

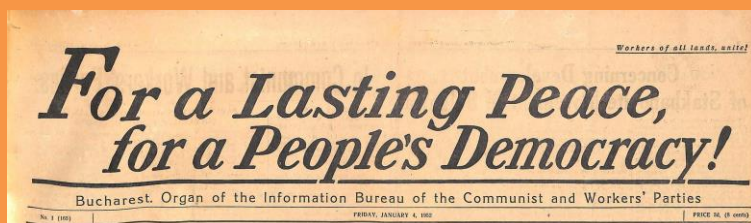
Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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



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J. V. STALIN'S HISTORICAL MESSAGE TO JAPANESE PEOPLE

All progressive people of the world welcomed with feeling of greatest satisfaction and joy J. V. Stalin's New Year's message to the Japanese people. This is a new, striking document testifying to the Soviet Union's love of peace policy, a model of the Stalin's peace policy. At a time when the U.S.-British imperialists are waging sanguinary wars against the peoples fighting for their liberation, when they are preparing another world slaughter, engaging in wild threats and delivering misanthropic tirades against all progressive forces, this message sounds like a bell of peace and friendship in the hearts of the Japanese people and other peoples languishing under the occupation yoke of the American imperialists and their satellites.

On the threshold of the New Year, at the time U.S. butcher generals were congratulating forces that had "distinguished" themselves in exterminating Korean women and children, were doing everything to disrupt the truce talks in Korea; at the time Lyttelton, British Colonial Secretary, announced a "new plan" for terror against the People of Malaya, and the British commander Robertson declared that "no bloodshed" in Egypt would prevent him from carrying out the will of the City bankers; at the time the French coloniser were extending their "dirty war" in Viet Nam,—at this moment there resounded throughout the world the heartfelt and wise words of Stalin, encouraging the Japanese people and lighting the path to the future for

them:

“Please convey to the Japanese people that I wish them freedom and happiness, that I wish them complete success in their courageous struggle for the dependence of their homeland”.

Today the Japanese people find themselves in distress such as they have never experienced in all their history. After the war, started by the Japanese militarist-feudal clique, which brought ruin to the Japanese people, they fell into bondage to the U.S. imperialists, and were deprived of freedom, independence, and elementary human rights. The occupation of Japan has already cost her people up to 5,000 million dollars, and judging by the 1952 budget, the maintenance of the American troops will swallow even more in the future.

The entire life of Japan, her industry, agriculture, trade and culture, is now determined by the U.S. occupation authorities.

But through the gloom of the black night that has descended on the country, the Japanese working people see a bright ray of hope. On behalf of the peoples of the U.S.S.R., who in the past also experienced the horrors of foreign occupation in which the Japanese imperialists took part, Comrade Stalin has declared that the peoples of the Soviet Union **“fully appreciate the sufferings of the Japanese people, deeply sympathise with them and believe that they will achieve the regeneration and Independence of their homeland, just as was achieved by the peoples of the Soviet Union in the past.”.**

To the Japanese workers groaning under the unbearable burden of the slave “labour system” with its prison cells in the enterprises, with compulsory domicile in hostels, with the extortionate system of recruiting manpower, and with wages insufficient to ensure even the minimum standard of life, to the ten million starving unemployed and workers on short time, to the 150,000 workers of the eight big cotton mills, who, like many others, met the New Year on strike, there came the words of the great leader of the working peoples of the world. Comrade Stalin wished them the realisation of their aspirations—**“deliverance from unemployment and low wages, abolition of high prices on consumer goods, and success in the struggle for preserving peace”**.

Japanese peasants heard in J. V. Stalin’s message the answer to their most urge needs and demands. Weighed down by the heavy tax burden and rent, the Japanese peasant who is not only deprived of the harvest necessary to feed his family but who is forced to sell even its children order to pay taxes and other exactions to the Government and rent to the landowner, and who, finally, is deprived even of the plot of land watered with his sweat,—this toiler will hear with joy and hope the wish of **“deliverance from landlessness and land shortage, abolition of high taxes, and success in the struggle for preserving peace”**.

The U.S. imperialists seek to turn the Japanese intelligentsia into office-boys for American businessmen, depriving them of freedom for scientific activity. Addressing the Japanese intelligentsia and the entire Japanese people, Comrade Stalin indicated to

them the pathway to regeneration, and expressed wishes for **“complete victory for the democratic forces of Japan, revival and advance in the economic life of country, flowering of national culture, science, art, and success in the struggle for preserving peace.”**

At a time when the American imperialists want to plunge the Japanese people into a new aggressive war in order to achieve with the hands and blood of the Japanese people domination in Asia, the great Stalin, standard-bearer of the camp of peace, shows to the Japanese people the path to wellbeing and national independence, the pathway of struggle for ending the foreign occupation, the pathway of peace and friendship with all peoples.

In all countries throughout the world democratic opinion widely and warmly hails J. V. Stalin's New Year's message to the Japanese people.

Radio stations and newspapers in the Chinese people's Republic, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Albania, Hungary, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Rumania, the democratic press in the U.S., Great Britain, France, Italy, Norway, Denmark, India, Pakistan, and other countries, prominently featured J. V. Stalin's message.

The Japanese radio relayed Comrade Stalin's message together with a statement by its commentator. Comrade Stalin's message as the subject of comment in the most varied circles in the country where its exceptional importance is noted.

“Unita”, organ of the Italian Communist Party, published Comrade Stalin's message under the headline “for the Triumph of Peace and Democracy”. “Avanti”,

Italian Socialist party organ, underlines that Stalin's message is of the greatest significance at a time when the U.S. is striving to arm Japan and include it in the system of aggressive plans in the Far East.

In an editorial article "Bright Stalin Greetings in Struggle for Peace", "Scanteia", central organ of the Rumanian Workers' Party, points out:

"Whenever the great Stalin, leader and teacher of the working people of the world, refers, in his works or statements, to questions dealing with the liberation struggle of this or that nation, his words always throw clear light on the most vital problems, of that nation.

The Rumanian people who experienced to the full the bitterness and hardships of capitalist exploitation and imperialist occupation, wholeheartedly welcome the telegram by Comrade Stalin and share the wishes contained in the message to the Japanese people."

"Sabad Nep", organ of the Hungarian Working People's Party, stresses that Comrade Stalin's message will serve as a mighty weapon in the hands of the Japanese people: battling for peace; it strengthens our conviction that the evil war designs of the imperialists in one of its vital centres, Japan, will also meet with resolute resistance on the part of the people. Comrade Stalin's message strengthens still more the conviction of the peoples of the world that the peace camp is invincible

"Tribuna Ludu", organ of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, in a leading article entitled "Words of Peace and Freedom", commented as follows: "Comrade Stalin's words are of unusually vital significance for the Japanese people, and equally for all other peoples. They are vital because they were

pronounced by the leader of the peoples of the Soviet Union—the State which from the first day of its existence inscribed on its banners the slogan of sympathy and support for all peoples fighting for freedom and independence. They are important because they were pronounced by the world's leading peace champion who expressed the thoughts of hundreds of millions of people of all continents.”

The Bulgarian press featured numerous comments by working people, and men of science and culture, saying that J. V. Stalin's message will certainly warm the hearts of millions of Japanese with hope and faith in their own strength and the strength of the world peace front, headed by the great Soviet Union.

As is known, the Kyodo agency asked the Prime Ministers of 18 countries to send New Year greetings to the Japanese people. The heads of the governments in the capitalist countries—stranglers of the freedom of their own and foreign peoples—ignored the request. And in any case what could they have said to the Japanese on behalf of the imperialists? ... All the louder, there are, resounded the wise words of the head the Soviet Government, who, in his message, conveyed to the Japanese people the wishes of the peoples of the U.S.S.R.

This message once more demonstrates to the world the grand peace policy of the Soviet Union, the ideology of fraternity and friendship among peoples, the ideology that creates indestructible bonds between the countries of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, the ideology that is the basis for the international consolidation of the working people.

Comrade Stalin's message inspires peace supporters

in all countries for still more resolute struggle against the machinations of the U.S.-British imperialists, for preserving and consolidating world peace.

TOKYO — CHIEF EDITOR OF KYODO AGENCY MR. KIISHI IWAMOTO

Dear Mr. K. Iwamoto,

I have received your request for a New Year's message to the Japanese people.

It is not the tradition of Soviet leaders for the Prime Minister of a foreign State to address himself with wishes to the people of another State. However, the deep sympathy of the peoples of the Soviet Union for the Japanese people, who are in straits due to foreign occupation, impels me to make an exception to the rule and grant your request.

Please convey to the Japanese people that I wish them freedom and happiness, that I wish them complete success in their courageous struggle for the independence of their homeland.

In the past the peoples of the Soviet Union themselves experienced the horrors of foreign occupation, in which the Japanese imperialists also participated. Consequently, they fully appreciate the sufferings of the Japanese people, deeply sympathise with them and believe that they will achieve the regeneration and independence of their homeland, just as was achieved by the peoples of the Soviet Union in the past.

I wish the Japanese workers deliverance from unemployment and low wages, abolition of high prices on consumer goods and success in the struggle for preserving peace.

I wish the Japanese peasants deliverance from landlessness and land shortage, abolition of high taxes,

and success in the struggle for preserving peace.

I wish the entire Japanese people and their intelligentsia complete victory for the democratic forces of Japan, revival and advance in the economic life of the country, flowering of national culture, science, art and success in the struggle for preserving peace.

Yours respectfully,
J. STALIN

December 31, 1951

CAMP OF PEACE, DEMOCRACY AND SOCIALISM MEETS NEW YEAR WITH OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS

New Year Message by Boleslaw Bierut, President of Polish Republic

In his New Year message to the Polish people, Boleslaw Bierut noted that the economic tasks of the outgoing year were bigger and more complex than those of previous years. However, the selfless creative labour of the Polish people made possible successful fulfilment and overfulfilment of the targets for the first two years of the Six-Year Plan for the industrialisation of the country.

Total capital investments in all spheres of the socialised national economy amounted in 1951 to 25,000 million zloty, which is approximately 1,00 zloty per capita of the population. Capital investments for 1951 alone, exceeded the total planned investments of the 1947-1949 Three-Year Plan, notwithstanding that in those three years, the capital investments for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the national economy were without precedent in the economy of capitalist Poland.

“The aid and example of the Soviet Union”, said Bierut, “are of enormous significance for us and for all the People’s Democracies in building the new life, in the industrialisation of the country, in mastering the new technique, and in multiplying our economic might”.

Sign of Growth of New Czechoslovakia

On January 1, 1952, the first blast-furnace of the iron and steel works named after Clement Gottwald was blown in Ostrava-Kuncice in the presence of A. Zapotocky, Prime Minister of the Czechoslovak Republic.

