

Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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GREAT AND INVIOABLE FRIENDSHIP OF FREE PEOPLES

The camp of peace, democracy and Socialism is the greatest gain of the peoples, their mighty bulwark in the struggle against imperialism and war, sealed by bonds of sincere and inviolable friendship of hundreds of millions of free people.

Under the leadership of the great Stalin, leader and teacher of the working people, there was built and tempered the mighty and united camp of peace, democracy and Socialism. This camp now embraces one-third of the population of the world. Marching forward in close fraternal union together with the Soviet people are the great Chinese people, the fraternal peoples of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Albania, the German Democratic Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic. In hard battles the heroic Korean people are upholding the independence of their country. The people of Viet Nam are fighting valiantly for freedom and national independence.

Between the states of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism completely new relations have taken shape, relations of a type hitherto unknown to history, relations permeated with the spirit of proletarian internationalism and based on the solid Lenin-Stalin principles of friendship and fraternal co-operation

among the nations. The relations between these countries are based on the principles of equality, economic co-operation and respect for national independence. These are international relations of a new type, alien to the policy of diktat and enslavement of the peoples, to the policy of secret agreement, blackmail and enmity pursued by the imperialist aggressors.

The great friendship of the free peoples of the socialist camp is the inexhaustible source of their creative energy. The national economy and culture in the people's-democratic countries are developing rapidly. Thanks to the fraternal bonds with the Soviet Union, thanks to its vast and selfless aid as a result of creatively using the inexhaustible experience of the U.S.S.R., and of the labour upsurge in the People's Democracies, their social and state system daily becomes stronger, their economic might grows. Not a single capitalist country, J. V Stalin pointed out, could give such effective and technically qualified aid to the people's democratic countries as is given them by the Soviet Union. At bottom of this co-operation among the countries of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism lies the sincere desire to help one another and to promote the economic progress of all.

With the Soviet Union forever! – these passionate words spoken by Klement Gottwald, Chairman of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, outstanding figure of the International working-class movement who died an untimely death, have become the motto of all the peoples who have firmly set out along the pathway of Socialism, the motto of all progressive and honest people in the world. The Soviet Union is the land of Leninism where Socialism is embodied in life, the country of the heroic Soviet people who are blazing the way to Communism for all mankind. Every step traversed by the Soviet Union along the Lenin-Stalin path is, simultaneously, a step forward by the peoples of all the countries of the camp of the peace-loving states in their struggle for peace, democracy

and Socialism, a step forward by the working people of all countries towards their happy future.

“The great friendship of the peoples of China and the Soviet Union is unshakable”, writes Comrade Mao Tse-tung, “because it is based on the great principles of internationalism of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin. The friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples and those of the People’s Democracies, the friendship between the peace-loving democratic and just peoples of the whole world is also based on these great principles of internationalism and therefore it, too, is unshakable.”

The camp of peace, democracy and Socialism is the greatest force of our epoch, the hope of all progressive mankind fighting against the imperialist enslavers and war-mongers.

Comrades G. M. Malenkov, L. P. Beria and V. M. Molotov in their speeches at the memorial meeting on March 9 stated that the Soviet Union would continue, in the future too unswervingly to pursue the policy of peace. In the sphere of foreign policy the main, concern of the Soviet Union is not to permit a new war, to live in peace with all countries. In his speech to the IV Session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. Comrade G. M. Malenkov once again stressed that there is no controversial or unsettled issue in the relations between the states that cannot be solved in a peaceful way.

The peoples of the world know that the foreign policy of the countries of the socialist camp is aimed at ensuring co-operation with all countries, at developing business relations between them on the basis of mutual respect for state interests.

In sharp contrast to this is the foreign policy of the ruling cliques of the imperialist states and above all of the rulers of the U.S.A.. Striving for world domination, intensified colonial oppression, building up anti-popular aggressive war blocs, preparation for a new world slaughter – this is what

characterises their foreign policy. But the imperialist jackals cannot and will never succeed in concealing their criminal designs from the masses. Truth will out through all “iron curtains” erected by the imperialists.

The alliance and friendship of the free peoples evoke the greatest alarm, and, what is more animal hatred among the imperialist instigators of a new war. The enemies of democracy and Socialism seek in every way to undermine the forces of the camp of the peace-loving countries and to split this camp. This is evident in their feverish preparation for a new war, in their attempts to meddle in the internal affairs of sovereign countries, in sending spies, saboteurs, and diversionists into the countries of the camp of peace. This is evident in the support accorded the Belgrade fascist clique by the U.S.-British imperialists. This is evident in the trials of traitors, spies and assassins in the countries of people’s democracy.

The answer of the working poeple of the countries of the camp of Socialism to the intrigues of their enemies is, and will be still closer unity of their militant ranks around the Communist and Workers’ Parties, around the Soviet Union. They are watchfully on guard over the gains of people’s rule and mercilessly punish all who infringe on their freedom and independence, who, on the orders of the U.S.-British imperialists, seek to restore capitalist slavery.

The great inspiring example of building the new, splendid life in the countries of the camp of Socialism exert tremendous influence on the broad popular masses of the world, evokes their sincere admiration. The word spoken by Maurice Thorez, Palmiro Togliatti and by other leaders of the Communist Parties of the capitalist countries to the effect that millions and millions of their countrymen will not, will never fight against the Soviet Union, resound like a solemn vow of all ordinary and honest people who value and cherish peace, freedom and national independence.

In his speech to the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U., a speech regarded by the world Communist movement as the behest of the beloved leader, J. V. Stalin disclosed the innermost meaning and significance of the readiness of the fraternal Parties to support the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

“A peculiarity this support”, J. V. Stalin said, “is that all support for the peace-loving aspirations of our Party on the part of any fraternal Party signifies at the same time support of its own people in their struggle for preservation of peace”. “This peculiarity of the mutual support”, J. V. Stalin continued, “is explained by the fact that the interests of our Party not only do not contradict, but, on the contrary, merge with the interests of the peace-loving peoples. As for the Soviet Union its interests in general are inseparable from the cause of world peace”.

The titanic scale of peaceful construction in the Soviet Union, the success achieved by the Chinese People’s Republic, by the European countries of people’s democracy are regarded by all progressive forces as a tremendous contribution to the cause of the struggle for world peace, for consolidation of friendship among the nations. There is no force on earth which can weaken the friendship and alliance of the free peoples which can shake the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism.

The Communist and Workers’ Parties, the broad masses of the working people in the Soviet Union and in the countries of people’s democracy see their sacred duty in preserving and consolidating the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, in preserving and consolidating the bonds of friendship and solidarity of the free peoples. The might of the camp of the countries of Socialism is the guarantee of successful struggle by all mankind for peace against imperialism and war.

PERPETUATING MEMORY OF COMRADE STALIN IN BULGARIA

The Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria have decided, for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of Comrade Stalin, great leader and teacher, liberator and the greatest defender and friend of the people of Bulgaria, and as a token of profound gratitude to him, to erect a monument to Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin in Sofia, capital of the Republic.

PERPETUATING MEMORY OF COMRADE STALIN IN GERMANY

The Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany has decided to perpetuate the memory of Comrade Stalin, great leader of the peoples. It was decided, in particular, to open a Lenin-Stalin Museum in Berlin, to preserve the house in which Comrade Stalin lived during the Potsdam Conference in 1945, as a house-museum, to give the name Stalinstadt to the town in which the “Ost” iron and steel combinat is located.

ROME

TO COMRADE PALMIRO TOGLIATTI

On the occasion of your 60th birthday the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union sends you – militant leader of the glorious Italian Communist Party, – warm, fraternal greetings.

We greet in your person an outstanding leader of the international Communist movement, the tried leader of the working people of Italy in their struggle for the cause of peace and national independence, for the cause of democracy and Socialism.

We wish you, dear Comrade Togliatti, the best of health and many years of life in the interests of the workers and peasants of Italy, in the interests of all progressive humanity!

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF SOVIET UNION.

FRENCH PEOPLE STRUGGLING AGAINST NEW FASCIST PROVOCATION

Striving to give further proof of its servility to the U.S. imperialists the French Government launched another fascist provocation on the eve of the departure of Mayer and a number of his ministers to Washington. On the morning of March 24 Andre Stil, Chief Editor of "L'Humanite" and member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, Lucien Molino, Secretary of the General Confederation of Labour, and Andre Tollet, Secretary of the Amalgamated Trade Unions of the General Confederation of Labour (Seine Department) were arrested. The police raided the premises of the General Confederation of Labour, the Amalgamated Trade Unions (Seine) and of the branch trade unions. The apartments of the trade union leaders were also searched. Warrants were issued for the arrest of Benoit Frachon, General Secretary of the General Confederation of Labour and Marcel Dufriche, head of the youth sector of the General Confederation of Labour.

This new encroachment on civic rights is taking place at a time when Alain Le Leap, General Secretary of the General Confederation of Labour and the leaders of the Republican Youth League of France have been languishing in prison for nearly six months and when the Government seeks to deprive the French Communist Party leaders of their parliamentary immunity, French reaction is seeking to disorganise the powerful popular protest movement against the policy of poverty and war and particularly against the ratification of the Bonn and Paris treaties and for ending the "dirty war" in Viet Nam.

Every democrat, every peace fighter in France is indignant at this latest intolerable provocation on the part of the lackeys

of American imperialism.

The French Communist Party issued an important statement which says in particular:

“Let the working people – Communists, Socialists, Catholics and others – in all enterprises unite and voice an immediate and resolute protest in a form freely determined by them...

“Form everywhere mass and active committees in defence of democratic freedoms!

“Working people of different views, men and women, demand the release of André Stil, Lucien Molino, André Tollet and of all the workers, activists and patriots arrested earlier!

“Unite in order to frustrate the fascist plot, to ensure respect for the immunity of the Deputies and an end to all forms of persecution!

“Act jointly in defence of your rights, for regaining national independence and democracy, for the cause of peace!”.

The General Confederation of Labour has also called upon the working class, by means of united action, to protect their activists, their organisations, their trade union rights and to bar the way to fascism.

The working people reacted immediately to the latest fascist provocation. For instance, it is reported from the Renault works that the moment news of this provocation became known a mass meeting was held there. Deputations from all the Renault shops went to the National Assembly and handed in a protest petition. A number of Renault shops declared brief strikes. Numerous brief strikes also took place in other enterprises in the Paris district, in the docks at La Pallice, Bordeaux, Rouen, Marseilles and Dunkirk. Dockers in Boulogne-sur-mer decided on go-slow action. Brief strikes were also declared by the workers in the metal enterprises in Marseilles, Lyons and Nantes, by the miners in the Nord et Pas-de-Calais and Le Creusot coalfields, by transport workers

in Nice, and by working people in Chambéry, Brest, Tarbes, Carcassonne, etc. Everywhere the working people are uniting to frustrate the Government's fascist plot.

**FROM CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
COMMUNIST PARTY OF SOVIET UNION,
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF U.S.S.R.
AND PRESIDUM OF SUPREME SOVIET
OF U.S.S.R.**

In connection with the grave loss suffered by the Soviet people—the death of Joseph Vissarionovich STALIN, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union – the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. received more than two hundred thousand messages conveying condolences from the heads and Governments of foreign states, from Soviet and from foreign government, Party and public bodies, from meetings and groups of working people and from individuals.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. express their profound gratitude for the condolences contained in the messages already received and those still being received in connection with the death of Joseph Vissarionovich STALIN, great leader of the Soviet people. Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

**FROM COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS**

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics conveys profound gratitude to the governments, organisations, state and public figures who expressed condolence in connection with the heavy loss sustained by the Soviet state – the passing away of Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Generalissimo Joseph Vissarionovich STALIN.

WORLD YOUTH WEEK

World Youth Week which opened on 1 March 21, is being held all over the world under the banner of consolidating unity among the youth in the struggle for peace, for national independence, for economic and political rights for the young generation.

