

# For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy!

Workers of all lands, unite!

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## THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

On October 1, the great Chinese people will enthusiastically celebrate the third anniversary of the proclamation of the Chinese People's Republic. They, and together with them the working people in all countries, note with pride and joy the tremendous successes achieved in building the people's democratic China, under the tried leadership of the Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

The Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia shattered the very foundations of imperialism in the colonial and dependent countries. Under its impact the national-liberation movement in China was raised to a new, higher level. The smashing by the Soviet Union during the second world war of Hitler Germany and militarist Japan, and the rise of the international, anti-imperialist and democratic camp were vital factors which contributed to the victory of the people's-democratic revolution in China.

Indissolubly linked in alliance and friendship with the U.S.S.R. and with all the countries of the anti-imperialist, democratic camp, the Chinese people are successfully building their independent, peace-loving, democratic state.

Three years is a relatively short space of time. But what truly striking changes have taken place during this period in the life of the Chinese people! As a result of the victory of the anti-feudal and anti-imperialist revolution—the biggest international event since October 1917 and the victory over fascism in 1945—the Chinese people have achieved, for the first time in its history, the unification of the formerly dispersed territories of the country, and rallied its numerous nationalities into one friendly family. The liberated people also registered outstanding successes in the matter of consolidating the new social and state system, in building the new life, in effecting the great social-economic transformations, in industrialising the country and developing its agriculture, the Chinese people received and continue to receive selfless, fraternal aid from the Soviet people.

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid, signed on February 14, 1950, Comrade Mao Tse-tung wrote:

miracles of creative endeavour, initiative, heroic labour feats and are achieving unheard of results in building the new life.

During the three years of its existence the Chinese People's Republic has more than doubled the volume of industrial output and has increased the output of agriculture one and a half times. During the same period output of iron and steel and machinery increased eight or ninefold, output of coal and electric energy—twofold. The volume of production for 35 basic types of industrial goods is, on the average, 126 per cent of the highest prewar level. Labour productivity rose 88 per cent. The People's China has disclosed sources of accumulation unprecedented in the history of the country and which, in 1952, made possible the allocation of the greater part of budget expenditure for economic and cultural construction. The state sector, which bears a socialist character, now plays a decisive role in the economy of China. The state controls up to 80 per cent of heavy industry and about 40 per cent of light industry, the entire railway network and nearly 60 per cent of the shipping. More than 90 per cent of all deposits, credits and loans are handled by state banks.

Profound changes have also taken place in China's agriculture. The great land reform embraced large masses of the population. To date it has been carried out on an area with a population of 428 million. In the coming winter and spring the land reform will be completed throughout the country, with the exception of certain districts inhabited by national minorities. The land reform abolished the system of feudal exploitation, abolished the landlords as a class and, consequently, eliminated the main roots of reaction and destroyed the main pillar of the foreign imperialists. The productive forces of the countryside have been set free and the way opened for effecting industrialisation of the country.

During the past three years overall grain output in China showed a more than 35 per cent increase and the country has become not only self-supporting in relation to grain but is exporting it. During this period cotton output increased approximately threefold and its production is quite sufficient for the country's requirements. Agriculture is supplying, in ever greater quantities, raw

## Towards XIX Congress of C.P.S.U.(B)

### Labour in the Interest of the Homeland

Socialist emulation in honour of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. (B) has developed widely in the factories, collective farms and state farms in the Soviet Union. The entire Soviet people are in the grip of a noble patriotic upsurge. All their thoughts are focused on one aim—to mark this great event in the life of the country with fresh labour exploits.

Foundrymen in the Kuznetsk iron and steel plant named after Stalin are working with enthusiasm. By the end of the first decade of September they had fulfilled 50 per cent of their promised excess plan output of pig-iron.

Miners in the Donetz Coal Basin are working stakhanovite shifts in honour of the XIX Party Congress. One by one reports come from the mines of fulfilment of the 9-month plan. Miners in the Krupskaya pit, "Lisichanskugol" Trust, fulfilled their plan on September 9, miners of pit No. 22 of the same trust, on September 11, and on

September 12 the personnel of No. 25 pit of the "Voroshilovugol" Trust, etc. The miners of No. 4 pit of the "Kadievugol" Trust completed their 9-month programme by September 15, producing 500 tons of coal in excess of the plan.

The builders of the Kuibyshev hydro-electrical scheme are working with great spirit. The personnel of the Pravoberezhny hydro-technical sector fulfilled the 9-month plan for constructional engineering work ahead of time. During 17 days of September alone, excavator operators removed over 260,000 cubic metres of earth on the site of the hydro-electrical station.

The patriotic upsurge has likewise gripped all Soviet railway workers. Stakhanovite railmen on the Southern line have run a total of 1,500 heavy goods trains since the pre-Congress emulation started.

By their labour the Soviet patriots are honouring the great Party which is leading the peoples of the U.S.S.R. forward to Communism.

### At Party Congresses and Conferences

The regional and territory Party Conferences and the Congresses of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics now underway in the U.S.S.R., are being held in an atmosphere of unbreakable unity and vigorous political activity. The Congresses of the Communist Parties of the Byelorussian, Georgian, Estonian, Moldavian, Latvian, Turkmenian, Uzbek, Kirgiz, Karelo-Finnish and Tadjik Union Republics have ended their work, while the Congresses of the Ukrainian, Kazakh, Armenian, Azerbaidjan, Lithuanian Union Republics are still in session.

The delegates, after thorough discussion, unanimously approve the draft Directives of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. (B) for the fifth Five-Year Plan for the development of the U.S.S.R. in 1951-55 and the draft of the amended rules of the Party.

The Congresses of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics are reviewing the work of the Party organisations in the light of the great tasks set by the new Five-Year Plan. Conscious of their heavy responsibility, the delegates, on the basis of lively

public in carrying out the directives of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. (B), and for a new advance in the economy and culture of Georgia.

The delegates to the VII Congress of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of Estonia stressed that the directives of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. (B) for the fifth Five-Year Plan are a further vivid manifestation of the Stalin solicitude for the blossoming of Soviet Estonia. Thanks to the daily leadership of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. (B), the Party organisations of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic registered, during the period covered by the report, considerable successes in economic and cultural construction.

Delegates to the IV Congress of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of Moldavia pointed to the rapid development of economy and culture in Soviet Moldavia. The young Soviet Republic is aided by the peoples of other Union Republics and by the great Russian people in the first place.

The Tenth Moscow Regional Conference of the C.P.S.U. (B) which was conducted on a high ideological level with the delegates

## GREAT TREASURY OF REVOLUTIONARY THEORY AND REVOLUTIONARY EXPERIENCE

Fourteen years ago, on October 1, 1938, there appeared J. V. Stalin's classical work—the "History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), Short Course"—the great treasure house of revolutionary theory and revolutionary experience, a genuine encyclopedia of basic knowledge of Marxism-Leninism.

Comrade Stalin, leader and teacher of the working people of the world, placed in the hands of the Communist and Workers' Parties a powerful ideological weapon which has equipped and is equipping the cadres of the Parties with knowledge of the laws of social development and of political struggle, with an understanding of the motive forces of revolution. This brilliant work of creative Marxism generalises the rich revolutionary experience of the Russian working class led by the Bolshevik Party, the world-historic experience of the first victorious socialist revolution, the experience of creating and consolidating the first socialist state in the world and of building Socialism. It brilliantly develops and enriches all the basic theses of the Marxist-Leninist teaching, the irrefutable soundness and vitality of which have been confirmed more than once by the practice of the class struggle of the proletariat; it contains a systematized summary of the fundamentals of dialectical and historical materialism and carries forward Marxist-Leninist philosophy. The history and theory of Bolshevism are fused in this splendid book into a single indivisible entity. With exceptional clarity and profundity it shows that the history of the C.P.S.U. (B) is Marxism-Leninism in action.

The "History of the C.P.S.U. (B), Short Course" teaches the Communists in all countries creatively to apply Marxist-Leninist theory in the concrete conditions of their countries, arms them with Bolshevik strategy and tactics, with the experience of the class struggle and gives renewed confidence in the victory of Communism throughout the world.

Never before has any book enjoyed such a big and world-wide circulation as the "History of the C.P.S.U. (B), Short Course".

With minute attention this scientific history of the Lenin-Stalin Party is studied by the Chinese Communists—organisers and builders of the new life in their great country. The Communist Party of China, which opened for the Chinese people the pathway to Socialism, daily draws on the revolutionary experience of the C.P.S.U. (B) finding therein a valuable guide for the

harmless the agents of imperialism: Rajk in Hungary, Kostov in Bulgaria, Xoxe in Albania, Slansky and his gang in Czechoslovakia and the bourgeois nationalists in Poland. This experience helped in exposing and smashing the Right deviators in Rumania.

The history of the Bolshevik Party teaches the Communist Parties of the capitalist countries how to win the majority of the working class and to rally around it the broad masses. On the example of the C.P.S.U. (B) the Communist Parties in the capitalist countries learn how to fight irreconcilably against the Right Socialist leaders—foul betrayers of the working class, agents and henchmen of the warmongers, how to combat opportunism and sectarianism in their own ranks which injure the cause of the Party.

In the "History of the C.P.S.U. (B), Short Course" the tens and hundreds of millions of fighters for Socialism, democracy and peace find answers to the most complex problems confronting them. The Communist and Workers' Parties use widely the "History of the C.P.S.U. (B), Short Course" in their propaganda work.

It is necessary to acquaint the Party members and all other working people, far more so than has been done in the past, with the rich experience of the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the basis of study of the "History of the C.P.S.U. (B)"—the encyclopedia of Marxism-Leninism," reads a decision of the Political Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in relation to Party education during the 1952-53 academic year.

The "History of the C.P.S.U. (B), Short Course" is the basis of the curriculums in Party schools and universities of Marxism-Leninism in the countries of people's democracy; it is studied in the higher-grade classes in the Party education network. This year it will be studied, together with other classics of Marxism-Leninism, by those engaged in self-study.

Tremendous interest in study of the history of the C.P.S.U. (B) is observed among Communists in the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries. The programme for the "year of self-study" of Marxism-Leninism, conducted by the French Communist Party since 1951, includes study of the "History of the C.P.S.U. (B), Short Course". Profound study of it is also being made in the educational network of the Italian Communist Party. This year the British Communist Party is arranging a cycle of lectures on the "History of the C.P.S.U. (B), Short Course" to help those mastering the



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In building the new life, in effecting the great social-economic transformations, in industrialising the country and developing its agriculture, the Chinese people received and continue to receive selfless, fraternal aid from the Soviet people.

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid, signed on February 14, 1950, Comrade Mao Tse-tung wrote in a telegram to Comrade J. V. Stalin:

"We are grateful for the fact that in the course of the past two years the Soviet Government and the Soviet people, acting in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Aid between the Chinese People's Republic and the U.S.S.R., rendered earnest and selfless support to the Chinese Government and the Chinese people, which helped considerably in rehabilitating and developing the national economy and in consolidating the State of the new China."

In a telegram to Mao Tse-tung on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the victory over Japanese imperialism Comrade J. V. Stalin, wrote on September 2, 1952:

"The great friendship between the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic is a firm guarantee against the threat of new aggression, a mighty bulwark of peace in the Far East and throughout the world."

The splendid results of the recent negotiations between the Soviet Government and the Government delegation of the Chinese People's Republic are another striking manifestation of the inviolable alliance and friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples.

The Soviet-Chinese communiqué concerning the transfer by the Soviet Government to the full possession of the Government of the Chinese People's Republic, without compensation, and not later than December 31, 1952, of all its rights in the joint administration of the Chinese Changchun Railway with all the property of the railway testifies once more to the vital force of the great friendship of the great peoples. Further evidence of this is the Soviet-Chinese Agreement of September 15, 1952, extending the term for joint use of the Chinese naval base of Port Arthur until such time as peace treaties are signed between the Chinese People's Republic and Japan and between the Soviet Union and Japan.

More than two years ago, the U.S. aggressors, intoxicated with their insane designs of achieving world domination, invaded Korea and seized the Chinese island of Taiwan, reckoning on retrieving their lost positions in Asia and on again chaining the peoples of China and Korea in slavery. But the criminal schemes of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen in international banditry suffered ignominious failure due to the valour and selflessness of the Korean and Chinese peoples. They did not succeed in putting the brake on the grand economic and cultural construction in people's China!

The results of the three years of state, economic and cultural upbuilding in the Chinese People's Republic once again confirm the truth that the peoples, drawn by the Great October Socialist Revolution into the orbit of the struggle for democracy and Socialism and having rid themselves of the social and colonial yoke, are performing

great things. To date it has been carried out on an area with a population of 428 million. In the coming winter and spring the land reform will be completed throughout the country, with the exception of certain districts inhabited by national minorities. The land reform abolished the system of feudal exploitation, abolished the landlords as a class and, consequently, eliminated the main roots of reaction and destroyed the main pillar of the foreign imperialists. The productive forces of the countryside have been set free and the way opened for effecting industrialisation of the country.

During the past three years overall grain output in China showed a more than 35 per cent increase and the country has become not only self-supporting in relation to grain but is exporting it. During this period cotton output increased approximately threefold and its production is quite sufficient for the country's requirements. Agriculture is supplying, in ever greater quantities, raw materials for the rapidly developing home industry, is consuming increasing quantities of manufactured goods and supplying the country's growing requirements in relation to foodstuffs.

The material and cultural level of the Chinese people is rising. The average wage of factory workers rose during the three years between 60 and 120 per cent, while peasants' incomes increased two, three and more times. By the end of 1951, over 2,200,000 unemployed workers and intellectuals had found jobs. Gigantic cultural development and house-building are taking place; the public health service is being extended and a system of state social security and insurance introduced.

