretext upon which the American policy of force is based, i.e., that the Atlantic bloc allegedly defends the world and Europe from the danger of Soviet aggression.

5) To organise, on a national and international scale, resistance to the armaments drive and its consequences such as the switching of peace-time industry to a war footing, abandonment of large-scale public work beneficial for all the people, and against lowering the living standard of the masses.

Discussion of Pietro Nenni's Report

First speaker in the discussion which followed Nenni's report was Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury (Great Britain),

Hewlett Johnson emphasised that the idea is being foisted on the Briton that the Soviet Union is allegedly preparing for war and wants this war, and that the U.S., on the contrary, is longing for peace.

However, the facts expose the falseness of this talk, declared Hewlett Johnson. He described in detail, of the basis of facts, that the U.S. is feverishly preparing for war, since war is a lucrative business for the Wall Street magnates. He pointed out that Wall Street in America and Churchill in Britain were busy preparing the third world war before the Second World War had ended.

Hewlett Johnson then dwelt on the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union, pointing out that the U.S.S.R. is entirely absorbed in peaceful construction and in consolidating the well-being of its people.

Hewlett Johnson spoke enthusiastically about Comrade J. V. Stalin's interview with the "Pravda" correspondent. Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin's declaration, he said, burst like a fresh breeze into an atmosphere of confusion and false propaganda, spread by the enemies of peace. It contains a serious warning, said Hewlett Johnson. At present, war can still be averted. But if we allow ourselves to be enmeshed in lies, we can be dragged into war. In an atmosphere of lies, war is possible. But where truth exists, peace can be preserved.

Hewlett Johnson also quoted Admiral Kirk, U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, who declared in December 1950, that he saw no signs of war preparations in the Soviet Union and that Soviet army units are of peacetime strength.

In his report, **Gabriel D'Arboussier**, representative of the peoples of Black Africa and a member of the Bureau of the World Peace Council, dealt with the question of carrying out the decisions of the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw concerning the colonial and dependent countries.

Professor **Dambowski** (Poland) devoted his speech particularly to the peace movement in Poland. He stated that the Polish people were in solidarity with the population of the German Democratic Republic, with the whole German people in their struggle against the remilitarisation of Western Germany, with their strivings to reach a peaceful settlement of the German question, to unite Germany on a peaceful democratic foundation.

The next to take the floor was **Bouchama**, representing Algeria. He pointed to the rapid growth of the peace movement in the colonial and dependent countries. He reported in particular on the establishment of a peace committee in Egypt, on the demonstrations in defence of peace in Algeria and other countries of North Africa.

Bouchama was followed by the famous German poet **Johannes Becher**. He said that more than anything else the Germans wanted peace. They realise that only in peaceful conditions can Germany prosper both materially and culturally, and that only a peace-loving Germany can give her people the prospect of a happy

life. Peace is the supreme law determining the national existence of the German people.

Becher sharply criticised Adenauer's Bonn "Government", which rejected the proposal of the Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic, Grotewohl, to begin talks in the interest of strengthening peace and restoring the unity of Germany.

The Philippine delegate Mantel Cruz assured the World Peace Council that the Philippine people, with the exception of a small handful of traitors, unreservedly support peace together with the millions of peace-loving people of all countries and 'that they will continue the struggle against the criminal plans of American imperialism.

Petros Kokkalis (Greece), member of the World Peace Council, told of the warm response accorded the decisions of the Second World Congress in Greece and of the enormous work accomplished by the peace supporters there, in spite of terror and brutal repressions.

After the speech by Soviet Academician Oparin on February 22, **Yves Farge** (France), member of the Bureau of the World Peace Council, delivered a report on peaceful settlement of the German and Japanese question.

Report by Yves Farge

Yves Farge recalled the obligations undertaken by the United States, Great Britain and France on the German question, and how they failed to live up to

them. The danger of war is caused by the two most serious consequences of failure to keep their word:

By restoring the industrial and military arsenals of Japan and Germany, the Washington Government is restoring the two favourite centres of war provocation;

By abandoning the obligations undertaken by the Washington Government, that is, by treating the signed agreement as a Scrap of paper, it bears responsibility for the situation where doubt, suspicion, fear and mistrust are obstacles to the desire to restore peace.

“The Washington Government today,” stated Yves Farge, is no longer resorting to cunning. It is colonising. It is colonising Japan just as it wants to colonise Germany, because of the powerful military economy of the two countries, because of their geographic and strategic positions, because of the human reserves of Japan and Germany, which are considered -cap: able of supplying excellent soldiers.”

The speaker called upon all to support and develop in every way the movement of the peoples, and especially of the German and Japanese peoples against the, revival of German and Japanese militarism by the U.S. imperialists.

Discussion of Yves Farge's Report

The first speaker to take the floor after Yves Farge was **Ann Bidder** (Great Britain). In her opening remarks Bidder explained that she was speaking as a guest of the World Peace Council, She added that she belonged to the British Quakers and was a Christian pacifist. Bidder stated that she was greatly impressed by the unanimity

and sincerity with which the members of the Session were trying to dispel the dark clouds hanging over mankind, and the readiness with which they were trying to co-operate with all who were striving heart and soul towards this.

In his speech Bishop Janos Peter of the Reformed Church of Hungary, noted that the Hungarian people regard the World Peace Council as the vigilant guardian of the freedom, independence and peace of the peoples. That is why, he continued, the people of Hungary and all those battling for peace, will receive with the deepest confidence the guidance of the World Peace Council concerning the new tasks that will be outlined in the resolutions of the Session.

In the discussion that followed Yves Farge's report, **Kuo Mo Jo** (China), member of the World Peace Council, made a speech. In his opening remarks he spoke of the preparations by the American imperialists for a new world war and told of America's intervention against Korea and Taiwan.

Kuo Mo Jo particularly dwelt on the question of the remilitarisation of Japan. He noted that MacArthur's entire activities in Japan during the past five and a half years were diametrically opposed to the principles of the Potsdam Declaration. MacArthur has torn up the Potsdam Declaration and is pursuing an imperialist policy, a policy which serves United States interests solely. He, said that the United States is out to seize China, but recognising its weakness, plans to make Japan its accomplice in this matter. MacArthur protects Japanese fascists and militarists and brutally suppresses all democratic forces of the Japanese people. In the course of the war in Korea, the U.S. has fully utilise Japan as a war base for aggression.

The Japanese representative **Kawamura** informed the Session that according to latest information, MacArthur recently secretly ordered the Japanese Government to prepare an army of one million men, a strong navy and airforce of 1,000 planes. These preparations are proceeding full steam ahead; the regular army is being built up in the guise of police forces.

In an effort completely to enslave the Japanese people, MacArthur and the reactionary Japanese Government have deprived the Japanese people of all civil liberties, thus brazenly violating not only the Potsdam Declaration but also the Japanese Constitution and other laws. All genuine democratic organisations in the country are being disbanded. Twenty-four members of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party have been prohibited from taking part in political life and recently some 500 Communists were arrested.

Kawamura then spoke of the successes of the peace movement in Japan.

After Spain's representative, **Jose Bergamina**, spoke, the Soviet writer, **Ilya Ehrenburg**, took the floor. He said that the warmongers were in a hurry. To them Korea was a rehearsal. Failure did not bring them to their senses. They are prepared to send to the slaughter not only their own lads, but the flower of Europe. They are buying human beings on the world market just like their forefathers bought wool or ore.

The question of the future of Germany, continued Ehrenburg, is a complex and painful question. It is a knot of matted hair glued to a still raw wound. Here you have the fate of German youth who have grown up amidst the wailing of sirens and ruins, amidst torn up maps of a "Greater Germany" and paltry ration cards,

among alien soldiers and home-bred marauders, amidst talk about a can of tinned food and the atom bomb. Here, too, you have the fate of all Germans of all ages, of all social positions, who have drained the cup of shame brought them by the Third Reich and who, having realised the utter depth of their fall, rose again, began to work honestly, to think, to strive toward brotherhood and humanity.

Referring to Eisenhower's recent visit to Europe, and the release of the Hitler war criminals, Ehrenburg said: "The Americans, who are plotting a new war have prepared everything; mobilisation plans, the General Staff, atom bombs, canned food and special correspondents; they lack but one element—the soldiers. To Korea they had shipped Turks and Greeks, Dutch and French, Columbians and British. Now they are looking for soldiers for the crusade against Russia. They remember the end of 1944 when, although badly mauled in battles on the Eastern front, the German divisions, nevertheless, struck at Eisenhower's troops in the Ardennes: they want to buy first-rate cannon-fodder in Germany".

On February 23 and 24, the following took part in the discussion on the report by Yves Farge: **Heinrich Fink**, chairman of the production council at the "Deutsche Werit" shipyard, Hamburg; **Percy Belcher**, General Secretary, British Tobacco Workers' Union; **Nikolai, Metropolitan of Krutitza and Kolomna** (U.S.S.R.); **Pastor Johannes Herz**, Professor of Theology, Leipzig University ; **Chandler**, New Zealand clergyman; **Palamede Borsari**, Brazilian representative; **Jessie Street**, Australian representative; **Giuliano Pajetta**, Italian representative; Peter Woodard (Great Britain), who read the text of the speech prepared by his

brother, Dr. **Christopher Woodard**, member, World Peace Council; Deputy **Robert Chambeiron**, French representative, member, World Peace Council; Prof. **Leopold Infeld**, member, World Peace Council (Poland); **Mario Montesi** (Italy); Professor **Hromadka**, (Czechoslovakia); **José Luiz Massera**, mathematician, (Uruguay); **Vaino Mellti**, Finnish representative; Prof. **Erich Relnau** (Western Germany); Dr. **Attal** (India); **Antoine Tabet** (Lebanon); Dr. **Met Ju-Ao**, former Chinese representative on International Military Tribunal for Far East, participated in Tokyo trial of war criminals; **George Lukacs** (Hungary), writer, member, Hungarian Academy of Sciences; **Abbé Jean Boulier** (France); **Hodinova-Spurna** (Czechoslovakia); **Damdin Suren**, author. (Mongolian People's Republic); **Vecchietti**, member, World Peace Council (Italy); **He Den Suk** (Korean People's Democratic Republic); **Jones**, Secretary, British Peace Committee; **Mustapha Amine** (Syria); **Ernst Fischer** (Austria); **Tjoa Sik Ien** (Indonesia); **Jean-Pierre May** (France); **Mihail Sadoveanu** (Rumania); Prof. **Endicott** (Canada); **Helmuth von Muecke** (Western Germany); **Wande Wasilewska** (U.S.S.R.); **Cauj** (Poland); **Isabelle Blum** (Belgium); **de Bernis** (France); **Arcas** (Spain), and **Harris** (Britain).

The morning meeting of the session of the World Peace Council, February 26, was addressed by **R. Lubic** (Israel); **Repaci**, writer (Italy); **A. Korneichuk**, writer (U.S.S.R.); **Helmuth Hansmann**, journalist (Western Germany); Rev. **John Darr** member of the World Peace Council (U.S.A.); **Ahmed Saad Camel** (Egypt); **Ko Tung-Chen** (Burma); **Wu Yao-Tsung** (China); **J. D. Crowther**, member of the World Peace Council (Britain); **Iskanderi** (Iran); **Desmond Buckle** (South-African Union).

Final Meetings of Session

On February 25 and 26, the World Peace Council discussed and reached decisions on most important matters. The Appeal of the World Peace Council calling for the signing of a Pact of Peace, read by Pietro Nenni, was followed with close attention.

Dwelling on the significance of this document, Nenni stressed that now the main task of the partisans of peace is to ensure that a Pact of Peace be signed between the five Great Powers.

Nenni warned that the work needed to be done in connection with this document will not be over in a week or in a month. It will, probably, require many months. But if this Appeal by the supporters of peace is heard, it will help to save the world from another war and will rally all who are opposed to war.

The Chairman, Prof. **Bernal**, in a brief speech, dwelt on the significance of this historic Appeal for the signing of a Pact of Peace, and stressed that this document will reach even wider masses of the people than was the case with the Stockholm Appeal; that it does not propose any definite decisions but merely expresses the demand of the peoples of the world to the Great Powers to reach agreement and to sign a Pact of Peace.

Bernal pointed out that the Governments of three of the five Great Powers refused even to listen to a single question raised by the peace movement. Therefore, in these countries, the peace movement must win additional, broader sections of the population to insist on negotiations. It is essential to organise a mass, unrestricted campaign for signatures to the Appeal, a

campaign that would assume even greater dimensions than that in support of the Stockholm Appeal.

Jean Laffitte, General Secretary of the General World Peace Council, announced that **Frederic Joliot-Curie**, Chairman of the Council, who had been prevented from participating directly in the work of the session, but who, nevertheless, had kept in touch with it, had telephoned his complete agreement with the text of the Appeal, both in its content and form, and had asked permission for the right to be the first to sign the Appeal. **Jean Laffitte's** announcement was received with applause.

The Chairman then put the text of the Appeal to the vote. All members of the Council and the guests voted unanimously for this historic document.

On the suggestion of **Pierre Cot** (France), the session also unanimously passed the text of the resolution of the World Peace Council on the United Nations; on the suggestion of de **Chambrun** (France), the text of the resolution on organisational questions; **Attal** (India), the text of the resolution, calling for a peaceful solution of the Korean problem; **Fernand Vigne** (France), the text of the resolution for a peaceful settlement of the German problem; **Emi Siao** (China), the text resolution calling for a peaceful solution of the Japanese question; **Darr** (U.S.) text of the resolution concerning the UNO decision unjustly condemning the Chinese People's Republic as the "aggressor" in Korea; **d'Arboussier** (Black Africa), text of the resolution on the struggle for peace in the colonial and dependent countries (the resolutions are given on p. 1).

On the suggestion of **Abbé Boulier** (France), the resolution concerning the journal "Peace" was adopted; **Pierre Cot** was suggested as director of this journal;

Borsari (Brazil) submitted a proposal concerning the composition of the International Peace Prize jury for 1951.

The Peace Council enlarged its composition by co-opting representatives from a number of countries, and included in the Bureau of the World Peace Council the following: Mao Tung (China), Friedrich (Germany), Isabelle Blum (Belgium), Stover (U.S.A.), Okuo Oyama, Hirano (Japan), Tikhonov (U.S.S.R.), Hromadka (Czechoslovakia), Tabet (Lebanon). In his closing speech, Laffitte, who presided at, the final meeting, dwelt on the significance of the historic documents, adopted by the World Peace Council; he stressed that these documents provide the basis for the work of partisans of peace all over the world. He called upon the peace supporters to immediately set about carrying out the decisions, to intensify the struggle against war, and wished them success in realising these great tasks. Laffitte then declared the first session of the World Peace Council closed.

SECOND CONGRESS OF HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY

The Second Congress Of the Hungarian Working People's Party opened in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm in Budapest on February 25 in the presence of delegations from fraternal Parties in twenty-five countries; the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Communist Party of China, Communist and Workers' Parties in the People's Democracies, Korean Party of Labour, Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Communist Party of Germany, French, Italian, British and other Communist Parties.