The Soviet youth, brought up by the Lenin-Stalin Party in the spirit of internationalism and friendship among the nations, are expressing their profound solidarity with the progressive youth of all countries. Talks on the struggle of the youth for peace and on the work of the World Federation of Democratic Youth look place in enterprises in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and in other cities in the U.S.S.R.

A youth meeting devoted to the opening of World Youth Week was held in the Friedrichstadtpalast in Berlin, on March 22. The meeting was addressed by Hans Jendretzki, First Secretary of the Berlin organisation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and by Léo Lorenzi, member of the French Republican Youth League Bureau.

The opening of Youth Week was marked in a number of other countries by meetings, rallies and talks.

The World Conference in Defence of the Rights of Youth which convened in Vienna on March 22 was opened by Max Vorauer, Chairman of the Austrian Preparatory Committee for convening the Conference.

The delegates unanimously elected the presidium and approved the following agenda:

1. The main report: the youth and their social and economic rights.
2. Supplementary reports: a) conditions of life and labour of the working youth, b) demands of the peasant youth, c) development of culture and education of the youth in the spirit

of peace and friendship among the nations, d) rights of the youth to cultural rest and sports, e) demands of young women.

The main report was delivered by Pierre Bourdet, Chairman of the French Initiative Committee for preparing the Conference.

Bourdet characterised the struggle of the youth against fascism during World War II and pointed out that the hopes of the youth in many countries for a better future had not been realised. He dwell in detail on the life of the youth in the U.S.S.R. and in the People's Democracies, a life completely different from the hard conditions of the youth in capitalist countries. In conclusion the speaker stressed that the main task of the Conference is to outline ways and means of further struggle by the youth for better conditions, for peace.

Delegates from 65 countries, representing the most varied walks of life – factory and office workers, peasants, handicraftsmen and students – all are taking part in the Conference.

AGAINST ENSLAVING BONN TREATY, FOR JUST PEACE TREATY WITH GERMANY

March 19 witnessed another big crime committed in Bonn against the German people and all peace-loving peoples in Europe. The reactionary majority in the Bonn Bundestag after a third reading ratified the separate Bonn “contractual treaty” and the so-called “European Defence Community” treaty.

Spurred by the U.S. imperialists, the Bonn puppet Chancellor Adenauer, although aware that these aggressive treaties had evoked protest and indignation among all honest Germans, decided to ratify them at all costs. Together with Lehr, his Home Minister, Adenauer took all the necessary “precautions” in good time. On the eve of the debate on the military treaties in the Bundestag all the roads leading to Bonn were blocked by police. Actually the city was put in a state of siege. Strong forces of police were placed around the Bundestag, even on the roofs of the building. Police brutally beat up all who approached the Bundestag to protest against this latest act of foul treachery by the Adenauer clique.

In a state of terror the clique of Bonn reactionaries imposed upon the population the enslaving treaties which are an affront to the national feelings of the Germans, brutally trample on the rights of the German people, convert Western Germany into a springboard for a new criminal war and pave the way for a military-fascist dictatorship there.

The representatives of the reactionary parties voted for the militarist treaties. The Right-wing Social Democrats voted against, seeking thereby to make political capital out of their utterly sham “opposition”. Moreover, they were well aware that the treaties would be ratified without their votes. In all their

activity and by their treacherous policy the Right-wing Social Democrats actively helped the Adenauer clique.

The only Party which, expressing the thoughts and feelings of all progressive Germans, resolutely acted against the militarist treaties was the Communist Party of Germany. On behalf of the Communist group in the Bundestag, Max Reimann, Chairman of the Communist Party of Germany, resolutely demanded rejection of the enslaving treaties, that, measures be taken to ensure the immediate signing of a just peace treaty with Germany, and for restoration of the unity of Germany by peaceful, democratic means.

On the instructions of the Communist Party and on behalf of all peace-loving Germans, Max Reimann outlined the following main demands of the German people: a Four-Power Conference, a peace treaty, withdrawal of the occupation troops, restoration of German unity, agreement among Germans, free elections to a National Assembly for all Germany. The Communist Party of Germany urged the people to fight resolutely for these demands.



The latest act of treachery committed by the big German bourgeoisie and their hirelings, Adenauer and Co., evoked a wave of protest in all parts of Germany. Despite the police terror, thousands of people in Western Germany, on the day the militarist treaties were ratified in the Bundestag, filled the streets to voice their protest against this criminal. act and to express their resolve to fight for peace, for the unity of their homeland.

On March 21 in Berlin a joint meeting of the People's Chamber and the Chamber of the Laender of the German Democratic Republic approved the proposals put forward recently by the Council of the German unification movement

for achieving unity, peace and freedom. The aim of these proposals is to achieve the unity and national independence of Germany. The Deputies of the People's Chamber and the Chamber of the Laender of the German Democratic Republic were addressed by outstanding figures from Western Germany, who, on behalf of the 15 million Western Germans who voted in the popular referendum against the Bonn and Paris military treaties, for peaceful reunification of Germany, declared that the patriotic forces in Western Germany would unremittingly struggle for peace, unity and national independence. The People's Chamber and the Chamber of the Laender of the German Democratic Republic issued an appeal to the people denouncing the Adenauer clique.

“The treaties ratified by the Bonn Bundestag deepen the dismemberment of Germany”, reads the appeal. “They constitute a crime against the peaceful, national interests of the German people, a monstrous attempt against the peace of Europe”.

The reactionaries in Western Germany rushed through the Bundestag the Bonn and Paris military treaties, However, this decision, adopted on instructions of the U.S. imperialists, is contrary to the unanimous will of the entire people of Germany who have never regarded and do not now regard it as binding on themselves. The Bonn and Paris treaties, which are in crying contradiction to the vital interests of the German nation, have neither moral-political, nor legal force. Every German man and woman who loves the country voices wrathful protest against the Bonn plot.

Mass meetings and demonstrations are taking place throughout Western Germany The open letter from the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany addressed to the members of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, urging them to unity of action, evoked a wide response among German workers. In these days when another act of foul

treachery has been committed, increasing numbers of Social Democratic workers are beginning to see through the demagoguery of their reactionary leaders, to realise the need for a common struggle for peace, against war preparations, for the democratic unity of Germany. The thoughts of the ordinary German worker were adequately expressed by Schwaninger, a rank and file Social Democrat in Stuttgart: "The point is not whether one is a Social Democrat or a Communist; the point is what is he doing to prevent the "contractual treaty" from being realised? All working people, irrespective of views, must unite and act in common".

The resistance of the broad masses of the European countries to the revival of German militarism is growing daily. In France the struggle against ratification of the Bonn and Paris military treaties acquired greater momentum in connection with the "National Day of Peace Committees", March 22, when hundreds of meetings took place throughout the country. The Peace Day was preceded by numerous actions in the enterprises, in towns and countryside, directed against the Bonn and Paris military treaties which constitute a serious threat to the freedom and independence of the French people. Demonstrations and meetings are also taking place in Belgium and other countries. In connection with the growing protest movement which developed throughout Italy in the past few weeks the Government was compelled to declare that the treaty on the "European Army" would not be debated by the present Parliament. Today all people of good will, all who treasure peace and the independence of their country, are determined to prevent the unleashing of a new war in Europe, to uphold the freedom and national independence of their countries.

LENIN AND STALIN ON PARTY OF NEW TYPE. J. Chisinevschi, Secretary, Central Committee, Rumanian Workers' Party

I.

Lenin and Stalin, the greatest thinkers and leaders of the working people, creatively developing Marxism, not only founded a new, complete theory of the socialist revolution, they, at the same time, forged the mighty weapon of the proletariat for carrying out the revolution and for building socialist society: the Party of the new type.

Lenin pointed out that imperialism was the eve of the socialist revolution. The epoch of imperialism is the epoch of open clashes between antagonistic classes, the period of preparing the forces for the overthrow of the bourgeoisie, for the seizure of power by the proletariat, the epoch of the proletarian revolution.

The old Social Democratic parties, brought up in the spirit of “social peace” and which became paltry appendages to the parliamentary groups, permeated through and through with opportunism, were doomed by the very development of the class struggle to become open and foul agencies of the bourgeoisie in the ranks of the proletariat.

In order to bring the proletariat to victory there was needed a party radically different from the old Social Democratic party. The victory of the proletariat, pointed out Comrade Stalin, is impossible “without a revolutionary party of the proletariat, a party free from opportunism, irreconcilable towards compromisers and capitulators, and revolutionary in its

attitude towards the bourgeoisie and its state power.”

Only such a militant staff, only such a revolutionary party, which is bold, experienced and flexible, and capable of avoiding all the reefs on the way to its goal, can direct all the forces of the proletariat and its allies to victory.

Lenin and Stalin forged precisely such a party of social revolution, tempered it in struggle for the overthrow of the rule of the landlord and capitalists, for the smashing of all manner of enemies of the working class, armed it with the advanced scientific theory and transformed it into the mightiest revolutionary force in the world.

Of the greatest international significance was the struggle waged by Lenin and Stalin against all manifestations of opportunism in the sphere of ideology, theory, tactics and organisational principles, and also the fact that they completely disclosed the roots of opportunism and ruthlessly exposed the enemies of Marxism. Today when the chiefs of Right-wing Social Democracy and the reactionary trade union bosses are not only playing their old role of bourgeois agents, but have become everywhere the direct agents of foreign, American imperialism carrying out its foulest assignments in preparation for war and struggle against their peoples, Lenin’s detailed criticism of the “aristocracy of labour” as the **“craft-union, narrow-minded, selfish, unfeeling, covetous, petty-bourgeois, imperialistically-minded, bribed and corrupted by imperialism...”** rings with particular force.

Having smashed opportunism in the sphere of opportunism in the sphere of organisational questions which sought to convert the Party into a shapeless medley in which anarchy and organisational looseness would prevail, Lenin and Stalin pointed out that the organisational strength of the Party must correspond to its ideological strength.

The Lenin-Stalin organisational principles constitute the firm base of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Democratic centralism, iron discipline and organisation, unity of will and action, no toleration of factions and groups inside the Party, constant strengthening of inner-party democracy, strict and vigilant individual selection of those seeking admittance to the Party, purging the Party of opportunist elements, indivisible contact with the masses, keen revolutionary vigilance, criticism and self-criticism – such are the basic principles of building the Party of the new type.

Lenin and Stalin teach the Communist Parties that it is necessary to raise to a higher plane the title of Party member. “We must try,” said V. I. Lenin, “to elevate the title and significance of the Party member higher, higher and higher...” J. V. Stalin stressed time and again that admittance to the Party must be open only for the most worthy, for the most advanced and most revolutionary elements of the working class and the working people.

Lenin and Stalin warned that after winning power the Party must display even greater vigilance in safeguarding the purity of its ranks, since, as a rule, after winning power, petty-bourgeois, opportunist and careerist elements also seek to penetrate into the Party, attracted by the great temptation of belonging to the ruling party. Historical experience proved the entire correctness of the brilliant Lenin-Stalin teaching about the Party. Guided by this teaching the Communist and Workers’ Parties are strengthening and purging their ranks. In Rumania a group of deviators, having set themselves the aim of weakening and corrupting the Rumanian Workers’ Party, paved the way for entry into the Party of hostile and alien elements. The uncovering and exposing of the anti-state and anti-party activity of the deviators led to the strengthening of the Party, to enhancing its militancy and the vigilance of its organisations.

Lenin and Stalin pointed out that the Party embodies the combination of the working-class movement and scientific Socialism. Only a party which is guided by revolutionary

theory can confidently march forward and lead the working class. The experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union shows the tremendous role played by Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory in the activity of the Communist Parties. The historic victories won by the Lenin-Stalin Party, by the Communist and Workers' Parties of China and other people's-democratic countries, the significant growth of the forces and influence of the Communist Parties in the capitalist and colonial countries are due to the fact that the Parties are building their policy on the basis of knowledge of the laws of social development and that in their activity they are guided by the great and invincible theory of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin.

II.