The Chinese People's Republic has successfully completed the period of rehabilitating the national economy and has laid solid foundations for further large-scale and planned economic development which will transform China from a backward, agrarian country into an advanced industrial power.

All these successes were achieved with the widest participation of the masses in the patriotic Movement to Resist American Aggression and Aid Korea, in suppressing the remnants of the counter-revolutionary gangs inside the country, in carrying out the agrarian reform and in the broad movement to raise output and effect economy. These successes were achieved in a stubborn struggle against corruption, waste and bureaucratism, against tax evasion, cheating on government contracts and stealing confidential information from government sources. In the course of the struggle and in creative labour the alliance of the working class and the working peasantry has grown stronger and firmer.

The guiding star of the Chinese people is the Marxist-Leninist science, creatively applied in the process of revolutionary transformation of the country by the Communist Party of China and its leader Mao Tse-tung.

The successes won by the Chinese People's Republic are testimony to the powerful vitality of the Chinese people, hitherto oppressed by reaction and by foreign colonisers, and now awakened to historic creative work. These successes are a manifestation of the invincible internal forces of the new system; they testify to the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China, a leadership based on the solid foundation of Marxist-Leninist theory. The multi-million Chinese people, rallied closely around the Communist Party and Mao Tse-tung, their leader, will smash both internal and foreign enemies, will overcome all difficulties and build a mighty and prosperous country, marching along the road to Socialism.

The Communist and Workers' Parties of the world send cordial and fraternal greetings to the great Chinese people who have achieved tremendous success in building the people's democratic China!

renewed and territory Party Conferences and the Congresses of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics now underway in the U.S.S.R., are being held in an atmosphere of unbreakable unity and vigorous political activity. The Congresses of the Communist Parties of the Byelorussian, Georgian, Estonian, Moldavian, Latvian, Turkmenian, Uzbek, Kirgiz, Karelo-Finnish and Tadzhik Union Republics have ended their work, while the Congresses of the Ukrainian, Kazakh, Armenian, Azerbaijani, Lithuanian Union Republics are still in session.

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In its decision the XV Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia defined the tasks of the Party organisation in the Re-

public in carrying out the directives of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. (B), and for a new advance in the economy and culture of Georgia.

The delegates to the VII Congress of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of Estonia stressed that the directives of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. (B) for the fifth Five-Year Plan are a further vivid manifestation of the Stalin solicitude for the blossoming of Soviet Estonia. Thanks to the daily leadership of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. (B), the Party organisations of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic registered during the period covered by the report, considerable successes in economic and cultural construction.

Delegates to the IV Congress of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of Moldavia pointed to the rapid development of economy and culture in Soviet Moldavia. The young Soviet Republic is aided by the peoples of other Union Republics and by the great Russian people in the first place.

The Tenth Moscow Regional Conference of the C.P.S.U. (B) which was conducted on a high ideological level with the delegates displaying considerable activity has ended its work.

The Conference unanimously elected as delegates to the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. (B) Comrade J. V. Stalin and his true comrades-in-arms—the leaders of the Party and the Government—Comrades V. M. Molotov, G. M. Malenkov, L. P. Beria, K. E. Voroshilov, A. I. Mikoyan, N. A. Bulganin, L. M. Kaganovich, A. A. Andreyev, N. S. Khrushchev, A. N. Kasygin, N. M. Shvernik.

## WORKING PEOPLE OF ALL COUNTRIES WHOLEHEARTEDLY GREET FORTHCOMING XIX CONGRESS OF C.P.S.U. (B)

### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Socialist emulation in honour of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. (B), initiated by the workers of the Buzuluk Heavy Engineering Plant in Komarov, is well under way. Hundreds of enterprises in the Republic have already responded to their call.

Recently, the first Republican "radio meeting", devoted to the forthcoming XIX Congress of the glorious Party of Lenin-Stalin, was held. Speakers at this meeting included Prime Minister Antonin Zapotocky and other representatives of the Party and the Government.

The builders of the metallurgical combinat named after Clement Gottwald, in Ostrava-Kuncice—the chief construction of Socialism in Czechoslovakia—addressed a letter to the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. (B) in which they express admiration of the draft Directives for the fifth Five-Year Plan for the development of the U.S.S.R. for 1951-55. Soviet machinery and advanced Soviet methods of labour, reads the letter, help us to build the combinat which will produce more iron and steel than all the metallurgical plants of prewar Czechoslovakia.

### BULGARIA

The lecture groups of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria and of the regional Party committees are holding public meetings in regional and district centres, in the big industrial enterprises, agricultural co-operatives and villages, devoted to the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. (B). Such meetings have taken place in Stara-Zagora, Tyrnovo, Stalin, etc. Reports are delivered by secretaries of regional, district and city Party committees, Party and state functionaries, and by prominent public figures. The public is displaying keen interest in these lectures.

### FRANCE

The democratic press in France prominently features the preparations for the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. (B). "L'Humanité" has begun a series of ten articles by members of the Political Bureau, devoted to the pre-Congress materials published in the U.S.S.R. In the first of these articles, which appears under the headline "From Socialism to Communism", Etienne Fajon dwells on the historic significance

of the XIX Congress and of the fifth Five-Year Plan.

In an article headed "Socialist Planning", Waldeck Rochet analyses the basic and specific features of the Soviet peace economy. Another article, "Production, Productivity and Living Standard Under Socialism", written by Jeannette Vermeersch, describes the bright prospects which Communist construction opens before the working people of the Soviet Union.

### ITALY

The Communist Party of Italy has published a large symposium containing the draft of the directives for the fifth Five-Year Plan, draft of the amended Rules of the Party, theses of Comrade Khrushchev's report, Comrade Stalin's report to the XVIII Congress of the C.P.S.U. (B) and reviews of the previous congresses of the Bolshevik Party.

A "Propagandist's Notebook", published in an edition of 30,000 copies, contains methodological instructions, subjects and materials for propagandists engaged in popularising the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. (B) in sections and branches of the Party and among the working people.

### FINLAND

The entire democratic press in Finland widely elucidates the significance of the XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The fifth Five-Year Plan for the development of the U.S.S.R. is the subject of meetings and talks in mass organisations and factories.

The Political Bureau of the Communist Party discussed the draft Directives for the fifth Five-Year Plan of the Soviet Union and the draft of the amended Rules of the C.P.S.U. (B) at the theoretical classes held on September 13-14. It was resolved to hold an enlarged meeting of the Central Committee in October, at which the decisions of the XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will be discussed.

The XIX Congress materials are being discussed now at meetings of activists, meetings which will be continued throughout October; during October and November the materials of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. (B) and its decisions will be studied in all district and regional Party schools, in classes and at the theoretical classes of the district activists.

means of dialectical and historical materialism and carries forward Marxist-Leninist philosophy. The history and theory of Bolshevism are fused in this splendid book into a single indivisible entity. With exceptional clarity and profundity it shows that the history of the C.P.S.U. (B) is Marxism-Leninism in action.

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The Communist and Workers' Parties in the countries of people's democracy, basing themselves on the historic experience of the C.P.S.U. (B), are successfully guiding the work of laying the foundations of Socialism, educating the masses of the working people in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, in the spirit of inviolable friendship with the U.S.S.R.—the bulwark of peace, the torchbearer of Communism.

The "History of the C.P.S.U. (B), Short Course" shows that the rise of the Bolshevik Party and the building of Socialism in the Soviet Union took place in conditions of relentless struggle against the external and internal enemies—Social-Revisionaries, Mensheviks, Anarchists, bourgeois Nationalists, against the Trotsky-Bukharin spies, wreckers and traitors to the homeland. The History of the C.P.S.U. (B) teaches that without smashing the petty-bourgeois parties operating inside the working class and throwing the backward sections of the working class into the arms of the bourgeoisie, thereby splitting the unity of the working class, the victory of proletarian revolution is impossible.

The history of the C.P.S.U. (B) further teaches that without irreconcilable struggle against the opportunists in its own ranks, without defeating the capitulatory elements in its own ranks, the Party of the working class cannot preserve unity and discipline in its ranks, cannot fulfil its role of organiser and leader of the struggle of the masses.

The experience of the Bolshevik Party in smashing the enemies of the Party and of the people helped the Communist and Workers' Parties to expose and render

## Millions Study History of Party of Lenin-Stalin

During the 14 years since the "History of the C.P.S.U. (B), Short Course" was first published, this brilliant work by Comrade J. V. Stalin has been translated into most languages; in the Soviet Union alone it has been published in editions totalling over 41 million copies; it has appeared in large editions in China, in the countries of people's democracy, France, Italy, Britain.

The great demand for this handbook of all fighters for the cause of the working class is growing all the time. It is being re-issued in different countries year by year. New editions were published in a number of countries during the current year. In Hungary the total number of copies published, beginning with 1945, amounts to 664,000. In Bulgaria the 8th edition, published in 80,000 copies, came off the press recently. Total sales in Bulgaria since 1944 amount to 355,000 copies. In Rumania the "History of the C.P.S.U. (B), Short Course" has been published in editions amounting in all to 1,000,000 copies; a reprint this year appeared in 100,000 copies. In

Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the basis of study of the "History of the C.P.S.U. (B)"—the encyclopedia of Marxism-Leninism—reads a decision of the Political Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in relation to Party education during the 1952-53 academic year.

The "History of the C.P.S.U. (B), Short Course" is the basis of the curriculums in Party schools and universities of Marxism-Leninism in the countries of people's democracy; it is studied in the higher-grade classes in the Party education network. This year it will be studied, together with other classics of Marxism-Leninism, by those engaged in self-study.

Tremendous interest in study of the history of the C.P.S.U. (B) is observed among Communists in the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries. The programme for the "year of self-study" of Marxism-Leninism, conducted by the French Communist Party since 1951, includes study of the "History of the C.P.S.U. (B), Short Course". Profound study of it is also being made in the educational network of the Italian Communist Party. This year the British Communist Party is arranging a cycle of lectures on the "History of the C.P.S.U. (B), Short Course" to help those mastering the theory of Marxism-Leninism by means of self-education. In the Communist Parties of Belgium, Denmark, Sweden and Norway study of the history of the Bolshevik Party is the basis for Party education. In Finland the "History of the C.P.S.U. (B), Short Course" is studied in 13 Party schools, Party correspondence courses and in classes. In arduous underground conditions Spanish Communists have organised regular classes for study of the history of the C.P.S.U. (B). Communists in the Latin American countries devote serious attention to popularising the fundamental ideas of Marxism-Leninism. Greek fighters for the freedom of their people derive inspiration from the valiant struggle of the Bolsheviks. For the Yugoslav Communist-Leninists, courageously battling against the fascist Tito clique, it serves as a beacon.

The ideas of Marxism-Leninism are gripping the minds and hearts of millions. The peoples of all countries see in the splendid achievements and grand plans of Communist construction in the U.S.S.R. the realisation in practice of these all-conquering ideas. This explains why the Communists and the entire working people in all countries hail with such enthusiasm the XIX Party Congress, study with such profound interest the materials of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. (B) for the forthcoming Congress of the Lenin-Stalin Party, published in the press.

Study of the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, study of the materials of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. (B), is of the greatest significance for a correct understanding and carrying out of their historic tasks by all Communist and Workers' Parties.

Czechoslovakia the 12th reprint in the Czech language, 50,000 copies, was published this year, and total circulation amounts to 601,900 copies; in addition, 120,000 copies have been published in the Slovak language and a new, 6th reprint of 25,000 copies will be published in October.

The "Dietz" Publishing House in the German Democratic Republic has published 630,000 copies of the "History of the C.P.S.U. (B), Short Course". In Denmark it was published in 12,100 copies in 1939 and in 10,000 copies in 1945. In Finland the "History of the C.P.S.U. (B)" could not be published legally until 1944; since then the total number of copies printed amounts to 15,000. In Sweden the first edition of 30,000 sold out long ago and a reprint of 10,000 copies appeared in 1949. In Norway the total number printed amounts to 20,000. The Communist Party of Greece issued four reprints of this Stalin work. Despite the Franco terror the Communist Party of Spain succeeded in circulating a number of illegal editions.



# Great Achievements of the People's Republic of China

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China we have succeeded in creating, under the guidance of the Chinese Communist Party and its brilliant leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung, and through the efforts of the people of the entire country in the past three years, the necessary conditions for planned, large-scale economic and cultural construction, thus enabling us to make further strides towards the industrialisation of our country and assuring its steady progress towards Socialism through industrialisation.

By waging a resolute struggle against enemies inside and outside our country during the past three years through nationwide mass movements, we have further consolidated the independence and unity of our country. Thanks to the efforts of the broad masses of the people we carried out a series of democratic reforms which have fundamentally changed the face of Chinese society and thereby consolidated the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class.

Land reform has been completed in the main throughout the country. By August 1952, about 300 million peasants and their families who formerly possessed little or no land had been given a total of 47 million hectares of arable land that belonged to landlords. The landlord class and the feudal system of land ownership have been eliminated from China's countryside; the people's democratic system enjoys the loving care and support of the peasants who constitute the great majority of the Chinese population. A broad path of development has thus been opened for China's industry.

In the past three years, we have liquidated more than two million bandits. Bandits are non-existent in China now, and the social order has become stable as never before.