Clement Gottwald, President of the Republic, stated in his New Year speech that the going into operation of the first blast-furnace in Ostrava-Kuncice, built in record time, is a symbol of the expansion of Czechoslovak industry. This expansion is great, indeed. Industrial output in 1951 was 12.7 per cent above 1950 and two-thirds more compared with 1937. In 1951 the national income rose 10 per cent compared with the previous year.

Today, said the President in his speech, we are fighting for peace by building and consolidating our people's democratic Republic and its political and economic might, by building a new, socialist society, above all, its economic foundations.

Rumania on the Road of Steady Advance

The people of Rumania gave a joyful welcome to the New Year. The outgoing year brought them new, remarkable successes in industry, agriculture, science and culture.

During the two years of planned organisation of the national economy industrial output doubled. According to the preliminary figures, the state plan for 1951—the first year of the Five-Year Plan—was fulfilled 104 per cent,

The oil industry—one of the main industries in Rumania—completed the annual plan ahead of schedule. Oil output rose more than 20 per cent compared with 1950.

New enterprises are scheduled to go into operation this year. Work will continue on the big construction projects of

Socialism the Danube-Black Sea canal, the V. I. Lenin Hydro-Electric Station, and others; erection of new enterprises will be started.

As a result of steady development in all branches of production, conditions will be created for uninterrupted improvement in supplies for the working people, for raising their material and cultural level.

Grand Achievements of Soviet People

The past year will go down in the history of the Soviet Union as a year of new, outstanding successes on all sectors of Communist construction. Industrial output was double that of the prewar year 1940. Complete branches of the national economy fulfilled their assignments ahead of schedule. Together with industry, new successes were registered in socialist agriculture.

Industrial and transport workers in Moscow and the Moscow region fulfilled annual assignments as early as December 14. Following them the annual plan was fulfilled by Leningrad and the Leningrad region, the Byelorussian capital, Minsk, and many other towns in the U.S.S.R. On December 28, the country's oil workers reported to Comrade Stalin that they had fulfilled the suite plan for oil output, production of refined oil products and lubricants.

On December 29, Soviet miners reported fulfilment of the plan ahead of schedule. Fulfilment ahead of schedule of the stipulated output plan for power and coking coal was achieved by continued mechanisation and better labour organisation.

The railways of the Soviet Union fulfilled the state loading plan ahead of schedule and over fulfilled the planned assignments for acceleration of the turnaround of goods wagons, for higher labour productivity, reduction of fuel expenditure and cost of transportation.

The chemical industry of the U.S.S.R. overfulfilled the

plan for gross output.

Preschedule fulfilment of the annual plan by these decisive branches of the national economy constitutes a big victory for Soviet industry.

In his historic speech on February 9, 1946, Comrade Stalin, speaking of the long-term plans of the Communist Party, pointed out that the Party intended organising a new powerful upsurge of the national economy of the U.S.S.R. which would raise the level of Soviet industry, for example, threefold compared with prewar.

The brilliant achievements registered in the sphere of peaceful construction in 1951 testify that the task set by Comrade Stalin—leader of the peoples—is being carried out successfully by the working people of the Soviet Union.

Address by Mao Tse-Tung

Addressing a banquet given in Peking on January 1 on the occasion of the New Year, Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central People's Government, said:

“I wish victory on each front of work for all of us—workers of the People's Government, commanders and men of the people's volunteers and of the People's Liberation Army, all democratic parties, all popular organisations, all national minorities, and the people of the entire country!

“I wish victory for ourselves on the front of the resistance struggle to American aggression and for aid to Korea!

“I wish victory for ourselves on the front of national defence!

“I wish victory for ourselves on the front of the agrarian reform!

“I wish victory for ourselves on the front of the campaign for suppression of counter-revolutionaries!

“I wish victory for ourselves on the economic and

financial front!

“I wish victory for ourselves on the cultural and educational front!

“I wish victory for ourselves on the front of ideological re-education of the various circles of society, and first and foremost, of the intelligentsia!

“Moreover, I wish victory for ourselves on the new front—the front to which the people and particularly the country’s administrators are summoned to launch and widely develop victorious and ruthless struggle against corruption, non-productive expenditure, and bureaucratism in order to get rid of the leftovers from the old society!

“Comrades, on all the aforementioned fronts we won numerous victories in 1951, many of them quite considerable victories. We hope that by our joint efforts in 1952 even greater victories will be won in carrying out all these tasks.

“Long live the Chinese People’s Republic!”

Achievements of Working People in Bulgaria

The people of Bulgaria met the New Year joyfully and enthusiastically. In his New Year message Georgi Damyanov, Chairman of the Presidium of the People’s Assembly of Bulgaria, pointed out that, due to the enormous aid given by the Soviet Union, the working people of Bulgaria, led by the Communist Party, attained great successes in 1951 in laying the economic and cultural foundations of Socialism.

According to preliminary data, the 1951 production plan was successfully fulfilled. Industrial output in 1951 exceeded the 1950 level by 15.8 per cent.

Labour productivity in industry rose 8.6 per cent; in building by 16 per cent. Average wages of factory and office workers rose 11 per cent.

Significant successes were achieved in agriculture.

Overall output of agriculture in 1951 was 42.9 per cent higher than in 1950.

On this festive occasion, said Georgi Damyanov in his message, we wholeheartedly thank the man who brought us, and the working people of the world, happiness and joy—we thank the great Stalin.

A Year of Continued Advance in Albania

For the people of Albania 1951 was a year of continued progress, steady development of the economy and culture and of raising the standard of living of the working people. During the year some of the biggest enterprises in the country were put into operation, among them the huge textile combinat named after Stalin which has already fulfilled a two months production assignment ten days ahead of schedule. In the third quarter of 1951 industrial output in Albania was 31 per cent higher than for the corresponding period last year. The cooperative and state sectors of agriculture have also grown and become stronger organisationally. Half the field work in 1951 was performed by machine and tractor depots.

Kim Ir Sen's New Year Greetings to Soldiers and Officers of Korean People's Army

In his New Year greetings to the soldiers and officers of the Korean People's Army Kim Ir Sen, Supreme Commander, stressed that if the U.S. imperialist aggressors do not abandon their foul plans, directed against Korea, and if they continue the aggressive war, nothing but ignominious defeat awaits them. "It is essential that our officers and rank-and-file", reads the greeting, "consolidate the enormous

successes already achieved, and, in order to win still bigger victories in the future, broaden the ranks of the heroes and model soldiers of our army, perfect their military skill; acquire better mastery of battle technique, raise their ideological and political level. daily exchange battle experience, strengthen further the bonds with the people, enhance our fighting might, sparing no effort to achieve this”.

Peng Teh-huai, Commander of the. Chinese volunteers addressed New Year greetings to the officers and men under his command.

New Successes of Hungarian Working People

For the Hungarian People's Republic, 1951 was a year of more great victories in building Socialism. The present volume of industrial output is 250 per cent compared with prewar. In 1951, according to preliminary data, industrial output was approximately 30 per cent above 1950. Enterprises under construction include such giants as Sztalinvaros, the new industrial town, the Stalin Iron and Steel Works, the November 7 Heat and Power plant in Inota, the chemical works in Borsod, the Budapest subway, etc.

Big successes were registered in agriculture. Producer co-operatives are growing stronger; they doubled their crop area in the space of a year.

Secondary schools are attended by double the number of pupils, and the universities by three times the number of students than was the case prior to Hungary's liberation.

New Year Message by Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party of Germany

In the German Democratic Republic the approach of the New Year was marked by struggle for peace and for reaching the production targets set for 1951. The personnel of the “Max-Hütte” plant fulfilled the December plan 100.7 per cent as early as December 27. The steel-smelting and rolling works in Riesa completed the monthly plan 100.1 per cent on December 29.

In its New Year message the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany advanced concrete tasks in the struggle for peace and unity. The message stressed that peace can be preserved and all-German elections held provided there is unity of action by the workers, provided trade unionists in Western-Germany—people of all political views—ensure that their trade union organisations direct all their efforts to defence or peace, against placing the burden of rearmament on the people; provided all democratic forces in Western Germany combine and launch a resolute struggle for the vital interests of the German people, provided all lovers of peace oppose any war and anti-Soviet propaganda, and steadfastly fight for friendship between the German people and the peoples of the Soviet Union.

CONCERNING DEVELOPMENT OF STAKHANOVITE MOVEMENT IN BULGARIA Vylko Tchervenkov General Secretary, Central Committee, Communist Party of Bulgaria

The present conference is a particular demonstration of the big successes achieved by us in industry, building and in transport. It testifies to the rapid rate of installing new technique and of moulding new people—people who are mastering this technique, displaying high standards of skill in production and construction, and unprecedented labour productivity in our country.

Raising labour productivity and the subsequent better organisation of labour, are now, when we are laying the foundations of socialist society, our basic task. Lenin and Stalin teach—and the experience of the Soviet Union has brilliantly confirmed this—that high labour productivity is, in the final analysis, the decisive condition for the victory of the new social system. Socialism does not mean material equalisation on the basis of a poor life. Socialism is a society in which a prosperous and cultured life is secured for all members of society on the basis of rising output of food and consumer goods. But this calls for the existence and development of such high labour productivity as no capitalist country can even dream.

What is necessary to ensure this labour productivity?

For this it is necessary, first and foremost, to put an end to the capitalist system, to do away with the rule of

exploiters, and establish the power of the working class, relying on the alliance with the working peasantry. This condition obtains in our country. Due to the help of the victorious Soviet Army and as a result of the popular uprising of September 9, 1944, which led to the downfall of the system and rule of the exploiters, the basic means of production in our country now belong to the socialist State and have become the property of the working people. Our people's democratic power is the power of the working class (the dictatorship of the proletariat) in alliance with the working peasantry.

What else is needed?

It is essential also to ensure the material basis for industry: to develop coalmining, the fuel industry, the production of iron, machines, chemical products, and raw materials. It is necessary to furnish industry with modern technique. As you know, our country is small and is far behind industrially and technically due to the rapacious and predatory rule of the Bulgarian bourgeoisie, and due to the fact that the Bulgarian bourgeoisie bartered the country to the imperialists for ruthless exploitation.

But you know that the people's democratic power not only came into being with the help of the glorious Soviet Army, the liberator; it has relied also, since the very outset, on the: selfless aid of the great and industrially powerful Soviet Union. Thanks to this aid, our country set out with the utmost energy on industrialisation. Co-operation with the other People's Democracies also. helped us, And the first big successes in our industrialisation are already plain for all to see. New large-scale enterprises equipped with modern Soviet technique have arisen. Entire branches of

industry, non-existent (in Bulgaria prior to September 9, 1944, have come into being. Dozens of big industrial enterprises are under construction and will soon go into operation. As yet our country does not possess its own liquid fuel production or its own ferrous metallurgy. But by means of trade it receives from the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies the necessary metals, liquid fuel, equipment, machinery, aggregates for complete industrial undertakings, and a number of other valuable materials, and, in this way, satisfies the demands of the rapidly extending industry. We are engaged in vigorous geological prospecting in order to establish as precisely as possible the mineral wealth of our homeland with a view to developing, in the near future, our own metallurgy and our own production of liquid fuel.