One of the greatest historical services rendered by J. V. Stalin was that he upheld the Lenin teaching on the Party in struggle against Trotskyite, Zinovievite, Bukharinite and other betrayers, that he smashed these enemies of the Party and brilliantly developed the teaching on the Party, enriching it with theses of vital significance for the world Communist movement.

Stalin's theses on the Party found their embodiment in his classical work "The History of the C.P.S.U. (B), Short Course", which is an encyclopaedia of basic knowledge of Marxism-Leninism. Every line of this brilliant work of scientific Communism is replete with instructive conclusions and Communists in all countries rightly regard it as their handbook.

One of the theses, the importance of which Comrade Stalin stressed time and again, is that of the living, creative character of Marxism. Comrade Stalin criticised with devastating irony all those who regard Marxism as a collection of dogmas, a catechism for pedants, Talmudists and dogmatists.

"To master the Marxist-Leninist theory we must first of all

learn to distinguish between its letter and substance”, wrote J. V. Stalin. To master the substance of the Marxist theory and to learn to use this theory in the varying conditions of the class struggle of the proletariat, – such is the task set for Communists by the great Stalin.

The tremendous significance of this Stalin counsel is confirmed also by the experience of the Communist and Workers’ Parties in the People’s Democracies which have led the proletariat to victory and to the establishment of the people’s-democratic system in the new historic conditions arising from the victory of the Soviet Union in the second world war. To take note of the peculiarities of the transition period in these countries and to rely on the unshakable thesis of Leninism to the effect that irrespective of the form of the state structure of people’s power, its essence will be always the same: the dictatorship of the proletariat – this is what Lenin and Stalin have taught us, giving thereby the greatest help to all Communist and Workers’ Parties.

It is necessary always to remember Comrade Stalin’s thesis to the effect that opportunism is not necessarily expressed in open, direct denial of Marxist theory, that sometimes it manifests itself in the attempt to cling to certain theses of Marxism which have lost their force in view of the new historical setting, to make a dogma of them in order to retard the development of theory and of the revolutionary movement.

The history of the C.P.S.U. graphically shows the need for smashing opportunism in the working-class movement as a vital condition for the victory of the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat; it teaches us to expose tirelessly and with the greatest energy the foul countenance of the Right-wing Social Democratic leaders and the Tito fascist-imperialist agency allied with the traitors’ International.

Comrade Stalin taught that, without irreconcilable struggle against the enemies within its ranks, the Party cannot preserve

the unity and discipline of its ranks, cannot fulfil its role of organiser and leader of the revolution, of builder of the new society. “Sceptics, opportunists, capitulators and traitors”, J. V. Stalin pointed out, “cannot be tolerated on the directing staff of the working class. If, while it is carrying on a life and death fight against the bourgeoisie, there are capitulators and traitors on its own staff, within its own fortress, the working class will be caught between two fires, from the front and the rear”.

J. V. Stalin taught that it could not be regarded as fortuitous that the Trotskyites, Bukharinites and other internal enemies of the Party ended by becoming agents of the imperialist intelligence services, spies, wreckers, diversionists and traitors to the homeland. This wise Stalin warning is further confirmed by the experience of the working-class movement after the second world war – by the uncovering and smashing of the plots in Rumania, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Albania. infiltrating agents into the Communist and Workers’ Parties so as to wreck them from within – such is one of the favourite methods of the imperialists. All this reveals with particular force the significance of the irreconcilable struggle which the Communist and Workers’ Parties, guided by the experience of the tried Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the keen Stalin vigilance, have waged and are now waging against all and sundry enemies who wormed their way into their ranks. Any, even the slightest, manifestation of complacency in this respect spells danger for the Party .

Comrade Stalin’s counsel concerning the vital significance of criticism and self-criticism for a revolutionary party, the sharpness with which he repeatedly warned the Communists against becoming dizzy with success, against conceit and against resting on their laurels, which lead to blunting of political vigilance, are indispensable for the Communist Parties.

Finally, one of the vital lessons of the historical, path

traversed by the Lenin-Stalin Party is that unless it has wide contact with the masses, unless it constantly strengthens this contact, unless it is prepared not only to teach the masses, but to learn from the masses, the party of the working class cannot be a real mass party capable of leading the millions of the working people. "A party perishes", J. V. Stalin says, "if it shuts itself up in its narrow party shell, if it severs itself from the masses, if it allows itself to be covered with bureaucratic rust". Close contact with the masses – therein lies the secret of the invincibility of the Communist and Workers' Parties.

J. V. Stalin's brilliant theses contained in his historic speech to the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. to the effect that the Communist and Democratic Parties must pick up the banner of democratic freedoms and of national independence thrown overboard by the bourgeoisie, and also his brilliant thesis concerning the broad democratic character of the present-day peace movement, are, for all the Communist and Workers' Parties, a grand programme of struggle for drawing millions into active struggle for peace, for democracy and for Socialism.

III.

The XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U., an event of world-historic significance, demonstrated to the whole world the tremendous might and vitality of the Lenin-Stalin Party – the builder of Communism.

The Rules of the C.P.S.U., adopted by the Congress, generalise the rich organisational experience of the Party, develop and perfect the forms and methods of Party work, concretising them in keeping with the new tasks of Communist construction.

The Lenin-Stalin Party, while remaining invariably loyal to its organisational principles, has never regarded organisational

forms and methods of Party work as a dogma, as a system fixed and immutable; firmly adhering to the platform of creative Marxism it has given us a brilliant example of how to establish organisational forms and methods of work in full conformity with the peculiarities of the given historic situation and the political tasks following there from.

In Comrade Stalin's brilliant work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R." there is charted the grand programme of Communist construction in the U.S.S.R. The Rules of the C.P.S.U. are a powerful organising weapon for rallying the Party and the Communists for carrying out this grand programme.

Communists are people of a special mould, Comrade Stalin said. And he imparted to the Communists the skill to orientate themselves in any situation, he taught them never to display the slightest panic when things begin to get complicated, he tempered them in the struggle against all difficulties. The new Rules of the C.P.S.U. raise the vanguard role of the Party member in Communist construction and his activity in combating shortcomings in the work and the life of Party organisations. For the Communist and Workers' Parties in the countries of people's democracy, directing the cause of socialist construction, the Rules of the C.P.S.U. are an example of how to enhance the fighting ability of Party organisations, how to activate the membership and how to enhance their responsibility for the cause of the Party.

For the Rumanian Workers' Party and for all the Communist and Workers' Parties, the Rules of the C.P.S.U. are an inexhaustible source of strength and revolutionary vigour. They teach the Communists still more profoundly to be conscious of the significance of the title of Party member, to be irreconcilable towards shortcomings, to safeguard in every way the unity of the Party, not to rest content with mere recognition of the line of the Party but actively to carry it out, to strengthen

Party discipline, to unfold on a wide scale criticism and self-criticism, to wage a resolute struggle against every manifestation of stifling criticism from below, to strengthen contact with the masses, to be vigilant of every sector of work and in any situation.

The XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. particularly stressed the significance of ideological work, defined it as a vital task of the Party. Marxism-Leninism triumphs and becomes stronger in the course of irreconcilable struggle against bourgeois ideology. Any departure from, or distortion of, socialist ideology facilitates the strengthening of bourgeois ideology. This Lenin thesis is of particular significance for our Party as well as for the other Communist and Workers' Parties in the people's-democratic Countries where the class struggle on the ideological front is distinguished for its acute nature. Consequently, unremitting offensive against hostile ideology, tireless exposure of imperialist ideology serving the interests of the U.S. aggressive policy of plunder and enslavement of the peoples, exposure and uprooting of the influence of hostile ideology in every sphere of life: in economy, science, literature and in the arts, and everyday ideological work for theoretical and political tempering of the cadres of the Party – such is the main task of all Communist and Workers' Parties.

In his report to the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. Comrade G. M. Malenkov stressed the need for developing the offensive spirit and vigilance in ideological work. “Wherever there is relaxation of attention to questions of ideology”, Comrade Malenkov pointed out, “favourable soil is created for reviving views and concepts hostile to us. People alien to us seek to lay their hands on those sectors of ideological work which for one reason or another are neglected by Party organisations and where Party leadership and influence have weakened...”

The Communist Party, founded and trained by Lenin and Stalin, is strong by virtue, of the fact that in all its activity it is

guided by Marxist-Leninist theory. The Lenin-Stalin ideas are invincible because they express the onward march of history.

IV.

Today when the great Stalin is no longer with us, the banner of Marxism-Leninism is carried forward by the mighty and glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by its tried leadership – and this is an inexhaustible source of confidence and courage for the Communists and working masses of the world in their struggle.

History knows no other political party playing such an immense role in the fate of its own country and of the whole world as the Lenin-Stalin Party. Never before has the policy of any party enjoyed such boundless support on the part of all the people, on the part of the broad working masses of the world.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the model for all the Communist and Workers' Parties. It was the first Party of the new type, the first Party which organised the victory of the proletarian revolution, the victory of Socialism. At present the C.P.S.U. is the Party which is successfully directing the titanic job of building Communism in the U.S.S.R. It is this that explains the greatness and boundlessness of the gratitude and fidelity of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the world to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Lenin-Stalin leadership. The red banner of proletarian internationalism will rally more solidly the international revolutionary and working-class movement around the Party of Lenin-Stalin, around its first and glorious "Shock-Brigade".

Further to strengthen the Party, to guard the unity of the Party like the apple of the eye, to inculcate in Party members the ability to merge their will with the will and wishes of the Party, further to strengthen the contact of the Party with the masses, to educate Communists and all working people in the

spirit of keen political vigilance, in the spirit of irreconcilability and firmness in struggle against internal and foreign enemies, – such are the invaluable lessons which the Communist and Workers' Parties draw from the speeches by Comrades G. M. Malenkov, L. P. Beria and V. M. Molotov at the coffin of Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin.

“Further strengthening of the Party and bringing it as close as possible to the C.P.S.U. which is a model for all Communist Parties, this”, points out Comrade Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej, is the main guarantee of success in the struggle for peace and Socialism”.

The Rumanian Workers' Party is firmly and resolutely taking this path.

For our Party, just as for all Communist and Workers' Parties, boundless fidelity to and service in the interests of the people who want peace and hate war, resolute struggle for preventing a new world slaughter and for ensuring peaceful construction of a happy life, – these are a sacred duty and a paramount obligation.

To-day when the sworn enemies of peace and freedom of the peoples – seeing the tremendous love and prestige which the Party of Lenin-Stalin and the other Communist Parties' enjoy among hundreds of millions of people all over the world – rage and plot intrigues and prepare new crimes against the peoples, the Communist Parties are strengthening their contact with the masses, raising their revolutionary vigilance, their readiness for struggle and inspiring in them confidence in victory. The working people of the world feel with exceptional force, more than ever before, the mighty and true pillar they have in the Party of Lenin-Stalin and the Soviet Union. The decisions of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and the Soviet Government, directed towards ensuring unremitting and correct leadership of life in the country, express the great strength and vitality of the Communist Party of the Soviet

Union, its firm resolve to achieve the complete triumph of the Lenin-Stalin cause.

The Lenin-Stalin teaching on the Party is a guide to action for the Communist and Workers' Parties, a firm base for victory in the struggle for peace, for democracy, for Socialism.

INFLUX OF APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP OF POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY

The working people of Poland are rallying still more closely around their Party and its Chairman, Boleslaw Bierut, leader of the people of Poland. A stream of applications for membership of the Polish United Workers' Party is pouring in from the best people in factory and office, from working peasants and intelligentsia.

One thousand two hundred and six people, including 663 members of the Union of Polish Youth, applied for Party membership in the Stalinogrod region already in the days immediately following the death of J. V. Stalin: 1,343 people, including 802 members of the Youth Union, in the Kielce region. In the space of five days 951 applications were received in the Cracow region and another 1,000 in the Wroclaw region.

An influx of applications is reported from the enterprises. For instance, 220 leading workers – from leaders, foremen, technicians and engineers in the ship-building yards in Gdansk – have applied for membership.