Between the end of 1951 and the first six months of 1952, a "San Fan" movement among government workers was directed against corruption, waste and bureaucratism, and a "Wu Fan" movement among workers in private enterprises and trade against: 1) bribery; 2) tax evasions; 3) theft of state property; 4) cheating on government contracts and 5) stealing economic information from government sources for private speculation. During these movements, 4.5 per cent of the government workers were found guilty in varying degrees of corruption, waste and bureaucratism and were dealt with accordingly. The most serious cases were given judicial punishment. Government establishments have thereby been greatly purified, closer ties exist now between the People's Government and the working people, discipline and working efficiency in government bodies have been raised and government expenditure considerably reduced. At the same time, investigations were made through these movements into more than 450,000 private industrial and commercial establishments in nine major cities such as Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Shenyang (Mukden) and others, of which 76 per cent was found guilty of various illegal

The working people of China are further organised on a nationwide scale. There are at present 7,300,000 trade union members; the New Democratic Youth League of China has a membership of 6,300,000; the All-China Students' Federation, 2,170,000; participants in the activities of the All-China Democratic Women's Federation total 76,000,000; the marketing and supply co-operatives have a membership of 106,000,000; the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, 26,500,000. These are the exceedingly broad and strong social props of the People's Government.

The heightened political consciousness of the Chinese people and their unity in thought and will express themselves tangibly in their enthusiastic participation in the world peace movement. Signatures endorsing a Five-Power Peace Pact and opposing the remilitarisation of Japan totalled in each case about 340,000,000.

Great victories have also been won on the economic front during these past three years.

In 1949, when the Chinese People's War of Liberation triumphed throughout the country, we were confronted with an utterly ruined national economy—the result of the devastation caused by Japanese imperialism, of depredations by tyrannical rule under the Kuomintang and of spoliation by American imperialism. The countryside was bankrupt; factories and mines had closed down one after another; speculators were in their element, while the market was in complete chaos. The people were reduced to extreme privation in their daily lives.

After the overthrow of America's jackals, the Kuomintang reactionaries, we had to make great efforts to overcome the difficulties arising from the situation in which our crippled economy found itself. By relying upon the working class and the broad masses of people, we restored agricultural and industrial production step by step. From March 1950 onward, we approached a balanced budget through a series of effective measures. We halted inflation and brought commodity prices under control. Within half a year the market had taken a turn for the better, although its basis still was not firm and the change was not yet a fundamental change for the better.

At the third plenary session of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, held in June, 1950, Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out that it would take about three years to bring about a basic turn for the better in the financial and economic situation. Following Comrade Mao Tse-tung's directive and through the efforts of people throughout the country, we succeeded in bringing about this basic turn for the better in less than three years.

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Po Yi-po

Member, Central Committee,  
Communist Party of China

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year in which peak levels were recorded for various categories of industrial and mineral products as 100, the scheduled percentages of output sure to be attained

in 1952 are: pig iron, 104; steel ingots, 155; coal, 90; electric power, 115; petroleum, 136; cement, 148; and timber, 136. From this it can be seen that, with the exception of coal, output in a number of basic industries has surpassed the highest records ever achieved in the history of China. In addition, the scheduled output of many other industrial products, i.e., consumer goods and daily necessities, is expected to reach and exceed in 1952 the highest figures ever recorded in China's history. Calculating in the same way as we did above, the production percentage of cotton yarn stands at 144; cotton cloth at 161; flour, 106; refined sugar, 100; paper, 234; cigarettes, 145; matches, 111; etc.

In industrial development, the ratio in the output of capital goods and of consumer goods has undergone a change in these three years. In 1949, output in capital goods constituted 32.5 per cent of the total value of industrial output, while that of consumer goods was 67.5 per cent. In 1952, however, the output in capital goods increased to 43.8 per cent of the total, while output in consumer goods decreased to 56.2 per cent.

In these three years, thorough democratic reforms have been carried out in state-owned factories, mines and other enterprises, a new management system suited to socialist production relations has been established in state-owned enterprises.

On the basis of these democratic reforms in state-owned enterprises, emulation drives, campaigns for rationalisation proposals, and the movement to increase output and practice economy have been conducted step by step among the broad masses of workers; a system of cost-accounting has also been introduced. There is a big upsurge in the study of advanced Soviet experience in our industrial enterprises.

As a result, production has been rapidly restored in our state-owned enterprises, and the workers' efficiency shows a very pronounced increase.

The figures for industrial output mentioned above also include the output of privately-owned enterprises. After the liberation, relations between labour and capital in these privately-owned enterprises underwent a tremendous change; the system of management in these enterprises has been improved and the workers are much better off than before.

In the present stage of China's development, privately-owned enterprises are still permitted to exist, but state-owned enterprises keep increasing in proportion. Among the 1949 total output of industrial goods, production of privately-owned enterprises constituted 56.2 per cent, while production of state-owned enterprises

countryside and to enhance the peasants' initiative for production, we have, beginning with 1952, reduced the rate for agricultural taxes.

As stated above, the income and expenditures of our State approached a balance in 1950. But owing to the frantic aggression by American imperialism we have had to exert great efforts in reinforcing construction for national defence and in resisting American aggression and aiding Korea. Nevertheless, the national finances in 1951 and 1952 not only maintained their balance in income and expenditure, but even registered a surplus. Thus, we were able not only to stabilize completely our currency and commodity prices but also to invest in necessary measures for the restoration of our economy. In 1952, expenditures in our national budget for economic, cultural, and educational construction amount to over 50 per cent of the total.

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Our material and cultural life, as well as public health work for the people of our nation all show conspicuous improvements during the past three years. The achievements in our national economy are most clearly reflected in the improved living conditions of the people.

In 1952 average wage increases for factory and office workers in various areas of the country ranged from 60 to 120 per cent over 1949. Throughout the country, factories, mines and other enterprises employing more than one hundred workers and office staff have, since 1951, all put into practice the Labour Insurance Regulations.

The people's purchasing power has risen greatly. In 1951, the purchasing power of the people throughout the country was 25 per cent above what it was in 1950.

The turnover in the main categories of consumer goods has increased considerably. For example, sales of cotton yarn in 1951 were 32 per cent above 1950; estimated sales in 1952 are expected to register another increase of 30 per cent above 1951, or 59 per cent more than in the peak year under Kuomintang rule. The amount of coal sold in 1951 was 15 per cent above 1950; for 1952, sales are expected to be 22 per cent above the 1951 figure, or 41 per cent above sales in the peak year under Kuomintang rule.

Our educational work has undergone reform, and has been developed. Living expenses are paid by the state for all students in institutes of higher learning, in technical secondary schools, normal schools, and in short-term secondary schools for workers and peasants. Greater numbers of secondary school students are now receiving allowances so that the children of workers and peasants also have the opportunity to receive higher or secondary education.

The number of students in 1952, compared with the highest figures under the Kuomintang (taking its peak year as 100) may be compared as follows: students in institutes of higher learning, 219,000 or 169 per cent; students in middle schools, 3,070,000 or 163.9 per cent; and primary

## GERMAN PEOPLE DEMAND PEACE AND UNITY

For several weeks past the attention of German public opinion has been focused on the visit of the delegation of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic to Bonn and its meeting with representatives of the Bonn Parliament.

This meeting was initiated by the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic. At its plenary session, held on September 5, the People's Chamber, after discussing the Note of the Soviet Government of August 23 concerning a peace treaty with Germany, approved the new peaceful initiative of the Soviet Union and took a practical step for the peaceful settlement of the German problem: elected a delegation and instructed it to take a letter to the Bonn Parliament containing concrete proposals for establishing mutual understanding between the Germans of Eastern and Western Germany and for joint struggle for a peace treaty.

This decision of the People's Chamber gave rise to consternation among the Bonn lackeys of the Wall Street magnates. The Adenauer clique did all it could to prevent the delegation of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic from visiting Bonn. However all the attempts on the part of the Bonn reactionaries, all their manoeuvres and draconic measures proved powerless to prevent the arrival of the delegation of the People's Chamber.

Under strong pressure of public opinion the Presidium of the Bonn Parliament decided to receive the delegation of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic.

On September 19 the delegation of the People's Chamber arrived at Bonn with a letter addressed to all Deputies of the Bonn Parliament. The letter points out that the German people have the right to conclude a peace treaty in the shortest possible time and must be given an opportunity to express their will. Consequently, the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic suggests that the Bonn Parliament should jointly voice a demand for an immediate conference of the four Powers with the participation of representatives from Eastern and Western Germany and begin negotiations with a view to reaching agreement between the representatives of Eastern and Western Germany on the question of joint defence of German interests.

Simultaneously, in its letter, the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic proposed to the Bonn Parliament to form a commission from among representatives of Eastern and Western Germany to investigate conditions for the holding of free elections throughout Germany, immediately to begin negotiations as to the method of setting up this commission and to fix the day when it can begin work.

The clear and concrete proposals of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic which correspond to the vital interests of all the German people met with warm support on the part of all German patriots, all people of good will in Western Germany.

Universal attention was aroused by a press conference called by the delegation. Speaking at this press conference Hermann Matern, Vice-Chairman of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic, stressed that the visit to Bonn is a continuation of the policy of the German Democratic Republic the basic aim of which is to overcome the dismemberment of Germany and to reach agreement among Germans.

"Our people," said Matern, "suffer from the split. Ever greater numbers of people pose the question: Why continue the dismemberment of Germany? Who needs it?"

"We, Germans, do not need it. The hatred and feuds between Eastern and Western Germany are needed only by the enemies and oppressors of the German nation. To reach agreement among Germans in the struggle for peace and unity of their homeland—this is the key to the solution of questions of vital significance for us."

In his statement, Matern pointed to the vital significance of the proposals for a peace treaty with Germany advanced by the Soviet Union. "Every German," he said, "sees that these proposals are for us a tremendous help in our struggle for national self-determination, for peace and independence."

This statement by Matern evoked a wide response among all sections of the population. It is being widely discussed by West German public opinion and is the subject of comment in the press.

The entire democratic press evaluates the meeting in Bonn as a big victory for the popular masses in both parts of Germany. At meetings and rallies now underway throughout Germany, thousands of people of different political views and world outlooks are voicing support for the proposals advanced by the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic and demand that the Bonn Parliament give a clear and concrete answer to the proposals of the People's Chamber.

The new peaceful initiative of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic is a great and valuable contribution to the cause of solving the German problem upon which largely depends the cause of preserving peace in Europe. To this important step by the genuine champion of their interests, the German people responded with such force that even the sworn enemies of peace and German unity cannot ignore this response and are powerless to stifle it by means of lies.

## Congress Devoted to Development of Polish Western Territories

A congress on the subject of the development of Poland's Western territories was held in Wroclaw on September 21. The congress was attended by over 3,000 delegates representing the seven million Polish people of the Western territories and also by public representatives from all parts of the country.

Jozef Cyrankiewicz, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, addressed the congress on behalf of the Polish Government.

ministers, who also dwelt on the prospects for the further development of these territories.

After lively discussion in which representatives of different sections of the population participated, congress adopted a resolution, which reads:

"We shall develop and consolidate unity among all Polish patriots rallied around the working class, around the people's power, which has united for all time Polish lands and people for the sake of the



against: 1) bribery; 2) tax evasions; 3) theft of state property; 4) cheating on government contracts and 5) stealing economic information from government sources for private speculation. During these movements, 4.5 per cent of the government workers were found guilty in varying degrees of corruption, waste and bureaucracy and were dealt with accordingly. The most serious cases were given judicial punishment. Government establishments have thereby been greatly purified, closer ties exist now between the People's Government and the working people, discipline and working efficiency in government bodies have been raised and government expenditure considerably reduced. At the same time, investigations were made through these movements into more than 450,000 private industrial and commercial establishments in nine major cities such as Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Shenyang (Mukden) and others, of which 76 per cent was found guilty of various illegal transactions. While the more serious offenders were given judicial sentences, industrialists and merchants were all properly dealt with and taught to abide by the law. Illegal acts by the Chinese bourgeoisie have thus been greatly reduced, and their activities are now diverted and confined within the leadership of the working class and the Common Programme. The "San Fan" and the "Wu Fan" Movements have further consolidated the leadership of the working class in the state.

In the course of the past three years we have successfully strengthened our national defences and frustrated the American imperialists in their plot to invade our country. After the outbreak of the Korean war, the Chinese people launched the great Movement to Resist American Aggression and Aid Korea. Tens of thousands of workers, peasants and intellectuals volunteered for service to aid Korea, and the people throughout the country did their enthusiastic bit in the movement by stepping-up production on the agricultural, industrial and other fronts. The people donated 3,700 aeroplanes for the Volunteers. This upsurge of patriotism, a result of the Movement to Resist American Aggression and Aid Korea, has become a dynamic factor in the cause of reform and construction now taking place in all spheres of the nation.

Connected with all these movements was the ideological remoulding campaign among the intellectuals. The aim of this campaign was to eradicate the influences of the landlord class and bourgeoisie and of imperialism on the ideology of the intellectuals, and to enable them consciously to accept the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint. Through this campaign, great numbers of intellectuals have come closer to the Communist Party, the better to serve our country and the people's cause.

During the past three years tremendous achievements have been recorded in bringing about unity of the various nationalities within our country. China has about sixty national minorities with a total population of around forty million. Autonomous regions established for various nationalities already number 130; and more are to be established. More than seventy thousand cadres belonging to the different nationalities have been trained in the national minorities' colleges and training classes. Because of the variety of activities carried on among the national minorities, their economic and cultural life has risen to notable heights, so that unprecedented national solidarity presents itself in China.

masses of people, we restored agricultural and industrial production step by step. From March 1950 onward, we approached a balanced budget through a series of effective measures. We halted inflation and brought commodity prices under control. Within half a year the market had taken a turn for the better, although its basis still was not firm and the change was not yet a fundamental change for the better.