This means that the material base of industry and its technical equipment is growing in our country.

What else is needed for higher labour productivity?

It is also necessary that the working class and the working people as a whole should constantly strive for higher skill, for still better and more fruitful work in the interests of society as a whole. Steady growth and consolidation of labour and state discipline are also needed as well as skill and know-how and exemplary mastery of the new technique; workers and all working people should use the new technique in a way that yields the maximum. Better organisation of labour and production is essential.

This demands that workers and all working people should take the utmost care to raise their general educational and cultural level, their industrial skill and secure an extensive exchange of experience in the process of the all-out, nation-wide struggle to raise and

improve production, for exemplary mastery of the new technique. This means that the experience of the most conscious, of the best people in industry should be disseminated widely and thoroughly, that help be given to those lagging behind, that the latter should catch up with the best workers so that in this way a general advance in production is ensured.

Socialism cannot be built without the efforts of all working people.

And these things can be achieved only by means of all-round development of Socialist emulation.

The present conference is living proof that socialist emulation in our country has made considerable strides during the past three or four years, that it is growing day by day, turning into a mass movement, into a strong motive power of our socialist development.

Thus, the main conditions for a steady rise in labour productivity—the vital means for ensuring the victory of Socialism—obtain in our country. And they obtain due, mainly, to the existence of the Soviet Union, to its aid and to the inviolable Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

What, then, in these circumstances, is our task?

In these circumstances our task, the task of state, Party, administrative and trade-union leaders, of leading people in production, industrial workers and all working people, is to develop socialist emulation in every way; to get ever wider masses of the working people to participate in it; to take up and widely inculcate creative initiative, every good example in production, and all successes achieved in work and in the organisation of labour; to improve quality in every enterprise in fulfilling plans for goods and assortment; to effect an ever greater economy in labour, time,

materials and fuel; to use machinery in the best way; to lower cost of production, building and assembling.

Widest dissemination of the experience of the best workers, shock-workers and stakhanovites among the working class and all working people—such is our task today.

This is the condition for a further steady rise in labour productivity, for continued improvement in the material and cultural conditions of all working people in the country.

This is the condition for continued victorious construction of Socialism.

Socialist emulation is advancing in our country. And this is understandable. Industrial workers, and the working people as a whole, are no longer working for parasites and exploiters but for themselves, for their own State. Only the socialist system makes it possible to unfold on a broad, unlimited scale emulation for better work, for better organisation of production in the interests of society as a whole. Only the socialist system makes it possible to disclose the boundless ability and talent concealed in the people, which capitalism stifled, crushed and buried but which, upon being freed from the fetters of capitalism, are now sprouting in miraculous fashion. The new system, established in our country after September 9, 1944, released and gives free-play to these abilities and talents and enables the wonderful organisational forces of the people to display themselves to the full.

Our people's democratic State is becoming stronger and stronger; its organising, planning and leading role in the entire national economy is growing. Next year, the total volume of our industrial production will be four

times greater than the 1939 figure. Socialist construction is victoriously advancing in our country, uprooting the capitalist elements. These capitalist elements are putting up a desperate resistance, giving vent to their malice, whining, baring their fangs and seeking to hinder our progress. But, snarl as they may, they are rolling down into the dust-bin of history, never to rise again. Their resistance leads to sharper class struggle. At the same time, the ranks of the working class are being reinforced and the labour activity of the masses is rapidly growing. Gradually, their conditions are socialist emulation assumes an ever wider scale, becomes ever more full-blooded and is distinguished by more and more significant successes.

The task is to intensify socialist emulation in all its aspects, to develop it on a still greater scale, to pay attention to it and ensure its better organisation, to regard it as one of the most important tasks of the State and to lead it, learning more and more from our Soviet brothers, to its highest stage—the stakhanovite movement.

The present conference shows that we must do this. It also shows that we can do this.

What do we mean by the stakhanovite movement? Wherein lies its significance, its roots and what are stakhanovites.

Comrade Stalin teaches that the stakhanovite movement should not be regarded as just an ordinary movement of men and women workers, but as a movement of men and women workers that is inevitably linked with the new technique and for this reason constitutes the highest stage of socialist emulation. Stakhanovites set themselves the aim of surpassing,

and they are surpassing, the present technical norms, designed capacities and production plans. This movement is breaking down the old technical norms, demanding higher technical standards, designed capacities and production plans. Stakhanovites, says Comrade Stalin, are new people, people of a special mould. The stakhanovite movement, which at bottom is a profoundly revolutionary movement, contains the rudiments of that future cultural and technical upsurge of the working class which paves the way for the transition from Socialism to Communism, for the elimination of the distinction between mental and manual labour.

The fact of the matter is that under Socialism each works according to his ability and does not, as yet, receive according to his needs, but in accordance with the quantity and quality of what he produces for society. This means that labour productivity is not yet high enough to ensure an abundance of consumer goods; it also means that the cultural and technical level of the working class is still not at the level that would obliterate the distinction between mental and manual labour and that consequently, the difference between mental and Manual labour continues to exist.

Things change under Communism. Communism is a higher stage in the development of Socialism. Under Communism each works according to ability and receives according to his needs. This means that under Communism the difference between mental and manual labour disappears, the cultural-technical level of workers will be so high and their labour productivity such that they will ensure an abundance of consumer goods.

What follows from this?

From this it follows that only by raising the cultural and technical level of the working class to the level of the engineer-technical personnel will the distinction between mental and manual labour be eliminated.

Comrade Stalin outlined the main features of the stakhanovite movement: 1) This movement arose from below, practically spontaneously, and is, therefore, the most vital and irresistible movement of the day. 2) This movement spread throughout the Soviet Union not gradually, but with unparalleled speed, like a hurricane.

Comrade Stalin pointed to the main reasons for the rapid spread of the stakhanovite movement in the Soviet Union, and in which it had its basic source, namely: 1) Radical improvement in the material wellbeing of the workers; 2) absence of exploitation, the fact that the workers work not for the capitalists but for themselves, for their own class, for their own State; 3) the existence of modern technique; 4) people who have mastered this modern technique.

Such, in brief, was Stalin's characterisation of the stakhanovite movement.

The stakhanovite movement has already overstepped the borders of the Soviet Union, it is growing and becoming stronger in the People's Democracies where it relies entirely on the experience of Soviet stakhanovites, draws strength and is inspired by it and is always learning from this experience.

The stakhanovite movement is also growing and becoming stronger in our country.

This testifies that the basic elements and tools of the stakhanovite movement, of which Comrade Stalin

spoke, already exist or are being steadily created in our country too.

Our stakhanovite movement came into being and is developing on the basis of introducing in industry, building and transport the new, mainly Soviet technique, on the conditions of a people's democratic system and constant aid from the Soviet Union, as a movement of **adherents of Soviet stakhanovites, with the direct personal aid of Soviet stakhanovites and specialists; as an expression of fraternal Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.**

It is impossible to imagine the Bulgarian stakhanovite movement without the decisive influence exercised on it by the stakhanovite movement of the Soviet Union, without the fraternal and invaluable Soviet technical and scientific aid, without the vast organisational experience of management in industry, construction and transport and in the entire national economy, which the Soviet Union passes on to us through its brilliant specialists, through mutual scientific delegations, stakhanovites, innovators, the distinguished workers in the mills and factories, railway depots, state and collective-farms, engineers and technicians, through technical documents and a variety of other ways and means.

Only because of this generously given opportunity to draw widely on the experience of the Soviet Union and relying on its aid, are our working class and working people speedily mastering Soviet technique, introducing the most progressive methods in production, successfully developing the movement for simultaneous multi-machine operation and fast metal cutting, the movement for accelerating the turnover of working

capital, for reducing cost of production of each operation, for a strict regime of economy, for raising the efficiency of enterprises, and so on. This greatly facilitates and accelerates the rate of development of the stakhanovite movement in Bulgaria. Small wonder, then, that our stakhanovites express their boundless love and gratitude for their Soviet brothers, regard themselves as their students, and what they are.

We have heard here quite a number of representatives of the Bulgarian stakhanovite movement, heard quite a few shock-workers—tomorrow's stakhanovites. They really are new people, people of a special mould, people whom only free labour could bring into being, only socialist construction; only inviolable Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

Their loyalty to and their love for the Communist Party, the Soviet Union and for **Joseph Stalin**—our wise, beloved teacher and leader—have become flesh of their flesh and blood of their blood. They cannot imagine themselves outside the struggle for Socialism, for the happiness of their class, their people and their beloved country. Taking an example from their Soviet brothers and teachers, they are assimilating culture and technique, becoming exact and accurate in work, enemies of conservatism and stagnation; they are people of initiative and daring; they are developing into men and women who never regard the stipulated norms, designed capacities and production plans as the limit and who are ever more effectively mastering technique and science; they are innovators, masters of the highest labour productivity.

It is necessary to open all roads to these men and women. to encourage them in every possible way,

boldly to advance them to leading posts, to popularise their experience and spread it more and more among all working people.

Further development of socialist emulation, its better organisation and leadership, and ever greater development of the stakhanovite movement as its highest phase, are now the most responsible tasks of Party, trade union, state and economic organisations.

IN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

FACTORY PARTY ORGANISATION IN STRUGGLE FOR PRODUCTION SUCCESSES

At meetings held in December, organisations of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia summarised the results of the work carried out by them in 1951 and prepared to tackle the new tasks in the struggle for peace and Socialism.

The Party organisation in the Tatra-Smichov wagon-building plant in Prague has every reason to be proud of its work; this plant, which in the past did not fulfil its plan, won first place among the enterprises of the heavy machine-building industry in the Prague region in 1951, it completed the programme for the third year of the Five-Year Plan by the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Party committee in the factory ensured that the members of the Party headed the struggle for the plan. The committee directed the mass-political work in a way which ensured that every worker knew his task and strove to overfulfil it.

Expressing devotion to the Party and to its leader Comrade Gottwald, the personnel of the plant have undertaken to give production in excess of plan and have called upon all factories in Prague to follow their example. This call has already found response among the workers of 524 enterprises who have pledged to produce excess production to the value of 850 million crowns.

However, the Party organisation views its work self-critically. This applies particularly to mass work where the main shortcoming, in the view of the Party organisation, is that agitators hold meetings only with big groups of workers. Recently this question was discussed with agitators and chairmen of Party branches who are obliged to guide the agitation directly. At present, agitators conduct successful talks with small groups of workers.

The Party organisation considers raising the ideological and political level of all Party members in the factory as an immediate task, and is taking concrete steps to solve it.