Congress was opened by Comrade Mihai Farkas, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Working People's Party. His first words were dedicated to the Soviet Union and to the great leader of progressive mankind—Comrade Stalin.

On this great historical day for our Party, opening our Second Congress, he said, we turn with a feeling of gratitude and love to our great liberator, the mighty defender of peace, the Soviet Union and to the beloved and great friend of the Hungarian people, Comrade Stalin.

These words were greeted with long, tumultuous applause. The delegates rose and cheered in honour of Comrade Stalin.

Comrade P. Yudin, delegate representing the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. (B), read the telegram of greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The telegram reads:

“The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union sends fraternal greetings to the Second Congress of the Hungarian Working People’s Party.

“Under the leadership of the Hungarian Working People’s Party, the workers, peasants and intellectuals have achieved great successes in strengthening the people’s democratic State and have laid a solid foundation for building Socialism in Hungary.

“There can be no doubt that the Hungarian Working People’s Party will achieve fresh success in the struggle for the further advance of the national economy, the blossoming of its national culture, for reinforcing friendship among the peoples fighting for peace, democracy and Socialism.

“Long live the Hungarian Working People’s Party!

“Long live the friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Hungary!”

The delegates present at the Congress numbered 1,087 (of these 329 with deliberative voter representing 699,688 members and 162,426 probationer members.

Congress discussed the following questions:

1. Report of the Central Committee and the tasks of the Party. Speaker, Comrade Rakosi;

2. Results of the first year of the Five-Year Plan and further tasks in the sphere of socialist construction. Speaker, Ernő Geröş Comrade Karoly Kis.

3. Report of Central Control Commission. Speaker Comrade Karoly Kis.

4. Amendment to Rules of the Working People’ Party. Speaker Istvan Hidas;

5. Elections to Central Committee and the Central Control Commission.

In his report, Comrade Rakosi made a profound analysis of the present international situation and the

balance of forces of the peace camp, headed by the mighty Soviet Union, and the camp of aggression, headed by the U.S.A. He characterised the foul role played by the fascist Tito clique. Comrade Rakosi dwelt on the internal political and-economic situation in the country, and, in this connection, on the tasks confronting the Party.

The lively discussion which followed the report continued for two and half days and dealt with questions relating to Party building, socialist construction in the countryside, the cultural revolution etc. Fifty-three of the 144 delegates who had submitted their names, spoke in the discussions.

Comrade Mihai Farkas, deputy secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party, delivered a detailed speech on the international situation. In his speech, Joseph Revai, deputy general secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party, dealt with questions of culture and ideology, the class struggle on the cultural front, the links between Soviet and Hungarian culture.

Comrade Marton Horvath, Member, Political Bureau, dwelt on the achievements in ideological and Party education, about the shortcomings and ways of eliminating them.

Istvan Kovacs and Andras Hegedus, Secretaries of the Central Committee, dwelt on the following problems: the former, on the question of training cadres; the latter, on the agricultural co-operative movement now underway.

Deputy general secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party, Comrade Janos Kadar, spoke on organisational questions and particularly on the question of admitting members and

probationer members to the Party. He also emphasised the inadmissibility of separating organisational work from general political tasks.

On the fourth day, Congress heard a report by Comrade Ernö Gerö on the second item on the agenda. The speaker summed up the results of the first year of the Five-Year Plan and concretised the tasks in the sphere of industrialisation and socialist reorganisation of agriculture.

Greetings were brought to the Congress by representatives of foreign Parties: Huan Cheng—Chinese Communist Party; Cho Chang Ik—Korean Party of Labour; Francois Billoux—French Communist Party; Harry Pollitt—British Communist Party; Luigi Amades’—Italian Communist Party; Zenon Novqak—Polish United Worker’s Party; V. Siroki—Czechoslovak Communist Party; I. Chislnevschi—Rumanian Worker’s Party; R. Daminaov—Bulgarian Communist Party; F. Elsner—Socialist Unity Party of Germany; P. Popivoda—from Yugoslav Revolutionary emigrés.

PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A Plenum of the Central Committee of THE Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, presided over by Comrade Antonin Zapotocky, was held in Prague on February 21-24.

On the first day the Plenum heard a report by Comrade Vaclav Kopecky on the results of the work of the Central Commission composed of Comrades V. Kopecky, B. Keller and G. Bares, appointed by the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia to investigate the case of Otto Sling, Maria Svermova and other criminals, wreckers and plotters.

In his report Comrade Kopecky described the content of the documentary materials exposing the espionage activities of Otto Sling, a hardened agent of the Western imperialists, and also the wrecking activities of M. Svermova who was one of the leaders of the far-flung conspiracy which aimed at carrying out a coup in the Party and the State, at isolating Czechoslovakia from the peace camp, headed by the Soviet Union, and at restoring capitalism in Czechoslovakia. Kopecky exposed Svermova's hostile attitude towards the cause of Socialism in Czechoslovakia which was the basis for the formation of the anti-Party wrecking group, headed by Sling and Svermova. Speaking on behalf of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Party. Kopecky proposed that Svermova be deprived of the right of the membership in the Central Committee of the Party, of her

Parliamentary mandate and that should be expelled from the Party.

Following this, Svermova was given the floor. She admitted that she had maintained close contact with Otto Sling for many years. She attempted to justify herself as Sling's innocent victim but could not refute the charge brought against her.

The 18 speakers who took part in the discussion condemned with wrath and indignation the actions of the conspirators and wreckers, and approved the proposal of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Party.

The Plenum also unanimously approved the decision of the Brno Regional Committee of the Party to expel the enemy agent, Otto Sling.

Stefan Bastovansky reported to the Central Committee about the exposure of the espionage of Vlado Clementis in connection with the exposure of the factional and hostile activities of the bourgeois-national group in the Communist Party of Slovakia. The Central Committee unanimously approved the proposal to deprive V. Clementis, G. Husak and L. Novomesky of the right of membership in the Central Committee of the Communist party of Czechoslovakia, to deprive them of their Parliamentary mandates and to expel them from the Party.

A report on the present international and internal situation, on the situation in the Party and its immediate tasks was delivered by the chairman of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Comrade Clement Gottwald.

The Plenum also heard the report of Comrade Rudolf Slansky, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, about the work of the Party in the

countryside and its immediate tasks in the sphere of building unified agricultural co-operatives, a report by Comrade Dolansky, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Party, about extending the tasks of the Five-Year Plan, which signifies accelerating the tempo of building Socialism in Czechoslovakia.

Comrade Josef Frank, deputy General Secretary the Central Committee of the Communist Party, delivered a report on certain questions concerned with inner-political and inner-Party problems. He reported on the results of the verification and exchange of Party membership cards and proposed that admission of new members into the Party be renewed.

Forty-nine people spoke in the course of the two-day discussion which followed the reports.

The speakers declared their complete agreement with Comrade Gottwald's report and their loyalty to the working class, and the great cause of Lenin-Stalin.

A report was delivered by Comrade Frantisek Krajcer who dwelt in detail on the proposals submitted by the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia on the question of carrying out emergency measures to ensure supplies of bread, flour and pastries for the population. Acting on the proposals submitted by Comrade Krajcer, the Central Committee decided unanimously to recommend that the Government carry out emergency measures:—"to ration bread and flour in order to ensure adequate supplies of bread, flour and products, for the working population and, above all, for industrial workers".

The Plenum unanimously approved the report of Comrade Clement Gottwald and resolved to regard this report and the tasks outlined therein, as the basis for Party work in the present period. The reports of

Comrades Rudolf Slansky, Jaromir Dolansky, Josef Frank, Vaclav Kopecky and Stefan Bastovansky were also approved.

CONTINUED GROWTH OF MEMBERSHIP IN ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

Thousands of working people joined the the Italian Communist Party during the past month. In Naples, 4,052 new members joined the Party, in Crotone—1, 366, in Modena—1,254, in Viterbo—1,069, in Livorno—1,060, in Ferrara—856, in Bari 240, etc. Membership in many of the Party federations exceeds that of 1950 by almost 120 per cent. The membership in many Party branches has more than doubled.

HUNGARY'S ADVANCE ALONG PATH TO SOCIALISM AND TASKS OF HUNGARIAN WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY* . Matias Rakosi General Secretary, Hungarian Working People's Party

Comrade Rakosi devoted the first part of his report to the Second Congress of the Hungarian Working People's Party to the vital issues of the present international situation.

The international situation today is characterised by great successes and the growing superiority in forces of the peace camp headed by the Soviet Union; this camp is opposed by the U.S. imperialists and their satellites who fear peaceful competition with Socialism and who have turned to the policy of open aggression and military provocations.

Comrade Rakosi pointed to the role played by Tito Yugoslavia and Western Germany which is now being re-militarised, in the aggressive plans of the American-British imperialists.

Comrade Rakosi also stressed the enormous significance of the international peace movement and recalled Comrade Stalin's words that "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."

We, the Hungarian Working People's Party, said Comrade Rakosi, and, together with us, all Hungarian

* From report by Comrade M. Rakosi to Second Congress, Hungarian Working People's Party, February 26.

working people, promise that we will indefatigably, faithfully and selflessly continue to fight for the great cause of peace.

The Internal Situation

Our domestic situation is characterized by the unity of the Hungarian working people.

The more than 7 million signatures with which the Hungarian people without exception supported the Stockholm Appeal is only one manifestation of that unity created under the leadership of our Party since the victorious outcome of the fight waged against reaction.

Our working people are not only united on the question of peace, but also on all decisive questions in the life of our People's Republic. They unanimously approve the inviolable friendly relations of our homeland with our liberator, the great Soviet Union, and with the People's Democracies. They are united in the defence of our democratic achievements, in the efforts for the realization of our Five-Year Plan. This unity was brought about as the result of the long-term and consistent struggle against the remnants of the old, exploiting order.

The working people became convinced, on the basis of their own experiences, that we were not only able to heal the terrific wounds caused by the war, that we did not only clear away the ruins but we have been steadily and successfully raising the material and cultural level of the working people. They saw that in a difficult situation we have been fighting courageously and

successfully against the external and internal enemy that is out to restore the old capitalist reactionary regime. They received convincing proof of this in connection with the Mindzenty case when we struck at reaction, hiding behind the cloak of the Church. They experienced this again during the Rajk trial when we uncovered the foul plans of the imperialists and the filthy role of the provocateurs and spies of the Tito gang. We successfully eliminated the auxiliary army of the foreign imperialists, the Right-wing Social-Democrats. We settled the relation between the Church and State with patience and in a mutually conciliatory spirit. To safeguard and further enhance the rights gained by the struggle of our working people, we created the Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic which states that "in the Hungarian People's Republic, all power belongs to the working people".

Our domestic political successes were matched by our correct line in the conduct of foreign affairs. We have carried out a foreign policy which has consolidated, throughout the world, the prestige of our long-suffering people and, made it possible for us to join, with heads high, the great family of peaceful, progressive nations led by the Soviet Union.

The State of the People's Democracy was born as the result of the battles won by the united working people under the leadership of our Party; this is the State which, as a result of the victory of the Soviet Union and enjoying the support of the Soviet Union helps our working people to advance under the leadership of the working class, from capitalism to Socialism.

This national unity, the like of which cannot be found in our history, could only be brought about after

the defeat of the oppressors and exploiters. Our political victories made possible their gradual elimination from the most important fields of our State and economy, and opened the way for our socialist construction.

The production of our socialist industry last year was 35 per cent higher than in 1949. The wage fund of the workers and employees increased in the course of 1950 by more than 3 billion forints and the average wage of the workers was, in December 1950, fifty-nine forints higher than in the corresponding month of the previous year. Our national income grew last year, the first year of our Five-Year Plan, by 20 percent, that is, more than in two decades of the Horthy days. In the first year of the Five-Year Plan the amount of investments almost approached the sum of the entire Three-Year Plan.

In 1949, when we worked out the Five-Year Plan, our objective was to lay the foundations of Socialism by the realization of this plan and to transform our homeland from an agricultural country with developed industrial production into an industrial country with advanced agriculture. For the realization of this plan, we allotted for the five years, 51 billion forints for investments. The experiences gained in the past year convinced us that these figures were too small and, therefore, we made a new plan, in the framework of which 80-85 billion forints were allotted for investments. That these plans are realistic is evident from the results of 1950 when we fulfilled the increased annual plan by 109.6 per cent.

What does the new Five-Year Plan with its raised targets amount to? It means first that the new plan makes much higher investments in heavy industry and, within it, in the production of pig iron, steel, coal and

electrical energy. In numerical terms: we want to invest 37-38 billion forints in heavy industry, more than twice as much as in the original plan. In 1949, we envisaged an increase of our manufacturing production by 86.4 per cent: according to the new plan, manufacturing production will grow approximately threefold, and, within it, heavy industry will almost be quadrupled. Light industry will grow, instead of the 72.9 per cent, as envisaged by the original plan, by 150 per cent.

Agricultural investments are increased in the new plan by 40 per cent. More than 11 billion forints are allotted in the new plan for more machinery, artificial fertilizers and buildings. Instead of the originally planned 22,800 tractors; agriculture will receive 26-28 thousand, the irrigated area will be increased not by 118,000 but by 323,000 holds. Thereby, an increase of agricultural production by more than 50 per cent will become possible.

The major prerequisites for the realization of our Plan already exist. Our industry, with the exception of small industry, is in the hands of the Socialist State. Transport, wholesale trade and banking belong one hundred per cent to the socialist sector. Seventy per cent of retail trade is being handled by socialist trading organs. The building of Socialism has also begun in agriculture.

Another important component of our achievements is the radical change in the attitude of the liberated working class to socialist labour.

An impetus was given to the extension of socialist methods of work by the pledges with which the Hungarian working people celebrated the 70th birthday of the great Stalin. These pledges took the working people along, broke the ice and made possible here,

also, the spreading of those methods of work which have been instrumental in making possible so many of the Soviet Union's economic successes. The Hungarian working class is beginning to emulate, in all fields, the exemplary deeds of the working class of the Soviet Union and is applying to Hungarian conditions on an ever broader scale the socialist production experiences gained in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union helps in the construction of our most modern plants, turns over its best machinery to us, her best methods of production and, what is of no less importance, generously places her best scientists and Stakhanovites at our disposal.

There is no area of our economy—and I can add, of our entire socialist life—which does not receive constant, invaluable assistance from the Soviet Union.

One of the decisive factors which preconditioned these successes of the Hungarian People's Democracy is the friendly help for which we will be always grateful to the Soviet Union and Comrade Stalin on whose personal initiative it was rendered.

We must also point out that a similar relationship is developing with the countries of the friendly People's Democracies. The exchange of experiences with the People's Democracies is also important because the conditions of development in these countries are, by and large, similar to ours and, for this reason, their useful experiences can be easily transplanted to our country.

When speaking about the achievements of the Hungarian People's Democracy, I must mention with the greatest appreciation and praise, the achievements of the Hungarian working class for which they rightfully deserve the gratitude of our entire working people.

When underlining our successes, we must also express our appreciation for the good work of our intelligentsia who, in their majority, sincerely and honestly support the aims of the People's Democracy. We must dwell separately on the merits of the Hungarian technical intelligentsia.