On the day of the funeral of J. V. Stalin 77 workers on the Nowa Huta, great construction of Socialism, including 55 members of the Youth Union, applied for membership. On the same day 218 people including 142 workers, 61 peasants and 15 intellectuals submitted applications in the Poznan region.

Applications for membership have been received from leading peasants in the Opole, Olsztyn, Koszalin and other regions. Those applying for membership of the Party are fully conscious of the great significance of the step and express readiness to work and fight in the ranks of the Party for realisation of the ideas of the great Stalin.

Comrade Anna Gajek, leading worker in the “Pafawag” wagon-building plant who fulfils her quota 200 per cent, wrote in her application: “I shall take a still greater pledge. The Party which teaches us how to fight for the triumph of the immortal Stalin ideas will help me”.

A member of the producer co-operative in the Slubice district said: “I want our village to advance more rapidly along the path indicated by the great Stalin. The Party will help in this. I ask to be admitted to its ranks”.

Borusiewicz, assistant Dean of the faculty in the Cracow Mining and Metallurgical Institute, said: “We, workers of science, will always revere the memory of the great master-mind of science, J. V. Stalin, because he indicated to us the path to genuine science. He taught us to link science with the questions of everyday life... Mindful of the great and responsible task confronting us I wish to be enrolled in the ranks of the Party which is leading the people”.

INFORMATION COMMUNIQUE

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, held on March 14, 1953, the following decisions were adopted:

1. To accede to the request made by Comrade G. M. Malenkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. that he be released from his duties as Secretary of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.

2. To elect as the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. Comrades N. S. Khrushchev, M. A. Suslov, P. N. Pospelov, N. N. Shatalin, S. D. Ignatyev.

3. In accordance with paragraph 32 of the Rules of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to transfer Comrade N. N. Shatalin from the status of alternate member to that of a member of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.

INTENSIFY STRUGGLE FOR PEACE, STRENGTHEN UNITY OF WORKING PEOPLE

VIII. Congress of Communist Party of Norway

The VIII Congress of the Communist Party of Norway, held on March 20-22, was attended by nearly 300 delegates and visitors. Prior to the opening of the Congress all present paid homage to the memory of J. V. Stalin, great leader of the working people of the world, by rising for a minute's silence.

The Congress hailed with tumultuous, prolonged applause a telegram of greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which read:

“The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union sends fraternal greetings to the delegates of the VIII Congress of the Communist Party of Norway and wishes the Norwegian Communists success in their struggle for peace and national independence of the country, for the vital interests of the working people of Norway.

The report on the political situation and the tasks of the Party was delivered by Emil Lövlien, Chairman of the Party. He said that in the period since the extraordinary Congress in February 1950 events had taken place in Norway which could not but give rise to alarm and anxiety among all honest people. In the national respect, our country, he said, is faced with being turned into a colony of aggressive dollar imperialism... We face the danger of losing basic democratic rights as a result of the unrestrained policy of armaments drive and militarisation.

Exposing the Norwegian Social Democratic leaders as zealous lieutenants of the U.S. warmakers, the speaker said that the manoeuvres and “arguments” of the Social Democratic Government in relation to the military bases in Norway are

simply an attempt to neutralise the altogether strong resistance on the part of the people of Norway to the attempts at renewed occupation of the country.

In the unanimously adopted resolution on the report delivered by Comrade Løvlien the Congress called upon the Party to strengthen the struggle for peace, to consolidate the unity of the Norwegian working class and working people and to intensify the struggle for national independence.

The Congress heard a report on organisational questions, a report by the Central Control Commission and a report on preparation for the forthcoming elections to the Storting.

Comrade Strand-Johansen, Vice-Chairman of the Party, speaking about the draft of the new programme of the Party said that a considerable number of suggestions had been received concerning the draft which had been circulated among the local organisations several months prior to the Congress. The Congress resolved to hand these suggestions over for consideration by the new Central Committee.

The Congress unanimously adopted the new Party Rules and elected the Central Committee. Emil Løvlien was re-elected Chairman.

The Congress heard greetings from representatives of the French Communist Party, the Communist Parties of Sweden, Denmark, Finland and the United Socialist of Iceland. Telegrams of greetings were read from a number of Communist and Workers' Parties.

UNDER STALIN BANNER OF STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

Meeting of Central Committee of Communist Party of Belgium

A plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium, held on March 14-15, was devoted to the present tasks of the Party. Keynote of the meeting was: "To be guided by the cause and teaching of J. V. Stalin in our struggle for peace and to uphold national independence to ensure the grandeur and prosperity of our beloved homeland and to lead it too, along the pathway of Socialism".

In his report Jean Terfve, Secretary of the Party stressed the enormous significance of Comrade Stalin's teaching for the struggle waged by the Communist Party of Belgium. He called for strengthening the Party, for multiplying its ranks by systematic recruiting of new members and for strengthening its contact with the broad masses.

Many of those present at the meeting took part in the discussion and pointed to the vast opportunities for intensifying the struggle for peace, national independence and also to the need for acquainting the population with Party policy.

Comrade Edgar Lalmand General Secretary of the Party, in a concluding speech, declared: "We vow to Comrade Stalin, thanks to whom we are proud of the fact that we are Communists, to spare no effort in order to be worthy of what for us is the highest name – the name of Stalinist".

FROM COMMUNIST AND WORKER'S PRESS

Activate Work of Factory Branches (“La Voix Du Peuple”, Organ of Party Federation in Rhone Department, French Communist Party)



“**La voix du peuple**”, a weekly publication of the Party Federation in the Rhone Department, published an article by Jean Cagne, Federation Secretary and member of the Central Committee, in which, after noting the achievements registered by many Party organisations, particularly in winning new members and improving their work, he disclosed shortcomings in the work of the Federation leadership which tolerated the incorrect method of “inter-branch” activity.

“We speak here”, writes Comrade Cagne, “about those factories and enterprises in which there are a number of branches but where all of them work as a single branch, with a single bureau – the inter-branch bureau”.

Comrade Cagne cites the example of the Gendron engineering plant where the four branches merged into a single

branch. In merging the branches the Party members took account of only one fact, that attendance at Party meetings would be greater and consequently more interesting. As a result of this politically incorrect decision the number of active members declined. All the work was done by a group of four or five who, naturally, could not do very much. The first few months showed that attendance at inter-branch meetings was no greater than at the meetings of the separate branches.

Unjustified merging of groups took place also in the Berliet motor works in Venissieux. On the pretext of reorganisation the number of branches in the plant was reduced from 22 to 18. The result was the same. At the Delle plant which employs two thousand workers, the Party committee (established for the purpose of co-ordinating the work of the branches) decided everything. This constituted a violation of the Party Rules and hindered the factory branch in carrying out its role as a leader of the masses. After analysing the reasons for these shortcomings Comrade Jean Cagne drew the conclusion: "Anarcho-syndicalist traditions took root in our district in the prewar years and the trade union chieftains waged a bitter struggle against the Party branches in the factories. Today, apparently, survivals of anarcho-syndicalism persist in a number of cases".

In a number of factories, Comrade Cagne points out those members, having the refutation of militant trade unionists, are regarded as responsible Party Workers although they do not carry out any Party assignments and very rarely attend Party meetings, which they regard as being superfluous. They restrict themselves solely to trade union work. When the Party wants to act in its own name these comrade, advance obstacles, saying that this hinders the development of trade union unity. An attitude of this kind is opportunism. It is tantamount to questioning the leading political role of the working class, means upholding the Social Democratic thesis about trade

union organisation alone being adequate.

Another reason for these shortcomings, says Comrade Cagne, is that many Communists do not work in their factory branches.

The leadership of the Federation drew the necessary conclusions from the recommendation of the Central Committee. It was decided to restore all four branches at the Gendron plant and the 22 branches in the Berliet plant in Venissieux. All of them will elect a Bureau and appoint political instructors for the purpose of improving political work. The leadership of the Federation has advanced the task of forming at least another 50 factory branches.

CONDOLENCES OF COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES ON OCCASION OF DEATH OF COMRADE J. V. STALIN

On the occasion of Comrade J. V. Stalin's death the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, during the days of mourning, received condolences also from the following Communist and Workers' Parties:

Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark; Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkey; Central Committee of the People's Party of Iran; Popular Socialist Party of Cuba; L. Sharkey, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Australia; Communist Party of Norway; Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia; Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece; Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Switzerland; Central Committee of the United Socialist Party of Iceland; Communist Party of New Zealand; Communist Party of Ceylon; Central Committee of the Communist Party of Trans-Jordan; Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Guatemala; Communist Party of Ecuador; Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Argentine; Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay; Central Committee of the Communist Party of Venezuela; Central Committee of the Communist Party of Chile; National Committee of the Labour-Progressive Party of

Canada; National Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil; Central Committee of the Communist Party of Malaya; Central Committee of the Communist Party of Pakistan; Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tunisia; Central Committee of the Communist Party of Mexico; the Secretariat of the United Socialist Party of Catalonia; Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma; Central Committee of the Communist Party of Algeria; Ali Yata, Secretary of the Communist Party of Morocco.

**ELECTION OF ANTONIN ZAPOTOCKY
PRESIDENT OF CZECHOSLOVAK
REPUBLIC. Jozsef Revai, Member,
Political bureau, Hungarian Working
People's Party**

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, held on March 21, discussed measures in the sphere of leadership of the state and the Party in connection with the death of Klement Gottwald, President of the Republic and Chairman of the Party.

The Central Committee resolved to recommend to the National Assembly Deputy Antonin Zapotocky for the post of President of the Republic. Simultaneously it was decided to suggest to the new President the candidature of Viliam Siroky for the post of Prime Minister. The Central Committee charged Antonin Novotny with leadership of work in the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Party.



The Presidium of the Central Action Committee of the National Front unanimously approved the suggestion advanced

by the Central Committee of the Party to elect Antonin Zapotocky President of the Republic and to recommend to the new President Viliam Siroky as Prime Minister.



On March 21 a session of the National Assembly was held in the Vladislav Hall in the Prague Castle. The proposal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and of the Central Action Committee of the National Front to elect Antonin Zapotocky, Klement Gottwald's closest colleague, to the Presidency of Czechoslovakia, was submitted to the National Assembly by Viliam Siroky.

The new President, said Comrade Siroky, will be faced with the following task: consistently and unswervingly to fulfil the great and all-embracing behests of Comrade Klement Gottwald and to lead our people for successful completion of socialist construction in our country.

This post, the highest in our people's democratic state can be held only by a man ready to fight for the construction of socialist society with the same persistence as Comrade Klement Gottwald, by a man who is irreconcilable towards enemies of Socialism and of the working class, a true and devoted friend of the Soviet Union, consistent champion of peace and co-operation among the nations.

Every working man and woman in our country, said the speaker, knows Comrade Antonin Zapotocky as the closest colleague of Comrade Gottwald, as the loyal son of the Czechoslovak working class. Comrade Zapotocky has devoted all his life to the struggle for the cause of the working people, for fulfilling the historic mission of the working class, for the triumph of Socialism and peace. He is linked with the people, knows their needs, their courage and selflessness; he has absolute faith in the creative revolutionary energy of our people

and in the indomitable force of the Lenin-Stalin teaching.

V. Siroky's words were hailed with tumultuous, prolonged applause. The Deputies of the National Assembly and also the guests gathered in the Vladislav Hall exclaimed, standing: "Long live Zapotocky!".

The National Assembly unanimously elected Antonin Zapotocky President of the Czechoslovak Republic, who then took the oath in accordance with the Constitution.



On March 21, President Antonin Zapotocky appointed Viliam Siroky Prime Minister.

On March 21 and 22 masses of working people visited Prague Castle and congratulated the new President.

GREAT AND INVINCIBLE IDEOLOGY OF FRIENDSHIP OF PEOPLES

Comrade Stalin, by his brilliant works and by his entire life, provided mankind with the answer to the centuries-old question: how to break with the world of national strife, envy, mistrust and oppression, how to ensure the existence of the peoples in the spirit of mutual friendship and mutual aid?