FOR WORKING CLASS UNITY IN AUSTRALIA

Trying to overcome the opposition of the Australian working people to the policy of war and fascisation, the Menzies Government is doing its utmost to prevent unity of the working class. In this situation the Communist Party of Australia is fighting to establish a powerful united front of Communists, Labour Party members and non-Party workers. The Party leadership is combatting the sectarian attitude which still prevails among some Communists in relation to rank-and-file Labour Party members in general, to the Industrial Groups of the Labour Party, in particular, to Catholic workers and to those non-party workers who, as yet, are under the influence of enemy propaganda.

R. Dixon, President of the Communist Party of Australia, in an article published in "Tribune", stressed that the Party branches and groups must immediately

review their approach to the Labour Party Industrial Groups and work for unity with them. Comrade Dixon pointed out that for Communists to monopolise the leadership of a union, a shop, job or strike committee is, in essence, a denial of the united front; that the unions in which the Party is now experiencing the greatest difficulties are precisely those unions where the Communists adopted a sectarian attitude in relation to Labour Party workers.

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES UNDER AUSPICES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF SOCIALIST UNIT PARTY OF GERMANY

An Institute of Social Sciences under the auspices of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany was opened recently in Berlin. The study course is calculated for a period of three years. The Institute will train highly skilled personnel in the theoretical field and Party propagandists. Graduates will work as professors, assistant professors and lecturers in universities and Party schools, as propagandists and editors of Party newspapers.

PARTY ORGANISATIONS HELP STRENGTHEN COLLECTIVE FARMS IN RUMANIA

The organisations of the Rumanian Workers' Party, are engaged in widespread work to carry out the decision of the Central Committee of the Party

concerning organisational and economic strengthening of the collective farms. The decision was thoroughly discussed in all rural branches of the Party. The bureaux of the Party organisations heard reports by chairmen and members of the collective farm boards on their Work.

Communists headed the work to create new sections on the collective farms, to improve the labour organisation and registration of work-day units, etc. As a result, nearly one thousand livestock and poultry sections have been organised and new farm buildings erected. Chairmen, team-leaders and collective farm book-keepers are studying on a wide scale. Mass political and agro-technical study has also been organised.

Communist agitators, members of the people's councils and of the mass organisations are widely popularising the achievements of the collective farms. On their invitation, large groups of poor and medium peasants visit the collective farms, become acquainted with the principles of organisation of labour and distribution of income, with the everyday life of the collective farm members. The rules of the collective farms are popularised at open Party meetings and in rural cultural centres. Meetings with the peasants who have visited the Soviet Union are taking place.

Party members are conducting explanatory and organisational work in an atmosphere of sharp class struggle.

INDEPENDENT STUDY OF MARXIST-LENINIST THEORY IN FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY

Three months ago the Central Committee of the French Communist Party resolved to organise a year of self-study of Marxism-Leninism by Party members and sympathisers. “Son of the People” and other works by Maurice Thorez, together with J. V. Stalin’s classical “History of the C.P.S.U. (B)”, are used as main textbooks.

At first, except for a few bigger federations, there was tardiness in carrying out this decision: In view of this the Central Committee took measures to liven up Party study. The special “study days for ideological questions”, held on November 10 and 11 with the participation of F. Billoux, member of the Political Bureau. and G. Cogniot, Central Committee member, and the conferences inaugurating the opening of the academic year deserve special mention. In most Party federations the conferences were successful. The conference in Toulouse, for example, presided over by A. Marty, Secretary of the Party, as attended by several hundred members. 1,800 attended the conferences in Marseilles; in Nice—1,000. These conferences were led by A. Lecoœur, Secretary of the Party. All the conferences by a large number of sympathisers also engaged in independent study.

Experience has shown that such conferences make it possible to draw in all Party members into self-study.

The further development of independent study by Party members was also facilitated in no small measure by the detailed report delivered by J. Duclos, Secretary of the Central Committee, at a meeting in Montreuil of

consultants of the Seine Department.

As a result of these measures, the demand for Marxist literature has increased considerably. Far more copies of Volume One the past two months than in the previous twelve months. During these two months twice as many copies of Volume Two were sold and three times as many of Volume Three. Demand for the classics of Marxism-Leninism has also sharply increased. To meet the demand new editions of the following works will soon appear: "Civil War in France" by Karl Marx, "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism" by V. I. Lenin and "Problems of Leninism" by J. V. Stalin.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY

The Executive Committee of the British Communist Party decided at its December meeting to open a mass campaign to end the colonial war in Malaya.

While enumerating the factors which underline the urgency and need for the campaign, the Executive Committee points out in particular: "Though 'The British Road to Socialism' brings out the common interest of the British workers and colonial peoples in the fight against imperialism, it is not expressed in our daily political activity". Some Party members still think that the colonial struggle is "merely an auxiliary to our struggle in Britain"; there still exists within the Labour Movement the "theory", spread by the imperialists, that the "British people 'gain' from the possession' of colonies".

The Executive Committee lays stress on the necessity for a big development of the solidarity action with colonial people by the British people, and especially within the organised Labour Movement.

“The campaign to end the war in Malaya”, says the resolution, “will give a new political impetus to the demand for the withdrawal of British troops from Egypt. It will strengthen the whole anti-imperialist fight and lead directly to more expressions of solidarity with the people of Egypt, Persia and the whole of the Middle East. It will stimulate greater support for all colonial liberation movements and against oppression in Africa and the West Indies. It will develop greater political conviction within the Labour Movement on the whole character of the fight against imperialism and war.”

The Executive Committee adopted a number of measures to provide propaganda material for this campaign and other forms of practical assistance.

POLITICAL STUDY OF SPANISH COMMUNISTS

The leadership of the Communist Party of Spain devotes much attention to intensifying the ideological education of its members. Several underground editions of the Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U. (B), many works by Lenin and Stalin, the “Communist Manifesto” and other classics of Marxism-Leninism have been circulated in the country. However, one of the weaknesses in the work of the Party organisations, the underground “Mundo Obrero” points out, is that not enough attention is devoted to raising the ideological level of Communists.

“Mundo Obrero” stresses that study circles must function regularly, classes must be well prepared, and a comrade capable of helping the others should attend the classes.

Circles consisting of members with a better grounding are studying the “Short Course of the History of the C.P.S.U.(B)”, others begin with the short biography of Comrade Stalin. However, in the present circumstances, independent study which must be directed by leading Party committees, is the most suitable form of study for most members.

More and more working people—anarcho-syndicalists, Socialists and non-party people—regularly read “Mundo Obrero”, listen to the broadcasts of the “Independent Spain” radio station, and search, in the works of Lenin and Stalin, for answers to the questions posed by life. Communists, stresses “Mundo Obrero”, must satisfy the demands of these people and acquaint them with communist ideas and the different aspects of the life of the working people in the U.S.S.R. and the People’s Democracies. This can be done only by raising the ideological and political level of the members themselves.

REVIEW OF PRESS OF COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

Concerning Work of Instructors of Party Committees ("TRIBUNA LUDU", Organ of Central Committee of Polish United Workers' Party)

The general upsurge in the work of the Polish United Workers' Party calls for better leadership of the Party organisations by the Party committees. In this connection "Tribuna Ludu" publishes passages from letters received from instructors and heads of departments in the town and district Party committees concerning the work of instructors.

Comrade Zak, a functionary of the Olkusz district committee, describes in a letter how an instructor helped the Party branch to overcome shortcomings that hindered fulfilment of the plan:

"At the Ogrodzieniec Cement Works difficulties arose because the quarries were lagging. The district committee instructor helped the Party organisation to analyse the reasons for this. It was established that the reason for non-fulfilment of assignments by the quarries was incorrect allocation of workers, failure to make full use of the working day and poor maintenance of equipment with the result that there were frequent stoppages. The administration eliminated the shortcomings signalled by the Party organisation and output at the quarries increased, thus ensuring good work by

the cement plant”.

Verifying Party work in the Piast coal-mine, Comrade Bojakowska, instructor of the Klodzko district committee, established that despite correct organisation of Party groups, the latter were not developing active work. Not infrequently the Party bureau took over the functions of the economic bodies and did not give due attention to Party-political and Party-organisational problems. The town committee of the Party in Nowa Ruda failed to rectify the mistake of the Party bureau in the mine since the committee itself was engaged in problems which should have been handled by economic and state organs. Discussion of the situation in the town Party committee helped to eliminate shortcomings.

A number of letters contain critical remarks. For instance, Comrade Karcewski, instructor of the Wonbrzezna area Party committee, and Comrade Chalupka; instructor of the Koszalin area Party committee, write:

“Due to incorrect utilisation of instructors in our district, we, instead of being responsible Party workers, become messenger boys used for all kinds of assignments, information collectors. As for the main thing—work in the Party organisations—we haven't got the time.

“Our work lacks system. We go to a district as if we were something in the nature of a ‘fire brigade’, and very often the secretary of the area Party committee, that same day, recalls us on the phone and sends us somewhere else”.

Comrade Odsterczyl underlines the significance of regular meetings for instructors:

“The daily meetings held in the Party committee at Nowa Huta discuss brief reports by the instructors and their current tasks. In the course of these discussions mistakes made by individual instructors are rectified. One of the secretaries of the Nowa Huta Party committee presides at the meetings”.

Kierul, instructor in the Swiecie area committee, Kulinski, instructor in the Poznan district committee, and others about the need to raise the business qualifications of instructors, to extend their political horizon, and to deepen their theoretical knowledge.

“Tribuna Ludu” draws the attention of Party organs to the need to intensify work with instructors.

“Work with instructors”, the newspaper writes, their correct allocation and utilisation, raising their knowledge to a higher level—such is the paramount task of the Party organs”.

AUSTRIAN YOUTH UPHOLD PEACE AND THEIR RIGHTS. Herbert Steiner, Secretary, Union of Free Austrian Youth

Austria, in the war preparations of the U.S.-British imperialists, is assigned the role of a jumping-off ground for an attack on the People's Democracies and the Soviet Union. The zones occupied by the Western Powers are being remilitarised at a feverish rate, and barracks, airfields and strategic roads built on a large scale. Industry has been switched to production directly or indirectly connected with war. With the help of the Ministry of the Interior which is in the hands of the Right-wing Socialist Helmer, and under the leadership of American and former Hitlerite officers, military training of cadres of an aggressive Austrian army, camouflaged as gendarme units, is in progress.

In these plans, a major role is assigned to the Austrian youth who are regarded by the U.S. "Marshall Plan" administrators and their Austrian hirelings as cannon fodder for a new world war.

The method of the Marshallised politicians is: systematic forcing up unemployment with the aim of compelling the youth to join the military formations of the Western powers in Austria or outside the country. Even the "Arbeit und Wirtschaft", organ of the Right-wing Socialist leadership of the Austrian Trade Union Federation, admits that "according to the most modest estimates, at present there are nearly 50,000 unemployed lads". Although this figure is obviously an understatement, it nevertheless testifies that 15 per cent of the youth of Austria are out of work.