At the third plenary session of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, held in June, 1950, Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out that it would take about three years to bring about a basic turn for the better in the financial and economic situation. Following Comrade Mao Tse-tung's directive and through the efforts of people throughout the country, we succeeded in bringing about this basic turn for the better in less than three years. Both agricultural and industrial production have now been completely restored, in some cases even exceeding the highest pre-war levels. National revenue and expenditure are completely balanced, and commodity prices remain stable.

The restoration and development of China's agricultural production may be indicated by the following figures. If the highest annual output of various agricultural products before liberation is taken as 100, then the output we are certain to attain in 1952 is: foodstuffs 109, cotton 155, hemp 559, tobacco 294, raw sugar 113.

On the basis of the agrarian reform the Party and the People's Government have in the past three years led and aided the peasants in every way possible to develop production; the peasants have also been brought into various mutual-aid organisations of labour on the voluntary principle. In 1952, peasants who had joined mutual-aid teams exceeded 40 per cent of the total peasantry of the country. In the old Liberated Areas the number of such peasants amounted to 70-80 per cent of the total. Over 4,000 agricultural producer co-operatives and over ten collective farms—pilot projects of a type more advanced than the mutual-aid teams—have been formed. The mutual-aid and co-operative movement is like a rising tide in agriculture all over the country. This is the main direction in which Chinese agriculture will develop.

These three years have also seen the construction of several colossal water-conservancy projects. The earthwork done in these projects totals 1,700,000,000 cubic metres which is almost equal to the earth excavated for ten Panama Canals or twenty-three Suez Canals. In 1952, the investment of the People's Government in water-conservancy projects is 52 times what the Kuomintang regime invested in its highest year. Due to these improvements and to a series of other measures, the area of land liable to be stricken by the fury of the elements has been greatly reduced. In 1949, the area affected by natural calamities was 8,000,000 hectares; in 1950, it was reduced to 4,600,000 hectares; in 1951, it fell to 1,400,000 hectares, and in 1952 land so affected will be still less.

Rapid rehabilitation of our agriculture—such is the result of the above-mentioned measures.

That China's industrial production has likewise been restored and developed at an accelerated rate is illustrated by the following figures. Taking the pre-liberation

restored in our state-owned enterprises, and the workers' efficiency shows a very pronounced increase.

The figures for industrial output mentioned above also include the output of privately-owned enterprises. After the liberation, relations between labour and capital in these privately-owned enterprises underwent a tremendous change; the system of management in these enterprises has been improved and the workers are much better off than before.

In the present stage of China's development, privately-owned enterprises are still permitted to exist, but state-owned enterprises keep increasing in proportion. Among the 1949 total output of industrial goods, production of privately-owned enterprises constituted 56.2 per cent, while production of state-owned enterprises was only 43.8 per cent. But in the 1952 total output of industrial goods, state-owned enterprises contributed 67.3 per cent and privately-owned enterprises only 32.7 per cent. This does not imply, however, that privately-owned enterprises do not show any development in their absolute output figures. State enterprises will, however, be developed to a greater extent, and their proportion will grow continuously to assure them the leading role.

We have also achieved remarkable results in the field of communication and transport. More than 10 thousand kilometres of railways have been restored and an additional 1,267 kilometres of new railways built during the past three years. At present, a total of 23,785 kilometres of railways is in operation. Besides, 32,438 kilometres of highways were repaired and 1,100 kilometres of new routes added since 1949. The total length of highways now in service is 107,438 kilometres. The scheduled volume of rail transport in 1952 will be 161 per cent compared with the highest pre-liberation level; and that of road transport 112 per cent.

With regard to domestic trade, the stagnation of urban-rural interflow, created by long years of war and currency inflation under the reactionary Kuomintang regime, has disappeared altogether as a result of our efforts in promoting exchange of commodities between town and countryside on a nation-wide scale. The total volume of domestic trade in 1951 was 130 per cent compared with that of 1950, while the 1952 figure is expected to be 170 per cent that of 1950. With the aid of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, foreign trade has also increased from year to year.

As in the case of industry, changes have also been registered in the ratio between state and private trade. Records show a great development in both state and co-operative trading during these three years. As a result, the ratio between state and private trade has changed from 44.4 against 55.6 in 1950, to 62.9 against 37.1 in 1952.

In the field of finance, all local finance has been put under the unified control of the Central People's Government. This has greatly contributed to remarkable improvements in the financial situation of the state and enabled it to facilitate developments in the national economy.

Within the total income of our state, profits from state-owned enterprises and the depreciation reserve fund are increasing in proportion year by year. Owing to the development of industry and commerce, the proportion of agricultural revenue has been relatively low in the total income of the state. To facilitate the recovery of the

22 per cent above the 1951 figure, or 41 per cent above sales in the peak year under Kuomintang rule.

Our educational work has undergone reform, and has been developed. Living expenses are paid by the state for all students in institutes of higher learning, in technical secondary schools, normal schools, and in short-term secondary schools for workers and peasants. Greater numbers of secondary school students are now receiving allowances so that the children of workers and peasants also have the opportunity to receive higher or secondary education.

The number of students in 1952, compared with the highest figures under the Kuomintang (taking its peak year as 100) may be compared as follows: students in institutes of higher learning, 219,000 or 169 per cent; students in middle schools, 3,070,000 or 163.9 per cent; and primary school pupils, 49,000,000 or 207 per cent. In the spheres of press and publication, cinema, radio and other types of mass cultural activities we have also achieved great progress. A movement is now under way throughout the country to wipe out illiteracy.

Considerable development is shown for public health work, in the gradual extension of medical care and sanitation to industrial and mining areas, and also to the countryside. By the end of 1951, 91.2 per cent of the counties throughout the country had set up health centres. A patriotic health and sanitation drive was launched during the Movement to Resist American Aggression and Aid Korea by the people throughout the country to combat the bacteriological warfare waged by American imperialism.

Needless to say, with the further development of our economy, the scope of cultural and educational work in our country will be enlarged.

Achievements on all fronts during the past three years show that the stage of national rehabilitation is over and the large-scale economic construction is about to begin. Planned economic construction will begin in 1953.

The gigantic achievements during the past three years in rehabilitation work on all fronts are inseparable from the selfless help of our great neighbour, the Soviet Union, and from the fraternal co-operation of the People's Democracies. Such help and co-operation will play an important part also in our future construction work.

For our Party and our people as a whole, large-scale economic construction will be a new task. We realize that, in order to do things well, the most important thing is to learn, especially from the Soviet Union. As Comrade Mao Tse-tung points out in his famous work, "On People's Democratic Dictatorship": "We must overcome all the difficulties and learn the things we do not understand... The Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. is our very best teacher, and we must learn from it". This is what Comrade Mao Tse-tung taught us three years ago and it remains our guide. Generally speaking, we have not yet mastered construction techniques. But we firmly believe that if we advance according to Comrade Mao Tse-tung's directive, we shall certainly overcome all difficulties in economic construction, transform China into an industrialised country, collectivise our agriculture on a greatly developed industrial basis, and march steadily forward towards Socialism.

mission and to fix the day when they begin work.

## Congress Devoted to Development of Polish Western Territories

A congress on the subject of the development of Poland's Western territories was held in Wroclaw on September 21. The congress was attended by over 3,000 delegates representing the seven million Polish people of the Western territories and also by public representatives from all parts of the country.

Jozef Cyrankiewicz, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, addressed the congress on behalf of the Polish Government. This congress, he said, is an important phase for further concentrating the attention of the Polish people on tasks connected with the Western territories and which are of enormous significance for the life and development of the entire country. The purpose of the congress is to deepen the understanding among millions of Poles of the need for further effort on the part of the entire nation to ensure the flowering of the Western territories.

Congress was greeted on behalf of the Polish Army by K. Rokossowski, Minister of National Defence, Marshal of Poland.

A vivid picture of the restoration and development of the Western territories since the establishment of people's power was given in a speech by Stefan Jendrychowski, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Mi-

nisters, who also dwelt on the prospects for the further development of these territories.

After lively discussion in which representatives of different sections of the population participated, congress adopted a resolution, which reads:

"We shall develop and consolidate unity among all Polish patriots rallied around the working class, around the people's power, which has united for all time Polish lands and the Polish people, for the sake of preserving and consolidating peace, for the sake of strengthening the independence of our country and for its continued prosperity.

"We shall continue to develop and reinforce fraternal friendship and alliance of Poland with the great Soviet Union, to which we are indebted for our freedom and the integrity of our native land, with the countries of people's democracy and with the German Democratic Republic which together with us upholds the peace border on the Oder and Neisse and stands in the van of the fighters against Poland's enemies—U.S. and German imperialism."

The delegates repeatedly burst into tumultuous applause in honour of Bierut, leader of the Polish people and honour of J. V. Stalin, the great leader of the working people of the world.

## IX Conference, Communist Party of Chile

The IX Conference of the Communist Party of Chile took place in conditions of the big battles for peace, for national and social liberation now being unfolded by the working class and all the people of Chile.

The main point on the agenda of the Conference was the report by Comrade Galo Gonzales, General Secretary of the Party, who raised the question of the imperative need to liberate the country from the U.S. need to nationalise the copper and monopolies, to establish other wealth seized by them, to establish the widest possible relations with the U.S.S.R., the Chinese People's Republic and the countries of people's democracy. At present, half of Chile's foreign trade is with the U.S. and the other half with countries which are U.S. satellites. Export prices are low while prices of imports are high. All this holds back the development of the national economy and drastically lowers the standard of living of the population.

Chilean agriculture, said Comrade Gonzales, is in a state of severe crisis. It no longer meets the requirements of the country which is forced to spend nearly 100 million dollars annually for imported foodstuffs, including wheat and rice—items formerly exported by Chile. Hence the urgent need for agrarian reform, that is, for expropriation of the big latifundia and transfer of the land to the peasants.

The Conference expressed itself for building a broad National United Front of struggle against imperialism and feudalism, for peace, bread and freedom. This front must wrest Chile from the camp of imperialism and war, free the country from the grip of the imperialist monopolies and the latifundia oligarchy. The National Front must include all democratic sections of the population—from the

working class to the progressive sections of the national bourgeoisie. The working class of Chile will be the leading force in this movement.

The Conference stressed the need for greater unity in action and for the speedy setting up of a united centre to lead the struggle of the factory and office workers. The delegates referred to a number of successes won in organising this struggle: the numerous joint actions by the different trade union organisations which include Communists, Socialists, Anarchists, Radicals and non-party people.

The Conference noted that the Communist Party of Chile, thanks to its contact with the masses and its leadership of the struggle, succeeded in foiling the attempt by the Gonzales Videla dictatorial regime to destroy the Party. In the ensuing discussion delegates stressed the need for still closer contact with the masses and subjected to severe criticism the shortcomings in the Party's work among the peasants. Delegates also urged intensified struggle for peace, for better work among women and youth, and for resolute struggle against all manifestations of sectarianism. Close attention was devoted to the need for strengthening the Party branches and Party committees, to training and advancing young cadres.

The Conference approved, in the main, the draft Programme of the Party and referred it to the Political Commission for final editing.

The Conference sent greetings to Comrade Stalin and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the occasion of its forthcoming XIX Congress, the news of which was enthusiastically welcomed by the entire Chilean people.

## ENLARGED PLENARY MEETING OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF BULGARIA

An enlarged plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, attended by secretaries of regional Party committees, was held on Sep-

tember 19-20. The meeting heard and discussed a report by Rusy Christozov on "Harvesting results and the state delivery campaign and tasks in preparing for and carrying out autumn sowing".



# Concerning Draft Constitution of Rumanian People's Republic\*

The Constitution Commission elected by the Grand National Assembly at its session in March 1952 fulfilled its task of elaborating the draft of the new Constitution of the Rumanian People's Republic.

For nearly two months the draft has been the subject of a public discussion which assumed a scale unprecedented in our country and turned into a genuine popular referendum. More than 10 million citizens took part in the meetings devoted to the discussion of the draft of the Constitution. 18,836 suggestions and amendments to the draft have been submitted. The wide participation of the masses in the discussion of the draft of the Constitution, the great political upsurge and the successes in peaceful, creative labour stimulated by the nation-wide discussion of the draft—all demonstrate the

vitality of the people's democratic state system, its firm bonds with the masses, its profound democracy and also the unbending determination of the people of Rumania successfully to complete the programme of the first Five-Year Plan, to consolidate the people's democratic state and build the socialist system in the Rumanian People's Republic.

The working people, the genuine and real master of the country, saw in the draft of the Constitution the reflection of their new life, their historic achievements and the reflection of their cherished aspirations. They have rightly designated the new Constitution, the Constitution of socialist construction, the Constitution of building happiness and wellbeing for the working people.

## Radical Changes in Economic, Political and Social Life of the Country

The 1948 Constitution, adopted in the months immediately after the proclamation of the Rumanian People's Republic, corresponded to that phase in the development of our country when the process of revolutionary transformation was in its embryo or in its initial phase. The greater part of the industry was in the hands of the capitalists. The relative share of the state enterprises was 20 per cent in the iron and steel industry and 30 per cent—in the metal-processing industry. The socialist sector was practically non-existent in agriculture. The state farms and machine and tractor depots were small in number and accounted for only an insignificant share of the national economy. Private capital dominated in trade.

Radical changes in the economic, political and social life of the country were effected during the past four years. The industrial enterprises, banks, transport, etc., as a result of the nationalisation, were taken from the capitalists and transformed into socialist state property. During the four years since nationalisation socialist industry nearly trebled its output; it accounts today for 96.5 per cent of the entire industry.