So long as the bourgeoisie acted as the leading force in society the programme of national freedom and independence for its nation was combined with mistrust of and hatred for other nations. Such was the case in Western Europe, where the bourgeoisie regarded its own nation as being “above everything else”. This was also the case in Eastern Europe where the processes of moulding nations and forming national states did not coincide in time, where, as a result of specific historical reasons, multi-national states were formed in which the nation playing the role of “welder of the state” oppressed the other nations within the state. In Eastern Europe, where the destruction of the hangovers of feudalism had not been completed even at the beginning of the XX century, the fight for the victory of the bourgeois-democratic revolution was inseparably linked with the struggle of the oppressed people for national liberation and equality. For the working class which acted as an independent historical force, the question stood thus: is it possible to fight for equality of rights and sovereignty in a way that will lead not to intensifying seclusion of the peoples and mutual strife but to consolidation of their unity and friendship?

The answer to this question was supplied early in the XX century by the Russian Marxists, Lenin and Stalin. An exceptional role in elaborating the national question belongs to

Comrade Stalin. As the greatest expert and theoretician on the national question Comrade Stalin disclosed its historical and class roots and by his many years of theoretical and practical work showed the ways and methods of its solution.

Way back in 1904 in his outstanding article “How Social Democracy Understands the National Question?”, Comrade Stalin counterposed to the bourgeois-national programme for “solving” the national question the **proletarian-internationalist** solution. “How to destroy the national barriers erected between the nations, how to put an end to national seclusion in order to ensure better unity of the Russian proletarians, in order to rally them closer? This is the essence of the ‘national question’ as seen by Social Democracy”, wrote J. V. Stalin.

Proletarian internationalism was also the starting point and the final conclusion drawn in J. V. Stalin’s brilliant work “Marxism and the National Question”, written in 1913, Social Democracy, Comrade Stalin taught, fights against national oppression **in this way and does so precisely because** it wants to protect the masses from the nationalist epidemic, to emancipate the toiling classes from the spiritual domination of the bourgeoisie, to prevent the working people from being turned against each other, from being utilised in the struggle against each other.

In his works written after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, such as “The October Revolution and the National Question”, “The Policy of the Soviet Government on the National Question in Russia”, “Concerning the National Question”, “National Factors in Party and State Development”, and in “Problems of Leninism”, Comrade Stalin concretised the teaching on the national question and, in conformity with the new conditions, developed it further, raised it to a new higher stage.

In 1913 Comrade Stalin disclosed the links between the

national question and the peasant question. At the XII Congress of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) in 1923. Comrade Stalin pointed out: “The essential thing in the national question from the class point of view, in present-day conditions of Soviet development is to establish correct relations between the proletariat of the former big-power nation and the peasantry of the formerly oppressed nationalities”.

Comrade Stalin elaborated the complete doctrine of the united front of the proletarian movement in developed countries and the colonial-liberation movement in the colonies, of the growing over of the national question into the national-colonial question. Comrade Stalin wrote in 1913 that the struggle against national oppression is inseparable from the bourgeois-democratic revolution; he further developed this basic principle after October 1917 when he taught us that the struggle against national oppression is inseparable from the struggle waged against imperialism on an international scale, from the proletarian revolution.



Marxism teaches that the criterion of the correctness of theory is practice. The correctness of Comrade Stalin’s brilliant theoretical work on the national question has been proved and is proved in the first place by the immense experience of the Soviet Union – the state of a new type. World history had never known a multi-national state that did not bear within itself the seeds of disintegration, that did not sooner or later, fall apart. The Soviet multi-national state, founded in accordance with the Lenin-Stalin theory and practice, is, however, as firm as rock. There has never been a multi-national state in the past that was not based on force and oppression. The Soviet multi-national state is founded on the **voluntary** union of nations which inhabit it. In the past there never was a single multi-national

state in which one big-power nation, did not oppress the small peoples, and which did not strive to suppress their national culture. In the Soviet state large and small peoples are equal. The great Russian people are the first among equals. The first because it is they who have rendered and are rendering the greatest economic and cultural aid to the fraternal peoples. In the Soviet Union the rich and many-sided flowering of one or another national culture did not lead to the estrangement of one national culture from the other or to its aloofness, but to the moulding of culture, national in form and socialist in content. In the Soviet Union we witnessed for the first time in history how peoples that were dying out were regenerated, how new nations were born out of the remnants of the old bourgeois nations as a result of the liquidation of capitalism, by means of radical transformation in the spirit of socialism, skipping in their development an entire historical epoch. The Soviet Union is the first multi-national state which is the **common** homeland of the peoples living in friendship, a homeland where patriotism is likewise universal for all the nations. Soviet patriotism, as Comrade Stalin pointed out, harmonically combines the national traditions of the peoples and the common interests of all working people in the Soviet Union. Soviet patriotism does not divide but on the contrary unites all nations and nationalities in the U.S.S.R. into a single fraternal family.

What is the basis of this great friendship which in the Soviet Union unites over sixty nations, nationalities and tribes? This is Comrade Stalin's teaching. "If the R.S.F.S.R.", pointed out Comrade Stalin, "is the only country in the world in which the experiment in the peaceful co-existence and fraternal collaboration of a large number of nations and peoples has succeeded, this is because it contains neither ruling nor subject peoples, neither mother country nor colonies, neither imperialism nor national oppression. In the R.S.F.S.R.

federation rests on mutual confidence and a voluntary desire for union on the part of the toiling masses of the various nations”. This was stated by Stalin in 1921, on the eve of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. A decade and a half later, in his report to the draft Constitution of the U.S.S.R., he explained in the most precise words the factors that conditioned the successful formation of a Soviet multi-national state: “The absence of exploiting classes, which are the principal organisers of strife between nations; the absence of exploitation which cultivates mutual distrust and kindles nationalist passions; the fact that power is in the hands of the working class, which is the foe of all enslavement and the true vehicle of the ideas of internationalism; the actual practice of mutual aid among the peoples in all spheres of economic and social life; and, finally, the flourishing national culture of the peoples of the U.S.S.R., culture which is national in form and Socialist in content...”.

The demand for equality of nations was once the banner of the bourgeoisie. But the bourgeoisie even in the period when it was progressive interpreted this demand formally. The working class, proclaiming the equality of nations, is first of all concerned with effecting real, material and economic guarantees of national equality. Stalin was the standard-bearer of this idea.

In 1921 he pointed out at the X Congress of the R.C.P.(B) that so long as national backwardness exists in the Soviet Union there will also exist the national question. More than three decades have passed since then. And what a great distance the Soviet Union has traversed since the time when the essence of the national question was still to establish correct mutual understanding between the Russian working class and peasantry of the nationalities oppressed by tsarism! Under the leadership of Comrade Stalin, thanks to the Five-Year Plans, to the policy of socialist industrialisation and collectivisation, the

Soviet Union in the course of three decades has developed to the stage where there are no longer any exclusively peasant peoples, no backward nations, where the economic and cultural inequality of the peoples of the U.S.S.R., inherited from the past, has been eliminated.

The friendship of the peoples in the Soviet Union is founded on the fact that in the U.S.S.R. there have been moulded and developed new, Soviet nations, socialist nations. In 1929, in his work the “National Question and Leninism” Comrade Stalin elaborated a clear-cut teaching on the new, socialist nations. He wrote: “The working class and its internationalist party is that force which links these new nations and leads them. Alliance of the working class with the toiling peasantry within the nation for the liquidation of the remnants of capitalism in the interest of the triumphant construction of Socialism; abolition of remnants of national oppression in the name of equality and free development of the nations and national minorities; abolition of remnants of nationalism in the name of establishing friendship between the peoples and affirmation of internationalism; a united front with all oppressed and unequal nations in struggle against the policy of annexation and aggressive wars, in the struggle against imperialism, – such is the spiritual and social political face of these nations”.

The imperialists, for whom the friendship and unity of the peoples in the multi-national socialist state are a riddle, were able to convince themselves during World War II that the friendship and unity of the peoples of the Soviet Union are a living reality. The German fascists who banked on strife and discord among the peoples of the U.S.S.R. badly miscalculated. The U.S. imperialists have not drawn conclusions from the lesson received by the Hitlerites. There is no reason to doubt that the peoples of the Soviet Union, in the event of it being attacked by the U.S. imperialists, will teach them, too, the self-

same lesson that it taught Hitler.



Comrade Stalin was a great fighter for friendship among the peoples of the world. It was he who made the greatest contribution – in both theory and practice – in consolidating the great friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples, a friendship which is a decisive guarantee of peace, a vital barrier standing in the way of the imperialist policy of war. Already in 1913 Comrade Stalin stressed the great role played by the Russian revolution for the liberation of the colonial East from the yoke of the imperialists. The victory of the land of Soviets awakened and mobilised the oppressed people, of the East and paved the way for the “creation of a general front of oppressed nations from Ireland to India” (J. V. Stalin). “... Socialism can serve (and is already beginning to serve!) the banner of emancipation for the multi-million masses of the vast colonial states of imperialism”, wrote Comrade Stalin in 1923. During these three decades this scientific prediction has become living reality. Proof of this is battling Korea, Viet Nam which is fighting for freedom, and the Malay people who have risen against British oppression. Proof of this is the world-historic victory of the great Chinese people under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung who, relying on the brilliant counsel of Comrade Stalin, elaborated in the course of 25 years of ceaseless struggle the strategy and tactics of the Chinese revolution. The great friendship between the Soviet Union and China is the bulwark of the anti-imperialist and liberation movements in Asia and Africa.

The friendship of the peoples of the East with the Soviet people marching along the Stalin path is based on common interests in the struggle against imperialism. What can the American imperialists counterpose to this? Will arming the

rabid enemies of the peoples of Asia – the Japanese imperialists – enable them to undermine the friendship of the Soviet people and the peoples of the East? Do they really imagine that they will find a nation in Asia attracted by the “new” slogan of the U.S. warmongers: let Asians fight against Asians? Or do they think that they can drive a wedge between the friendly people of the Soviet Union and China by continuing their discredited policy of hurling military threats against great China and by helping Chiang Kai-shek? True indeed is the saying that the gods first make mad those whom they would destroy.



The Lenin-Stalin internationalist national policy, the policy of friendship among the peoples inspired the Soviet Union and its Army in the days of the Great Patriotic War, in the struggle for liberation of the peoples of Central and South-East Europe from the German invaders, from the German fascist yoke. The peoples of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, liberated by the Soviet Army, smashed the internal enemies and agents of imperialism and took the path of people’s democracy and Socialism.

For centuries during the domination of the Austro-Hungary Monarchy national discord was rife among Poles and Czechs, Czechs and Hungarians, Hungarians and Rumanians. Nor were things any better after the collapse of the Austro-Hungary Monarchy. And only when these countries took the path of people’s democracy, the socialist path, the national discord ceased and gave way to the Stalin policy of friendship and fraternal co-operation of the peoples.

It is the ardent dream of the U.S. imperialists to place the peoples of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania once again in bondage to the landlords

and capitalists, to revive national enmity and hatred in Eastern Europe so that by splitting the East European nations the big imperialist powers would be able once again to dominate them. Small wonder that the countries of people's democracy resolutely reject the brazen encroachments by the imperialists, that they are rallying more and more closely around the country of the great Stalin – the Soviet Union – protector of their freedom and independence!

The carrying out of the Stalin internationalist national policy led to new relations among the peoples of the camp of peace headed by the Soviet Union.

The economic "aid" on the part of the big imperialist countries to the small countries was always accompanied and is now accompanied by oppression and exploitation. The Soviet Union, the country building Communism, is the sole great power whose aid strengthens the economy of small countries, strengthens their independence. What can the imperialists counterpose to this? Is it what we see in Western Europe:

"European Unity" foisted on the peoples by the U.S. imperialists, in other words – renunciation of national sovereignty and economic dependence on the U.S.A.?