At the same time, the American imperialists are assiduously trying to poison Austrian young men and women with the venom of the "American way of life", to demoralise them. In the Western zones, American films about cowboys and murderers practically dominate the screen. News-stands are filled to overflowing with crime literature and pornographic journals. From dawn till late at night, the radio stations in the Western zones of Austria directly controlled by the U.S.-British occupation authorities, laud the "American way of life", disseminate malicious slander against the U.S.S.R. and People's Democracies.

Aided by their so-called "youth officers", the Americans opened special clubs for Austrian youth. However, despite the fact that chocolate, cocoa, chewing gum and other items are provided free of charge in these clubs, the number of visitors is inconsiderable.

The Americans systematically bribe the leaders of the youth organisations of the coalition parties. During "academic visits" for America, these leaders received special training. This, however, has not prevented a steady slump in the membership of the youth organisations of the coalition parties, which never were particularly big.

Such is the situation in which the progressive youth of Austria, led by the Union of Free Austrian Youth, works and fights. The democratic youth movement in Austria bears a heavy responsibility and is faced with big tasks. At the same time It has vast possibilities The Union of Free Austrian Youth regards the struggle for peace as its paramount task. Of the 950,000 signatures collected in Austria to the Appeal for banning the

atomic weapon, 125,000 were obtained by the Union of Free Austrian Youth.

Collecting signatures to the Appeal for a Five-Power Peace Pact is the main task just now in the struggle for peace. Initiative shown by local organisations in the fight for peace must be supported in the first instance, and more mass and effective forms of struggle in defence of peace, and for the unity and independence of Austria must be found.

The rally of the Austrian youth held in Vienna in May 1951 under the slogan of the struggle for peace and freedom, was a big event in the life of the country. With the help of the Communist Party of Austria and also of broad sections of the Austria, working class, over 50,000 youths and girls were brought together in a powerful manifestation in defence of peace, unprecedented in the history of the Austrian youth movement.

The participation of two thousand young Austrians in the World Youth and Students' Festival in Berlin and the great impression which they carried away from the Festival, also added to the struggle of the Austrian youth for peace: In June 1951 circles of young men and women anxious jointly to fight for peace made their appearance. More and more young Socialists, Catholics, trade unionists and intellectuals are taking part in the lively discussions organised by these circles.

The Third Congress of the Union of Free Austrian Youth took place on October 20-21, 1951. The 1,000 delegates, who came to the Congress from all parts of Austria, discussed the vital tasks of the youth in the struggle for national independence and peace. The significance of the Congress was underlined by the fact

that it was attended by guests from 17 countries, including a delegation from the Lenin-Stalin Komsomol.

Young Socialists and Catholics also spoke at the Congress. They expressed themselves in favour of youth co-operation in the interests of defending peace.

As yet, not all activists and members of the Union of Free Austrian Youth realise the enormous significance of all forms of the struggle for peace. In many cases they do not understand as yet that poster agitation cannot be a substitute for patient and persistent discussion of the reasons for the war danger, and of the role of the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace. Above all, the job of forming hundreds of youth peace committees throughout the country, in industrial enterprises in the first instance, still, remains to be done.

The feverish war preparations underway in Western Austria have resulted in an ever greater onslaught on the economic rights of workers in general and the youth in particular. For this reason the struggle for peace is closely intertwined with struggle in defence of the standard of living and of the democratic rights of the young people. In a number of cases we have succeeded in effecting united action of the working youth in the struggle for its economic interests. A big shortcoming, however, is that the temporary unity of the youth already achieved on a number of questions has not yet been consolidated and transformed into firm unity of action.

Of great significance for the further development of the youth movement in Austria is the strengthening of the bonds between the Union of Free Austrian Youth and the Communist Party, and improvement in

ideological work among the youth. In addition to the study conducted in the Union it is essential to ensure that all Communists—members of the Union of Free Austrian Youth—also study within the Party educational network and attend Party meetings.

Following the great example of the glorious Lenin-Stalin Komsomol, the Union of Free Austrian Youth will win new successes in the battles ahead and will become the genuine leader of the Austrian youth.

GROUP OF STUDENTS AT THE WRIEZEN MACHINE-HIRE STATION, STUDYING INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE



Courses are being held in the Gorman Democratic Republic under the auspices of the machine-hire stations for the purpose of training personnel, Above: Group of students at the Wriezen machine-hire station, studying internal-combustion engine.

SUCSESSES OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN POLAND

An exhibition demonstrating the achievements attained by the Polish Republic in combating illiteracy opened recently in Warsaw. People's Poland inherited from the regime of landlords and capitalists hundreds of thousands of illiterate people. Today, mass illiteracy has been abolished.

In the old Poland, over one million children of school-age did not attend school; today all children of school-age are catered for. At present there are 3,000 vocational schools compared with 510 in 1939; 72 higher educational establishments against 28 in 1939; and over 120,000 students compared with 48,000.

The general cultural level of the population is rising; new libraries, museums, clubs and cinemas are being opened. Particular attention is devoted to the countryside. In the new year, for example, one thousand well-equipped district clubs, run by qualified personnel, will be handed over to the peasants.

RUMANIAN WOMEN IN FOREFRONT OF BUILDERS OF SOCIALISM

Actively participating in socialist construction, Rumanian women who in the past were most oppressed and downtrodden are now mastering new professions and improving their skill. The number of women foremen, technicians, and engineers is now well over 12,000. More than 2,000 women have learnt the trade of miner; the Aninoasa mine has its first women foreman working underground. A woman operates an excavator on the Danube-Black Sea canal site.

Some sixteen thousand women hold leading posts in factory committees. Over seventy thousand women function in peace committees. Approximately 28,000 women workers, peasants, intellectuals and housewives are members of the people's councils, 7,500 women are public assessors. The Grand National Assembly—the supreme organ of people's power—includes thirty-one women.

The Rumanian Workers' Party and the State of people's democracy are creating the most favourable conditions to enable women to participate in public life and in production. Special attention is devoted to mother and child welfare. Last year alone, 156,000 women with large families were granted state aid.

THE SUN DISPELS THE MURK. Jan Drda

Not always do American congressmen give due thought to their notorious legislative manipulations and to their consequences. Had they been a little more prudent they would have revived, by means of a special law, Barnum and Bailey's Circus, once renowned for its curiosities and monstrosities, and would have done so before passing the Act of October 10. There, in the Barnum showhouse, the Act of October 10 would be in its most appropriate place and would find its best application: it would become exhibit number one, since from the standpoint of monstrosity, it would, undoubtedly, leave far behind the two-headed calves, women with fish-like fins and dwarfs with donkey-like heads. And in the gallery of murderers and the more notorious gangsters and cannibals, without which no American showhouse would be complete, they could have placed the authors of the Act and its advocates: Messrs, Mansfield, Vorys, Kersten and others, giving them all the available place in the show windows.

Some fifty years ago, when the mercenary Wall Street hordes in the Philippines perpetrated atrocities such as those which won ill-repute for their descendants in Korea, Mark Twain, one of the wisest and keenest Americans, advised these gentlemen to introduce a special flag for which the old flag might be used but without the white stripes which should be dyed black, with skull and cross bones taking the place of the stars.

I do not know what flag waved over Congress when it voted for the monstrous Act of October 10, nor do I know what flag shields Messrs, Kersten and Vorys at the Uno meeting. The world knows, however, what flag is

most appropriate for the occasion. Adolf Hitler, teacher and precursor of the American wolf-dogs, was at least candid enough to use the buccaneers' skull and crossbones as the cap-badge of his favoured SS detachments. It would be appropriate for President Truman, too, if he were to have the death's head imprinted or engraved on each of the hundred million dollars voted by Congress for the organisation of murder, terrorist acts and other crimes against the peace-loving peoples.

The authors of this document who have legalised the arming of bandits, monstrous bloodshed and wholesale annihilation of people, are afraid to demonstrate it to the world openly, in, all its nakedness. Hence their argument that the Act does not as yet mean action, that it, allegedly, presupposes such actions in theory only. No, Messieurs-congressmen, elaboration of the theory you turned over to others long ago: the theory of atrocity, of murder and vandalism is cultivated for you by all kinds of "Colliers", atrocity theories are worked out for you by American film producers and your literature, designed to deprive man of all semblance of a human being.

Wall Street, and its agents in the White House, in the Congress and the Pentagon, are absorbed in more practical matters. They are directing the practical preparations for criminal attack against the peace camp everywhere in the world, against peace-loving mankind. In U.S. colleges criminals in professor's robes advocate the law of the jungle, Meanwhile, the U.S. Congress produces the corresponding legal basis for this. And in Korea, American generals, armed with the misanthropic theories of their universities, and inspired by the new

“laws” of their Congress, wade knee deep in rivers of blood of innocent people, demonstrating today on the territory of one country subjected to attack what they propose to do tomorrow on entire continents.

The dark days of the middle ages have left traces of tales about witches who rid themselves of senile decay and ugly appearance by bathing in the blood of innocent people, children and virgins. Apparently, the world bourgeoisie, doomed by the merciless law of history, and which stands on the brink of the grave, wishes once more to try out this prescription—it seeks to maintain its domination and its life at the cost of hundreds of millions of innocent lives. The U.S. Congress in Wall Street’s service is already signing such a prescription. All that is needed are the dark days of the past. And no matter how akin to aggressors and violators of the peace, is the psychology of the vampires and cannibals, the sun of the new epoch of mankind is already high on the horizon, its rays dispelling the quackery of the past. And just because the sun shines so brightly and its rays are so warm, the venom-crusting skin of all the scorpions and salamanders shrivels up, and their existence in one-third of the world became not only hopeless but impossible. All this gloom creeps into the mire of U.S.-British imperialism. There it still finds darkness and murk, and there, too, it finds its last protectors. What a twisted and insane logic is possessed by this Wall Street collector of salamanders and other monster who dread the light!... He hopes that this venomous scum will help him restore the gloom of night and to obscure the sunlight of mankind. And into the maws of these protectors of depraved creatures the American Congress flings a hundred million blood-stained dollars.

According to Congressman Kersten these reptiles can be used in different ways for an attack against mankind. In the non-civilised countries it was customary for savages to send to those whom they hated a snake concealed in a basket with presents, or to let loose the most venomous reptiles in the bed-rooms of sleeping people. Wall Street's present-day cannibals have perfected the method. In their opinion such presents can be conveniently parachuted from American aircraft onto the territory of countries in the peace-loving camp. However, it may happen, and indeed only recently it did happen, that a basket containing the poisonous reptile will be intercepted before it reaches its destination. It happens that an aircraft with such cargo on board is forced by vigilant peace-guards to land before it can dispose of its venomous freight. And then you will hear in complete accordance with imperialist rules of politeness the calmly spoken words: "Sorry, we were only taking these animals for an outing and by sheer accident lost our bearings and found ourselves in your abode!"

It also happens that such a reptile is caught at the very moment it is about to deliver its death sting. For such cases our people already have their tried method, expressed in the ancient saying well known in all Slav languages: "If you wish to destroy the snake, stamp on its head!"