While stressing the considerable results and successes of socialist industry, we also must point to the host of difficulties and mistakes which can still be seen in this field.

These mistakes and difficulties greatly hamper our socialist development. Their elimination depends on our good work and especially upon the good work of our Party. The realization that they are individually and collectively responsible for everything that is taking place in their field of work, the factory, office, producer co-operative, has still not become the flesh and blood of our comrades. It is one of the tasks of the II Congress of the Hungarian Working People's Party to focus attention upon these evils and work out the most effective methods for the elimination of these difficulties.

The greatest brake on the acceleration of our socialist development is the state of our agriculture.

It should be pointed out that, in spite of the terrible damages wrought by the war, our agriculture last year reached, in the main, the level of production of the last pre-war year, in fact, we even surpassed it in a number of branches of agriculture. As to livestock, the number of cattle and hogs surpassed the pre-war level, while the stock of horses is still a little below pre-war.

However, this is no longer sufficient today since, in spite of the results, agriculture is beginning to become a brake on our entire socialist development, for the

requirements grow much faster than the production of agriculture. The exceedingly greater demand requires imperatively that we grow much more than under the Horthy regime and that in all fields we raise our production averages which are extremely low.

The most important change in the life of the village since the distribution of large estates is the fact that the building of Socialism started in agriculture. The socialist sector in agriculture already embraces more than a quarter of a million working people and is rapidly increasing. It is worthwhile noting the change in the numbers of the agricultural proletariat and the kulaks during 1949 and 1950. Half of the agricultural proletariat secured work within the past two years on State farms and machine-and-tractor stations or joined the producer cooperatives. More than one-fourth, 90,000 in round figures, went into industry, mining and building. The number of wage earners in agriculture, outside the socialist sector, is at present approximately 60,000, out of which about 40,000 work for the kulaks.

The number of kulaks two years ago was 63,000. They possessed close to two million holds of land, and from this, since July 1, 1949, 22,000 kulaks offered 662,500 holds of land to the State, out of which 340,000 holds of arable land were taken over from 17,000 kulaks. At the beginning of this year, approximately 13% of the arable land remained in the hands of the kulaks. This 13% provides 15% of grain deliveries. These figures show that the measures restricting the kulaks have yielded results, that the kulak is no longer the old kulak, that we have forced him to retreat.

For the remnants of the capitalist class there are no statistics available but they are still quite broadly represented among the middle functionaries of our

State apparatus, among the employees of the provincial enterprises and, more recently, in the apparatus of the Councils. They are supported by a part of the functionaries of the churches, especially the Catholic Church. Whenever there is a slackening of vigilance towards them, these elements immediately go into action and quite often cause considerable damage to the People's Democracy. We must, therefore, increase vigilance and must wage an unflagging struggle against all remnants of the capitalist order.

The Situation in the Party and its Development

The development and successes of our Party are reflected in all the results and successes of our People's Democracy. The two are inseparably interlinked. The economic and social advance of the Hungarian People's Democracy can be primarily attributed to the good work of our Party, the Hungarian Working People's Party. The tempo of socialist development and advance of the Hungarian People's Democracy made rapid strides forward especially since working class unity was organisationally established in June, 1948, and the working people, with the formation of the Hungarian Working People's Party, could rally behind one single, mighty political party. In addition to improving the social composition of the amalgamated workers' parties, the unification increasingly brought to the forefront the raising of the ideological level of our Party. Accordingly, our Party education began to develop rapidly after unification. Twice as many of our

members studied in Party schools and evening courses in the 1948-1949 educational season than in the preceding year. Our system of Party schools also developed rapidly ; there are, at present, 29,000 comrades in them. We also established the one-and two-year Party Academies at which 260 people are studying. Close to 2,000 Party members will graduate from the threeand five-month Party schools this year. For the further spread of the study of Marxism-Leninism, we introduced the teaching of Marxism-Leninism in the State universities, colleges and academies.

As a result of this huge political educational work, the ideological level of our Party improved considerably. As a consequence of this work, there developed thousands and tens of thousands of our Party functionaries, leaders of our State and economic life on whose shoulders rests the building of our Socialism and who, without mastering the Marxist-Leninist theory and the Stalinist teachings, would not have been able to cope with their tasks.

When the question of building Socialism in the village arose in our Party, we noticed at every turn that our provincial and village organizations did not understand the Leninist-Stalinist fundamental principle which demands that we shall rely upon the poor peasantry with all our strength, turn the middle peasantry into our ally and ruthlessly fight against the kulaks. Very many of our village organizations did not carry out this policy, but rather the opposite. Instead of striving to separate the middle peasants from the kulaks or to draw them away from the influence of the kulaks, they drew the dividing line between the poor peasantry and the middle peasantry.

This, of course, weakened the alliance of the working class and the peasantry, the unity of the working class and working peasants and made the struggle against the kulaks more difficult. These errors led to the fact that there was no sharp and ruthless struggle against the kulaks in the village. Because of this, our Central Committee at its meeting, held in March 1949, dealt with this question as an important precondition for the socialist reconstruction of the village and directed the attention of our Party to the errors of our policy in the village.

The leaders of a number of Party organisations became dizzy with the successes of our Party and People's Democracy, and they began to neglect the question of Party democracy. This was also connected with our having defeated the enemy and having forced him out of the open arena.

The lack of inner-Party democracy and of healthy Party life and, connected with this, the suppression of healthy Party criticism, soon resulted in a series of manifestations against which we had to take a stand. Some Party functionaries utilized their position in the Party to secure jobs, and for financial benefits. They neglected Party work and began to consider it secondary. In the face of these occurrences, the Central Committee of our Party, at its plenary session held on February 10th of last year, exposed these errors and, in order to eliminate them, decided on the re-election of the leading organs of the Party organizations throughout the country. The objective of the decision was, that, in the course of the re-elections, members unfit for the job would be eliminated from the leadership by the full application of Party democracy and criticism, and new, fresh, young forces should take their place.

We succeeded in attaining this objective, in the main, and large numbers of new, young forces, capable of development, came into the committees of the basic organizations and the Party committees, elected with the active participation of the broad masses of the Party membership. 55.9 percent of the members of all executive committees of the basic organizations were newly-elected. A considerable part came already from among those youth and women who excelled in their good work during the past years. The drawing in of fresh forces into leadership of the basic organizations made its effect felt on the entire Party work.

At present, our Party has, in 13,751 basic organizations, over 880,000 members and candidates. Approximately 40% of the membership is in Budapest. This is due to the fact that close to one-half of those working in the Hungarian industry are concentrated in Budapest.

As far as the membership of our mass organizations is concerned, the League of Working Youth, which was founded last June, has at present 620,000 members. There are 19 trade unions with 1,450,000 members which does not include the worker's division of the DEFOSZ (National Federation of Working Peasants and Agricultural Workers), with its 300,000 members. The Hungarian Federation of Democratic Women had 647,000 members on its rolls last December. The membership of the Hungarian-Soviet Society amounts to 798,000. This organization trebled its membership during last year. The National Federation of Working Peasants and Agricultural Workers has 766,000 members on its records. These figures show that we have here healthy mass organizations, which, in their entirety, embrace all our working people.

Last but not least, I must mention the Hungarian peace movement which includes 27,000 peace committees throughout the country. The defence of peace is the central question of the coming years, and, very important and responsible work in this field awaits the Hungarian peace movement, as the Hungarian division of the world movement of the defenders of peace. We saw in connection with the signing of the Stockholm Appeal that this is the question around which the unbroken unity of the Hungarian people stands behind us. For this reason, one of the most important tasks of our Party organizations will continue to be the support, strengthening and development of the peace movement.

Our Most Important Tasks

In the centre of the work in the economic field for the coming years stands the successful fulfilment of our Five-Year Plan. One of the parts of our new enlarged Five-Year Plan, most difficult of solution, is the question of labour power. To place 670-680,000 new workers and employees in production requires organized recruiting of labour. The bulk of new skilled workers we must gain through retraining. We are planning to draw women into production to a greater extent than heretofore. Workers employed in handicraft will also be absorbed by manufacture.

The Five-Year Plan entails a higher degree of socialist construction in agriculture than heretofore.

The number of our machine-and-tractor stations is at present 361. Among the machines they had at the

end of 1950 were 6,895 tractors; the number employed 29,000. The development of the agricultural machine-and-tractor stations has fulfilled only partially the hopes placed in them. There is a tremendous amount to be done here in the sphere of raising the political level, work discipline, better organization, economizing of material, responsible individual leadership, etc., the factor which would make the State agricultural machine-and-tractor stations the corresponding levers of the socialist construction in the village.

The land cultivated by the State farms increased last year by 53% and totals 570,000 holds. Their situation is similar to that of the machine-and-tractor stations; they are full of “infantile disorders” and cope only slowly with the initial difficulties.

The State farms, just like the machine and-tractor stations, can render, if they function well tremendous assistance, especially during the organisational period of transition, for the strengthening and flourishing of the young producer co-operatives. The question of the producer co-operatives was placed on the order of the day by our socialist development which requires imperatively to bring to an end as soon as possible the present situation where we already stand with one foot on socialist soil in industry, while the other foot rests in the village on hundreds of thousands of individually cultivated peasant properties. The obvious difficulties of this situation are becoming ever more apparent.

We must be clear about the fact that the socialist construction of the villages, consisting of more than one million scattered economies, will be a more difficult, more complicated and lengthier task than the one which we carried out with the nationalization and adjustment

to socialist construction of a few hundred, or at the most, two to three thousand, large and small plants.

An ever increasing section of our working peasantry has realized that this is the only road to further raising their material and cultural standards. They see that this is the road travelled, with ever increasing success, by the peasantry of the Soviet Union and this is the road taken, in ever greater masses, by the hitherto: individually producing peasantry in the People's Democracies.

What is the present status of this question?

The number of peasants joining producer co-operatives doubled last year. The area of the State farms and of the co-operatives, the socialist sector of our agriculture, comprises already approximately one-seventh of our arable land and has again grown rapidly especially during the past few weeks.

As a result of the rapid development of the producer co-operative movement, the number of villages and communities where the majority of the agricultural population is already working in the producer cooperatives or on State farms, is on the increase. In the town of Turkeve, 3,177 out of the 3,200 agricultural families are already members of the producer co-operatives and more than 96% of the 34,000 holds of land in the Turkeve area belongs to the socialist sector.

We also have areas where more than 50% of the arable land is being cultivated by producer co-operatives and State farms.

Thus the building of Socialism has started also in the village.

What is to be done, on our part, in order to promote this development?

The decisive factor in this is that our working peasantry voluntarily, out of their own realization and conviction, have taken this road. The bulk of the peasantry will take this road only on the basis of their own good experiences as well as the experiences that they themselves can witness. This development can only be accelerated by means of convincing and explanatory work. All pressure, impatient urging or force are only harmful in this field and will bring the opposite result. This is what our great teachers, Lenin and Stalin, teach us, and our own experience, the development of the Hungarian producer co-operatives, demonstrates this.

For this reason, our first and most important task is to strengthen the already existing producer co-operatives and to see to it that these co-operatives, by their good example and good results, shall attract and convince the working peasantry.

It is important, where the development has not yet matured; not to propose the highest, No. 3 type of co-operative, but to be satisfied with the No. 1, simplest type, which has the advantage of giving an opportunity to the individually farming, and still vacillating, peasants to try out the good sides of co-operation.

We have to make provisions that the peasants joining the producer co-operatives should, by all means, be assured the ground rent for the land they bring in. The refusal of ground rent in the beginning considerably increases the difficulties and holds back the growth of the co-operatives.

The setting of an example by the Hungarian Working People's Party and the Hungarian Communists is extremely important in this field. A certain obstacle to the establishment or development of the producer co-operatives in many places is the fact that some of the

local Communists or their leaders remain outside. We did not raise this question up to now with our Party members because the line also applies to them that they should only join the producer co-operatives if they are convinced of its correctness. But the development has already reached the stage where we must demand as a minimum from our Party members that they should support the policy of our Party in this field.

The transition of agriculture along the road of co-operation to large-scale production is the inevitable path of the further advancement and flourishing of our homeland. That is why the kulaks and all enemies of our People's Democracy attack it, foaming with rage. He who makes common cause with the kulak on this important question, willingly or unwillingly, assists the enemies of our working people. The Communist who does not yet join the co-operative must also be aware that his vacillation is causing serious damage.

The question of the producer co-operative is not a special problem of our agricultural and co-operative department of the Central Committee and the Ministry of Agriculture but is, at present, an important problem of our entire socialist construction. As long as this question is not solved, temporary difficulties, among others, in the field of foodstuff provisioning as well as of supplying our industry with agricultural raw material, are unavoidable. This must be understood not only by our Party but by our industrial workers—in fact, our entire working people.

In carrying out our new Five-Year Plan and, in particular, in developing the producer co-operative movement a tremendous task falls upon the State apparatus, in the first place upon the rural, district and country councils. Therefore, we must strengthen the

State apparatus by every means. We must increase discipline, ensure that State employees know their job, secure vigilance, control and the struggle against the enemy hiding in the State apparatus, against bureaucracy, against sabotage.

The same holds true of the councils as for the producer co-operatives. They are young, new organizations which will be constantly in need of the continuous assistance and advice of the Party and the Government in the coming few years. It is' hardly three or four months since these councils began functioning, but it can already be established that where the Party organisations and the Party secretary concern themselves with the councils and assist the council president, there the councils are functioning in a proper and healthy manner. The development and reinforcement of the producer co-operative are inseparable from the constant, ceaseless support of the councils.

If we bring the producer co-operatives to victory, then Socialism will have triumphed in town and village alike. The development and strengthening of the councils consolidate the foundation of the Socialist State. If we are successful in these two tasks, we can really say that we have laid the foundation of Socialism in our homeland.

For the strengthening of our Party, along with raising the ideological level, observing Party principles and readiness to sacrifice, we should boldly promote new cadres. We must carefully, yet boldly, promote those comrades who in the last years stood out in

political work or in production, and we must give them such tasks which they can, with the necessary support, handle. In particular, we must promote boldly the women and the youth.

The most urgent task, however, is that of strengthening our village organizations. The building of Socialism in the village, just as the setting in motion and development of the work of the councils, falls primarily upon our village organizations.

Last year, we considerably strengthened the organization of the district Party committees and proceeded to the strengthening of the village Party organisations. Now that the development of the producer cooperatives and the councils places new tasks before us, we have to accelerate this process. But all this will only lead to half results if we cannot, at the same time, bring about a serious change in the field of discipline, setting an example and making sacrifices.

In the future, too, we have to raise the ideological level and intensify Party discipline, strengthen the leading role of the Party, the readiness for sacrifice and bold determination. We have to declare war against every manifestation of compromise, of cowardly bearing. The strengthening and inculcating of the militant spirit is one of the major tasks of our Congress.

We can successfully accomplish this only if we apply the Bolshevik weapon of criticism and self-criticism boldly and freely in every field of our Party. The tremendous tasks facing us require that we ensure the all-out application of inner-Party democracy. In this connection there are especially two harmful views prevalent in our ranks. One views self-criticism as a passing phenomenon, as a single campaign and does not apply to himself Comrade Stalin's teaching:

“... self-criticism is an indispensable and constantly used weapon in the arsenal of Bolshevism, inseparable from the very nature of Bolshevism, from its revolutionary spirit.”