The relations of the new type between the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies are both economic and cultural relations. American imperialism supplements its policy of economic enslavement with the policy of cultural oppression: it seeks to replace the age-old culture of the nations with the cosmopolitan barbarity of "Americanism".

In contrast to this Stalin teaches respect for national peculiarities, that the peculiarities of every nation are "a contribution each nation makes to the common treasury of world culture, supplementing it and enriching it. In this respect all nations-small and big-are placed similarly. and each nation is the equal of any other nation".



According to Stalin's teaching the **genuine guarantee** of friendship of the peoples lies in the overthrow of capitalism and of the imperialist system of national oppression. At the same time, Comrade Stalin was infinitely far from the narrow thought that friendship and co-operation are possible only among socialist nations. During the Great Patriotic War, on November 6, 1944, Stalin said: "... The peoples of the U.S.S.R. respect the rights and independence of the people of foreign countries and have always shown their readiness to live in peace and friendship with neighbouring countries".

These Stalin principles guided the Soviet Union when it took part in founding the United Nations Organisation. These principles constitute the basis of Stalin's teaching concerning the possibility of peaceful co-existence of the capitalist and socialist countries. The principle of the equality of states whatever their social structure and the Stalin policy of preserving peace lie at bedrock of the great peace movement, the movement which, in addition to the 800-million camp of the socialist and people's-democratic countries, embraces all peace-loving, honest people in capitalist countries.

Stalin proclaimed and represented the ideology of peace and friendship among the nations. In his speech on the 27th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution he said: "In the course of the war the Hitlerites have sustained not only military but also moral and political defeat. The ideology of the equality of all races and nations, which has become firmly established in our country, the ideology of friendship among nations, has achieved complete victory over the ideology of brutal nationalism and race hatred preached by the Hitlerites".

There can be no doubt whatever that the Stalin ideology of friendship among the nations will win complete victory over the bestial ideology of the imperialist warmongers.

PALMIRO TOGLIATTI – LEADER OF ITALIAN COMMUNISTS AND WORKING PEOPLE. Petro Secchia, Deputy General Secretary, Italian Communist Party

March 26th marked working people, 60th birthday. All workers, working people, all Communists send him their best fraternal wishes for a long life and express their deep gratitude for what he has done for the working class, for his Party, for the Italian people and for the international working-class movement on the basis of the theory of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin.

Palmiro Togliatti, faithful and true disciple and friend of the immortal Comrade Stalin, is not only a great Italian, he is also an outstanding Marxist, a man of action imbued with faith in the creative energies of the working class, the working people, the people of Italy. As thinker and revolutionary, as theoretician and man of action, he has given, and continues to give, much to the Italian and international Communist and democratic movement.

Profound understanding of the life of his people, of national and international political and social problems, deep faith in the historical fate of the working class, destined to free humanity from the evils of capitalism, great faith in the Soviet Union, and consequently in the progress of mankind, in the great Party founded by Lenin and Stalin, unswerving fidelity, in all circumstances, to proletarian internationalism, his life as a courageous and active fighter and his immense theoretical knowledge testify that Palmiro Togliatti is one of the best trained Marxists of our times. His life and activity are indissolubly linked with the life and the struggle of the working

class and the Italian Communist Party which, together with Antonio Gramsci, he founded and built.

For the past 30 years Togliatti has played an active and determining role in all the decisive moments of Italian national life and in the Italian working-class movement.

For the past 20 years, sparing no effort, he, with courage and perseverance, guided the struggle for the overthrow of the fascist regime.

Palmiro Togliatti's strength as a political leader also lies in the fact that he not only understood the reactionary character of the bourgeoisie and of the Italian state, was not only among the first to cognize the essence of fascism, but that he, throughout the long and bitter struggle, even in the most difficult days of rabid reaction, never allowed the Party or any of its units to give way to weariness, despondency or passivity.



Ever since the end of World War I Togliatti, who beginning from 1911 had been an active member of the Socialist Party, together with Antonio Gramsci, was regarded as one of the best propagators of the October Revolution and of the international significance of the teaching of Lenin and Stalin, one of the most active and most talented organisers of the proletariat, of the broad movement for establishing factory councils and for the occupation of the enterprises by the working people. Together with Antonio Gramsci, he founded the journal "Ordine Nuovo" around which a group was organised which eventually gave life to the Italian Communist Party.

In 1920 there were few people capable of evaluating the situation with the precision of Gramsci and Togliatti, who could foresee the course of events and show the working people the path to follow in order to avoid catastrophe. Few were able in those days to foresee the entire danger of fascism,

to see what it meant in reality. The vast majority of people regarded fascism as a passing phenomenon, as an expression of the moods of certain exalted groups, misfits, products of the war.

Way back in those days Togliatti realised together with Gramsci, that fascism could come to power unless the working class in good time, by force of arms, repelled its bloody onslaught.

The reactionary groups of the bourgeoisie decided at all costs to crush the movement of the toiling classes; on the other hand the proletariat did not have at the time a party capable of firmly leading it to victory.

The first problem which Gramsci and Togliatti had to tackle was that of founding the Communist Party; and this problem demanded solution not only on the theoretical plane, since the revolutionaries could solve it correctly only in connection with the immediate struggle of the day.

The Communist Party of Italy was founded on January 21, 1921, at a very difficult time, when the movement of the working masses was on the decline, when the reactionary wave of fascism overwhelmed the country, when, faced with the terror offensive of fascism, the masses betrayed by the Right-wing Social Democrats, were slowly retreating, heroically defending their positions.

Gramsci and Togliatti did not only call upon the working people to defend themselves with arms in hand against the fascist violence, they showed them an example by organising an armed defence of "Ordine Nuovo".

Fascism triumphed in 1920-21 because there was no working-class unity in Italy, no unity of the working people, no unity of the people; fascism won due to the treachery of the Right-wing Socialist chiefs, as a result of the defeat and surrender of those parties which, taking into account their traditions, should have defended bourgeois-democratic

freedoms.

The Communist Party of Italy in those days was a small Party of only a few thousand members, isolated from the broad masses, and as yet, in its overwhelming majority, following the Social Democratic leaders. Now, 32 years later, it has become the strongest, the most militant, the best organised Party, the Party which, compared with all the political parties in Italy, enjoys the greatest influence among the working masses. Together with their Socialist comrades, the Communists head the trade unions, the peasant leagues, the co-operatives, mutual aid organisations, internal factory commissions and all the democratic organisations of the Italian people.

This is the work of Palmiro Togliatti who ever since 1926, after the arrest of Gramsci, assumed full responsibility for the leadership of the Party.

From the very inception of the Party, Togliatti always saw the aim of its existence and of the work of the Communists not in waiting for events, but in daily activity, in direct and constant contact with the broad masses of the working people in order to take them to more advanced positions.

Togliatti has waged a persevering struggle for transforming the Communist Party of Italy into a genuine Communist Party. In the first years of its existence the Communist Party of Italy suffered from the disease of extremism – infantile disorder of “left” Communism. Together with Antonio Gramsci, Palmiro Togliatti waged a ruthless struggle against Bordighi and his policy of passivity, capitulation and liquidation of the Party.

Palmiro Togliatti’s great service is that he managed to build a party capable in all circumstances of maintaining contact with the Italian people, with the life and the national problems of the country, a party loyal to proletarian internationalism.

In 1924 when fascism experienced its first crisis, which found expression and sharpening in the assassination of Parliamentary Deputy Matteotti, Gramsci and Togliatti, who

headed the Italian Communist Party, resolutely and boldly exposed the fascist Government, urged the working class to unity and to struggle, called for a general strike and joint action by all anti-fascist forces.

The bourgeois opposition, on the contrary, feared the entry of the masses into struggle more than they feared fascism and confined their activity against the Mussolini regime to moral propaganda. The Clerical, Liberal and Social Democratic leaders reared the general strike and did all in their power to prevent the masses from taking to active struggle.

As foreseen by Gramsci and Togliatti, fascism, due to the passivity of the opposition was able to launch a counter-offensive and save itself. In 1925 fascism destroyed, one after the other, all democratic freedoms and in November, 1926, dissolved all parties, suppressed all the newspapers that opposed it, arrested the Communist Deputies and set up a Special Tribunal. It was at this time that Antonio Gramsci was arrested together with other members of the Party leadership. Faced with the fascist offensive, the old bourgeois and Social Democratic parties collapsed like houses of cards, due to their opportunism, illusions, parliamentary cretinism, due to their policy of "legalism".

The Italian Communist Party, headed by Palmiro Togliatti, fared the extraordinary fascist laws fully conscious of its role.

While the leaders of the bourgeois parties abandoned all activity, fled abroad, with many of them joining forces with fascism, the Communists continued the struggle with still greater energy, with still greater enthusiasm, challenging the Special Tribunal and fascist violence.

The stand taken by the Italian Communist Party during the period of the extraordinary laws, the persistent, unremitting struggle undecided in the subsequent period were of the greatest significance for the further development of the Party.

In 1929 when, faced with the fact of sharpening economic

crisis and the general crisis of capitalism, with growing dissatisfaction and a rising movement of the masses against fascism, with the need for more active struggle in Italy, a group of rotten opportunists openly opposed the policy of the Party, Comrade Togliatti was able not only to give a correct appraisal of the situation but also to conduct an unwavering and merciless struggle against opportunism and the opportunists who revealed themselves as enemy agents inside the Party.

The attitude of the opportunists was manifested in open underestimation of the importance of political and organisational work by the Party as a force capable of changing the situation, in actual denial of the leading role of the Party as the vanguard of the proletariat, in their complete return to the old theory of “spontaneity”.

The consequences would have been fatal had our Party renounced work inside the country, had it yielded to the opportunists, narrowed its activity and confined itself to work in emigration; the Italian Communist Party would not have become the force that it is today.



Comrade Togliatti did not confine his activity to leadership of the Italian Communist Party. He participated in the first Congresses of the Communist International; beginning with 1926 he was a constant participant in the work of the Executive Committee of the Communist International and became one of its Secretaries.

Being in direct contact with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, with its leadership and its leader, Comrade Stalin, with the best leaders of the international Communist movement, Comrade Togliatti not only immensely enriched his theoretical, political and practical experience, he incorporated into the international Communist movement his own rich

experience and the experience of the Italian working-class movement. Of particular significance is his generalisation of the experience of the struggle against fascism: study of the origin of fascism, definition of its characteristic features, its ideology and means of combating this ideology. Ours was the first Communist Party in Europe which had to struggle in the difficult conditions of fascist dictatorship. In this hard-fought struggle the Party and the working people, despite mistakes, accumulated experience.

Instructive is Comrade Togliatti's criticism at the XIIth Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International (September 1932) of those Communists who believed that the coming to power of fascism in Germany was out of the question.

At the VIIth Congress of the Communist International Comrade Togliatti delivered a report on the subject: "Preparation for a new world war by the imperialists and tasks of the Communist International". In a profound and detailed analysis he disclosed the reasons impelling the imperialists to prepare for a new world war. In one section of the report Comrade Togliatti said: "There can be no doubt that a future war, even if it begins as a war between two great imperialist powers, or a war of one big imperialist power against a small country, will inevitably tend to develop and will inevitably develop into war against the Soviet Union".



A few months after the Franco revolt Comrade Togliatti was in Spain, alongside the defenders of the Spanish Republic, where he remained throughout the national-liberation war, advising and helping the Spanish comrades in their difficult war against the Franco gangs and the legions of Mussolini and Hitler.

Togliatti remained at his battle-post until the bitter end.

Even in the years when Comrade Togliatti was preoccupied as Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, when he had to deal with questions of providing leadership for the other Communist Parties and their struggle, he continued to make a decisive contribution to the leadership of the Communist Party of Italy.

Comrade Togliatti's word, even in the most difficult days of the war, always reached Italy. Millions of Italians listened to his broadcasts. Clearly and explicitly he showed the Italians the pathway of struggle and salvation.