Having overthrown the power of the capitalists and landlords and having smashed the sabotage of the capitalists, the working class of Rumania, under the leadership of its Marxist-Leninist Party, developed at an accelerated rate the branches of industry producing the means of production the value of which, by the end of 1951, accounted for 54.4 per cent of the total value of industrial output. Overall industrial output far surpassed the highest level achieved under capitalism. By the end of 1951 the output of the metallurgical industry was 260.3 per cent compared with 1948, and the chemical industry (excluding chemical-pharmaceutical industry)—24.3 per cent compared with 1938.

The reorganisation of the old enterprises with modern equipment, equipping them with electric energy, the creation of new branches of industry (tractor, oil and mining equipment, equipment for light industry and the electro-technical industry, etc.), and the production in the country of complex machinery and aggregates, for which for scores of years in the past Rumania was dependent on the imperialists, testifies to the qualitative growth of our socialist industry.

The creation of a powerful socialist industry and the abolition of exploitation of man by man in this sector of the economy have led to qualitative changes among the toiling classes. The proletariat—the class formerly exploited by the capitalists—has become the ruling class in the state; it is no longer deprived of the instruments and means of production but, on the contrary, owns them jointly with the entire working people. The working class has irrefutably proved that it is capable of managing the economy and the state better than the bourgeoisie and of creating a mode of production superior to that of the capitalists.

Structural changes are also taking place among the peasantry. The collective farms, although as yet few in number, have demonstrated their superiority over individual farming and, by their example, encourage ever broader masses of the peasants to take to socialist agriculture. The vast majority of the peasants comprise the class of smallholders who earn a livelihood on the basis of petty commodity production.

The ranks of the intelligentsia are being reinforced with the new intelligentsia coming from the working class and the working peasantry. Among the old intelligentsia there is a growing number of people devoting all their creative energy to the cause of the working people.

Considerable changes have also taken place since 1948 in the sphere of state building. The election of the people's councils—local organs of power embodying in themselves the main principle of socialist democracy—drawing the masses into the work of managing society—signified a vital phase along the pathway of building the people's democratic state. The People's Army, the new state apparatus, new legislation, placed at the service of the working people, have been created, etc.

All these economic and political transformations have consolidated the positions of the working class and the alliance of the working class and the working peasantry which is the basis of people's power.

Comrade Stalin teaches that, in contrast to a programme which speaks of that which does not yet exist, of that which has yet to be achieved and won in the future, a constitution, on the contrary, must speak of that which already exists, of that which has already been achieved and won now, at the present time. In keeping with this Stalin counsel, the draft of the new Constitution is a summary of the path that has been traversed, a summary of the historic gains already achieved and won by the labour

and People's Councils; we have no persecution and race terror against the citizens of other nationalities or races living in fear of being subjected to arrest and lynching at any moment, but complete equality for national minorities and severe punishment for any manifestation of chauvinism, race or national hatred; in our country all rights and freedoms are enjoyed not by a tiny exploiting minority but by the overwhelming majority—the working people of town and countryside.

This is what is meant by genuine democracy, by socialist democracy. An expression of a wholly consistent socialist democracy is Soviet democracy which is the highest form of democracy, democracy for the entire people. Soviet socialist democracy, the great principles of which are embodied in the Stalin Constitution, is the model of models for our people's democracy.

The most precious of all the democratic freedoms for the working people is emancipation from the yoke of exploitation. This is the basis for all other freedoms, because only he who has been emancipated from the yoke of capitalism can "...unbend his back a little, straighten himself, and feel that he is a human being. For the first time after centuries of working for others, it has become possible to work for oneself, and moreover to employ all the achievements of modern technique and culture in one's work" (Lenin).

The emancipation of the working masses of our country from the yoke of bourgeois-landlord exploitation has given a new content to labour. The people's democratic system regards labour as the basic factor of social life. Socialism and labour are inseparable. In the Rumanian People's Republic labour has become a matter of honour. This engenders profound changes in the consciousness of the working class, in its attitude to labour. These changes are manifest in the creative endeavour of the masses, in the tremendous scale of socialist emulation, in the spread of the stakhanovite movement, in a wide display of the initiative and organisational talents of the masses, whose development had been stifled in the past by capitalism.

The right to work, the right to rest and leisure, to maintenance in old age and to education have become an everyday reality in our country. The working people saw in the draft Constitution the true reflection of their new life, of that which is now deeply rooted in their everyday life. The same must be said about such rights and freedoms, as the equality of women with men, freedom of conscience, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, etc., which occupy an honourable place in the draft Constitution.

The fact that all these rights and freedoms are guaranteed, and that the material conditions for really exercising them are ensured, constitutes one of the main characteristic features of our new Constitution.

The draft Constitution also contains important clauses on the national question. With a firm hand the people's democratic state put an end to the regime of brutal suppression of the national minorities which was practised under capitalism, provided equal rights for the national minorities and ensured most favourable conditions for the

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Chairman, Council of Ministers,  
Rumanian People's Republic

past Magyar-Szekely population. The working people, educated by the Party in the spirit of internationalism, enthusiastically welcomed this clause in the draft Constitution. The enemies of the people who in the

past fomented the artificially created hatred between Rumanians and citizens of other nationalities, who speculated on this hatred and who would like to retrieve their lost positions by means of fomenting 'chauvinism', reacted furiously to this measure—a fact which means that it struck home.

During the public discussion of the draft Constitution there was manifested the growing awareness of the working people of the need to consolidate and extend their great gains, that it is their patriotic duty to contribute to this.

Socialist emulation among the workers and the technical personnel for pre-schedule fulfilment of the state plan which has developed into a mass movement, the growing upsurge among the working peasant masses in the struggle for higher crop yields and delivery of grain to the state, the improved activity of the cultural bodies—all are expressions of the patriotism of the working people.

A distinguishing feature of our society is the harmonious combination of common and personal interests. The interests of strengthening the people's democratic state require from every working man that he carefully fulfils his duty to the state and sees to it that fulfilment of duty becomes a law for all citizens.

Since socialist public property is the indisputable foundation of our system, this means that the first duty of every citizen is to guard public property as the apple of the eye, not to allow anyone to encroach on it, no matter whether it be state property or co-operative-collective property.

Strengthening the state and all its links is, at present, a most important task. The people's democratic state is a new form of state management differing fundamentally from the old, bourgeois-democratic form; it is a new type of state which serves not the aims of exploitation and oppression of the working masses, but the aims of their complete emancipation from all oppression and exploitation.

The people's democratic state is the main instrument for building Socialism. In this respect it carries out immense creative work.

Although in the period of building Socialism peaceful economic-organisational and cultural-educational functions of the state are of special significance, the functions of suppressing the hostile activity of the class enemy and of protecting the country from attacks from without retain all their significance as long as the exploiting classes have not been completely abolished and as long as the danger of imperialist aggression exists. The intensified aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism directed against the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy, and also the further sharpening of the class struggle inside the country call for the concentration of all our attention on strengthening the defence capacity of the country, on building up state reserves and strengthening those links of the state apparatus whose edge is turned against pilferers, embezzlers, wreckers and saboteurs, against traitors and spies.

of peace and friendship with all peace-loving nations.

The numerous suggestions containing amendments and addenda to the draft Constitution submitted by citizens are

## International Comments on our Constitution

It should be mentioned that the bourgeois press in the West and its branches in Belgrade and Ankara devoted particular attention to the draft of the new Constitution of the Rumanian People's Republic.

At first these branches of imperialist propaganda sought to by-pass the draft. But nowadays this is impossible. The interest aroused by our new Constitution among the peoples in the West forced the imperialists to mobilise all their hacks in an attempt to confuse the masses and progressive circles, to distract their attention and to disorientate them. There was no lack of slander, foul lies or of attempts to distort the text of the Constitution.

It was obvious that our Constitution had annoyed and evoked disappointment among imperialist circles. Maybe they expected us to elaborate a constitution of the bourgeois type, asserting the right of ownership of the means of production and based on the plunder and exploitation of the working people? But were they not aware that we abolished landlordism long ago and divided the extensive landlords' land among the million of landless peasants and land-hungry peasants? Our new Constitution proclaims that the land belongs to those who till it and not to the parasites and idlers who suck the peasants dry.

It is also perfectly understandable that the newspapers of the U.S. monopolies and of the British lords are not at all satisfied with the fact that we removed the capitalists from power and that we nationalised the factories and put workers at their head. How can we expect them to pat us on the back for this.

Maybe the gentlemen in Washington and London would like us to restore to the capitalists and landlords their former rights, return to them their factories and the estates for which they are yearning and again to place the people under the yoke of the exploiters? Only recently the U.S. delegate on the Security Council suggested that we change our political system to suit his tastes in order to gain admission to Uno.

The threatening tones of Forrestal's disciples can only frighten people with weak nerves, since it would be sheer lunacy to imagine that in our days it is possible to return to capitalism peoples who have rid themselves from its yoke, who have tasted the joys of free life and who are aware of their invincible power.

The imperialists are deeply upset with the fact that the new Constitution forcefully proclaims that friendship and alliance with the great Soviet Union and its selfless and fraternal support and aid ensure the state independence and sovereignty, the development and flowering of the Rumanian People's Republic.

Behind these hack writers stand the Trumans and Eisenhoweres whose ears have become very sensitive to the word "independence" ever since the day "Americans, go home!" became the most popular slogan in Western Europe.

The U.S. imperialists fear that the idea will penetrate still deeper into the minds of the French, Italian, Belgian and other peoples that there are also other relations be-

further proof of the creative capacity of the masses, of their profound interest in solving state problems, the significant contribution made by the experience of the masses in the matter of correct leadership in a genuinely democratic state.

fallen under the yoke of the U.S., that their state sovereignty has been trampled underfoot by the U.S. occupationists, that their industry is disintegrating, unemployment is rife and that all are heading for a catastrophic economic crisis. The U.S. imperialists seek to conceal from the peoples in Western Europe the beneficial influence exerted on the countries of people's democracy by the relations of the new socialist type established on the international arena by the great Soviet Union on the basis of the noble Stalin principles of equality, mutual aid and respect for national independence.

The aggressive policy of the U.S. Government and its line of militarising the economy are having a baneful influence also on the standard of living of the working masses in the United States. Even official statistics, the basic task of which is to paint things in rosy colours, cannot conceal the growing decline in the standard of life of the working people. Compared with prewar, the wage tax in the U.S. has risen sixfold while prices for consumer goods are rising month by month. As a result, 75 per cent of U.S. families are not even ensured a subsistence minimum while 22.9 per cent lack even a quarter and 13.7 per cent an eighth part of this minimum. These workers, however, belong to the privileged category since they are employed. The U.S. has millions of unemployed who spend months looking for jobs.

The plight of the toiling masses in the West European countries is far worse, since the seriously weakened economy of these countries is disintegrating under the unbearable burden of armaments and military expenditure dictated by the Americans.

The people of Yugoslavia, groaning under the yoke of the fascist Tito clique, are suffering severe privations because they are victims of colonial methods of exploitation and of a regime of forced labour in the interests of the U.S. masters.

Although the constitutions of these bourgeois countries endeavour to surpass each other in proclaiming the equality of all citizens, even the bourgeois hacks in the pay of the trusts cannot conceal the fact that militarisation of the economy yields fabulous profits for the monopolists while adding to the impoverishment of the masses.

The conversion of the U.S. into a police state, the flagrant violation of even elementary democratic rights, the onslaught against the standard of life of the masses, the intensification of sanguinary repressions against the people, fostering racism in its most monstrous forms, such as lynching, establishment of concentration camps for progressives, the foul sentences and the judicial frame-up against the Communists and other fighters for peace and democracy—all are but the process of degeneration of bourgeois democracy.

Whereas, the capitalist countries, for the purpose of ensuring their "rear" in the event of unleashing war, are installing a barbaric fascist regime, the draft of the new Constitution of the Rumanian People's Republic is a powerful manifestation of the confidence of the Rumanian people in the triumph of peace, democracy and Socialism. The toilers in the capitalist world who look with hope to the countries of the camp of democracy and Socialism headed by the



production in 1951, accounted for 54.4 per cent of the total value of industrial output. Overall industrial output far surpassed the highest level achieved under capitalism. By the end of 1951 the output of the metallurgical industry was 260.3 per cent compared with 1938, and the chemical industry (excluding chemical-pharmaceutical industry)—100 per cent compared with 1938.

The reorganisation of the old enterprises on a new socialist basis, equipping them with modern technique and supplying them with electric energy, the creation of new branches of industry (tractor, oil and mining equipment, equipment for light industry and the electro-technical industry, etc.), machinery and aggregates, for which for the first time in the past Rumania was dependent on the imperialists, testifies to the qualitative growth of our socialist industry.

These successes in socialist construction would have been unthinkable without the tremendous and constant aid of the Soviet Union. A feature of this aid is that it is aimed at strengthening and developing the national economy, in the first instance, by means of developing socialist industry and creating the material-technical base of Socialism in our country.

In agriculture the socialist sector is developing. The state farms are being consolidated, the number of machine and tractor depots is increasing. About 1,500 collective farms and more than 1,100 agricultural associations were formed on a socialist basis. The socialist sector in the economy, to planning and the establishment of close contact with the socialist economy of the great Soviet Union, with great China, with the countries of people's democracy and the German Democratic Republic, crises, unemployment and anarchy of production have been abolished and steady development of the economy ensured in people's-democratic Rumania. This is explained by the fact that the economic laws of capitalism cease to operate in the socialist sector of the national economy and by the fact that in their stead, on the basis of the elimination of the contradictions between the character of the productive forces and the production relations, there appear laws peculiar to the socialist economy.