Then there is a new practice in this regard which we must take heed of because its spreading is capable of discrediting self-criticism, this important weapon of the education of Party cadres and the working class in the revolutionary spirit. Ever more often we meet with those Party members who practise self-criticism and, thereafter continue with their mistakes unchanged. They take self-criticism lightly, as a sort of unavoidable accompaniment of cheap forgiveness, and, often, even as an authorization to continue their incorrect behaviour. With such “repeaters” who understand self-criticism in this way, we have to take a stand with increased energy.

To sum up, we can state that under the leadership of our Party, our Hungarian people went through epoch-making changes during the brief span of a few years.

As a result of the economic and political struggles and successes of the Hungarian People’s Democracy, in spite of all the connivings of the remnants of the enemy classes, the State and system of the People’s Democracy has been consolidated. The working people feel and know that, at last, the country is theirs, that the State is serving their interests. This realization created a new attitude of the millions of the working masses to their homeland. The working people at last took possession of their homeland which they consider, with heart and soul, to be their own, and are ready to shoulder all

sacrifices for its freedom, for the defence of its independence. A new relationship developed between the State of People's Democracy and the working people. This gives new content, new solidity to national unity; this binds more tightly the alliance of the working class with the working peasantry. The patriotism of the emancipated working people is a new source of strength from which we can draw abundantly for our onward march, towards a better future.

We are the lawful inheritors, direct continuators of all that was progressive, vital and forward-looking in our thousand years' history.

This historical legacy obliges every Hungarian Communist to fight still better, not to spare his strength for the happiness and flourishing of his people. Let every Communist be the best patriot, whom the entire Hungarian people follow enthusiastically and unitedly. The better we fulfil our patriotic duty for the good of the working people, the better will we serve the great cause of human progress, and at the same time, the more faithful soldiers we will be of the cause of proletarian internationalism, for the cause of the invincible camp of peace.

We, Hungarian Communists, will do our best to make good use of all the possibilities for the good of our Hungarian working people and, thus, best serve the cause of peace and Socialism—that cause to which the future belongs, the cause of the eight-hundred-million-strong camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, at the head of which march victoriously our liberator, the powerful Soviet Union, and our beloved, wise leader—the great Stalin!

STRUGGLE OF POLISH PEOPLE FOR PEACE AND SIX-YEAR PLAN* . Boleslaw Bierut Chairman, Central Committee, Polish United Workers' Party

The first year of our grand Six-Year Plan, the plan for developing, strengthening and promoting the political, economic, cultural and spiritual forces of People's Poland, has passed; and the tasks of this first year have been successfully fulfilled and considerably over-fulfilled by the working people of our country.

Realisation of the assignments of the great Six-Year Plan which greatly multiplies our productive forces, simultaneously enhances the weight and importance of our national contribution to the common cause of strengthening peace, to the common struggle of the peoples to avert the danger of war.

The struggle for peace and the carrying out of the Six-Year Plan—these, today, are the essential and important questions which have a decisive bearing on consolidating and ensuring the independence of our people, their forces and riches, and which determine the historical significance, role and future of our country. A stable peace, alliance with the U.S.S.R. and the sweeping upsurge of the productive forces of the country, which are enhanced by our Six-Year Plan, are the key to the inexhaustible vital source of the real strength, independence and sovereignty of Poland, the reliable lever and motive force of the future history of

* From the Report by Com. B. Bierut to the VI. Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party on February 17, 1951.

our people. Our new concrete political, economic and organisational tasks arise from these two central questions. And here it is important widely to mobilise the efforts of the nation in all spheres of our work. These tasks can be briefly summed up: to organise a broad national front to fight for peace and the Six-Year Plan.

Poland and Aggressive Policy of U.S. Imperialists

The aggressive policy of the Atlantic bloc is directed against Poland; apart from the danger for the whole world, the remilitarisation of Western Germany especially holds a danger which is spearheaded directly against Poland. The fomenting of sentiments of revenge among the Germans through the Adenauers and Schumachers, and with the help of the no active generals of the Hitler Wehrmacht and German clergy,— all this is being done with promises of a new invasion of Poland. The instigation against the Polish people, against the Polish borders on the Oder and Neisse, against Poland's peaceful alliance and co-operation with the German Democratic Republic, designed to weaken the growing resistance of the Germans who, in Trizonia, are being drawn into the orbit of America's aggressive plans, has become one of the principal trump cards in the propaganda to win over the Germans who, according to the dollar politicians, are being assigned the inglorious role of cannon-fodder in a third world war.

It should be remembered that this trump card and this bait are nothing new. On the contrary, the imperialist States have always been inclined to settle the controversial balance of forces in Europe at the expense of Poland. In the early phase of capitalism, when the borders and spheres of influence of the capitalist States in Europe were being established in cataclysms and armed conflicts—Poland was struck off the political map, in spite of her desperate efforts to fight for her independence and the right to exist.

In the closing period of the first world war, Poland again became a bargaining medium and trump card in the hands of the capitalists, especially in the hands of the American politicians who undoubtedly wanted to mollify, at her expense, the consequences of the war which were so disastrous for Germany. But the question of Poland's independence had been clearly and unequivocally raised before the peoples of the world by the Russian Revolution, by Lenin and Stalin already in the course of the war. That is why this question could not be excluded from the agenda in the closing period of the war.

What position did the United States take on the Polish question at the time?

In his book, "Polish Policy and the Restoration of the State", published in 1925, Roman Dmowski, who directly took part in the talks on the Polish question in 1918, quotes Wilson during his personal conversation in the autumn of 1918:

"Wilson: Surely neutrality of the lower Vistula and the free port of Gdansk ought to be enough for you?"

"Only people who do not understand political language," writes Dmowski, "could take Wilson's words—'free' access to the sea—to mean that we were

entitled to the land on the Baltic Sea. If anything, the word 'free' meant ensuring access to the sea via foreign territory..."

A Poland reduced as much as possible and incapable of existing, a Poland as future easy booty for the Reich, a Poland actually with no access to the sea, having at most, access to Gdansk via a "neutral Vistula", a Poland, the victim of American finance magnates, a Poland, a base of aggression against Soviet Russia—such was Wilson's idea of a restored Polish State.

We know that for this ambiguous support of the Anglo-Saxon States, a support which actually was not very beneficial for the restoration of Poland, the Polish bourgeoisie pledged to "defend the West" from Bolshevism, that is, to take part in the armed intervention against the Socialist State which was the first State to unreservedly recognise the independence of Poland in accordance with the Lenin principle of the right of every nation to self-determination, and which, in the first decisions of the revolutionary government, annulled all tsarism's predatory acts.

Later, erecting monuments in gratitude to America and glorifying Wilson as the supposed liberator and patron of Poland, the Polish bourgeoisie assiduously concealed from the people, or falsified, the truth about the social forces and movements to which Poland was really indebted for her regeneration.

Interesting conclusions can be drawn, for instance, from an analysis of the so-called "Hoover relief" to Poland after the first world war. As revealed by League of Nations' publications, only an insignificant part of so-called "relief" was gratis ; the bulk of it was in the form of high interest marketable credits, chiefly for

foodstuffs. These credits did not cover machinery or raw materials.

In spite of the fact that the goods were of poor quality, being for the most part old war stocks, prices were 2½ times above normal rates.

Twenty-five years passed between the First and Second World Wars, but there was no marked change in the attitude of the representatives of the Anglo-Saxon imperialist powers to Poland and the small nations.

Already two years after the end of World War Two, Mr. Byrnes, who attended the Potsdam Conference, was the first to come forward with the thesis about the temporary nature of the Great Power decisions concerning Poland's Western borders. This was an attempt to use the question of Poland's borders as a weapon of political blackmail in the arsenal of dollar diplomacy.

Comrade Molotov rebuffed these attempts in no uncertain terms when he stated that questions of State territory could not be the object of a gamble, and that the international decisions on these questions were binding. Upholding the principles of truth and justice, the Soviet Union helped the Polish people to recover their ancient lands. As a result of the profound democratic changes brought about there—where they have been carried out, where the source of German aggression has been uprooted, the German people have realised and recognised this.

Whipping up war hysteria, the ringleaders of American policy are trying to hold the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies, Korea and China responsible for the situation they themselves have created. With this object in view they are developing false propaganda, unparalleled in scope and baseness.

We must realise that we have to redouble our efforts, combat more energetically than hitherto imperialism's propaganda of lies. Our task in the struggle against this propaganda of lies is to explain to the masses what are the real aims and sources of imperialism's aggressive policy, and whither it is leading.

Our propaganda should be based on the experience of the masses who have seen for themselves the monstrous consequences of Hitler imperialism's aggressive policy. The American warmongers are reviving and repealing Hitler's policy, the policy of aggression which led to World War Two. The working people know from their own experience the devastation and calamities which war brings the peoples, including those whose governments unleashed war. That is why the working masses want to counteract war, want a peace policy.

Imperialism's foul propaganda is based on lying inventions that the imperialist armaments drive allegedly aims to ensure peace. But all sensible people know that peace cannot be ensured by an armaments drive, and that it can be ensured by disarmament and a policy of peace.

The movement of the partisans and defenders of peace is a great new social movement of enormous significance a movement whose international scale and organisational forms had no parallel prior to World War Two. This movement reflects the new processes in the rapid development of the consciousness of millions of people under the influence of the experience of the past war and the terrible calamities it brought mankind. Millions of people are interested in the international situation and are following its development.

The common struggle in defence of people is meeting with the warm response of the working population of People's Poland. An increasing number of people are beginning to realise that the struggle in defence of peace concerns each and all, that it is most closely linked with the daily work of the whole people. From this it follows that the struggle for peace must embrace the entire people, must lie in the form of a nationwide front.

Concerning the Slogan for a National Front

What is the political content of our slogan calling for a national front of struggle for peace and the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan?

We are now coming forward with this slogan in order more strongly to consolidate the ranks of the millions of Poles.

It is not accidental that this slogan is being brought to the front at this particular period. Three factors have contributed to this:

First, the danger of war, the danger of U.S.-Hitler aggression, has greatly increased of late. We have not forgotten the horrors of the past war; we still remember, very well remember, the bestial countenance of the Hitlerites—today, the wards of the Americans. They are stretching their greedy claws towards our Western lands and towards the whole of Poland which they want to trample underfoot. We know what the invasion of U.S.-Hitler hordes would mean: death, hunger, mutilation. Surely there is not a single honest Pole who will not take a clear and definite stand

in the race of these criminal plans? Surely there can be no other answer than consolidation of tanks in the national front of struggle for peace and the Six-Year Plan?

Secondly, American imperialism, relying on the so-called Atlantic union and Trizonia, in which it is again arming Hitler hordes and placing power in the hands of bankrupt Hitler generals, is threatening our independence. It would like to turn Poland into its colony, into a raw materials hinterland administered by Hitler gauleiters.

Surely there is not a single honest Pole and real patriot who will not clench his fist in answer to these abominable and vicious plans and encroachments?

Surely the only answer is to close the ranks of the national front of struggle for peace and the Six-Year Plan—the guarantee of our industrialisation, of our power and sovereignty?

Thirdly, we call for consolidation in the ranks or the national front, for the workers, the working peasantry and working intelligentsia constitute the backbone of our people. Profound changes have been effected in the Polish people over the centuries, and today they have entered the period of their blossoming, for Poland is becoming a Socialist nation.

How did this question take shape historically?

Polish nationality developed in the period of feudal dismemberment in the pre-capitalist period, approximately towards the end of the eighteenth century. Only the elements of a future nation existed, elements such as language, territory, cultural community, and so on. The gentry called itself at the time the “gentry nation”, excluding the bourgeoisie and the peasantry.

In the nineteenth century the Polish nation crystallised in the modern sense of the word; the bourgeoisie, connected with the gentry, determined the character of the nation, that is, it was a bourgeois nation. The other classes, despite their numerical strength, were subordinate to the hegemony of the bourgeoisie and could not play a leading role in moulding and determining the 'face of the nation. The coming to power of the Polish working class in 1944 opened a new historical period-the period of transforming the bourgeois nation into a Socialist nation with its new economic base, its new class composition and new moral and political face, Hence, at the present historical stage, our people are passing through a deep process of transformation and development into a Socialist Society. This process continues, and, until it reaches the corresponding phase, it is bound to be connected with class struggle. But this is a process that is leading to a classless society. We have removed, once and for all, the principal prop of former bourgeois society: the Industrial capitalists and landlords. The middle bourgeoisie has already been dislodged in the main from industry: trade, transport and distribution. There is still the petty bourgeoisie left. In the countryside there are the kulaks whose influence in agriculture will be curtailed. The great mass of the small peasant households are connected with our Socialist economy in different forms-through co-operatives, by contracts, etc., and what is most important, are beginning to go over ever more decisively to the producer co-operatives. The workers' and peasants' alliance, which is growing ever stronger under the leadership of the working class, constitutes

the political form of drawing the peasant masses into Socialist construction.

All this, of course, is taking place in the fire of an ever-sharpening class struggle, the bourgeois sections that are being dislodged are resorting to ever sharper form of struggle, these often merging with diversion, sabotage, espionage provocations, with underground gangsterism, with the activities of carefully masked imperialist agents.

Inasmuch as the process of the remnants of the old order merging with the subversive campaign of imperialism and the warmongers runs counter to the vital interests of the people, this excludes these elements from the ranks of the nation. The sword of retribution of our justice will come down on these elements with all the severity of the law. We will vigorously smash the resistance of the class enemy and imperialist diversion.

At the same time we will show every leniency and good will towards those who blundered in the past, who were influenced by alien ideologies and who today want to serve the people loyally, want to devote their efforts to strengthening our native land.

How is a Socialist nation moulded?

Comrade Stalin supplied the answer to the question in 1929 in his work, "The National Question and Leninism":

Alliance of the working class and toiling peasantry inside the nation to liquidate the remnants of capitalism in the name of the victorious construction of Socialism; destruction of the remnants of national oppression in the name of equality and free development of nations and national minorities; destruction of the remnants of nationalism in the name of establishing friendship

between peoples and establishing internationalism; a united front with all oppressed and unequal nations in the struggle against the policy of seizure and predatory wars, in the struggle against imperialism—such is the spiritual and social-political face of these nations.

Comrade Stalin, who all his life has combated national nihilism and under-estimation of the national question, emphatically declares that the abolition of bourgeois nations does not in the least mean abolition of nations in general, but only the liquidation of bourgeois nations.

Comrade Stalin stressed that the new Socialist nations are more consolidated than any bourgeois nation for they are free from the irreconcilable class contradictions corroding the bourgeois nations and are much more national than any bourgeois nation.

In the light of these theses we can say that although we still have class contradictions, we have, undoubtedly, considerably advanced forward along the path of transformation into a Socialist nation. It is for this very reason, to use Comrade Stalin's words, that the present-day Polish nation is far more national than any Polish nation ever was in the bourgeois period. Hence, the slogan of the National Front which we have advanced signifies closing the ranks of the nation which, under the leadership of the working class, is becoming a Socialist nation in the struggle for the vital national aims, such as peace, as ensuring independence, and the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan.