Always, at every moment, Comrade Togliatti combined clear understanding of the political tasks confronting the Party with clear-cut and concrete organisational guidance to the Party and the working masses. He constantly explained to the working people, to every honest man and woman, to every Italian their task and their duty. And he continued doing this right until the moment when, as he foresaw, the people of Italy rose, as one man, to win their freedom.



Togliatti's return to Italy in April, 1944, was of great significance for the development of the country in the direction of its democratisation. In 1944 Italy was split into two parts by the German and the British-American occupationists. The big industrial centres of the North, containing the vast majority of the working class and where highly developed guerrilla warfare was being waged, were cut off from Southern Italy where the British and the Americans acted the master under cover of the Badoglio Government. The greatest confusion prevailed in this part of the country.

The Anglo-Americans, naturally, would like the confusion and chaos in the South to continue. So long as Italy was

deprived, of a stable, influential government they were able to do everything they wanted and to subordinate the country to their will. The Anglo-Americans were taken up far more with preventing any kind of economic and social renovation of the country, with frustrating any undertaking that would weaken the capitalist regime than with waging war against the Hitlerites. This explains why they not only prevented all democratic measures but also sought to prevent Italy from participating in the war against the German invaders. The sharpest contradiction observed in Southern Italy was, undoubtedly, the contradiction between the political line of the U.S.-British imperialists and the national interests of Italy.

Such was the, situation when Togliatti returned to Italy. He charted the pathway to be followed not only by the Party and the working-class but also by the entire people. It was necessary, first or all, to win independence for Italy, to ensure the participation of all its forces in the common struggle against Nazism. The working class and working people in Southern Italy were also to fight with all their forces for the liberation and independence of the country just as was the case in the North.

It was necessary immediately to form an effective government which, leaving aside the question of the form of rule and all of her differences, would fight in the first instance to drive the foreign invaders from Italy – the first and the main condition for winning freedom and democracy.

To both the Anglo-Americans and. the leaders of the bourgeois parties, who then indulged in useless arguments about the future character of the state, Togliatti clearly stated: “We submit three conditions for the establishment of a new democratic government which would prosecute the war on the basis of national unity: First, not to break up the unity of the democratic and liberal anti-fascist forces, to extend and strengthen this unity. Secondly, we want a solemn guarantee for

the Italian people that after the liberation of the country the national constituent assembly, elected by vote, shall decide the fate of the country and its form of government. The third condition we submit is that the democratic government should have a clear and well-defined programme on the war, for relieving the suffering of the people, and that it should direct all its efforts for its realisation.”

Togliatti's return to Italy signified a big turn in the life of the entire nation. He resolutely fought to ensure that the working class of Italy played the leading role in the life of the nation, he orientated the country towards liberation and in this way strongly inspired the guerrilla struggle which was spreading in North Italy.

To ensure the success of this policy of national unity it was essential to give a new mighty impulse to the development of Party activity. On his return to Italy Comrade Togliatti immediately posed the question of transforming the Party into a party of a new type. For the first time the Italian Communist Party became a government party, a party, which occupied itself not only with denunciation and propaganda but which, thanks to its entry into the Government, took an active part in the rehabilitation of the country and in the transformation of its entire life.

Acting on the counsel of Comrade Togliatti and under his leadership the entire organisational structure of the Party was revised, amended and improved; its organisational forms were changed and also its methods of work. The Party was raised to the level of the tasks which it had to solve in the new situation.

The policy resolutely pursued by Togliatti yielded significant results. A few days after his return to Italy a government of national unity was formed with the participation of Communists and Socialists, bringing the working masses directly and actively into the political life of the nation and creating conditions for the establishment of a democratic

regime in Italy. The wise policy of Palmiro Togliatti led to the gaining of the Republic and the republican constitution.

The liberation of Italy from foreign occupation, the overthrow of the fascist regime, abolition of the monarchy, adoption of the republican democratic constitution, the serious steps taken for the rehabilitation of the country, for organising industry, agricultural production and trade – all this resulted above all from the efforts of the working people, from the policy of national unity conducted by the Communist Party. The point was to consolidate these gains, to continue the advance and to make the return to any form of a reactionary and fascist regime impossible. This could be done only by means of renovating the economic structure of the country, abolishing the rule of the big industrial and finance monopolies and by carrying out a deep-going agrarian reform.

From the very beginning this programme encountered resistance on the part of the British-American occupation authorities who hampered its realisation.

Naturally, the reactionary forces in Italy and the clerical party and higher church hierarchy in the first place resisted this programme of rehabilitation, progress and renovation. The frantic struggle waged by them during the past six years had a clearly expressed aim: to wreck the unity of the people, isolate the Communists, reverse the movement of the working people, frustrate any attempt at effecting economic and social reforms, and to strengthen the rule of the big monopolies and finance capital.

Since 1945 the people of Italy have won many gains. In addition to the establishment of the Republic and adoption of the democratic Constitution, the working people secured satisfaction of a number of vital economic demands. But they failed to ensure any democratic transformation of the economic structure of the country.

After the war the U.S.-British occupationists prevented the

Italian people from immediately electing a legislative assembly, from establishing a system of freedom and a government corresponding to their aspirations. They put off as long as possible the holding of elections which only took place as late as June 2, 1946. They resorted to constant intimidation and threatened the Italian democratic movement, taking advantage of its weakness.

However, the gentlemen of the Vatican and the U.S. imperialists had to reckon with the political strength and skill of Palmiro Togliatti, with his Party and the working people of Italy.

The attempt on Togliatti's life on July 14, 1948, was an attempt to strike a mortal blow at the Communist Party and the entire popular movement in Italy.

But our Party and its leader withstood this trial also. The reactionary groups plotted to kill Togliatti, but the attempt on his life signified the beginning of a new powerful upsurge on the part of the working masses and the democratic movement. In the course of the past six years the clerical forces have sought to corrupt, split and isolate the Communist Party from the people. Today, however, it is stronger than ever before. They sought to consolidate their positions by joining the Atlantic Pact. The campaign against the provocateurs of war has extended the peace front in Italy.

Comrade Togliatti, heading the Party and the democratic movement, has carried on unremitting struggle in defence of peace, for exposing the war provocateurs. His slogan "For a government of peace!" met with a wide response in the country and facilitated the unification of more democratic forces.

Thanks to its unity, the unity to which Togliatti has always pointed as being a basic aim of our struggle, the working class succeeded in repelling all the attacks and in rebuffing all the machinations of the enemy. Today this unity has become a most powerful bulwark in the matter of upholding democratic

freedom and peace.

The agreement on unity of action between the Communist Party of Italy and the Socialist Party of Italy, signed in Paris way back in 1934, is becoming increasingly effective.

The broadest trade union unity that has ever existed in the capitalist world has been effected in Italy. The General Confederation of Labour unites in its ranks working people – Communists, Socialists, Catholics, Social Democrats, Republicans, Liberals and non-party people.

The unity is not a miracle, is not fortuitous or transient; it is the result of the long years of stubborn, and patient work and struggle on the part of the Communist Party of Italy. For the fact that the Italian working people today possess this powerful and remarkable weapon of defence and for winning their rights and better conditions we are indebted above all to the policy of unity conducted by the Communist Party of Italy and, in the first place, to Comrade Palmiro Togliatti who elaborated and is realising this policy.

The decline in the influence of the clerical party in the past years and the intensified war preparations conducted by U.S. imperialism impelled the reactionary forces to step up their attack against democratic rights and the Republican Constitution. Already five years ago Comrade Togliatti warned the Party and the working-class movement of the possibility of this onslaught.

The struggle which developed during the past five months in Parliament and throughout the country in defence of democratic freedoms, against the fraudulent electoral law designed to do away with universal suffrage, Parliament and the Constitution itself, is without precedent, for strength and scale, in the history of the Italian working class movement and in the history of the people of Italy. Today the working class of Italy is a mighty, organised, consolidated and militant force headed by a great Communist Party. For this too, we are, in a

large measure, indebted to Palmiro Togliatti. The great service rendered by Palmiro Togliatti is that he was able to apply the Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin theory in Italy, to found the great party on which the people of Italy pin all their hopes, the Party capable of leading them to victory.

The Communist Party of Italy owes its success first and foremost and in a large measure to the political and organisational work of Comrade Togliatti. It was he who was able to transform the small Party of 32 years ago into the great Party that it is today.

It was Togliatti who succeeded in awakening the national feeling of the people which, following the inspiring example of the valiant Soviet people, led to the rise and development of the guerrilla resistance movement. It was Togliatti who succeeded in transforming the Communist Party of Italy into a force capable of carrying forward the banner of freedom, peace and the independence of the country, into a force capable of ensuring a bright future for the people of Italy.

STRUGGLE OF PEASANTS IN SYRIA AND LEBANON FOR PEACE, NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, AND LAND

The domination of the feudalists and foreign imperialists doom the peasants of Syria and the Lebanon, who constitute over 80 per cent of the population in these countries, to landlessness, disease, impoverishment and hunger.

Of the 5½ million hectares of arable land in Syria 4 million belong to a small handful of big landlords. In the Bekaa area in the Lebanon a feudal landholder, named Skaff, owns one-fourth of all the land, that is, as much as all the poor and middle peasants of this area. No stale laws protect the peasants from landlord arbitrariness or from the predatory money-lenders.

The corvee system still prevails. Thus in Djabal Al-Drouze (Syria) the peasant is forced to do a day's work on the landlord's estate once a week without remuneration.

Feudal and imperialist domination leads the economy of Syria and the Lebanon to collapse, to a steady decline of agriculture. In view of the absence of irrigation large tracts of land in Syria have become wasteland.

The feudal owners were the pillar of the domination of the Turkish invaders and the French colonisers; today they form the support of the present dictatorial regime of Chichakly the U.S. henchman in Syria, and of the anti-popular Lebanon Government the Anglo-American imperialists also rely on them in carrying out their aggressive designs. Precisely for this reason the Chichakly Government and the Lebanon Government, just as the Turks and French did in the past, are protecting in every way the feudal system and are seeking to suppress the peasant movement for land national independence and peace with ruthless terrorist measures.

A feature of the present situation in Syria and the Lebanon

is the development of the peasant movement which has rich traditions and is indissolubly linked with the struggle of the working class and all the people against imperialist rule. This movement is rallying the broad masses of landless, small and medium peasants. Not infrequently the struggle develops into fierce and bloody clashes. The ruthlessness of the terror which aims at suppressing the valiant struggle of our peasants is evident, in particular, from the fact that in Syria gendarme punitive expeditions were sent to hundreds of villages, and that in the Lataquieh area alone 12,800 peasants were thrown into prison for non-payment of exorbitant taxes, for lack of "respect" for dictator Chichakly, for "indulging" in politics, etc.

Of late the peasants of many villages in Syria have refused to pay the "harvest tax" to perform corvee work or to tolerate the ruthless arbitrariness of the feudal owners. A clash between the peasants and gendarmes who attempted to evict peasants on the order of the feudalists took place in the village of Bichraïlle (Alaouite area). The villagers disarmed the gendarmes and organised defence of the village. The Bichraïlle peasants were supported by the inhabitants of 8 other villages who demanded an end to landlord arbitrariness and repressions. In Karho, Kouz Garbi and other villages in Northern Syria the peasants seized land distributed it among themselves. Confronted with the unity of the peasants and their firm resolve to defend the land which is lawfully theirs, the gendarmerie and the feudal owners were forced to withdraw.

In the Lebanon peasant demonstrations against landlord arbitrariness took place in Brital, Yanta, Der Elahmar, Chaass, Fissan and other villages in the Bekaa area, in the Choff area and in the south of the country.

The peasants in Syria and the Lebanon are taking an increasingly active part in the national struggle against the domination of the U.S., British and French monopolies in the economy of these countries. They demand, in particular, the

liquidation of the monopoly of the French “La Régie des tabacs” company which makes millions by plundering our peasants, by forcing them to sell their tobacco crop at an absurdly low price. Recently, Syrian peasants declared a boycott of the company, refusing to sell their tobacco to it. In the Lebanon the peasants, together with all patriots, resolutely demand annulment of the agreement based on the notorious “Truman “Fourth Point” programme, an agreement forced on the Lebanon by the U.S. imperialists; they are expelling U.S. “experts” from their villages and taking action against the domination of the U.S. “Trans-Arabian Pipe-line” company.