And the free people in the free countries possess both the strength and firm will for such a blow and it is hard to convince them that their eyes deceived them, that they aimed at the reptile and killed an innocent, croaking frog. To a dog a dog's death, is also a saying of ours. And in this sense, too, we can say that the people

in the countries of people's democracy are indeed ready to receive the American parachute judases. They are ready to meet them with a good iron-knobbed cane. Because vigilance in relation to wreckers and enemies of mankind, bitter hatred for monsters such as the Truman scorpions, also relate to the qualities which we must develop to ensure the success of the great and sacred cause: the triumph of peace, the triumph of Socialism and the building of a happy future for our children.

Indeed, the logic of the Wall Street gentlemen is just as false and insane as their calculations are absurd and short-sighted, despite the fact that counting dollars is their favourite pastime. How trifling is the sum of a hundred million dollars which the U.S. Congress is literally staking on a diabolical gamble, compared with the figure which we, with a clear conscience, can set before the eyes of the Wall Street buccaneers! Six hundred million signatures affixed to the resolutions of the international peace movement, 600 million honest people ready to defend peace on all continents—this is the mightiest, invincible stronghold which peace-loving mankind is erecting against all its enemies. They are not despicable outcasts bartered for dollars, organised into bandit gangs, trained to kill and destroy and always living in the fear that, eventually, due punishment will be meted out to them.

Our mighty, peace-loving army represents the greatest and most noble movement in the history of mankind,—the peace movement, honest, proud and brave men and women who, not infrequently despite terror and persecution, take an active part in the struggle for that which mankind cherishes above all—for

peace. They include the Soviet peoples—the vanguard of all peace-loving peoples—who, by their sledge-hammer blows, smashed fascism, achieved the triumph of Socialism and now, under the brilliant leadership of the great Stalin, are climbing to the summit of Communism, giving a grand example to all mankind. They include the 500 millions of free China who overthrew the yoke of imperialism and who, in the morning sun of freedom, have begun to build up their country. They include the free peoples in the countries of people's democracy who today are building Socialism and. learning directly from their Soviet liberators. They include the millions and millions of honest and brave men and women in countries which still are rapaciously ruled by the bourgeoisie. They include the Raymonde Diens and Henri Martins, the fighters who stand guard over peace in all the ports, factories and ships in the world. They include all those who, guided by the wise words of the great Stalin, take the cause of peace into their own hands and are prepared to defend it to the end, until final victory. The Stalin sun of peace shines over one-third of the world, its life-giving beams penetrate to the most remote corners of all continents.

Wall Street maniacs count off the hundred million dollars with which they hope to destroy or at least screen these life-giving rays. They remind us of their compatriot I. T. Maston, the tragicomical hero of Jules Verne's "Sens Dessus Dessous". This compatriot of Truman ordered a huge gun barrel to be lowered into the depths of the Kilimandjaro mountains. He spent millions in the naive hope of increasing capitalist profits by changing the position of the earth's axis. He fired the gun, but the axis remained unchanged. He erred in

his calculations by a certain number of noughts and the shot which was to have shaken the world remained but a faint sound. The Wall Street gentlemen, in so far as it concerns their schemes, are just as lavish: at the cost of a hundred million dollars they want to halt the inevitable march of history. But no matter to what side of their dollars they add noughts, not even if they join together all the noughts in the world, they cannot obscure the sun or halt the march of humanity towards the happy morrow.

STRUGGLE OF ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY FOR PEACE ECONOMY. Antonio Pesenti, Member, Central Committee, Italian Communist Party

At a time when the entire economy of Italy is in a state of stagnation and steady degradation, when unemployment is growing and prices soaring, and the standard of living of all working people deteriorating as a consequence, the Italian Government, acting on orders from the U.S. imperialists, has switched the country's economy onto a war footing. It has turned down all the proposals made by the General Confederation of Labour, and by the Communists and Socialists in Parliament,—proposals aimed at expanding civilian industry and at peaceful economic development of the country. Today the Government is pursuing a policy of increased expenditure for armament, and bringing forward the demagogic argument that, far from leading to curtailment in civilian production, this expenditure will make possible the creation of a new type of production capable of absorbing part of the unemployed.

In their statements, the Communists have exposed the falsity of this argument. A decisive role in this exposure was played by Comrade Stalin's words: "Multiplication of a country's armed forces and an arms drive lead to developing war industry, to curtailing civilian industry to stopping large-scale civilian construction work, to increased taxation, to a rise in prices for consumer goods".

Consequently, the struggle for peace headed by the

Communists is being waged most vigorously in Italy not only in the form of action by peace partisans drawing the broad masses of the people into the movement against rearmament and war preparations, but also in the economic sphere.

When the state budget—a document which in condensed form expresses the economic policy of the government—was debated in Parliament, the Communists advanced, in contrast to the Government budget, another, democratic budget which took account of the present-day needs of the working people.

Formerly, the Italian Government allocated seven per cent of the total budget expenditure for capital investments in industry. Today, with rehabilitation not yet completed (one-third of the destroyed national wealth, has not been restored), only five per cent of budget expenditure goes in capital investments. And the matter so far is only of a budget on paper. In practice as is always the case, the budget will be a long way from coinciding with the preliminary draft, since only a limited part of the allocations spent in keeping with the plan.

Strangely enough, allocations set aside for productive purposes are always under-spent—capital investments in civilian industry, public works and for economic development. This explains the steady fall in the numbers employed on public works: from 242,000 in 1947 the number fell to 142,000 in 1950. Moreover, unemployment is growing in all branches of industry.

At the same time police expenditure has grown, both absolutely and relatively, and there is never any dearth of expenditure in regard to this item of the budget. The de Gasperi Government is spending 86

times more on police than the Mussolini Government did in 1938. This is more than the expenditure on aid to the working people for public works, social security and the health service put together. And this is taking place in a country where four million people are on the poor lists. Three-tenths of the budget—seven per cent of the national income—are allocated for so-called national and international security, i.e., for military expenditure which exceeds even the high expenditure for this purpose of the former Italian Kingdom.

The Government expresses its imperialist aspirations by increasing expenditure for “representation abroad”, which, in 1949 amounted to 6,200 million lire and which is shown at 9,500 million lire in the present budget. Certainly, the 750 million lire allocated for propaganda in favour of Italy in the border zones, and the 150 million lire of the “private fund” at the disposal of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, serve no other purpose than that of organising shady political machinations. According to preliminary estimates, the rearmament programme requires 250,000 million lire, of which 50,000 million were allocated for 1950-51 and 200,000 million lire for the next two years.

As a result of the economic policy pursued by the Christian Democratic Government, our country's balance of payments is steadily deteriorating—the deficit is up 270 million dollars compared with 1949. This means a direct concession of 200,000 million lire out of our national income to the capitalist countries, owners of raw materials. At the same time, our trade with the countries of the socialist camp, which could provide a big market for our industry, has been slashed on American orders and is now not more than 50 per cent

compared with 1938.

In contradistinction to the anti-democratic scheme of expenditure drawn up by the Christian Democratic Government. Communist deputies put forward clear-cut proposals aimed at reducing expenditure: to cut expenditure for police and the "civilian guard" (fascist-type militia), which would yield an economy of 50,000 million lire; to cut military expenditure, relinquishing the extraordinary rearmament programme, reducing the term of military service, etc. This would save 100-120,000 million lire; to cut expenditure for other items in order to save a total of 300,000 million lire.

On the other hand, taking into account the needs of the country, which call for carrying out a policy in the interests of the broad masses of the people, the Communists proposed; to increase by 70,000 million lire the expenditure for State-owned enterprises; to increase capital investments in the shipbuilding industry; to retool the machine-building industry; to increase by 100,000 million lire allocations for public works, building houses and combating unemployment; to add 70-80,000 million lire to budget expenditure for public health and social security; to add 70-80,000 million lire to expenditure aimed at raising the productivity of agriculture, which is linked up with the need for agrarian reform and mechanisation of agriculture; to raise by an average of 20 per cent the sum assigned for increasing salaries for Civil Servants.

Of great political significance are the Communist proposals aimed at changing, in a democratic spirit, the revenue side of the slate budget. At present, a tax reform is underway in Italy; the first point of this reform—the obligation on the part of all citizens to

report the amount of their income—is already being put into effect. In conditions of the present anti-democratic fiscal system in Italy based on the principle of proportional taxation, this measure weighs heaviest on the small producer and has evoked considerable resistance and opposition to the Government. The Communists indicated the basis for a democratic reform of the taxation system, reform which would mean a redistribution of the tax burden in favour of the working people and small producers. At present, only 16 per cent of the revenue of the state budget is derived from direct taxation. The remainder comes from indirect taxes which fall on the shoulders of the consumers, that is, on the working people. And even this 16 per cent is, in the main, pumped from working people, office employees and small producers.

The big capitalists and joint stock companies completely or almost completely dodge paying taxes. An example was the scandalous instance when the Duchess of Torlonia paid 28,000 lire taxation in place of the 400,000,000 due. According to the Italian press, the big capitalists rob the State of approximately 300,000 million lire in taxes.

The tax system is such that the small industrialist is assessed with the big monopolies such as Fiat and Montecatini, and the small tenant pays in the same proportion as the big landowner. Moreover, the joint stock companies are freed from all private taxation (inheritance and so on), the tax imposed on these companies is calculated from their “budgets” which they publish themselves, whereas for the individual owners of enterprises and small producers a rigid control over incomes is established.

Proceeding from article 53 of the Constitution, the Communists advanced concrete proposals for reducing the tax burden on small landholders, small industrialists, handicraftsmen and working people and for increasing taxes on the rich by means of a progressive personal tax based on income and property and by establishing higher taxes for joint stock companies. In addition, the Communists proposed cutting taxes on prime necessities and, simultaneously, increasing taxes on luxury goods.

The Communist Party has also drafted bills which it will submit to parliament, concerning nationalisation of the big Montecatini electrical companies and enterprises which form the most powerful monopoly groups in Italy.

These concrete aims indicated by the Communist Party correctly orientate the Italian masses who have already proved their steadfastness and ability in struggle and who have advanced new, effective means of struggle, linking actions of local significance with national problems of work and peace.

The workers succeeded in doing this in the Ansaldo, Reggiane, Breda, Fiat and many other enterprises where they fought against dismissals and attempts to close the enterprises, occupied them not only for the purpose of continuing work and preventing dismissals but also in order to produce new types of consumer goods. "Tractors, not tanks, houses, not barracks!", such is the slogan of the working masses and of the entire Italian population.

The peasant masses and unemployed are also manifesting lofty consciousness and a militancy in the struggle. Seizing land and extending the movement for

new labour agreements and for radical improvements in the conditions of the working people engaged in agriculture, peasants and farm labourers are fighting for the realisation of agrarian reform. "Terra e non guerra!"—"Land, not war!"—such is the slogan of the broad peasant masses.