It is in this and in no other sense—qualitatively different from former slogans—that we are advancing the slogan of the nation-wide front of struggle for peace and the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan.

While liquidating the parasitic classes, we make it possible for those who originated from such classes to take part in the new national life by participating in production and in the activities of the people.

In strengthening the national front of struggle for carrying out the Six-Year Plan we most effectively strengthen the forces of the people. We ensure for them the most favourable conditions for prosperity, relying on their rich, centuries old, glorious inheritance, and by constantly enriching our national treasure house, our contribution to the world cause of peace and progress.

Struggle for Peace and the Six-Year Plan

The fight for peace to-day is the main and vital task of our Party, just as it is the most important task of all Communist and Workers' Parties the world over and all progressive honest people. The tasks of the Party are inseparable from concern for political and organisational leadership of this struggle.

When we speak about a wide, national alignment in the struggle for peace, the basic task in the sphere of organisation is to organise the majority of the people who long for peace, for active and selfless struggle in defence of peace. At first glance this may seem easy since we know that the majority of the people really long for lasting peace. Actually, however, this is an enormous and not an easy task. To organise the unorganised masses, to prompt them to steady activity, to vigilance, readiness for selfless social work, to lead the masses who do not only long for peace but who also

understand how effectively to fight for peace, is, as we know from experience, a difficult job.

Someone may say: How's that? We collected 18 million signatures to the Stockholm Appeal, we have so many thousands of peace committees, where does the difficulty come in?

Of course, collection of signatures was a well-conducted campaign, but this was merely a declaration on the part of the signers, an act expressing their will on the **definite** question of the Stockholm Appeal and not for **steady** activity, **vigilance and a readiness for constant**, selfless effort in the interests of the cause of peace.

The view which holds that signing the Appeal and that a declaration about somebody, being a peace supporter, is an adequate form of participation in the struggle for peace; to rest content with the number of peace committees—is a dangerous thing. The fight for peace should not be **narrowed** to propaganda and declarations. Many of our comrades display such incorrect tendencies.

A dangerous and particularly harmful tendency on the part of many of our comrades is that of **substituting** for propaganda and organisational activity, **mechanical** methods, or **abuse** of this or that form of authority (which merits punishment) in order to make work “easier” for themselves, and naturally not in the peace campaign alone.

I also want to warn against the serious danger of a **superficial** attitude towards this struggle, an attitude which more correctly could be compared to bourgeois pacifism. This is a question not of “blissful calm”, of class conciliation, of slowing down the tempo of building a classless society, but of fighting for peace,

against unleashing an aggressive imperialist war and for creating a national front as a lever for the realisation of the Six-Year Plan which, for our people, is the basis of the struggle for ensuring our independence and peaceful development.

Activity in defence of peace demands in our daily work, above all, vigilance in regard to the intrigues of the aggressors and all kinds of warmongers, i.e. vigilance in relation to the perfidious and masked activities of enemy, subversive, espionage, saboteur and other agencies.

Our struggle for peace is most closely linked with the struggle for the Six-Year Plan, since the Six-Year Plan is designed to liquidate our weakness, backwardness, and hence also, our defencelessness. The imperialists impose their will, in the first place, upon the weak, backward and defenceless countries. The economic weakness of a country is a temptation for the imperialists who penetrate a backward country either by brute force or by so-called “aid” which may also turn into a kind of violence. There were some among us, too, who asserted that Poland would not cope with its problems without financial assistance from America or Britain. To-day we are happy that, thanks to the fraternal aid from the Soviet Union, we have coped excellently with these difficulties without American help. We have examples to show what countries look like who get this “aid” and who gain by it as much as a hanged man gains from the rope.

What are basic requirements for the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan?

The basic conditions for the successful accomplishment of our economic tasks are:

a) unity and selflessness on the part of the Polish working masses—the millions of workers, peasants and working intellectuals;

b) higher labour productivity and further, still greater development of Socialist emulation;

c) lower production costs;

d) vigorous and relentless struggle against negligence, squandering, wrecking and pilfering of public property;

e) constant and systematic control over fulfilment of Party and State assignments.

*

We are often visited by delegations of workers, women, youth, scientists and art workers from various countries. We report to them about our work, and that is an expression of our solidarity and our internationalism, which we must deepen. Simultaneously, it is the source of rightful national pride which comes not from conceit and boasting, but from profound patriotism. Pride based on success achieved by common effort, the pride of every worker, working peasant, and teacher, doctor and engineer, based on successes achieved in work, is a splendid sentiment which we should cultivate. A striving for ever greater achievements is a splendid and noble aspiration.

We value our engineers and technicians, we value our creative intellectuals who have contributed so much to the successes of People's Poland. We want them to be surrounded by respect and gratitude. Great tasks await them this year and in the years ahead. Hence, we want the perspective to be bright for them; we want their children to enjoy the same privileges as those of

the workers. We take pride in the fact that we are not marking time, that due to zeal and creative searchings, despite vacillations and mistakes, we have secured definite achievements in science and literature, the theatre and painting, music and cinematography.

We must criticise more boldly, encourage creative endeavour in our very rich, new and invigorating life. We must assimilate more profoundly the splendid culture we have inherited. We must use on a still greater scale the invaluable achievements of the scientists and artists of the great land of Socialism.

Our Tasks

Our Party—the Polish United Workers' Party—is proud to have pointed out the path of growth and development to the Polish people, to have helped them take the new pathway of Socialist construction. We are taking example from a great and powerful country where Socialism has triumphed. The achievements of the U.S.S.R. are visual proof that by following the creative path of Socialism our people will increase their strength; enhance their prosperity and swiftly multiply the achievements of their economy and culture. We are united by solid bonds of friendship with the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies. This friendship is firm. Together with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies we are fighting for consolidating the peace. Together with hundreds of millions of people we are participating in a powerful, ever growing movement of fighters for peace. We are in the vanguard of the

movement headed by the great peace champion—Comrade Stalin.

The forces of peace are growing. They are invincible because the inexhaustible source of their strength lies in the fact that they are developing in line with the laws of the progressive march of human history discovered by the great teaching of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. The guarantee of their growth is the never stagnant, the creative and bold progressive teaching and ideology of Marxism-Leninism.

The peace camp expresses the hopes and wishes of the overwhelming majority of the people, it intensifies their just struggle for the liberation of all the oppressed and unfortunate. Consequently, it has the sympathy and support of millions of people in the capitalist and dependent countries who want to be free.

The condition for victory of the peace camp lies in full activation, use of all the elements of their political, moral and material superiority.

While organising the struggle of the Polish people for peace and the Six-Year Plan, we must remember the great responsibility which rests with us for correct political leadership in this struggle. Heartless sectarianism and opportunism, which lose sight of the class position and suffer from blindness and lack of vigilance, are the basic danger which threatens to pervert our political line. We must combat all shades of distortion with the tried weapon of criticism and self-criticism.

We must intensify control over fulfilment of the decisions and instructions of the Party. We must go on improving our organisation, each on his sector of work and all together by common effort.

Our Six-Year Plan is the foundation of the indestructible strength of the Polish people, it is our great and vital contribution to the cause of peace. Let us then do all in our power to carry out the plan!

We must explain its significance to the people, rally the masses for greater labour productivity, for the carrying out of this creative, historical plan.

We must teach our gallant and enthusiastic youth that it should step up our labour achievements by its noble enthusiasm, devote its youthful energy to strengthening the forces of peace.

Let every Pole who loves his country enhance his vigilance in relation to the perfidious intrigues of the enemy, let him spare no effort to strengthen the economy of People's Poland, let his readiness for selfless work in the interests of his people serve as a model and example of patriotism, let his readiness to defend peace serve mankind.

An economically consolidated, industrialised, Socialist, People's Poland is the mighty bulwark of freedom and independence for our people.

United by friendship and community of ideas with the Soviet Union, with the People's Democracies and the world peace forces, People's Poland becomes an invincible bastion which will repel all the criminal intrigues of the imperialist aggressors. The forces of the camp of peace will paralyse the encroachments of the camp of aggression, tyranny and crime, and ensure lasting peace for mankind.

Stalin is our leader, victory will be ours!

PARTY LIFE

15.000 NEW MEMBERS JOIN FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY

The stubborn struggle waged by the French Communist Party for peace, bread and freedom is winning for it the confidence of ever-increasing masses of the French people and the more conscious workers are joining its ranks in growing numbers. Over 15,000 new members (one-third of them in the Paris district) joined the Party during the past two months. New members are joining the Party at an average rate of about 1,000 a week. The majority of the new members are workers ranging in age from 25 to 35 years.

This outstanding success has been achieved at a time when all the other political parties in France are suffering a decline in influence and at a time when French reaction, subordinated to Washington, is intensifying slander and repressions against the Communist Party.

The success of the campaign for new members is the result of the work of all French Communists who, heading the struggle of the working people in the mass organisations, firmly adhere to the Party's position, and everywhere display themselves as staunch fighters, actively carry on Party work, explaining the aims for which the Party fights.

WORK OF PARTY ORGANISATIONS IN MACHINE-AND-TRACTOR DEPOTS

The Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party and the Council of Ministers in a decision concerning preparations for spring sowing, set before the machine-and-tractor depots the important task of repairing, in good time, the tractors and agricultural machinery in order to ensure good quality field work and to help agricultural collectives in organising and planning work. The decision emphasises that good work in the fields must go hand in hand with explanatory work by members of the machine-and-tractor depots among the working peasantry about the advantages of collective farming.

Carrying out this decision, the regional committees of the Rumanian Workers' Party are devoting serious attention to political and cultural training for tractor drivers. The local Party organisation of the machine-and-tractor drivers. The local Party organisation of the machine-and-tractor depot in the village of Codjalac (Constanta region) has organised evening courses for Party members and the Working Youth Union. The machine-and-tractor depot's library has 1,800 books. Collective reading of "Scanteia", "Scanteia Tineretului" and other newspapers is held daily under the guidance of the local Party organisation. The hostel occupied by the tractor drivers has a radio set. Two wall-newspapers and three street newspapers are issued which deal with local news, with the fight for peace and the Socialist transformation of the countryside.

As a result of the mass political work carried out by the local Party organisation, 12 machine-and-tractor

teams signed Socialist emulation agreements and completed repairs of tractors ahead of schedule.

The machine-and-tractor station's propagandists in the Campia Turzil and Bontida areas are carrying out explanatory work among the peasants, holding talks in village clubs on the significance of completing field work in good time, etc.

Along with these achievements, there are a number of shortcomings in the work of Party organisations in the machine-and-tractor depots. In a number of depots, the local Party organisations and deputy foremen responsible for political agitation do not carry out mass political work. Reading-rooms have not been organised, the libraries are not functioning properly and group newspaper reading not organised.

The regional and district Party committees are taking the necessary measures to eliminate these shortcomings.

PARTY CONSULTATION CENTRES OF SOFIA ORGANISATION, COMMUNIST PARTY OF BULGARIA

The Sofia city organisation of the Communist Party records substantial successes in the work of the Party consultation centres as centres of propaganda and agitation in the capital.

There are 14 such consultation centres in Sofia: one at the city committee of the Party, eight at the district committees, four at the university faculties and one at the Kliment Voroshilov plant. The task of these consultation centres is to help propagandists

(consultants, teachers in circles, political schools and general schools), and speakers engaged in political work among the masses, and also all Party cadres studying Marxism-Leninism.

The city and district Party organisations have allocated substantial sums for supplying the consultation centres with literature during the current study year. In addition to the head of the city committee's consultation centre it is now staffed with four lecturers and consultants and three librarians. It also has 24 auxiliary workers who function as leaders of lecture circles for propagandists, etc.

The consultation centres in Sofia have more than 20,000 volumes, of which over a half are concentrated in the city committee's consultation centre.

The city committee consultation centre has three classes studying in line with the programme of the Central Committee of the Party. There are 30 such classes for circle leaders at the district consultation centres.

Lectures on important decisions of the Party and Government, on questions of home and foreign policy, are arranged for agitators of the city and district consultation centres, individual and group consultations are organised for agitators and literature selected for them.

The lectures regularly organised by the Sofia city committee consultation centre enjoy great popularity. Lectures are read every week in two big halls by members of the Central Committee of the Party and the Government, by teachers of the Lenin Party School of the Central Committee of the Central Committee, by leading executives of the State apparatus, etc. The

district Party consultation centres arranged for lectures by members of the city committee's lecture group.

The Party consultation centres in Sofia systematically help 5,000 Party members who are independently studying Marxist-Leninist theory.

INTERNATIONAL AND INTERNAL SITUATION AND TASKS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA* . Clement Gottwald, Chairman, Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia

I. Some Questions on International Situation

In his interview with the “Pravda” correspondent a few days ago, Comrade Stalin explained, with characteristic clarity, calm and conviction, certain questions relating to the international situation and agitating the whole world.

In this brief analysis of the international situation, I shall confine myself to those questions which directly concern our Republic.

First among these questions is the **remilitarisation of Western Germany**. The whole world knows that the Western Powers, headed by the United States of America, have grossly violated and are daily continuing to violate the obligations which they assumed at Potsdam in relation to defeated Germany. The Potsdam agreement provided for denazification, democratisation and demilitarisation of Germany and the elimination of its military potential. It also contained the provision that the denazified, democratised and demilitarised Germany, deprived of military potential, should be united, peace-loving, and develop peaceful economy so

* From the report to Plenum of Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, February 22.

that never again would German imperialism be revived and become a mortal danger to all its neighbours and the embryo of another imperialist war. After assuming these obligations at Potsdam, the U.S., Great Britain and France violated them, and, I repeat, are daily violating them over and over again.

In Western Germany, occupied by the Americans, British and French, denazification was never carried out. The German junkers, big financiers and industrialists who had always been the transmitters of German imperialism, did not lose a hair of their heads. Their property was left to them, and, in addition, they were handed political power. The political representation of German capitalism—the so-called Bonn “Government”—consists of Nazis and their followers. Moreover, the American occupation authorities recently released, with much fanfare, a few score of the more rabid Nazi criminals. And, with the evident intention of removing any doubts with regard to the teal purpose of this amnesty. Mr. McCloy released Krupp, the notorious manufacturer of armaments, the same Krupp who, as is well known, helped Hitler to power and who made billions and billions in profits from Hitler’s sanguinary war crusades.

Along with the restoration of the West German military potential and war industry, the revival of the German armed forces—the “Wehrmacht” of ill-fame—is taking place at a rapid rate. The fact that among Adenauer’s “military advisers” there are senior officers from the Hitler army is proof of this. As for the Americans, they make no attempt to conceal that, when releasing Hitler war criminals, they reckon on their active participation in the West German army.

Together with the Western occupation Powers, and with the blessing of the Americans, British and French, the Adenauer Government had at its disposal, as early as last autumn, a so-called “police force” of 456,000, most of whom are quartered in barracks, equipped with arms of all types and means of transport. If to this there is added the continuous recruitment of all kinds of “volunteers”, the majority of whom are former Hitler cut-throats, it is possible to see all the elements from which, merely by a wave of the hand, a regular “Wehrmacht” can be formed. This, incidentally, was quite openly told to the Germans by Eisenhower, Truman’s special representative, who declared that the Germans can get everything they want and everything they need, to create the “Wehrmacht” on an equal footing with the other Western States.