The peasants are stepping up their struggle against the war plans of the U.S.-British imperialists, against their plans for setting up the “Middle East Command” which aims at turning Syria, Lebanon and the other Arab countries into a springboard for imperialist aggression.

Together with all people, the peasants of Syria and Lebanon, through manifestations and other forms of action, supported the struggle of the peoples of Iran, Egypt, Tunisia and other countries of the Near East and North Africa against imperialism, for national independence.

A feature of the peasant movement is its better organisation. Mass peasant organisations have appeared for the first time in the history of Syria and Lebanon. The congresses representing thousands of peasants held in South Lebanon, Northern Syria, in the Bekaa area (Lebanon) and Monts Kurdes (Syria) discussed questions of the struggle for peace and land and elected their executive bodies. They demanded satisfaction of the urgent needs of the peasants: a bigger share of crop yields for tenants, an end to evictions, the carrying out of irrigation, higher wages and an eight-hour working day for agricultural labourers, the granting of low-interest credits to peasants, medical service and construction of schools. They demanded the distribution among the peasants, without

compensation, of water and land and abolition of feudal rule. The peasant congresses strongly denounced the U.S.-British imperialist designs for further enslavement of Syria and Lebanon and for using these countries as bases for aggression and urged the peasants to unite and to intensify their struggle for peace and national independence.

A new feature of the struggle is the appearance of special peasant newspapers despite the terror and persecution. The newspapers "Struggle of the Fellah", "Land to the Fellah" and other peasant newspapers in the Arabic and Kurd languages are published in Syria. The newspapers "Fellah of the South" and "Unity of the Fellahs" are published in Lebanon.

The French imperialists, and the feudal-bourgeois governments subordinated to imperialism, tried might and main to distract the peasants from the national-liberation struggle, to separate the countryside from town and the peasants from the workers. All these attempts as well as the attempts to drive a wedge between peasants – Moslems and Christians – have failed. On a number of occasions joint actions by peasants and agricultural labourers took place in Kasimieh area (Lebanon), in Hamad Diab area (Syria). etc. The Chichakly dictatorial regime also suffered fiasco in its attempt to weaken the peasant movement by proclaiming a fraudulent "agrarian reform" which did not give land to a single peasant, while the landlords preserved all their land holdings.

Today the peoples of Syria and Lebanon are confronted with a new and serious task – the task of struggle for realisation of the historic decisions of the Peoples' Congress for Peace. In this struggle an important role is assigned to the peasants, to drawing into the struggle for peace new sections of the peasants who hitherto have kept aloof from active participation in this movement.

The Communist Party of Syria and Lebanon urges all the people to support the peasant struggle. In one of its issues

“Nidal Al-Chaab”, central organ of the Communist Party, devoted a leading article to the peasant movement. The newspaper sharply criticised the underestimation of this movement still current in Party organisations and among individual Communists and urged that this shortcoming be eliminated.

“The peasants of Syria and Lebanon”, the article said, “constitute a great national and democratic force. Without this force, without work for drawing the masses of peasants into the national-democratic movement, all talk about active participation in defence of peace, in the struggle for the liberation of our people, for independence. and for a people’s-democratic system will remain empty words, will remain dreams and will never become reality, Today the peasants are joining the national-democratic struggle imbued with a new spirit, on a new basis; they are acting as a political force conscious of their dignity, of their aims and demands. They realise that the former ‘leaders’ of the peasantry are their enemies, and that, together with imperialism, they are participating in their exploitation; they realise that their reliable allies are the workers and the vanguard of the workers – the Communist Party – that on their side, in their struggle against imperialism, war and feudalism, is the great international force – the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism headed by the great Soviet Union”.

Ismail Enemri

ANTI-IMPERIALIST MOVEMENT IN IRAQ

Iraq, enslaved by the British imperialists, is ruled by their puppet – the Hashemit dynasty. According to the 25-year enslaving agreement imposed on Iraq, the British occupants acquired, particularly, the right to have military base in Habanniyah and Shaibah. The British-owned Iraq Petroleum Co., the Andrew Weir, Balfour, Beatty and Co. etc., dominate the country's economy.

The feudal landlords who own two-thirds of the cultivable land hold the peasantry – the bulk of the population – in bondage.

Iraqi workers are ruthlessly exploited by the British companies.

The people of Iraq are waging a persistent struggle against the British colonisers and their puppets, despite bloody repression and wholesale assassination of patriots.

In recent months widespread peasant demonstrations for land and water were held in Miidan, Banou al-Nasir, Banou-Malik, in the Basra area and in other places. At the end of 1952 monster anti-imperialist demonstrations in Bagdad and in other parts of the country demanded the abolition of the fraudulent electoral law, abrogation of the 1930 British-Iraq agreement, nationalisation of the oil industry and no participation in the Middle East aggressive past drafted by the Anglo-American imperialists. Hundreds of patriots were killed and wounded while thousands of valiant sons of the people – workers, peasants, students and intellectuals – were thrown into prison and death camps where they are subjected to inhuman torture many prisoners have lost their sight, many are suffering from tuberculosis.



People in Rumania display special love for the Korean children who have lost their parents in the war against the U.S. aggressors. Photo: Domnica Mocroiu, of the staff of a kindergarten for the Korean children, and Ho Pin Chan, a little Korean girl.

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TWO CULTURES

Books in People's Poland

The demand for books in People's Poland is steadily growing as a result of liquidation of illiteracy and constant care shown by the Government for raising the material and cultural level of the working people. Large editions of books are features of present-day Poland. In 1951-52 alone text-books and other school-books were published in 55,000,000 copies.

3,400,000 volumes were added to the book fund in the libraries during 1952.

“Not a Single Book-Shop in Hundreds of Towns in Brazil”

Publication of books in Brazil has sharply declined in recent years. The Brazilian journal “O Observador Economico e Financiero” wrote: “The general crisis in the country has led to rising prices for books and to a shrinking of the book market. The number of buyers is rapidly diminishing... Some publishers in the large centres have closed down and gone into other business... The network of book-shops is steadily decreasing... There is not a single book-shop in hundreds of towns in Brazil”.

FACTS EXPOSE...

What “Inspires” Them

Not so long ago the chairman of the “Teetotalers’ Society” stated that employees of U.S. State Department had consumed some 122 million bottles of cocktail in the past 9 years.

17,000 Deaths

A pamphlet by the American Professor Siepmann reveals that children in Los Angeles – the audience of special television programmes – see over 40 murders a week. A “New Yorker” correspondent counted nearly 17,000 men, women and children killed during television shows last year..

Inculcation of brutality and bestial instincts – such is the purport of television in the U.S.

POLITICAL NOTES

Belgrade Butcher Guest of British Rulers

Last week, butcher Tito, chief of the Yugoslav fascists and chief of the American-British espionage centre in Belgrade, travelled to London to report on his activity as fomenter of war in the Balkans and to receive orders and instructions for future work.

Naturally, the bourgeois press and radio, responding to hints from the Foreign Office, did not dilate on this aspect of the Belgrade arch-spy's visit. But the police precautions taken by Churchill to shroud Tito from the British public were on such an unprecedented scale that even the hardened press hacks forbore to print the official propaganda that Tito had come "to meet the British people".

All the way from the Mediterranean, through the Channel and up the Thames to Westminster, Churchill's guest was carefully guarded by the Royal Navy. In London he was transferred to the custody of bullet-proof police cars, a cavalcade of police motor-cyclists wearing steel vests, police radio-cars, mounted police, uniformed police and police in plain clothes and police dogs. Even the sewers of the roads on which he travelled were, according the press, "inspected by security police". Londoners were rudely, hustled from the bridges spanning the Thames as the convoy escorting the Belgrade dictator came up the river.

At Westminster Tito was met by Churchill whom "he greeted as an old friend". "Tito", wrote the New York Herald Tribune, "was aware of his special debt of gratitude to Mr. Churchill for help... in bringing him to power in Yugoslavia".

As a face-saving gesture Tito spent a matter of minutes rushing through British Museum – in the early morning before the usual opening hours. He made a lightning tour of the Tower of London and looked in at a meeting of the London County Council where he committed a typical Titoite blasphemy. At the very moment when in the towns and villages of Yugoslavia tens and hundreds of thousands of children were suffering from the pangs of hunger and actually dying of hunger, he handed over to the London County Council a cheque for “£1,000 to help orphaned children in Britain”!

And although there was much that was reminiscent of opera bouffe in this visit, with the Belgrade bloodstained buffoon appearing in the morning in Admiral’s uniform, in the afternoon in Marshal’s gold braid and in the evening in the formal dress of the diplomat, the buffoonery cool the British people dear. Churchill, seeking to deceive the British public, to bolster the illusion that he was entertaining some kind of “potentate” and not a foul assassin and spy, and pandering to the megalomania of his mountebank guest, staged a Roman holiday for him. The unfortunate “gladiators” sacrificed to the vanity of the Belgrade barterer of his country being six British airmen who crashed during the special air displays.

As was to be expected, Tito spent most of his time in one particular building – at 10 Downing Street, residence of Churchill and scene of many sinister plots against the peoples, huddled over maps of the Balkans. Together with Churchill senior and leader of the “Opposition”, the Belgrade spy met his old colleagues Randolph Churchill, Brigadier General Maclean and other chieftains of the British Secret Service.

The long hours spent by Tito with Churchill and his men showed that there they discussed different aspects of the aggressive military pact signed by Tito with the rulers of Greece and Turkey, that Tito’s visit to London was closely connected with plans of the British warmongers.

Just before the fascist Belgrade-Athens-Ankara axis was forged, the New York Times evaluated it as follows: "Military understanding among Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia will make Belgrade an associate of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation". The reactionary rag then blurted out the real aggressive aims of the pact designed against the freedom, and independence of the neighbouring people's-democratic countries. In a comment on the agenda of the Tito visit the reactionary Sunday Times of March 15 hinted that maybe the time is ripe for further provocations against People's Democratic Albania, for attempts to restore there the old regime hated by the Albanian people.

Eight spies, caught in Albania last month, confessed that they had been infiltrated into the country by the British Secret Service and that they had gone through a course of espionage training at a special school in North-West England. This spy school, it was learnt, is situated quite close to the country house of Maclean, liaison between Churchill and Tito and Secret Service "expert" on the Balkans.

The policy pursued by the Tito clique has brought to Yugoslavia unbearable exploitation, famine, unemployment, countless hardships. Tito's visit to London was designed by Churchill as an attempt to re-establish the bankrupt Belgrade butcher, to cover up the sinister plot against peace in the Balkans and to provide him with arms in return for cannon fodder. In brief, this was another dirty deal at the expense of the Yugoslav peoples. As the Daily Worker justly commented: "Tito leaves Britain with a war pact with Mr. Churchill in his pocket and instructions to keep his war provocations going against the People's Democracies".

The last word in history, however, remains not with the enslavers and butchers but with the popular masses. The British people received Tito in hostile silence because they saw in him a traitor to his people and war provocateur in the Balkans who

had come to prepare another plot with warmonger Churchill against peace. And the peoples of Yugoslavia, the peoples everywhere, will reply to the Churchill-Tito plotting with redoubled vigilance, with tenfold greater activity in the cause of safeguarding peace.

Jan MAREK

In Marshallised Austria

The Salzburg (Austria) municipal council by a majority vote of the Right-wing parties approved a plan providing for construction of dwelling houses for U.S. Army officers and officials. Construction costs will, of course, be borne by the Austrian taxpayers.

In this self-same Salzburg 14,000 families lack adequate living quarters. How, indeed, can an ordinary Austrian get an apartment in his Marshallised country where the U.S. occupationists have made themselves at home!

EDITORIAL BOARD



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