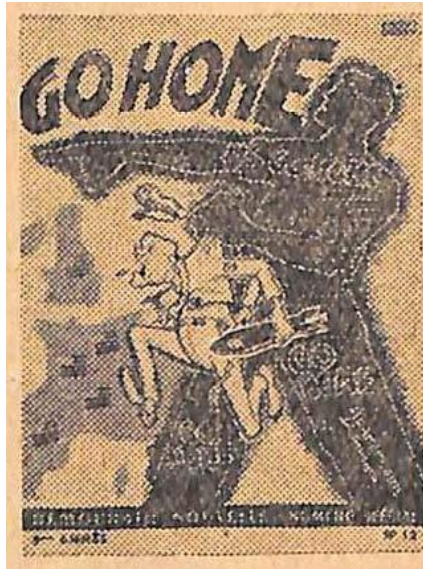
Applying on a wide scale the new, effective form of struggle, such as the "strike in reverse", the unemployed know that they are not only fighting, for their indefeasible right to work but that they are also manifesting in concrete form the possibility of carrying out the Labour Plan—the plan for extending civilian production—proposed by the General Confederation of Labour, and, in this way, are effectively helping the fight for peace.

Under the leadership of the Italian Communist Party, in alliance with the Italian Socialist Party, and with the support of the united mass organisations, the working class is daily cementing its bonds with the oppressed strata of the working population, strengthening and intensifying in the struggle against monopoly domination to fight for the salvation of the country.

In fighting for the realisation of the tasks set by the Italian Communist Party, the working masses of Italy realise that not only are they defending the national economy but that they are simultaneously contributing in a big way, to the struggle against the designs of the warmongers, to the defence of democratic liberties, for work, national independence and peace.

BOOK REVIEW

U.S. OCCUPATIONISTS IN EUROPE (Special issue of French journal “Democratie nouvelle”)



France is again occupied and this only a few years after experiencing the worst and most humiliating occupation in its history—the Hitler occupation. The American imperialists have taken the place of the German imperialists. In its special issue for December, which appeared under the slogan “U.S. go home”, the French foreign policy journal “Democratie nouvelle”, produced under the guidance of Jacques Duclos,

Secretary of the French Communist Party, describes this new occupation, its origin, forms and content, and also the growing protest of the French people. Contributors to this special issue include J. Duclos, G. Cogniot and J. Berlioz, leading figures in the French Communist Party, progressive figures such as General Petit, journalists, historians and economists—French Communists and Communists of other countries.

“*Democratie nouvelle*” published the new occupation map of France. It is not complete since the occupation is being extended considerably. Paris and its suburbs alone have 300 occupation points, states the journal: embassy agencies and other official political and military bodies, an enormous number of trading, financial, industrial and tourist offices, press, advertising, radio, cinema and other centres. The number of districts under U.S. occupation and the number of American naval and air bases, huge fuel and munition dumps, military equipment stores, tank parks, barracks, oil pipe lines, radar stations and staffs, are growing. There are, in particular, many bases on the coast and along railway lines intersecting the country from the south-west to the northeast and linking La Pallice—the main port for disembarking U.S. troops and arms—with the German border. Eisenhower’s Atlantic staff is accommodated half-way between this port and the German border. U.S. war-ships cruise in the vicinity of French ports. In the occupied zones the Americans literally enjoy extra-territorial rights.

Like Hitler’s troops in their time, the American occupationists, who experience the hostility of the French people, are under protection of the present “*feldgendarmarie*”—military police. Robert Lovett, U.S.

Secretary of Defence, said in reference to this police service that it can speedily come to the aid of the French police and French troops in the event of disturbances.

“Democratie nouvelle” describes the origin of the U.S. occupation and analyses in detail the methods used by the Americans for the economic enslavement of France. The basic workings of the “Marshall Plan” are well known: the French who purchase American goods, supplied in accordance with the “Marshall Plan”, pay for them to the slate treasury in francs. But these sums are frozen until the “Marshall Plan” administrator permits their use for some purpose he deems necessary. In other words, by means of this system the American representative can constantly blackmail the French Government and hold it in obedience. Seventy-one per cent of all credits provided by the “Marshall Plan” were spent on the development of economic branches significant from the standpoint of war. The French branches of U.S. trusts, which were the first to make use of the “Marshall Plan” credits, have expanded immeasurably.

The Americans resort to a variety of methods for controlling French economy. An American trust, for example, supplies obsolete equipment to a bankrupt French enterprise or permits it to use its production methods and patents, demanding in return a considerable part of the shares of that enterprise. Under the pretext of technical aid, the Americans help to absorb a considerable number of enterprises by a small group of big companies which it is then easier for them to take over. They call this an “operation for raising labour productivity”.

In addition, France has been entangled in a web of commitments, laid down as conditions for U.S. "aid", which are fatal for her economy: they include customs tariffs favourable for the U.S., a ban on trade with East European countries, international wheat agreement, the "Schuman plan", film agreement and so on. While many branches of French industry have been brought to the verge of bankruptcy as a result of U.S. penetration, the transatlantic bankers are consolidating their positions in the country under the protection of U.S. official bodies. A real secret super-government controls the French economy and supervises it.

The control exercised by this "government" is not confined only to the economy. "Democratie nouvelle" enumerates a number of "Atlantic ministries" which virtually administer France in the Interests of U.S. trusts with ministers of the so-called French Government acting as their men. The U.S. banker, Harriman, chairman of the committee of twelve member-states of the Atlantic pact, is, so to say, prime minister of this super-government', with Eisenhower, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic army in Europe, as war minister. Charles Spofford, chairman of the Atlantic pact deputy foreign ministers council can be regarded as minister of war production in Western Europe. Paul G. Hoffman, U.S. businessman and President of the "Ford Foundation", heads the propaganda and espionage ministry, and, in the guise of philanthropy, finances the wide network for organising espionage and provocations all over Europe.

These transatlantic trust representatives always have at their disposal trusted persons in all key positions of the State. It is common knowledge that U.S.

dollars are widely used for subsidising the propaganda "centre" going by the fraudulent name of *"Peace and Liberty"*. This centre floods France with lies and slander against the Soviet Union and the entire democratic movement in general.

The materials published in "Democratie nouvelle" testify that in the aggressive designs of U.S. imperialism the French army, like the armies of the other Marshallised countries on the European continent, is assigned the role of infantry already fore-doomed. The French army relies almost entirely on the U.S. in relation to heavy equipment. The role assigned to the French navy is confined to escort service for the American and British fleets. The air force is restricted to the minimum in view of the fact that the United States maintains the exclusive right of production and use of long range aircraft. In order further to convert the French army into a still more docile instrument, the Americans, aided by French ministers betraying the country because of mortal fear for their class interests, seek to deprive it completely of its national character. In accordance with the "Pleven plan" preparations are underway for including the French armed forces in the so-called "European Army" which is virtually under U.S. command and the basic strength of which will consist of the restored Hitlerite "Vehrmacht". This is causing grave and ever-growing alarm among officers and rank-and-file of the French army. In his article in "Democratie nouvelle", General Petit reveals the basic reasons why Washington, preparing for war, seeks to deprive the French army of its national character.

"Democratie nouvelle" shows how naked military occupation of France was preceded by an attempt to

enslave the country ideologically by means of books, newspapers, films and by implanting American “ideas”.

The U.S. Information Service (U.S.I.S.) as well as the information service dependent on the “Marshall plan” administration floods France with tons of pro-American propaganda containing foul anti-Soviet vilification. This material is distributed free of charge. The film department of the U.S. information service gives out, free of charge, 450 films which are shown from specially equipped lorries in remote villages. The “Voice of America” maintains a branch in Paris. Three “Voice of America” broadcasts are transmitted daily in French.

The journal reveals the treacherous role of the Right-wing Socialist leaders in all undertakings aimed at the complete colonisation of France. None other than Leon Blum negotiated, in his time the first American loans. The Right-wing Socialist leaders unanimously and enthusiastically hailed the “Marshall Plan” and the aggressive Atlantic Pact. They tried to build up a myth about American “disinterestedness”. Now, they are exerting all their efforts to disrupt the movement of national resistance of the peoples, describing as the “United States of Europe” that which is actually the domination of American monopolies over European nations. The journal also lays bare the fascist demagoguery of de Gaulle who, for his own ends seeks to make capital out of the growing discontent with U.S. occupation.

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In three articles devoted to Great Britain, Western Germany and Italy, “Democratisme nouvelle” shows up the

American occupation of the other European Marshallised countries.

The military occupation of Great Britain is becoming more and more obvious. Something like 20,000 American airmen and 5,000 auxiliary personnel are quartered in Britain. The network of bases supplied with jet fighters and long-range bombers is being extended. The Americans already have at their disposal eight main airfields and are expanding four so-called super-airfields assigned specially for inter-continental ten-engine "B-36" atom bomb carriers. "U.S. News and World Report", an influential Washington journal, wrote recently that the American plan was aimed at a further reinforcing of the British base with strategic air power in face of Russia, in other words, at stepping up war preparations with a view to converting Great Britain into a base for aggressive war against the Soviet Union.

Western Germany, "Democratie nouvelle" points out, has been turned into a manoeuvres ground where the Atlantic armies under American command are feverishly preparing for war. At present, there are nearly 200,000 U.S. soldiers and also 150,000 British and 90,000 French soldiers in Western Germany. An average of 4-5,000 American reinforcements reach Western Germany every month. As a result of uninterrupted manoeuvres, fields are devastated and pastures and forests destroyed. One hundred and sixty thousand soldiers took part in the large-scale manoeuvres in October when the "experience of the war in Korea was used". During these manoeuvres, there were fatal casualties among soldiers and the civilian population. The island of Heligoland is used permanently as a target for experimental air bombing.

In U.S. strategic plans the occupation of Italy is designed to ensure control by American air and naval forces over the entire Mediterranean Sea, and also to incorporate the Titoite troops into the Atlantic army. Naples is the location of the American headquarters in Southern Europe, headed by Admiral Carney. The American troops possess airfields and powerful naval bases in Italy such as Augusta in Sicily, and the island of Pantelleria. At present, new airfields are being built in Northern Italy, for which U.S. air-force reinforcements are expected. On Sicily and Sardinia, in Apulia, Brindisi (opposite the coast of Albania) and in other places along Italy's coastline, construction of new submarine bases is being launched. The transformation of Trieste into a powerful U.S. naval and aircraft base is linked with the plans for incorporating the Yugoslav army into the Atlantic army, which, evidently, was one of the main subjects of the Harriman-Tito talks.

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The crude occupation of the European countries by the American army, and the cynical preparations for enslaving and turning these countries into bases for an aggressive war against the Soviet Union are encountering the growing resistance of the peoples. "Democratie nouvelle" cites concrete examples of the struggle for national independence and peace,—a struggle in which the patriots of France, Italy, Britain, Germany and other countries are rallying against the common enemy. In the towns and villages of Europe—from Bordeaux to Hamburg, from Liverpool to Naples—everywhere the U.S. invaders see the words "Go

home!”—words which express the will of the vast majority of the population. The journal dwells in detail on the development of this resistance movement in France.