The Soviet Union alone has fulfilled the Potsdam obligations. Giving free rein to the resistance of the German people to the caste of age-old violators of peace in Europe—the Prussian junkers and big capitalists—meant, in effect, giving free rein to real denazification, democratisation and demilitarisation. The Soviet Union did this in its zone, of occupation. The German population in the Soviet zone took advantage of this right. And we see the result of this honest desire to fulfil the Potsdam agreement—the German Democratic Republic. The German Democratic Republic put an end to the age-old Prussian expansion against other people, particularly to the Prussian tradition of “drang nach Osten.” [“spread to the east”—**STC-LB Note**] One proof of this is the recognition of the German-Polish border along the Oder and the Neisse.

This is evident also from another matter which directly concerns our Republic. I have in mind the

Potsdam decision concerning the re-settlement of the German minority from the Czechoslovak Republic. According to the obligations assumed, the signatories to the Potsdam agreement undertook to influence the German organs to ensure that the latter would endeavour to establish a new permanent homeland for the re-settled people. All participants in the Potsdam agreement undertook, in particular, not to allow on German territory revisionist and revanchist propaganda in Germany, and the formation of organisations that would incite the re-settled Germans to return to the regions which they had left. The Soviet Union alone fulfilled this obligation, and the German Democratic Republic, likewise, is putting it into effect. As is known, a number of outstanding figures in the German Democratic Republic have declared more than once that the re-settlement of the Germans from Czechoslovakia is regarded by the German Democratic Republic as being just and final. The German Democratic Republic has provided a new homeland for the Germans, re-settled from our country, with the result that they even do not think of revenge or revision.

Things are quite different in Western Germany. There, all kinds of societies and unions of the "Heimatfrettriebner" ("re-settled from the homeland") are active. There, the "Bonn Government" and the Western occupation Powers, far from securing a new homeland for the settlers, are deliberately preparing them to become a shock force for revenge and revision. Whereas in the German Democratic Republic the re-settled Germans feel themselves at home and do not constitute an international problem, in Western Germany they are one of the centres of international

anxiety and danger for Germany's neighbours, among whom our Republic is not last on the list.

In view of all that preceded and accompanied the formation of the German Democratic Republic, we can, with every justification, call it a friendly country. There are no controversial questions—neither territorial nor national—between the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia. Co-operation and aid in strengthening the German Democratic Republic correspond, therefore, to Czechoslovakia's own interests, as aid to, and co-operation with, a neighbour defending our own economy.

The cause of peace and co-operation with the peace-loving peoples has its serious supporters also in Western Germany. If, formerly, we had the slogan "Not all Germans are alike", today this slogan is doubly significant. And this slogan refers not only to the German Democratic Republic, but also to Western Germany where there are many fighters for peace, and, consequently, friends, among the population.

Recently a new hotbed of war has been developing in Europe namely, in Tito Yugoslavia. The Tito clique switched over rapidly to the service of Western imperialism, above all, American imperialism, and is obediently following the U.S. line in foreign policy. Tito, the lackey of American imperialism, is slandering the heroically fighting Korea which, in violation of truth, he dares to call an aggressor. The Tito clique has gone even further in this respect. 'Together with the Western imperialists, it charges People's China with aggression. It is but natural that the dollar lackeys in Belgrade call Viet Nam an aggressor as well. The campaign of slander against the Soviet Union is an every-day occurrence with the Tito degenerates; as for the People's Democracies,

in slandering them the Belgrade radio surpasses even the "Voice of America". The representatives of the Tito clique, in the United Nations helped in every way the American aggressors to misuse and discredit this organisation. In other words, at a time when there is taking place a great world-wide struggle for peace headed by the Soviet Union, the Tito-Rankovic clique has completely switched over to the instigators of war led by U.S. imperialism. As the saying goes, he who calls himself a devil is worse than the devil himself. This is fully applicable to Tito and similar dollar lackeys.

The domestic policy of the Tito clique is fully in keeping with the line of serving imperialism in foreign policy. Under the leadership of the Tito clique, Yugoslavia has become an actual arena for machinations by various imperialist General Staffs. Under the leadership of the Tito gang, Yugoslav economy has become completely bankrupt. Starvation, in the literal sense, is rife in the country, the financial magnates in New York and London presented Tito with a few million dollars—just enough to ensure a good life for the gang of the Tito cut-throats. And for this, Tito is bartering the country lock, stock and barrel. He annulled the nationalisation of industry and transport in a desire to facilitate penetration by foreign capital into these branches of the economy. The so-called agricultural co-operatives which are even more tightly in the grip of the kulaks who, together with the bureaucracy, waxed rich, are the breeding-ground of Yugoslav capitalists. The Titoites are employing an ever-growing white terror against the Yugoslav people who are becoming increasingly indignant with the Tito war policy and the bartering of the country to foreign and Yugoslav capitalists. Thus, the epithet—"fascist clique" is most

appropriate for the present-day Belgrade rulers. Is it possible to name otherwise the clique which is not only dragging the country into a war gamble but which in every way is restoring capitalism inside the country?

Our people should be fully aware of 'this nature of the Tito clique. This is essential not only for the purpose of countering the slander against our country. This is essential, also, not only to be able to show, by means of propaganda, taking Yugoslavia as an example, how low and how quickly a degenerate and traitor can fall. This is essential, above all, in order to be able, effectively, to rebuff the Tito machinations levelled against the Republic. It is not fortuitous that, wherever we expose a spy or a saboteur sent in by the Western imperialists, we usually discover, together or side by side with him, a spy and a saboteur from Tito Yugoslavia. This is not fortuitous, this is the fate of all spies. The Tito spies who began as spies of the Alexander secret police or gestapo, end as American spies.

I close this brief review on some questions of foreign policy with the remarkable words of Comrade Stalin;

"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.”

These words relate to us, too. And we must and will fight for peace, since the danger to peace is developing in our immediate neighbourhood. We must and will seek to convince every citizen that all those who are preparing war are at the same time plotting also against the Czechoslovak Republic. We must and will lead every citizen in such a way that by honest labour he strengthens his native country and, in doing so, strengthens the cause of peace.

II. Some Questions on Internal Policy

The 1950 plan, which was increased after the February meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, was fulfilled 101.8 per cent. Industry went steadily ahead. In 1950 industrial output rose 15.3 per cent compared with 1949, and nearly one-third compared with 1948. By the end of 1950, industrial output was 50 per cent above that of capitalist Czechoslovakia, despite a considerable fall in population.

Output of heavy industry increased by 19 per cent in the last quarter of 1950 compared with the corresponding period in 1949. However, this is but initial progress. The enemies of the Republic, both abroad and within the country, fiercely attack our course of developing heavy industry. This, in itself, shows that we are on the right path. Experience teaches us that heavy industry provides a reliable basis for

building Socialism and for raising the standards of the people. A permanent market for the output of Czechoslovakia's heavy industry is guaranteed first of all, in the U.S.S.R. and in the people's democracies by means of trade exchange it is possible, on this basis, to ensure everything necessary for light industry.

In the space of two years 1949 and 1950—capital investments in industry amounted to nearly 125,000 million krown—a sum of which the former rulers in Czechoslovakia could not even dream. The results of these planned capital investments are seen most strikingly in Slovakia which is steadily developing from an agrarian into an agrarian-industrial country. Output of heavy industry in Slovakia increased in 1950 by one-fourth, which is far higher than the average increase for the country as a whole. And in the future, too, we will multiply the material conditions for the development of our production, conscious of the fact that without this it is impossible to defend the independence and freedom of our country and to march forward towards Socialism.

In capitalist Czechoslovakia, as is known, investments were found in two main sources. First, on the basis of loans from big bankers who gradually laid hands on shares of the industrial enterprises and became owners of these enterprises. Second, on the basis of foreign loans which either meant the transfer of industrial enterprises into other hands or were a constant burden on State funds. In both cases, financial participation by foreign capital led to the financial dependence of our State on abroad, which, certainly did not serve to secure its independence. As for the transfer of industrial enterprises to the big banks, this resulted in an accelerated concentration of capital, in the formation of various trusts and monopolies and a

complete cessation of work by those factories which “were not profitable” from the point of view of the financial magnates.

Nothing of the kind takes place in the People’s Democratic Czechoslovakia. Since 1948, we have not asked the capitalist world for loans, and we have resolutely rebuffed, and will continue to rebuff, any attempt by foreign capital to penetrate our nationalised Industry. Neither did our investments add to the national debt. We cover our increased capital investments mainly at the expense of the surpluses of our State budget. Favourable State budgets, together with adequate stocks of goods, signify also stability of our currency. Finally, in 1950 our balance of payments was also favourable. The foreign balance of payment was approximately 3.8 billion kron in our favour.

All these and other measures are paving the way for Czechoslovakia to fulfil, within the next two or three years, her original Five-Year Plan for industrial output, ahead of schedule.

The development of Socialist retail trade in Czechoslovakia has actually been completed as far as volume is concerned. At present, it is necessary to cheapen and improve in every way the service to the population in town and countryside.

During 1950, sales of unrationed goods rose and many new varieties were put on sale; the network of shops increased by 31 per cent and prices for more than 60 items of food were reduced. Prices for bread, cereals and flour constituted the only exception during the past few weeks. Consumption of food and consumer goods increased considerably in 1950 compared with 1949, and, for a number of items surpassed the pre-war level.

The country can advance towards Socialism at a far quicker rate provided strict economy is effected in industry and that labour productivity is increased more speedily. We stand for high earnings for our workers. But the higher earnings must be based on high labour productivity. The point is that labour productivity should grow faster than the average wage. Then, accordingly as labour productivity rises, wages can be increased; such a state of affairs will be correct economically and will not create any danger to the stability of our national economy.

Last year, agriculture registered definite successes. The gross output of agriculture and stock-raising in 1950 increased by 5.3 per cent compared with 1949. Peasant income derived from market sales for the same period increased 18.7 per cent. The pre-war level for the number of pigs and sheep was exceeded in 1950.

However, low productivity of labour still predominates in agriculture. One of the reasons for this is the excessively dispersed nature of the land which swallows an enormous number of workers. Thus, in the private sector in agriculture there is one worker to every 2.9 hectares of land, in the united agricultural co-operatives (of the most advanced type), one to every 5.6 hectares, and in the State farms one to every 6.7 hectares. The more dispersed the land, the less the possibilities of cultivating it with modern machines.

An important feature in the voluntary passing over of the country's peasants to joint farming is the fact that by January 26, 1951; there were already 3,279 united agricultural co-operatives in Czechoslovakia which had ploughed up the boundaries between the strips and jointly cultivated the crop. These co-operatives cultivate more than a million hectares of

land, that is, 13.6 per cent of the Republic's arable land. Together with State and other commonly-owned farms, this accounts for 22.3 per cent of the agricultural land.

Notwithstanding certain successes achieved in 1950, agriculture continues to be one of the weak spots in our economy, in view of its low productivity. It should be remembered that the problem of the countryside passing over to Socialism, that is, the problem of the united agricultural co-operatives, is, at the same time, one of raising the productivity of labour in agriculture, and following from this, one of raising the general volume of marketable products.

III. Certain Inner-Party Questions

Allow me to say a few words about the traitors and plotters Sling, Svermova, Clementis and company.

This was a case of a widespread plot inside the Party to dominate the Party, to change its policy, to seize State power, to change the policy of the State and turn back along the path of capitalism, the path of uniting with the camp of imperialism. Thus, in essence, it was a case of a classic example of the sharpening of the class struggle. Who were the people who wanted to dominate the Party and the State and to change the course of their policy? They were agents of the class enemy, agents of the bourgeoisie, agents of the imperialists.

We come across two types of traitors, if one can, in general, make such a differentiation. First of all, there are the hardened spies, then the vacillators, the panic-mongers who succumb to the arguments of the class

enemy, and thus to its agents, and finally join with them. This, of course, is all conditional, because the ultimate result of the activities of the traitors of both types is the same, although their origin and development are different. The case of Sling and Svermova is best proof of this.

After the collapse of the pre-Munich republic—and this is very significant of the international character of anti-labour espionage and provocation—the Czech police handed over the network of its agents inside the working-class movement actually to two masters: to Hitler and to the British and Americans.

During the occupation, the Gestapo and Sicherheitsdienst (security service—Ed.) recruited their agents in the resistance movement and especially in the working-class movement, recruited them in prisons, concentration camps and in the torture cells of the Gestapo, forced people to betrayal and, using the old network of spies and informers, taken over from the pre-Munich Republic, created a wide network of new agents.

What became of these agents when Hitler fell, when Hitler Germany was vanquished?

The Gestapo and Sicherheitsdienst handed them over to the British and Americans, but mostly to the Americans because they paid more.

Today, we know that when the Americans brazenly removed the so-called Frank archives, the Gestapo archives, from Stehovits, it was not accidental, The archives contained the carefully compiled card index of all Gestapo agents, of all agents of the German Sicherheitsdienst. What happened afterwards? What is taking place today?

With these lists in their hands, the Americans also have the obligations undertaken by the old agents of the Gestapo and Sicherheitsdienst and documents about them, they come to these agents, aim a pistol at their heads and compel them to work for them, for the Americans.

Today we come across yet another phenomenon. After the defeat of democratic Spain, a large section of the men of the International Brigade were interned in French camps. There they lived under very difficult conditions, became the object of pressure and blackmail at first by the French and American secret services and afterwards by the German. Taking advantage of the difficult physical and moral state of the International Brigade men, these espionage services succeeded in recruiting some of them as agents. In those cases where they were recruited by the Americans or French, they worked directly for the Western imperialists. Those who had been recruited by the German Gestapo were handed over, like the rest of the Gestapo agents, to the American espionage service, after the defeat of Hitler Germany.

Thus, the Anglo-Americans formed an extensive espionage network also in the People's Democracies and with the help of this network tried, are now trying, and will continue to try to penetrate the Communist Parties, and their central leadership; they will try to influence the policy of these Parties, and so on.

The case of Yugoslavia shows how terrible can be the results under certain circumstances. It has been proved that the overwhelming majority of the Tito bandits had, from the very beginning, been agents of different secret services, of different espionage services. Part of them were directly in the service of

the British and Americans, others in the service of the Gestapo and Sicherheitsdienst. After the defeat of Germany, this part was handed over to the Americans. In Yugoslavia matters ended in the administration of the State being in the hands of foreign imperialist spies. The results are obvious. In the People's Democracies, they failed to achieve anything similar, but in those countries there was the treachery of Rajk, Kostov and others, when old informers and agents wormed their way into high Government posts, became Ministers, and so on. It would have been strange had our Republic escaped this contamination. Herein lies the essence of the case of Sling and others.