Significant changes have also taken place in the class structure of our society. As is known, the landlord class was abolished as a result of the land reform. The same fate befell the capitalist class in industry as a result of nationalisation. At present, the capitalist sector embraces the kulak economy, private commercial enterprises and small industrial enterprises which have not been nationalised.

## People's Democracy — Democracy for all Working People of Town and Countryside

Genuine democracy—democracy for the majority—has been established in our country, unemployment has been abolished, the material and cultural level of the people raised, and the rights and freedoms for which the best sons of our people fought and shed their blood, ensured for the working people.

All this stems from the fact that power in the Rumanian People's Republic belongs to the working people of town and countryside.

Only in a country in which power is in the hands of the working class which, while

\* From report to session of Grand National Assembly which, on September 24, 1952, adopted the new Constitution of the Rumanian People's Republic.

in themselves the main principle of socialist democracy—drawing the masses into the work of managing society—signified a vital phase along the pathway of building the people's democratic state. The People's Army, the new state apparatus, new legislation, placed at the service of the working people, have been created, etc.

All these economic and political transformations have consolidated the positions of the working class and the alliance of the working class and the working peasantry which is the basis of people's power.

Comrade Stalin teaches that, in contrast to a programme which speaks of that which does not yet exist, of that which has yet to be achieved and won in the future, a constitution, on the contrary, must speak of that which already exists, of that which has already been achieved and won now, at the present time. In keeping with this Stalin counsel, the draft of the new Constitution is a summary of the path that has been traversed, a summary of the historic gains already achieved and won by the labour of the people on the pathway of building Socialism.

It is an historical fact that the people's democratic system has come to stay. Consequently, it is only natural that this finds reflection in the new Constitution.

Equally undeniable also is the existence of the socialist sector, its leading role in the national economy of the Republic. This historical fact too, finds reflection in the new Constitution.

At the same time it is necessary to take into account the fact that Socialism has not won completely, that we live in the transition period from capitalism to Socialism. The nature of the present period is reflected in numerous articles of the draft of the new Constitution, for instance, in the definition of the social system, state functions, civil rights and freedoms.

The draft of the new Constitution establishes the existence of the three social-economic sectors: the socialist sector, the sector of petty-commodity production and the private capitalist sector.

The period of transition from capitalism to Socialism is a period of sharpening class struggle because a definite class stands behind each sector. The transition from several social-economic sectors to the complete sway of the socialist sector is taking place in conditions of fierce resistance by the exploiting elements.

The draft of the Constitution indicates our final aim, stressing that the policy of the people's democratic state is aimed at abolishing exploitation of man by man and building Socialism. This testifies to our steady advance towards victory, to the firm determination of the working people of our country to crown the cause of building the new social system, the socialist system.

emancipating itself, emancipates society as a whole, can there be genuine rights and freedoms for the people.

The democratism of the people's democratic state system stems from the fact that we no longer have capitalists owning the enterprises and compelling the workers to sell their labour practically for nothing; all the enterprises, the mineral wealth, banks and mines are state property, they belong to the people as a whole; state power in our country belongs not to a handful of millionaire families disposing of the state apparatus, including the government, but to the working people of town and countryside, who exercise this power through the Grand National Assembly

leisure, to maintenance in old age and to education have become an everyday reality in our country. The working people saw in the draft Constitution the true reflection of their new life, of that which is now deeply rooted in their everyday life. The same must be said about such rights and freedoms, as the equality of women with men, freedom of conscience, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, etc., which occupy an honourable place in the draft Constitution.

The fact that all these rights and freedoms are guaranteed, and that the material conditions for really exercising them are ensured, constitutes one of the main characteristic features of our new Constitution.

The draft Constitution also contains important clauses on the national question. With a firm hand the people's democratic state put an end to the regime of brutal suppression of the national minorities which was practised under capitalism, provided equal rights for the national minorities and ensured most favourable conditions for the all-round development of the nationalities inhabiting Rumania.

The draft Constitution raises to a still higher level the democratic solution of the national question in Rumania, envisaging the creation of the Magyar Autonomous Region on the territory inhabited by the com-

## Guiding, Organising and Mobilising Role of Party

For the first time the Constitution of the Rumanian People's Republic embodies the role of our Party in the political and state life of the country.

In the more than 30 years of its existence our Party has proved by deeds that it knows no higher interests than those of the working people, that it selflessly serves the great cause of emancipating the working people from exploitation and oppression, the cause of socialist construction.

Under the banner of the Party, under its leadership, the workers and peasants of Rumania overthrew the power of the landlords and capitalists and established the people's democratic system. Under the same glorious banner they have embarked on building Socialism. The policy of the Party is the vital foundation of the people's democratic system.

The recognition by all the working people of the leading role of the Party is explained by the fact that the formerly exploited and oppressed masses who had had no party of their own, found in the Party of Communists their own party with which they feel they are vitally linked, which organised and led the working masses in the struggle for emancipation from the yoke of exploitation and which leads them to the complete victory of Socialism.

The uncovering and smashing of the Right deviation demonstrated the might of the Party, its ability resolutely to liquidate all attempts to deflect it from the Marxist-Leninist pathway, from the pathway of upholding the interests of the working people and fighting for the happiness of the people. This has equipped the Party with new experience of the class struggle, has reinforced the unity of its ranks and has added to its ability to rally the working masses for building Socialism in town and countryside.

Comrade Stalin teaches that the Marxist-Leninist Party is a living body. Like all living bodies it is subject to renewal: the old, the outmoded is cast aside, while the new, the growing, lives and develops. This is the law of the growth of the Party

The people's democratic state is the main instrument for building Socialism. In this respect it carries out immense creative work.

Although in the period of building Socialism peaceful economic-organisational and cultural-educational functions of the state are of special significance, the functions of suppressing the hostile activity of the class enemy and of protecting the country from attacks from without retain all their significance as long as the exploiting classes have not been completely abolished and as long as the danger of imperialist aggression exists. The intensified aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism directed against the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy, and also the further sharpening of the class struggle inside the country call for the concentration of all our attention on strengthening the defence capacity of the country, on building up state reserves and strengthening those links of the state apparatus whose edge is turned against pilferers, embezzlers, wreckers and saboteurs, against traitors and spies.

The enemies of the people have seen for themselves more than once that the people's power is fully determined to frustrate all their intrigues directed against our creative work, all their attempts to strike at the interests of the national economy and to serve the dirty cause of the imperialist warmongers.

which becomes stronger by purging itself of opportunists, by freeing itself from all that hinders its advance forward.

To advance forward means for us to follow the glorious experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to advance along the Lenin-Stalin pathway.

The militant historic experience of the C.P.S.U. (B) has been and remains the correct guide for all Communist and Workers' Parties which creatively utilise it in the struggle for the emancipation of mankind from exploitation and oppression, in the struggle for peace. The Marxist-Leninist Parties in the countries of people's democracy are successfully applying the experience of the C.P.S.U. (B) in developing a new socialist economy and culture, in building the state, and the Party.

The convening of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. (B) is vastly significant not only for the international Communist movement, but also for the entire camp of peace and democracy, since the growth of the might of the Soviet state and its onward march towards Communism considerably reinforce the international peace forces.

The draft directives of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. (B) point out that:

"The present (fifth) Five-Year Plan again demonstrates to the whole world the great vital force of Socialism, the fundamental superiority of the socialist system of economy over the capitalist system. This Five-Year Plan is a plan for peaceful economic and cultural development. It will facilitate further consolidation and extension of economic co-operation of the Soviet Union with the countries of people's democracy, the development of economic relations with all countries willing to extend trade on the basis of equality and mutual advantage".

The people of Rumania who strive for peace and are firmly resolved to defend peace, welcomed the declaration in the Constitution which reads that the foreign policy of the Rumanian people's democratic state is a policy of upholding peace, of friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy, a policy

The threatening tones of Forrestal's principles can only frighten people with weak nerves, since it would be sheer lunacy to imagine that in our days it is possible to return to capitalism peoples who have rid themselves from its yoke, who have tasted the joys of free life and who are aware of their invincible power.

The imperialists are deeply upset with the fact that the new Constitution forcefully proclaims that friendship and alliance with the great Soviet Union and its selfless and fraternal support and aid ensure the state independence and sovereignty, the development and flowering of the Rumanian People's Republic.

Behind these hack writers stand the Trumans and Eisenhowers whose ears have become very sensitive to the word "independence" ever since the day "Americans, go home!" became the most popular slogan in Western Europe.

The U.S. imperialists fear that the idea will penetrate still deeper into the minds of the French, Italian, Belgian and other peoples that there are also other relations between states, relations different from those practised by the U.S. in Western Europe, whereby the strong swallow the weak. The working people in the West see with their own eyes that, while Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and other small nations, due to Soviet aid, have achieved genuine national independence, are making gigantic strides in developing their peace economy and have rid themselves of crises and unemployment, France, Italy and other large countries have

## Under Banner of New Constitution Forward to Victory of Socialism!

Imagine, comrades, what our homeland will look like after the targets of the Five-Year Plan have been reached! The coming years will see the completion of big enterprises, new factories, blast-furnaces and open-hearth furnaces, enterprises of the chemical industry, new power stations, a big iron and steel combinat fully equipped by the Soviet Union, the film settlement at Buftea, the "Scanteia" Printing and Publishing House. The V. I. Lenin hydro-electric station will produce electric energy for the new industry of Moldova and will restore life to this region. The waters of the Danube will flow to the sea through the Danube-Black Sea navigation canal; new, modern towns will emerge on the map of our country. Construction of the Bucharest-Danube navigation canal will begin, and Bucharest will become a seaport. The fields of the big and powerful socialist farms will yield rich crops. Tens of thousands of tractors, harvester combines and harvesting machines will be used on our fields. The working peasantry with growing confidence will take the path of socialist farming. Irrigation of the Dobrogea, of the Danube plain and of the drought-affected regions of Moldova based on widely planned work, reclamation of the Danube delta, on the fertile fields of which it will be possible to grow technical crops, vegetables, subtropical cultures, etc., the planting of orchards all over the country, formation of special vegetable farms, increasing the production of grain for the market by individual farms—all this will form the basis for increased output of agriculture.

The people of Rumania can look to the future of their country with confidence. Immense coal, oil and iron-ore deposits, timber, natural gas deposits, inexhaustible raw materials for a powerful chemical industry, the millionfold horse-power of our water resources—these are vast riches which open grand prospects for the development of the People's Republic of Rumania.

We must and we shall establish a high standard of living and a high level of culture and a well-to-do happy life for the working people.

of the trusts cannot conceal the fact that militarisation of the economy yields fabulous profits for the monopolists while adding to the impoverishment of the masses.

The conversion of the U.S. into a police state, the flagrant violation of even elementary democratic rights, the onslaught against the standard of life of the masses, the intensification of sanguinary repressions against the people, fostering racism in its most monstrous forms, such as lynching, establishment of concentration camps for progressives, the foul sentences and the judicial frame-up against the Communists and other fighters for peace and democracy—all are but the process of degeneration of bourgeois democracy.

Whereas, the capitalist countries, for the purpose of ensuring their "rear" in the event of unleashing war, are installing a barbaric fascist regime, the draft of the new Constitution of the Rumanian People's Republic is a powerful manifestation of the confidence of the Rumanian people in the triumph of peace, democracy and Socialism. The toilers in the capitalist world who look with hope to the countries of the camp of democracy and Socialism headed by the Soviet Union, and who draw courage and vigour from their great achievements, hail the Constitution of the Rumanian People's Republic as another victory for the forces of peace, democracy and Socialism, as a powerful rebuff to the enemies of peace and progress headed by the U.S. imperialists, pretenders to world domination.

Therein lies the international significance of our new Constitution.

But our forward march is not an easy matter. There are still difficulties in our path. We are building a new social system. Communists are not in the habit of running away from difficulties or of keeping them secret from the masses. The strength of the Marxist revolutionary Party is that it looks difficulties straight in the face, openly and sincerely reveals them to the masses and calls on them to fight to overcome these difficulties. Our Party has proved that it possesses sufficient strength to overcome all difficulties; it will prove this in the future as well, because it relies on the broad popular masses.

By strengthening our homeland we strengthen the forces of peace, democracy and Socialism, headed by the great Soviet Union. The draft of our Constitution powerfully expresses the will of the Rumanian people for peace, their desire to devote all their strength to peaceful construction. Our new Constitution is, in its very essence, a Constitution of peace. At the same time the Rumanian people are fully determined not to allow any imperialist interference in their country and to preserve the inviolability of their national independence and sovereignty.

The new Constitution will strengthen our people's democratic system and become a mighty weapon for building Socialism in our country.

The Rumanian people—splendid people-builder of the new life—has every right to look with patriotic pride on the new Constitution which reflects the great social-economic gains.

The new Constitution will inspire our people to struggle for further success in building Socialism, in strengthening the homeland and the entire camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, headed by the great Soviet Union.

The source of the great mobilising and organising force of the new Constitution is the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the ideas of Comrade Stalin, the great genius of working mankind.



# The Fight for Democratic Liberties in Italy

The "Unita" and democratic press month has a particular significance this year in view of the present economic and political situation in the country.

The country is confronted with a naked crusade on the part of the clerical government and reactionary forces against the Constitution and democratic liberties. De Gasperi, who together with other chiefs of his Party spent the whole summer in a health resort, did nothing but intrigue with the leaders of the Republican, Liberal and Social Democratic Parties, preparing a fraudulent election law. According to his idea this law should ensure for the Christian Democrats an absolute majority in Parliament at the next election.