The French working class (dockers and railwaymen, in particular) waged a heroic vanguard battle, refusing to unload and transport the transatlantic arms. The movement has extended since then and has assumed the most varied forms. Artisans, small traders and manufacturers burdened with taxes and on the verge of bankruptcy, are beginning to realise the real aims of the “Marshall Plan aid”. Peasants are protesting collectively against the crude requisitioning by the American army. Discontent is rising in the army. Many officers are indignant because the French army has lost its national character; they see that the war in Indo-China was imposed by the United States for the sake of defending the strategic interests of U.S. imperialism in South-East Asia. Even certain circles of the big manufacturers are resolutely opposing the “Schuman Plan” aimed at rehabilitating the heavy industry of the Ruhr magnates under American leadership. A movement for restoring France’s economic relations with the Soviet Union, the countries of Eastern Europe and China, is developing at the present time. “l’Usine nouvelle”, organ of the manufacturers, wrote in September 1951: “The creation of a European market for economic rapprochement of all nations of the continent is, certainly, desirable, and desired, above all, by French industrialists”.

The bourgeois press is often forced to express the growing anxiety of the French people. More and more French men and women are beginning to realise that war against the Soviet Union, into which the U.S. seeks

to involve France, would inevitably result in fearful destruction of the country. Academician Etienne Gilson wrote: "They want 'to buy' our blood once more for dollars". As pointed out by the "Democratie nouvelle", protests are heard everywhere. Even the U.S. press admits that animosity in relation to America is growing. ("U.S. News and World Report", September 21, 1951). In an interview granted to the "Paris Match" on October 27, 1951. Eisenhower complained that the U.S. soldiers often see big inscriptions chalked on the walls of their barracks in English—"Americans go home!".

However says "Democratie nouvelle", discontent among the different sections of the population is not enough. Only combined and organised struggle by all French people anxious to uphold national independence and peace, can make the invaders leave. The working class has taken the national banner into its hands in this struggle against the cosmopolitan Wall Street multi-millionaires, and its struggle is devoid of any chauvinism because it pursues aims for which American peace partisans and American Communists subjected to brutal repressions are courageously fighting.

When France was betrayed to Hitler by its own bourgeoisie, the French Communist Party, in the person of Maurice Thorez and Jacques Duclos, came forward on July 10, 1940, with its historic call for struggle against the German fascist invaders. Today, the French Communist Party, which is truly national force, declares its readiness to fight jointly with all French men and women, without exception, who are striving to restore the independence of the homeland bartered by dishonest rulers to do the American imperialists.

In their attempts to establish world domination

nation by means of unleashing another war, the American imperialists meet with the growing resistance of all the national forces in the countries which they seek to enslave. This struggle can only end in failure for the warmongers' plans. Such is the meaning of the solemn warning given to the U.S. invaders by Jacques Duclos at the end of the special issue of the "Democratie nouvelle": "Clear out of France! Go home! Leave France alone instead of striving to hurl her into another catastrophe, alleging at the same time that you are saving her; remember that the future belongs not to the exploiters and oppressors of the peoples it belongs to the peoples who are raising aloft throughout the world the banner of independence, social progress, freedom and peace."

René ANDRIEU

FACULTY OF MARXISM-LENINISM IN CHINESE PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY

Students attending the first course in the evening faculty of Marxism-Leninism opened last September in the Chinese People's University, have successfully completed the annual programme. Of 366 students in the faculty 159 passed the examinations with honours.

The second year's study has begun. This year's enrolment for the first course numbers 400. The faculty students (mainly workers and office employees) are active in propaganda work.

HUNGARIAN MINERS REPLY TO B.B.C.

Miners in Hungary and all Hungarian people expressed strong indignation when they heard of the foul B.B.C. slander alleging strikes and the shooting of miners in Tatabanya. This monstrous slander evoked bitter indignation above all among the working people in Tatabanya. Miners at Pit No. 10 declared at a meeting : "We shall produce even more coal beginning with tomorrow!". Jozsef Gabricsevsics, addressing a meeting at Pit No. 16, said: "If need be we shall defend our freedom arms in hand. Our weapon today is the pneumatic drill and with it we shall defeat our enemies!" In Pit No. 14 the group led by Jozsef Peter fulfilled the day's assignment by 250 per cent.

Miners in other pits are adding their voices to the voice of the Tatabanya miners. In a telegram to Comrade Rakosi miners in the Ferenc pit in Pees write: "We know that the imperialists want to return the days of 1937 when gendarme volleys resounded in Szabolcs Csörtete. We shall remain vigilant and expose all enemies, home and foreign".

HEROIC LABOUR OF KOREAN WORKERS

Korean worker-patriots are registering big production successes. In October 1950, a mine in North Korea was occupied by the U.S. and Syngman Rhee troops. Having concealed the equipment, the miners joined the local guerilla forces or withdrew to the rear. When the district was liberated, the miners returned to restart production, and although their numbers are fewer than before the war, they have now achieved output approaching the prewar level.

Tso Yan Sun, a woman who drives an electric locomotive, has been decorated three times for her good work and is now a member of the province people's committee. During the Japanese occupation she was a partisan courier, and when Korea was liberated by the Soviet Army she began work as locomotive driver. Her crew fulfil the monthly quotas 150-180 per cent.

Like the workers in this mine, the working people in other branches of industry are displaying the same selflessness.

U.S. COLONISERS INTENSIFY ROBBERY OF YUGOSLAVIA

The new rate fixed for the Yugoslav dinar in relation to gold took effect on January 1. Now one dinar equates with 9,96223 milligrams of pure gold compared with the former 17,7734 milligrams, that is, six times less. As a result of this "reform" one dollar will rate 300 instead of 50 dinars.

The new rate fixed for the dinar in relation to gold simply means Intensified robbery of Yugoslavia by the U.S. colonisers aided by the fascist Tito clique. Establishing the new rate for the dinar, the Titoites are completely subordinating the country's finance system to the dollar, adding enormously to the yoke imposed by the U.S. warmongers.

VIOLENCE AGAINST COMRADE HALL, SECRETARY OF U.S. COMMUNIST PARTY

U.S. “justice” has enriched its annals with yet another shameful decision. Gus Hall, Secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, has been sentenced to an additional three years imprisonment for “contempt of court” expressed in the fact that last July he failed to appear for the five-year term of imprisonment imposed during the Foley Square frame-up of the Communist Party leaders.

SLUMP IN BRITISH CLOTHING INDUSTRY

For tens of thousands of textile workers and workers in the clothing trades now out of work in Britain, the New Year opened in far from happy circumstances. They are unemployed because prices of clothes have soared so high, due to the diversion of wool and raw materials to rearmament, that working people are simply unable to buy.

Over 25,000 clothing workers are fatally unemployed and thousands more are on short time. Of the 12,000 members of one of the London branches of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers, 4,000 are unemployed and 6,000 on short time. A statement issued by the Union leadership says that the slump in the clothing trade is due to lack of purchasing power on the part of the working people.

A year ago the number of hosiery workers unemployed in Britain stood at 600, today the figure is 3,000. Big increases in unemployment are also reported in the boot and shoe industry and in the furniture trade. In London alone, some 4,000 furniture workers are wholly unemployed, while 15,000 are working only one to four days a week.

THE AMERICAN "CUDGEL" OF BUTCHER TITO. Drawing by J. Novak

Tito received as a New Year gift... tens of thousands of police truncheons from the U.S. Government "Borba", organ of the Tito fascist clique, says that utilisation of the U.S. police truncheons will signify "another step towards strengthening democracy".

(Press Item).



POLITICAL NOTES

Truman—Gatherer of Highest Taxes in U.S. History

The false propagandists of the notorious “American way of life” in the service of the Wall Street magnates, like to indulge in superlatives about the gigantic, super-colossal and record breaking. But they take great pains to go into low gear about spheres where present-day America could really “show off” in the way of records. One, typically American, record has been chalked up by none other than President Harry Truman himself. And he didn’t merely outstrip his White House predecessors and leave them far behind, he was, so to say, peerless. The present President distinguished himself, apart from his other “qualifications” by the ability to pump dollars from the pockets of American working people.

A recent issue of “Look” magazine calculated that the 31 presidents who preceded Truman in the course of the 156 years of the existence of the U.S. collected total of 256 billion dollars in taxes. No small sum, of course, even when calculated over a period of a century and a half. Taxes have always been a heavy burden on the shoulders of the U.S. working people. But Truman, upon becoming President, tightened the tax noose to the limit. In his six years and two months of office (until July 1951) he extorted a tax total of 277 billion dollars, that is, 21 billion dollars more than at previous presidents taken together! The journal described

Truman as the greatest tax gatherer in U.S. history.

Taxation of American working people increased particularly in 1951, which, in the U.S., passed to the tune of Truman's "emergency situation". By October 1951 taxes increased by 55.1 per cent compared with 1950. This is even acknowledged by the capitalist press. The "Daily News" wrote that the fangs of the new federal tax law are pressing deeper and deeper into the throat of the American tax payer and that the pain will be more acute when it comes to receiving the first cheque or when the worker collects his pay envelope.

The American journal "Political Affairs" reported that even prior to the November 1951 tax increase, working people had to forfeit 20-25 per cent of their wages in the form of federal, state and local taxes which went to feed the enormous expenditure connected with war preparations. The same journal points out that the American worker is forced to work two hours and fifty minutes of his eight hour day in order to pay taxes alone!

The rising taxes are due directly to America's feverish war preparations. It is impossible to conceal this from the masses. It is evident in the rising incomes of monopolies and companies working on Government war orders. The profits of these companies rose 25-35 per cent compared with last year. Morgan's "General Electric" which plays the leading role in manufacturing atom bombs, doubled profits in the space of a single year. The Dupont de Nemour chemical trust working on the hydrogen bomb also doubled its profits in one year.

The soaring taxation falls heaviest on the workers, already suffering from the speed up and intensified

exploitation. Meanwhile, the giant corporations and monopolies which rake in fabulous profits, enjoy special tax privileges.

And so, by declaring a “state of emergency” in time of peace—unprecedented in history—and by means of an unbridled arms drive, by unleashing the sanguinary adventure in Korea, Truman pumps billions from the pockets of U.S. working people into the coffers of the Wall Street magnates. Indeed blood and sweat, blood and tears stain every U.S. dollar!

But the American people are beginning to understand more and more clearly whither this leads, and who gains from Truman’s policy—the policy of arms drive, impoverishment of the working people, preparing for war. The working people of the U.S. want peace and co-operation with other peoples. They are becoming ever more aware that the struggle against the catastrophic deterioration in their standard of living is indissolubly connected with the struggle for preserving peace, for stopping war in Korea and against unloosing a new world war.

Jan MAREK

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