Certain comrades have said that ordinary people, members of the Party, have been asking: now, whom are we to believe after all? **Believe the Party**, comrades. If a traitor or wrecker, spy, agent or enemy appears in one place or another, if he manages to engage in unbridled activities, there, for some time and is not immediately exposed, the Party is not to be blamed for this. The very fact that the Party ultimately will expose these elements and will show them no mercy, proves that it is at its post and deserves the confidence of its members, the confidence of all working people.

Not a single agent or traitor has gained anything on our soil, and never will. The turn of every one of these scoundrels will come, and every one of them will be overtaken by just punishment. Czechoslovakia will not be a second Yugoslavia.

In the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, different Slings and company can commit excesses over a more or less long period of time, individuals like Svermova play a leading role, but in the long run they are all shown up

because the Party leadership in its core is loyal to the cause of the working class.

The core of the present leadership has been leading the Party since 1928. The Party has experienced many difficult moments during this period. When the capitalists were still in power, we had on more than one occasion to throw out enemy agents from the Party. Recall Jilek, Cuttmann and such like elements. We preserved the purity of the Party's ranks at the time when the bourgeoisie mobilised all its forces against us. And now, when our Party is the ruling party, we will certainly be able to settle accounts with the enemy that infiltrates into our ranks. But one thing is essential: it is essential that the leading cadres from top to bottom, all of us without distinction, remember our origin, remember why we joined the Party, what our people fought for.

Some of the comrades ask: why did we not expose these enemies earlier? Why was Sling allowed to hold sway for five years, and why was he not expelled before? Why is it that Svermova had not been exposed all this time. Why was one or another enemy able to stay in the Party so long? True, insufficient vigilance was displayed in the Party and in the Party leadership. However, a mere statement or the fact is no explanation. We must realise that the wrecker, and especially his wavering accomplice, can be fully exposed only after he has shown his hand far enough. Further, it should be realised that the espionage service—and this holds true particularly of the British espionage service—operates on a long-range perspective. They plant their people and do not demand that they immediately, next day, blow up a factory, assassinate somebody, damage one thing or another; on

the contrary, they instruct them to win confidence and act only when it is necessary, for instance, during war, and so on.

Theoretically, we know, of course, that the enemy penetrates the Party, that he tries to attain high positions and to influence the policy of the Party. We spoke about this at the last congress and last plenum of the Central Committee of the Party. We repeat this again and again, but when it concerns a given individual whom we, for instance, have known for a long time, we cannot make up our minds immediately to believe that he is an agent of the enemy; we ourselves hesitate, discuss the matter, quote all kinds of reasons for and against, and so on. We also often close our eyes to behaviour not befitting a Bolshevnik, considering it to be accidental. However, experience teaches us that, as a rule, this is not accidental, especially when it concerns leading Party functionaries, and that there is always a reason—apostasy or treachery behind this “accidental” behaviour. Such was the case with Svermova. From this there follows the need to take a principled stand on every private question, and it goes without saying, of course, that inertness and dogmatism cannot take the place of principle.

I would also like to point out that Party members should get a better knowledge of the history of the various oppositions that existed at one time in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), oppositions that met with a sorry fate; to remind the members of our Party, especially the new members, of this history. It is necessary to know how these oppositions developed and how they finally became agents of the class enemy. It is necessary, to understand

that this is not accident that it is a lawful phenomenon which is part of the class struggle.

In general, we can say that the conspiracy has been disclosed and crushed. The Sling gang is being liquidated. It can confidently be stated: We have won a great battle against the class enemy, and especially a great battle against the Western imperialists.

When it becomes possible to publish the details of the case, it will be dear what a blow we have dealt the enemy agents. It is absolutely clear that, by ridding itself of enemy agents, the Party is at the same time developing and growing stronger. By liquidating this gang, the Party is proving its strength; by liquidating this gang, the Party is consolidating itself and growing still stronger.

IV. Main Tasks of Party in Immediate Future

In conclusion I would like to formulate some of the tasks for the immediate future.

First, it is the struggle for peace, the struggle for peace with the consciousness that in order to build Socialism we urgently need peace, just as the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies need it. Our interest is identical with the interests of millions and hundreds of millions of people in the capitalist world. We must wage the struggle to preserve peace in a more concrete manner than hitherto; for instance, on the question of the remilitarisation of Germany. We must give every support to the Czechoslovak peace movement.

Secondly, we must successfully carry out the plan of the third year of the Five-Year Plan. What is more, we must build up heavy industry at a more rapid rate than before. As for industry producing consumer goods, we must improve its services to the population. We must lower production costs, increase productivity of labour, as the condition for the steady growth in real wages. We must draw in new labour power, especially women, into production and other spheres of the economy. As for the youth, we must get down to organising, on a really wide scale, labour reserves as in the U.S.S.R. We must realise that there can be no planned economy without planning its decisive factor, that is, labour power. We must introduce strict order into transport and, finally, establish strict and flexible State control in the work of the whole of our economy.

Thirdly, we must rapidly overcome the difficulties in supplying the population with bread and flour and through extraordinary measures improve and, wherever possible, expand the unrationed sale of other foodstuffs. Parallel with this we must gradually build up the necessary State stockpile.

Fourthly, we must strengthen the unified agricultural co-operatives, transform them into co-operatives of the highest type, extend joint co-operative stock-raising. We must gradually form new agricultural co-operatives in the villages where such do not as yet exist. Here we must strictly observe the voluntary principle and principle of graphic persuasion.

We must substantially improve the work of the State and other commonly-owned farms, strengthen the leading cadres of the State farms, seriously improve the work of our machine-and-tractor depots, keep the machines and implements in order and see to it that

they are more efficiently used. We must supply the machine-and-tractor depots with new machines. We must strive, wherever possible, gradually to mechanise all arduous agricultural work. We must raise the general productivity of our agriculture, improve the organisation of stocks and see to it that the market is supplied with increasing quantities of agricultural products.

Fifthly, we must tirelessly increase our vigilance, not only during campaigns but continuously purge the ranks of the Party, the economic organs, national security organs, the army and whole State apparatus of alien, hostile elements and agents of the enemy. It is our duty to strengthen our people's democratic order and to raise our Republic's defence capacity.

Sixthly, we must treasure, as the apple of our eye, alliance and friendship with the great Soviet Union and be devoted, to the end, to the great Stalin.

FASCIST TITO CLIQUE CRUSADE AGAINST CULTURE. Ruben Levy Member, Central Committee, Communist Party, Bulgaria

I.

The policy of the Tito clique in relation to culture is completely subordinated to the aims which determine the entire internal, foreign and economic policy of the Titoites, that is, to the aim of serving their imperialist masters.

The Tito press and radio are, in effect, the Yugoslav branches of the Hearst press and "Voice of America." Yugoslav papers are filled with statements by Truman, Acheson, Austin, Dulles and other warmongers. Pictures by American press photographers, American newsreels of military operations in Korea, and U.S. radio commentaries get wide publicity in order to influence the public and inspire them with "awe and respect for the might and technique of the American army."

The Titoites give the American Embassy in Belgrade every assistance in widely propagandising the "American way of life." The best and most spacious buildings in the centre of the capita) are given over to an American exhibition where, in addition to maps of Korea, capped by life-size portraits of MacArthur and Truman-butchers of the Korean people-films are shown of American B-29's bombing Korea.

The Tito press and radio have outstripped their teacher, Goebbels, in the dirty and despicable campaign against the Soviet Union.

While the most reactionary newspapers from the United States and other capitalist countries are freely circulated in Tito Yugoslavia, its doors are closed to the Communist and other progressive papers.

For the purpose of putting over their fascist policy in the press and radio, the Titoites collected the riff-raff of royalist Yugoslavia and of the old bourgeois fascist press, The so-called-Board of Information is headed by V. Dedijer, a hardened British spy, Gestapo agent during the war, and later, agent of the American secret service. His brother, S. Dedijer, director of Tanjug, is also an agent of the American secret service. The post of chairman of the Journalists' Union and editor of the official Party journal "30 Days", is held by D, Timotijevic—illegitimate son of the royal Minister of police, M. Draskovic, who, in 1921, outlawed the Communist Party. During the war, Timotijevic wrote a letter to Hitler begging permission to return to Serbia to help crush the people's uprising.

This galaxy of Tito "luminaries" in the journalistic world would be incomplete without including the editor of the journal "Yugoslavia", P. Milojevic (propaganda chief in the pro-Hitler government of 1940-41 and editor-in-chief of the newspaper "Novoye Vremya" during the Hitler occupation.), assistant editor of "Politika", Z.. Mitrovic (and old royalist agent), V. Ribnikar (publisher of a fascist paper during the German occupation).

II.

On the example of their teachers—the Hitlerites—the Titoites throw into prison and torture anyone found in possession of Marxist-Leninist literature. "The History

of the CPS.U. (B), Short Course”, J. V. Stalin’s work “Problems of Leninism” and others are among the books banned in Tito Yugoslavia.

At the same time, the Titoites not only more and more, openly and brazenly take exception to Lenin’s thesis about Party ideology in science and art but blatantly propagandize the old, long-exposed bourgeois outlook on science and art. “Science,” stated Kardelj in his “academic speech” to the meeting of the Croat Academy of Sciences, “is alike for all mankind and can serve nobody but genuine science.” With the help of this “theory” of “pure science” long since exposed, the Titoites openly champion the ideology of bellicose American imperialism—cosmopolitanism.

Like their, masters, the American imperialists, the Tito fascist hoodlums have no use for a genuine people’s culture and have started a crusade against it.

Education is undergoing serious decline in Yugoslavia. The Tito Five-Year Plan has proved to be nothing but a bluff in this sphere as well. The number of pupils is steadily decreasing: in 1949-1950, for instance, the number of first-grade pupils decreased 6 per cent. The reason for this, is the progressive worsening in the standard of living of the working people in town and countryside, and the drastic curtailment in Government appropriations for public education. While 73 per cent of the 1951 budget appropriations go, directly or indirectly; for military needs, education, and culture got only 7.9 per cent of the 1950 budget appropriations and even less in 1951. Hardly any construction work is underway on school buildings. In many schools, lessons are conducted in three and even four shifts; in 700 schools there are lessons only three days a week due to shortage of clothing and footwear and lack of fuel.

There are not enough text-books, copy books and pencils.

Children and youth are taught with an anti-Soviet bias. All Soviet text-books translated after the war have been banned and replaced by anti-Soviet, anti-democratic and rabidly chauvinistic text-books. The Titoites have cut out the Russian language from the curricula, but singing lessons at which anti-Soviet songs are taught, are obligatory.

While there is no study of genuine science, religion is inculcated in the schools and Bible lessons are compulsory. In general, religious, and especially Catholic propaganda, is conducted on a vast scale in Yugoslavia. Ten religious newspapers, mainly Catholic, are published, not to mention Catholic and other religious literature published in vast quantities. Reactionary priests are engaged in wide-spread anti-democratic activity with the tacit encouragement of top circles.

The general decline in education and culture is reflected also in the increasing number of illiterates. According to official data, only a third of the number envisaged attend classes for adults in Serbia. In other words, all educational work for the abolition of illiteracy has actually ceased.

The Tito crusade against education and science likewise takes the form of expelling well-known progressive teachers and scientific workers, many of whom have been arrested. Such was the case with Professor Sena Logar of the Ljubljana University, Vikontsa Logar, director of the school of classics in Ljubljana, Professors Markovic, Dusan Dapcevic, Iovan Draculic and many others of Belgrade University. In place of these true sons of the people and genuine

scientists, the Titoites have installed their “learned” lackeys. The Academy of Sciences is headed by A. Belic, author of the Greater Serbia theory of making the Macedonian language Serbian.

III.

Literature and art in Yugoslavia are also undergoing a process of fascisation and decline.

The newspaper “Svobodnaya Dalmatia” in its issue of June 1, 1950, clearly expressed the Tito policy in the sphere of art: “...in the field of art to occupy an independent position, similar to that held by our country in world politics.”

It is common knowledge that, “in world politics”, Tito Yugoslavia trails in the wake of American imperialism. And art pursues the object of actively helping the American warmongers in their machinations against the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism. The Titoites have gathered around themselves a gang of reactionary writers, such as Ivo Andrie, Branco Copic, C. Minderovic, D. Kostic, M. Bogdanovic, M. Krljez, O. Davico, M. Dedintsa and others, who fill their dreary “creative” work with slanders against the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies. The Tito writers, more and more openly and insolently, attack Socialist realism. Thus, for instance, during a “discussion” in Zagreb University on the question of the “truth and falsehood in art”, the main speaker, the hardened trotskyite, E. Shinko, stated that in art “there is neither bourgeois nor proletarian, only man.”

The chairman of the Union of Yugoslav Writers, Ivo Andric, was a royalist Ambassador to Hitler, and the man who signed the treaty bringing Yugoslavia into the

Hitler bloc. In his novels, Andric glorifies the life of the Bosnian landowners and of the old Austro-Hungarian and French diplomats.

The base treachery of the Tito clique with its switch-over to the camp of Imperialism and war has brought literature and art in present-day Yugoslavia face to face with a profound crisis, has driven it into a blind alley. Many writers and other art workers, lacking the courage to oppose the Titoites and, at the same time, reluctant to support them, write in a deeply pessimistic strain and offer no perspective. Typical of this kind of literature is the poem, "Bitter is my wound, people, I am wounded", printed in issue No. 5 (1950) of the journal "Knezhevnost": In this poem the author's cry is: "What is there to say when all I know is horror and torment?" Issue No. 6 of the same journal carries the deeply pessimistic "Son of a Dead Poet" written by the famous Croat poet, Dobri Tsecaric.

The evaluation of Yugoslav poetry in the early years after the war and today, by the Slovene artist Pilon, indicates the ideological blind alley in which many Yugoslav writers and other art workers find themselves. Pilon writes: "Our lyric poetry in those days was filled with heroism and optimism, work and struggle... whereas, now, our journals write only about love, rain and death."

Having broken with the literature of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, and, in general, with progressive world literature, the Titoites hastened to establish contact with representatives of the decadent reactionary bourgeois and anti-Soviet literature in the capitalist countries. Meetings and mutual visits are arranged which aim at mobilising Yugoslav literature and placing it at the service of

American reaction. Publication of Soviet and Russian classic literature, as well as all progressive literature, is prohibited in Yugoslavia, but not so the “works” of Jean Cassou, Edith Thomas and other reactionary writers.

To the credit of the Yugoslav writers it must be noted that not all of them have betrayed their people. As we know, the outstanding poet Radavan Zogovic, candidate member of the Central Committee, a partisan dating from 1941 and leader of Yugoslavia’s progressive writers, refused to sign the treacherous letter to Soviet writers. Because of this, Zogovic was removed from the leading position occupied by him and thrown into prison, Stefan Mitrovic, prominent figure in culture, was arrested together with Zogovic. Because of their loyalty to the peoples of Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union and the cause of Socialism, Marko Vraneschevic, Zlatko Klacik, Miodrag Tomic, Veles Peric, Vuk Trnavski, Miodrag Popovic and others were expelled from the Union of Serbian Writers in 1950. The young Macedonian writer, Ivan Tocko, was also arrested. But young writers are taking their place and, from the underground, call upon the Yugoslav people to wage a bold and resolute struggle against Tito’s fascist dictatorship.

IV.