According to the electoral system now being elaborated by the Christian Democrats, those who poll 51 per cent of the votes will get not 51, but 66 per cent of the seats in Parliament. This fraudulent system which the clericals want to impose on the country for the forthcoming parliamentary election is not new. A similar system was used in Italy in 1924, during fascist rule, when elections were arbitrary and accompanied by violence which led to the assassination of the Socialist Deputy Giacomo Matteotti.

Parliament has not yet approved this monstrous electoral law; the Government has not yet submitted this new draft which was conceived and brought forth after much travail in the mountains of Valsugana where during recent weeks de Gasperi and his clique of intriguers and forgers have been substituting themselves for Parliament. This method of drafting vital state laws, not through commissions in the chambers, but at the country villa of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, within a closed circle of unprincipled politicians, playing with the fate of the Italian people, is not only anti-democratic, but criminal. By means of his electoral system de Gasperi and his associates, including the leaders of the Right-wing Social Democrats and Republicans, are determined, apparently, to discredit Parliament and the democratic institutions, to show that for them it is much more convenient to draft laws and rule without Parliament.

The Government press is lading out this draft concocted by the Christian Democrat leaders as if it had already entered into force and as if Parliament did not exist. Nevertheless, the clerical Government cannot prevent the draft from being discussed by the Italian people and its representatives. Furthermore, this discussion will not be easy for de Gasperi since the democratic opposition intends with all vigour to uphold, in both Parliament and in the country, the right of suffrage for all, to uphold general elections, democratic liberties and the Constitution.

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In order to pave the way for these monstrous elections and by means of the fraudulent electoral system to give birth to an illegal and anti-constitutional Parliament the clerical chieftains are suppressing freedom of the press. They are conscious that it will not be easy and with impunity to mislead the people and so they want to gag the democratic press, to prevent it from daily exposing the slander and lawlessness of the clerical chiefs, and the web of intrigues.

sufferers. In the past few weeks alone 5,000 workers were dismissed from the "Snia Viscosa" plant, 870 from the textile mills in Gorizia, over one thousand from the De Angeli-Frua enterprises and more than 2,000 from the steel works in Terni; the "Fonderie Riunite" works in Modena and others are threatened with closure.

According even to official statistics the unemployed in the country now number 2,074,000, which means an increase of 154,000 compared with last year. Output in the branches of industry producing for civilian needs has sharply declined. Output in the textile industry dropped 25 per cent, in the rubber industry 35 per cent, and in boot and shoe manufacture, 10 per cent. The cost of living is steadily rising. These same government statistics show that the cost of living index has risen from 48 to 55. Prices for staple foods such as bread, macaroni, rice, vegetable oil, butter, fats, eggs, meat and wine have gone up on the average by 9.6 per cent. While unemployment is increasing and prices soaring, the monopolists are steadily adding to their profits. Thus, the Montecatini concern receives from sale of superphosphate, a profit the equivalent of 39 per cent of its production cost, and 72 per cent from the sale of nitric fertilizers.

The budget deficit this year will amount to 500 billion lire and the foreign trade deficit is already 300 billion. The economic plight of the country is such that even Finance Minister Pella publicly declared that the country had reached the limit of its possibilities, that "extreme" limit, beyond which looms inflation and bankruptcy.

The Atlantic policy of war preparation has brought the Italian economy to a crisis and now threatens it with bankruptcy. In Lisbon, the de Gasperi Government pledged, in the course of 1952-53, to form 15 divisions, including three tank divisions. Each division will cost 160 million dollars and their upkeep—250 million dollars annually. The military budget was increased to over 600 billion lire in order to meet this expenditure. The allocation of the major part of the financial resources of the country for war purposes determined the crisis in civilian industry, the decline in the standard of living of the working people and the severe plight of the entire economy of Italy.

Only eight months have passed since the adoption of the Lisbon pledges and the clerical Government realises that financially it cannot meet these commitments. The more than 600 billion lire appropriated for the purpose is, apparently, inadequate. Having forced Italy to raise military expenditure to 600 billion lire, the U.S. Government takes upon itself less than 50 billion and this is boosted as "U.S. aid!"

Italian government representatives, who recently visited their masters in Washington, pleaded desperately for an increase. But it appears that apart from the sums already allocated they failed to get anything but promises.

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Pietro Secchia  
Deputy General Secretary,  
Italian Communist Party

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particularly in the south, the lack of communication in some regions and zones of the country, and above all, by the high price of newsprint (and, consequently, of newspapers) fixed by the monopoly enterprises. Finally, the restricted circulation of the press is explained by the low standard of living of the working people, bordering on poverty. There are still many communities in Italy where newspapers are not read at all and a considerable number in which only reactionary newspapers are on sale.

Freedom of the press, before becoming the right of every citizen freely to express his views, before becoming the right to publish and distribute newspapers, must include the right of every citizen to be informed, to be given the opportunity to know the facts, the truth about the home situation, and about international affairs. This right to know the real facts no longer exists in Italy. In practice this right, at least for the greater part of the citizens, has been abolished—abolished because the Christian Democratic Government and agents of American imperialism have seized nearly all the newspapers and have established their monopoly over the radio, cinema, etc. And precisely because of the fact that, in Italy, there are still a dozen or so democratic newspapers enjoying a big circulation ("Unita", "Avanti" and others) which refuse to become reconciled and will never become reconciled to the clerical dictatorship, the Government has prepared a draft law directed against the freedom of the press embodied in the Republican Constitution.

The new reactionary draft law throws Italy back to the days of fascism. This scandalous draft is yet another present which the Christian Democratic hierarchy would like to give to its American masters. The demand for preliminary censorship and confiscation was clearly expressed by General Ridgway during his visit to Italy.

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The threat to press freedom is a threat to all democratic freedoms. For this reason the "Unita" month and the entire democratic press month assumes particular significance. The question is not only that of a campaign for rendering aid to one or a number of our newspapers, it is rather, a question of a broad campaign of nation-wide struggle for defence of all newspapers fighting for freedom and independence. The "Unita" celebrations in the past years too, did not suffer from a narrow sectarian approach. This year, more than ever before, these celebrations are a means for rallying all citizens of different political convictions interested in upholding freedom of the press and all the democratic freedoms.

Despite the obstacles, bans and arbitrary actions by the authorities which sought to hamper, and in a number of places, to render impossible the "Unita" celebrations, their number this year exceeds that of previous years. The Party organisations did not confine themselves to galas and meetings in cities—provincial centres and main communities, they organised

During these celebrations the Party organisations mobilised not only Party leaders, activists and group organisers but also an enormous number of rank and file members both for distributing "Unita" and collecting funds for the Party press. Groups of members sell the "Unita", "Vie Nuove" and other democratic newspapers in the streets and also in those communities and localities in which hitherto our press has not been read at all. During the celebrations freedom of the press conferences are organised, contact with the working people—members of other parties—established, and concrete measures taken for joint struggle with all the democratic parties and organisations for democratic rights and the republican Constitution. The following points were discussed at the hundreds of meetings held during the press month:

1. Active struggle in defence of peace, exposure of the provocations of the imperialist warmongers, of their atrocities and their employment of the bacteriological weapon in Korea, explanation of the danger inherent in the rearming of Western Germany and Japan.

2. The need for unity of all democratic and anti-fascist forces for successful struggle in defence of constitutional rights, the need to expose the neo-fascist and monarchist danger, the reactionary aims of the Christian-Democratic Party which seeks to enact an anti-press law, the electoral law and a number of other laws directed against trade union rights and democratic freedoms.

3. The fight of the working people in defence of work and industry.

4. The great peaceful achievements of the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy.

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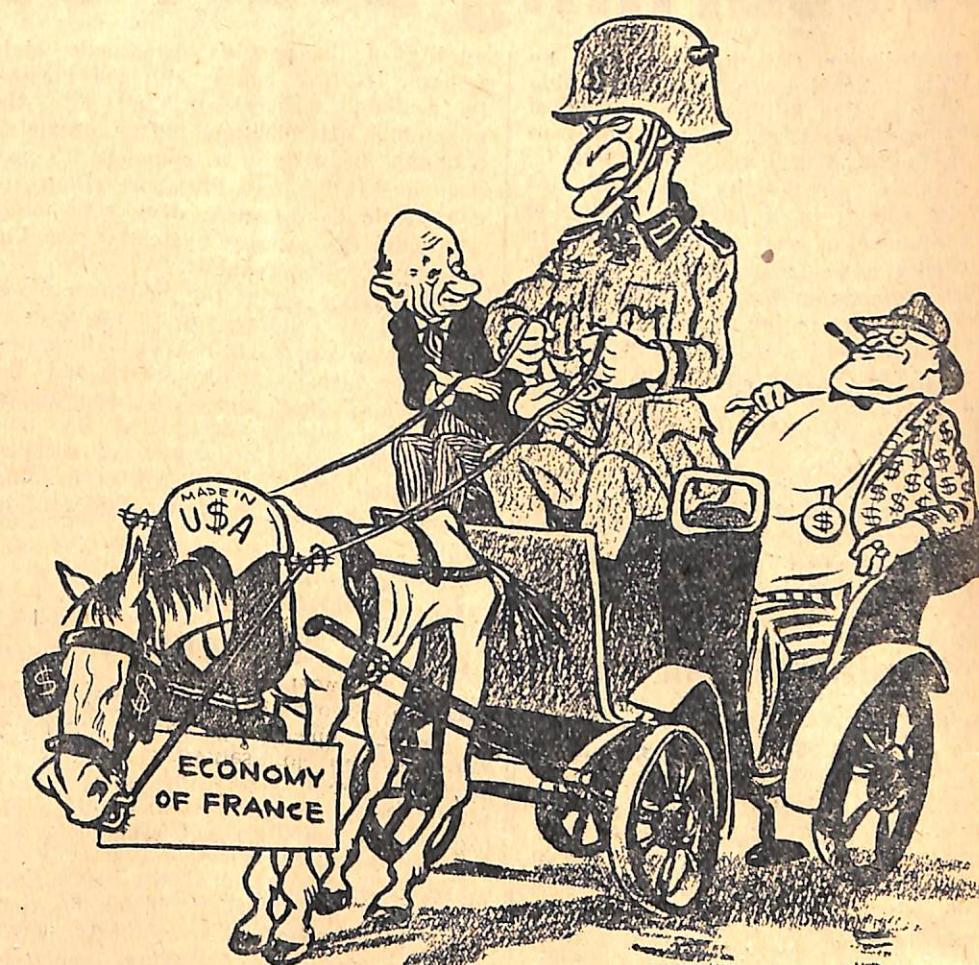
Big successes were achieved during the campaign for a bigger circulation for the democratic press, and great possibilities for improving the work were disclosed. However, there are still considerable shortcomings. There are still Party organisations and individual Communists who underestimate the significance of the press as an organiser of the struggle of the working class and of all working people for bread, freedom and peace, who underestimate the role of "Unita" as an instrument of propaganda and for extending the Party's influence. Bigger circulation for "Unita", the weekly journal "Vie Nuove", "For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy!" and of the entire democratic press is the paramount aim which we must reach in the course of the press month.

Our newspapers, of course, need financial help and sacrifice on the part of the working people, but for the successful carrying out of our policy there is required, above all, a bigger circulation for our press. In order to strengthen the unity of the working class and to build up the widest possible front in defence of peace and of all democratic freedoms, it is necessary to engage in most intensive, everyday agitation, propaganda and organising activity, and this can be done only on the condition that a bigger circulation is obtained for "Unita" and the other democratic organs.

Throughout Italy journalists and writers of diverse political trends are protesting

The "Schuman plan" virtually places management of the French economy in the hands of its mortal enemies—the German revanchists and the U.S. imperialists standing behind them.

(Press item)



SCHUMAN (to Adenauer): I have the honour and pleasure to present you with the reins of management. Let's get the horse going...  
Drawing by J. Novak

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Mr. Eden—Guest of Belgrade Fascist Gang

The bourgeois press noisy and fond of sensation, went out of its way in splashing the visit to Belgrade by the British Foreign Minister, which, at the same time, it represented as a "private visit".

But was this the case? Does anyone believe that this was simply a meeting of "two cronies of Churchill", "two newly-married young men"—60 year old Tito and 55 year old Eden—whose only purpose was to congratulate each other on the occasion of their latest venture into matrimony.

These stupid notions of the bourgeois press were refuted by Eden himself at the banquet given in his honour at the White Palace—the residence of the chief of the Belgrade fascist gang. The speech made by the leader of present-day British diplomacy reveals that his "private visit" has its back-stage story. Mr. Eden said that he had come to exchange views on a number of questions of interest to both countries.

The back-stage side of Eden's visit as a guest of the Belgrade fascist gang is linked in the first instance with the sharpening Anglo-American contradictions in Europe, including the Balkans, and also the imperialist intrigues in relation to Trieste.

Referring to the visit paid by U.S. Army Secretary Pace to Yugoslavia, Turkey and Greece, the Ankara newspaper "Akşam" pointed out that the visit of this transatlantic warmonger "evokes interest since America has declared itself in favour of establishing military collaboration among Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia".

As can be seen, the U.S. is hammering together, under its aegis, another aggressive war bloc in the Balkans, doing all it can to oust its "junior partner"—Britain. All this has deeply agitated the British ruling circles. Aware of the tricks that his U.S. "friends" are capable of, Eden hastened to Yugoslavia.

Blurted out the intentions of British diplomacy, the London "Daily Herald" wrote a few days prior to Eden's visit to Yugoslavia that, until recently the Balkans were a weak link in Western defence and therefore it is necessary to welcome any action leading to consolidation of the Balkan sector.