The cinema plays a big role in the Tito crusade against culture. The Yugoslav cinema today is simply a branch of Hollywood and British cinematography. In the first four months of 1950 alone, American films were shown 3,200 times, British-2,760 times and Yugoslav-only 270 times. Belgrade cinemas are now showing the American films “Eternal Eve,” “Caterwauling,” “The Major and the Minor,” “The Temptress of New Orleans,”

and the British films “Red Slippers,” “Song of the Dead Lovers.” The very titles reveal the decadent and corrupt film art to which the Titoites resort in order to influence the minds of the Yugoslav people.

Crisis and decline are also characteristic of the theatre. A number of talented, progressive figures, such as Bojan Stupitsa, have been driven out of the theatre; many leave of their own accord. From the rubbish of bourgeois dramaturgy, the most mediocre historical dramas are selected and reworked in a chauvinistic spirit. The Titoites published and circulated a volume of one-act plays entitled “Amusing Scenes”. These are filled with slander against the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies.

In the fine arts, the Titoites combat realism and laud and encourage formalism in every way. At the 1950 Spring exhibition, only landscapes and still-life were displayed. There was not a single painting portraying the life and struggle of the Yugoslav peoples and the peoples of other countries. The masses of Yugoslavia will never forgive the foul Tito spies and assassins for their crimes, for turning Yugoslavia into a US.-British colony.

The broad masses are voicing their protest against the reactionary “‘culture” being implemented by the Titoites, in the most varied forms. Recently, in a Belgrade cinema, where a Hollywood film was being screened, a voice rang out: “We want Soviet films!” The entire hall took up the cry “Give us Soviet films!” The Yugoslav youth and all working people in the country, ignoring the American jazz thrust on them, secretly sing the gay Soviet songs.

Under the leadership of the newly-regenerated Communist Party, which is true to proletarian

internationalism, the people's intelligentsia and students of Yugoslavia are taking an increasingly active part in the struggle against the reactionary and anti-popular policy of the Titoites. Last year, thousands of students attending Belgrade University did not take the examination in military training and in subjects which are given a clearly fascist twist.

The meaning and significance of the fascist crusade against culture launched by the Titoites are becoming increasingly clear to all Yugoslav patriots, both men and women, and they are intensifying their struggle against the fascist Tito clique, against its American masters, against the fascisation of Yugoslav culture, and are fighting for a progressive culture, for the return of Yugoslavia to the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism.

AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION DENOUNCES TRUMAN'S IMPERIALIST GAMBLE IN KOREA

Striking evidence of the opposition of ordinary Americans to Wall Street's imperialist gamble in, Korea, is forthcoming, in the response of Oklahoma residents to a recent-broadcast from a local radio station.

When the news commentator, M. King, asked for answers to his question: "Should U.S. troops be withdrawn from Korea?" he received 400 letters of which 394 advocated immediate withdrawal from Korea.

One listener wrote: "We have as much business in Korea as a bandit would have to come to your house and kill the family, load up your possessions and take them off".

A mother, heartbroken for her son who is missing, said: "Get them out, but first find my son who has been missing since November.

Within half an hour after a commentator at the Lebanon (Oregon) radio station had requested answers to a similar question, he received 136 telephone calls of which 135 voiced a firm demand for the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Korea.

A letter sent to the newspaper, "Cleveland Press" in which the writer denounced the U.S. as the aggressor, demanded withdrawal of U.S. troops and payment to Korea for the war damage done there, brought in 500 replies, with only one letter expressing disagreement.

In a letter to the New York Times, ex-Congressman Herbert Pell wrote: "I am for peace. I am for minding our own business. I am particularly opposed to a policy which boils down to an effort to impose American ideas

and customs on other nations... why not negotiate now while the young men are still alive”.

In a letter to the editor of the “National Guardian” (24/1/51) a reader writes:

“On my trip from New York to Florida I was surprised to learn all the way down that people I spoke to are violently opposed to war—our whole foreign program”.

FRANCE. PEOPLE OF DRANCY (SEINE DEPARTMENT) SIGN PETITION AGAINST REARMING GERMANY



FRANCE. People of Drancy (Seine Department) sign petition against rearming Germany.

POLITICAL NOTES

1. Mr. ATTLEE TRIES ON THE DICTATOR'S TOGA

In his speeches, Prime Minister Attlee shouts plenty and hysterically about the “peaceful aspirations of his Government” and the “aggressiveness of the Soviet Union”. Facts, however, convict Attlee of falsification. And these are the facts.

The Soviet Government, which pursues a policy of peace, is building gigantic hydroelectric stations on the Volga, Dnieper and Amu-Darya, and also irrigation systems, the largest of the kind in the world. Tens of billions of rubles have been allocated for these undertakings. It is clear to every sober-minded person that these undertakings have, as their sole aim, to change and subdue nature and raise the living standards of the Soviet people.

The British Government pursues a policy of aggression and war preparation; a monstrous scale of rearmament is becoming an unbearable burden for the British people. But what does Atlee care about this. In the House of Commons he has introduced the “Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Bill”. The Attlee Government has also requested Parliament for powers, to call up, until 1954, reservists for annual refresher courses. During the summer of 1951, 250,000 reservists will be called up.

These facts are known to the world. And the world also knows of the stupid and monstrous lie of the British Premier!

Attlee sort of feels that this monstrous lie will not take him very far; it is refuted by the actions of the British Government. The people of Britain will not be dragged into war with such a flimsy rope. Even Attlee is beginning to realise this. And so he tries on the dictator's toga. He has incorporated into the above-mentioned Bill, articles which give the Labour rulers really dictatorial powers. By means of these articles, Attlee banks on throttling any organised attempt on the part of the British people to secure, in a democratic way, a change in the Government policy of preparing and unleashing a new war by the Labour aggressors.

Attlee's dictatorial aspirations evoke opposition even among, members of his own Party, and give rise to indignation among numerous public figures in the country who are far from being Communists.

The British people have a reputation for being hard-headed and have great traditions in the struggle in defence of peace and democracy. And one can be sure that they will never allow themselves to be dragged into another war by the Attlees, Morrisons and Shinwells by means of monstrous falsehoods and the help of fascist dictatorship.

2. DEWEY THREATENS

Mr. Dewey occupies a prominent place among the bosses in the present U.S. bipartisan system. He is one of the active instigators of war.

Dewey was twice nominated by the Republican Party for the Presidency and twice sustained defeat. Last time, Harry Truman "triumphed" over him. These

failures, however, did not discourage the dexterous policymaker: since there is no essential difference between the Republican and the Democratic Parties, the community of basic interests enables Dewey to be at his ease alongside Truman, although for purposes of demagogy they try to throw dust in the eyes of the American people with their verbal duels.

On every major issue, Dewey supports Truman and does all in his power to demonstrate the firmness of the American bipartisan system. In currying favour with the Morgans and Rockefellers, Dewey goes the whole hog in insolence; he proclaims brazenly and without reservation the course for world conquest.

Take, for example, Dewey's recent speech at the Lincoln Day banquet. It would be hard to imagine more profane blasphemy over the memory of a great democrat; the ideas expressed by Dewey were the complete reverse of the entire policy and principles of Lincoln. The arch-reactionary Dewey needed this speech for the purpose of trying once again to deceive the American people and to convince the ignorant that even Lincoln would give his backing to the Wall Street bosses and their lieutenants.

Dewey proclaimed "a Monroe Doctrine for the world". One will easily see behind this flexible formula the greedy face and rapacious claws of the U.S. imperialists striving for world domination. The Monroe Doctrine advanced early in the nineteenth century, and which served at the time as a cloak for the aggressive designs of subordinating Latin America, found expression in the slogan "America for the Americans". And true to the "principles" of unrestrained expansion, Dewey "extends" this formula and proclaims: "The Monroe Doctrine to include the world!", in other words,

“The world for Americans”. This, of course, is nothing more than the notorious Truman Doctrine and so the palm remains with the man in the White House.

The gentlemen, Franco, Tito and Adenauer, backed by Truman, figured in the speech as the vanguard of the mercenaries knocked together by Mr. Dewey to conquer the world. Saying that “Spain, has 22 divisions, Yugoslavia 30 divisions,” Dewey openly called for making use of the troops of Franco and Tito. Clearly, reserves have been counted already and are being brought to a state of military preparedness. But Dewey will hardly get very far with such a “vanguard”. With all their animal servility before the United States, Tito and Franco can do about as much for the U.S. as the bandit Chiang Kai-shek did in China.

Warmonger Dewey, conscious of this, resorts to the favourite argument, the ace up the sleeve of the American gamblers—the atom bomb; he brandishes it and threatens all who think differently and who refuse to knuckle under.

3. SELF-INVITED GUESTS

Gonzalez Videla, President of Chile, notorious for his treachery to the people and servility before the U.S. monopolists, invited to the country “guests” dear to his heart: experts at plundering the riches of “subjugated” countries, representatives of the U.S. copper industry—Hoover—Cox, Dallas and Drinker. But it was masters, not guests, who arrived. Acting on their orders, Gonzalez Videla, anxious to make his way in the world, put forward a democratic programme on the eve of the

Presidential election. And having become President, also on their orders, Videla, instead of democratic liberties, presented the Chilean people with... the death camp in Pisagua.

It is pretty common knowledge that Gonzalez Videla not only betrays his country—he sells it. Videla, as distinct from oratory merchants who sell their wares to the highest bidder, is a peculiar merchant. He sells Chile only to one customer: to U.S. imperialism, and for a song. At his rate, a pound of copper sells for 24.5 cent in Chile against 44 cents on the U.S. market. The buyers, like the seller, are also unusual.

They don't bargain, they simply order. For example, they ordered that output of copper should be raised from 400,000 to 700,000 tons. They also issued orders for the militarisation of the copper industry. And the more the orders, the more, the puppet President cringes before them. “A sus ordenes!.. Yes, sir”. And, delighted with their lackey, the New York guests break into smiles. They counted beforehand how much gold, platinum ad molybdenum it would be possible to pump out of the Chuquicamata, Potrerillos and El-Teniente regions.

But the transaction was made without the real master. The people of Chile met the self-invited guests with a wave of protests. Numerous democratic personalities and the democratic press demanded that Hoover, Cox, Dallas and Drinker be sent to prison as marauders intent on plunder.

Jan MAREK

AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS PLUNDER AUSTRIA

In their feverish preparations for a new war, the American imperialists are pumping raw materials for their industry from the Marshallised countries. According to Austrian press reports, considerable quantities of the raw materials exported from Austria find their way to the war industry in Western Germany. Austria exports large quantities of pig iron, steel, timber and cellulose. Whereas in 1947, exports of raw materials from Austria were valued at 35.9 million schillings, in 1950, the figure rose to 257 million schillings. A consequence of this export of raw materials is that a large number of enterprises producing for civilian needs are curtailing production despite increased output of pig iron and steel. Raw material exports in 1947, that is, prior to joining the Marshall Plan, accounted for 24.1 per cent of the total Austrian export; the remainder, 75.9 per cent, consisted of manufactured goods. But in the first half of 1950, export of raw materials rose to 40.5 per cent of the total export while, the share of manufactured goods in Austrian export showed a relative decrease.

FRENCH PEOPLE AGAINST FASCIST ELECTORAL LAW

The Pleven-Moch Government, which failed to get the necessary majority during the vote of confidence in the National Assembly on February 28, has resigned. The crisis was caused by the failure of the Prime Minister to obtain agreement of the Government majority on the question of the draft electoral reform. The “electoral reform” submitted by the Government aimed, in the first place, at depriving the millions of electors who vote for the French Communist Party, of representation in the National Assembly.

A manifesto, issued by the French Communist Party in connection with the Government crisis states that the purpose of the bill is to “prevent the French people from expressing their sovereign right to protest against the policy of enslavement and war. The frightful results of this policy find expression in the growling poverty of the working masses.”

The manifesto points out, that despite the disagreements which led to the Government crisis, the majority parties and the Gaullists are unanimous in their desire to “remove the Communist deputies from the National Assembly”. “Such an operation, if successful,” continues the manifesto; “would betray France to fascism. The electoral manipulations aim at establishing an ‘Assembly of War’. It is therefore necessary to prevent the adoption of this bill.”

In conclusion, the manifesto of the Communist Party calls upon all men and women in France, irrespective of political views: Communists, Socialists, Catholics, all patriots, Republicans and participants of the Resistance

to unite “in order everywhere to expose the fascist electoral law which the Government majority and the Gaullists, who are unanimous on major issues, want to adopt”. The French Communist Party calls upon democrats to set up committees of struggle against the fascist bill, to unite for the victory of the cause of peace, freedom and bread; to act “jointly in order more quickly to create the conditions for the formation of a genuine French Government, a Government of democratic unity and national independence, a Government that will serve the people.”

FACTS EXPOSE...

The F.B.I. questions the “reliability” of the Alsops. The Alsop brothers, both mercenary journalists, won notoriety, as is known, by slanderously attacking the Soviet Union, the Communists in the U.S.A. and elsewhere. Recently, however, these reactionary hackwriters themselves tasted the amenities of the system of police shadowing and fascist terror which they so zealously helped to implant.

On February 19, the Alsops complained in the “New York Herald Tribune” that they received a call from F.B.I. agents who thoroughly questioned them. They report that Truman ordered an investigation when, in one of their articles, they had declared that the Soviet Union possessed the secret of the atom.

The situation in the White House, as one can see, differs very little from that in the “yellow house”, if Washington officials detected in the writings of even the Alsops a “red danger”.

*— In the U.S., no-one believes MacArthur’s “victory reports”. In its communiques about alleged “victories” of the Americans in Korea, MacArthur’s headquarters lost all sense of proportion, so much so that even the reactionary “Christian Science Monitor” ridicules the “lack of proportion in describing enemy casualties”.

On February 17, the “Monitor” wrote ironically in a leading articles that the formulas which MacArthur’s headquarters uses in drafting its bulletins has that failing that they are unknown either to the Chinese or

the North Koreans. Hence they may not agree to be listed killed because the formula requires it...

***— Conference of Foreign Ministers or American-police prefects.** At a “Conference of Foreign Ministers of American countries” scheduled for March 26, in New York, reports the American press, the U.S. will insist on “unity of export policy and on questions of defence”. Washington wants, by way of a treaty, to prescribe **what** and **where** the Latin-American countries should export, to turn them completely into a raw materials appendage of American industry. As for “unity on questions of defence”, this is provided by the practice of the “Atlantic bloc”: the Americans supply the generals, the “allies”—the troops.

The third question on the agenda of the conference is, however, the most piquant. Entertaining little hope that the peoples of Latin America will humbly agree to carry out the first two “unities”, the Americans are proposing a third—“unity in matters of home security”.

The American proposals envisage the establishment of “control over secret radio transmitters, espionage and sabotage, as well as control over the movements of enemy agents”, i.e., direct police-terror measures against all who oppose the aggressive U.S. policy.

EDITORIAL BOARD

Journal

*“For a Lasting Peace, for a People’s
Democracy”*

appears every Friday.

Address of Editorial Office and of Publishing
House: 56, Valeriu Braniște, Bucharest. Tel. 5. 10.59.