This explains why British diplomats headed by Eden are trying might and main to strengthen the positions of British imperialism in the Balkans and also to have a hand in the foul machinations aimed at knocking out the Soviet Union from the Balkan bloc.



force and as if Parliament did not exist. Nevertheless, the clerical Government cannot prevent the draft from being discussed by the Italian people and its representatives. Furthermore, this discussion will not be easy for de Gasperi since the democratic opposition intends with all vigour to uphold, in both Parliament and in the country, the right of suffrage for all, to uphold general elections, democratic liberties and the Constitution.

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In order to pave the way for these monstrous elections and by means of the fraudulent electoral system to give birth to an illegal and anti-constitutional Parliament the clerical chieftains are suppressing freedom of the press. They are conscious that it will not be easy and with impunity to mislead the people and so they want to gag the democratic press, to prevent it from daily exposing the slander and lawlessness of the clerical chiefs, and the web of intrigue and conspiracy that they are weaving against the interests of the Italian people and against the Constitution.

It is impossible to carry out fraudulent elections, to say nothing of continuing the policy of war preparation, with freedom of the press in the country. By restricting and suppressing freedom of the press they want to conceal the tragic economic plight of the country which in recent months has become absolutely unbearable. The process of curtailing production is proceeding at an accelerated pace. Textile mills and machine-building works are the worst

for war purposes determined the crisis in civilian industry, the decline in the standard of living of the working people and the severe plight of the entire economy of Italy.

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Italian government representatives, who recently visited their masters in Washington, pleaded desperately for an increase. But it appears that apart from the sums already allocated they failed to get anything but promises.

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No fewer than 111 newspapers are published daily in editions totalling 3.5 million copies, including fifteen or so Communist, Socialist and Left independent daily newspapers with a total circulation of one million copies. "Unita" is the most widely-read newspaper. One-third of Italian newspaper readers take democratic newspapers every day.

It has been established that in Italy each paper is read by 3 or 4 people, that is, the readers of daily newspapers total but 12 million in a country with a population of approximately 50 million. This is explained by the enormous number of illiterates,

to all democratic freedoms. For this reason the "Unita" month and the entire democratic press month assumes particular significance. The question is not only that of a campaign for rendering aid to one or a number of our newspapers, it is rather, a question of a broad campaign of nation-wide struggle for defence of all newspapers fighting for freedom and independence. The "Unita" celebrations in the past years too, did not suffer from a narrow sectarian approach. This year, more than ever before, these celebrations are a means for rallying all citizens of different political convictions interested in upholding freedom of the press and all the democratic freedoms.

Despite the obstacles, bans and arbitrary actions by the authorities which sought to hamper, and in a number of places, to render impossible the "Unita" celebrations, their number this year exceeds that of previous years. The Party organisations did not confine themselves to galas and meetings in cities—provincial centres and main communities, they organised hundreds of celebrations in every community, every village, in each district of cities and at every enterprise.

For instance, there were 1,240 celebrations in Milan, including 439 in the Party sections and 801 in Party branches; in Turin there were 1,060 celebrations, including 850 in the city and 210 in the province; in Genoa there were more than 3,000 events in villages, towns and enterprises. Arrangements have been made for more than 5,000 big and small events in Bologna, for 1,500 in Florence, 400 in Naples, 245 in Bari and several hundred in Rome.

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Our newspapers, of course, need financial help and sacrifice on the part of the working people, but for the successful carrying out of our policy there is required, above all, a bigger circulation for our press. In order to strengthen the unity of the working class and to build up the widest possible front in defence of peace and of all democratic freedoms, it is necessary to engage in most intensive, everyday agitation, propaganda and organising activity, and this can be done only on the condition that a bigger circulation is obtained for "Unita" and the other democratic organs.

Throughout Italy journalists and writers of diverse political trends are protesting and fighting against the attempts of the Government to strangle the free press. It is essential that the working people add their voice of protest and combine their action with that of the journalists. The Communists together with the Socialists must be first in defence of freedom of the press.

The big manifestations which have taken place during the press month in all the communities in the country testify that the Italian people are rising in the struggle for defence of the press, democratic freedoms, the republican Constitution and in defence of peace.

married young men" — 55 year old Eden—whose only purpose was to congratulate each other on the occasion of their latest venture into matrimony.

These stupid notions of the bourgeois press were refuted by Eden himself at the banquet given in his honour at the White Palace—the residence of the chief of the Belgrade fascist gang. The speech made by the leader of present-day British diplomacy reveals that his "private visit" has its back-stage story. Mr. Eden said that he had come to exchange views on a number of questions of interest to both countries.

The back-stage side of Eden's visit as a guest of the Belgrade fascist gang is linked in the first instance with the sharpening Anglo-American contradictions in Europe, including the Balkans, and also the imperialist intrigues in relation to Trieste.

It is known that of late intensive work has been conducted under the direct control of the Pentagon for knocking together a military bloc in the Balkans, consisting of Titoite Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey. This explains the numerous "visits" to Belgrade by representatives of U.S. military circles. In the wake of General Adleman and Olmstead came Nash, U.S. Deputy Secretary of the Army, after him came Pace, Secretary of the Army, and finally, only recently a visit was paid by Vice-Admiral Cassady, Commander of the U.S. naval forces in the Mediterranean, who cast anchor in Yugoslav waters in the Adriatic. Cassady was accompanied by six large naval vessels, and for Tito's benefit he staged a display of the "Korean campaign" with the participation of U.S. air gangsters.

together, under its war bloc in the Balkans, doing as it can to oust its "junior partner"—Britain. All this has deeply agitated the British ruling circles. Aware of the tricks that his U.S. "friends" are capable of, Eden hastened to Yugoslavia.

Blurting out the intentions of British diplomacy, the London "Daily Herald" wrote a few days prior to Eden's visit to Yugoslavia that, until recently the Balkans were a weak link in Western defence and therefore it is necessary to welcome any move leading to consolidation of the ranks in this sector.

This explains why British diplomats headed by Eden are trying might and main to strengthen the positions of British imperialism in the Balkans and also to have a hand in the foul machinations aimed at knocking together an aggressive bloc in this part of Europe.

Such is the real aggressive aim, although camouflaged by the diplomatic manoeuvres of Eden's "private visit" to Belgrade.

As for the position of the Belgrade "servant of the two masters" it is crystal clear. At present, the fascist degenerate Tito and his gang of spies and assassins prefer their Washington masters, because he promises more loans and more shipments of arms. But this in no way prevents them from conducting negotiations with their London "friends" since both of them pay and both of them need "help-mates" for realisation of their foul plans of preparing a new sanguinary slaughter.

Jan MAREK

## Concerning the Margate T.U.C.

The 84th Trades Union Congress, held at Margate from September 1st to the 5th, took place against a background of deepening economic crisis, growing concern over the effects of the rearmament policy, and increasing resentment against the whole policy of surrender of British interests to aggressive American imperialism.

It is a fact that the agenda for this Trades Union Congress reflected the desire of the rank and file trade unionists for higher wages, work and peace, and of the 73 resolutions that appeared on the agenda, considerably more than half of them dealt with one or another aspect of these three issues.

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress, however, made it perfectly plain in their two principal policy statements that they were supporting the policy of rearmament to the full, and that they were for a policy of wage "restraint".

From the first day of the conference to the last the left delegates put up a consistent struggle for policies that represented the real present and future interests of the trade union movement, and there has probably never been a more consistent fight for such policies despite an avalanche of slander, innuendo and misrepresentation on the part of the Right-wing leaders.

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Three things stand out against which the whole policy of the General Council has to be considered. First, the harder the British workers work and the more they produce, the poorer they become.

Second, the economic position of Britain steadily worsens, as does that of every American satellite forced to carry through rearmament policies.

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**Harry Pollitt**  
General Secretary, Communist Party of Great Britain

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Third, that the danger of a third world war is increasing, and that Britain, the key and lynch pin of all America's war plans is tied hand and foot to the dollar millionaires only because of the policy of the Right-wing leaders of the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party.

All the usual arguments current in social democratic circles trying to justify rearmament on the grounds that "peace can be gained through strength" that "war means work", were answered by many of the delegates during the Congress debate.

All these "arguments" had been smashed by Comrade Stalin on February 16, 1951. "Prime Minister Attlee", said Comrade J. V. Stalin, "should have known by his own experience, as well as by the experience of the United States, that multiplication of a country's armed forces and an arms drive lead to developing war industry, to curtailing civilian industry, to stopping large-scale civilian construction work, to increased taxation, to a rise in prices for consumer goods".

Twenty-nine Trade Union Conferences this year have gone on record in support of wage advances, and practically every trade union in Britain has applications for wage advances now before the employers. How sickening and disgusting, therefore, it was to see at Margate, trade union leaders who 'themselves were demanding 30 shillings a week increase for their own members, calling on other trade unionists

to vote for a policy of wage "restraint". And however many excuses are made that the policy of wage "restraint" is not the policy of wage freeze, evidence is already abundant that as far as the Government and the employers are concerned this is precisely how they are treating the policy of the General Council.

Indeed at the end of the Margate Trades Union Congress all the principal capitalist economic journals, Churchill and Attlee, all went out of their way to congratulate the Trades Union Congress on its policy of "restraint", "statesmanship" and "moderation". No doubt the Right-wing leaders of the Labour Party when the Annual Conference of the Labour Party opens at Morecambe on September 28th will endeavour to utilise the reactionary decisions of the Margate T.U.C. on rearmament as well, against the left delegates attending the Labour Party Conference.

An analysis of the speeches of the General Council leaders at Margate shows that they were not only completely devoid of any working-class content but could not have it. The statement of Deakin in regard to the economic crisis that "the employers, Government and we are all in this together" shows that the General Council leaders stand on the position of unconditional class collaboration. This statement represents the complete surrender of any independent working class solution of a crisis that the employers and Tory Government can only attempt to solve, and will try to do so, at the expense of the working class.

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But there were many signs at Margate that the workers desire a class policy—signs testifying to the growing awareness

of the broad masses of British workers. For every time a class note was struck by delegates the response was immediate. On the need for 100 per cent trade unionism, on increased wages, for extension of nationalisation, on East-West trade, delegates showed clearly where they stood, what they want, and their determination not to be fobbed off by the General Council.

Of course it will not be the speeches of the Deakins, Tewsons, and Lawthers that will determine future events in the British trade union movement, but the militant actions of the organised trade unionists.

There are not only deep differences between members of the General Council on important policy questions (and those who are in opposition to the Right-wing leaders represent the key trade unions of Britain), but a far deeper gulf exists between the policy of the General Council and the aims and aspirations of the rank and file.

The workers in the engineering and ship-building industry, for instance, will not allow the General Council's Margate policy to weaken their resolve to fight with every weapon in their power until they secure the wage increases they require.

A splendid fight was put up at Margate, both in the separate delegation meetings of the Unions and on the floor of the Congress itself by many delegates. The demands they put forward to secure increased wages, the defence and extension of nationalisation, East-West trade, a Five-Power Peace Pact, reduction in armaments, opposition to germ and atomic warfare, international trade union unity, against the attack on the old, historic London Trades Council, and for action on behalf of the Spanish, Greek and Malayan trade unionists, will be discussed and commented upon favourably in the workshops, mills and mines, and in all the local Trade Union organisations. It is these working-class demands that now need to be popularised in such

a way that they receive the mass support of the unions as a whole.

The fight did not only take place on the major questions mentioned above, but on many questions on the agenda, and it was not a case of Communists only putting up this fight. Numbers of delegates, such as Stanley of the Constructional Engineers, for example, made clear their Labour Party membership and that of the majority of their Executives when supporting progressive policies.

The delegates heard an exposure of the treacherous activity of Right-wing trade union officers in Kenya, revelations of the splitting activities of the so-called I.C.F.T.U. against the trade unions of France and Italy; the thoughtful and serious call by Herbert Howarth, A.E.U., to oppose arms for Franco and give all support to the political prisoners in Spain. They heard a moving speech by Will Paynter, South Wales Area President of the N.U.M., about the brutal executions of political prisoners in Greece with special reference to free Tony Ambatielos; an intervention with first-hand facts from Jack Stanley, secretary of the Constructional Engineers, on the significance and possibilities of the Moscow International Economic Conference, as well as a fighting denunciation of the General Council aid to the stooge Malaya trade unions and of the repressions on the part of the British authorities against the heroic Malayan people fighting for their independence.

At the same time it needs to be said openly, the General Council could have been defeated on many important issues if those in opposition to its reactionary policies had themselves been united. Sooner or later the pressure of events will thrust aside the fear of being openly associated with the policy of the Communist Party. It would be far better now and in the best interests of

British trade unionism if those fears were cast aside at once and efforts made to secure agreement on a common programme around which the whole of the left in the British trade union and Labour movement could unite. If there is one important lesson to be learned from Margate by all the left trade unionists in Britain it is that

The legend that the General Council cannot be defeated was decisively pierced on two occasions at Margate, for the General Council suffered an ignominious defeat on the question of germ warfare immediately after it thought its influence over the Congress was unassailable. As is known, contrary to the machinations of the Right-wing leaders of the General Council, the Congress adopted the resolution submitted by the Association of Scientific Workers calling for prohibition of the bacteriological weapon. It also suffered a tremendous defeat in its opposition to any extension of the policy of nationalisation. By a majority of 1,332,000 the Congress adopted a resolution calling for defence and extension of nationalisation. And these two lessons will not be lost upon the working class movement as a whole.

The defeat suffered by the General Council at Margate shows that it can be defeated again and again, that great changes both in the General Council's policy and leadership can be secured once the left elements in the trade union movement themselves are firmly united. This unity can be achieved on the basis of the demands for rallying a united left movement in the trade unions advanced by the recent British Communist Party Congress. Around these demands the widest united mass movement could be generated bringing into action every union branch, shop stewards' committee and trades council.

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