

Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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



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PEOPLES IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES INTENSIFY STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRATIC FREEDOMS

The mighty movement of the peoples in the capitalist countries in defence of democratic freedoms and national independence in defence of peace, which has developed in the past few years, is taking place at a time when the positions of the imperialist bourgeoisie, undermined by the deepening general crisis of capitalism, are weakening, in conditions of further sharpening of the struggle in the imperialist camp between the forces of fascist reaction and the democratic forces.

Seeking to consolidate and spread their domination, to ensure realisation of their designs for unleashing a new war, the U.S. ruling circles and the governments of the capitalist countries acting on their orders, are turning more and more to fascism in their home policy, are waging war against their peoples. U.S. imperialism is at present not only the aggressor, it is the world gendarme seeking to strangle freedom wherever possible and to implant fascism.

Acting on the orders of the U.S. imperialists the ruling

cliques in the capitalist countries seek to abolish all the gains won by the working people; they enact draconic laws and restrict the rights of working-class and other democratic organisations; they are establishing a police regime of persecution for every progressive activity, striving by methods of intimidation and terror to demoralise the popular masses, to weaken their resistance to reaction. The whole world knows of the police-fascist terror now raging in the U.S. about the savage police persecution of democratic organisations and their leaders now taking place at the diktat of the U.S. military in France, Western Germany, Japan and other countries. Ruthless denial of rights, brutal exploitation and race discrimination are the lot of the peoples in the colonial and dependent countries.

Fearing the growing consciousness and activity of the masses in the political life of their countries, the reactionary bourgeoisie cynically and brazenly trample on constitutions, abolish the already restricted universal and equal suffrage by imposing fraudulent electoral systems. Thus, in France, Italy, Austria and in a number of other countries the candidate nominated by the democratic parties and organisations, in order to be elected, must poll almost double the number of votes required by the candidate of the reactionary parties.

J. V. Stalin, in an inspiring speech at the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U., gave a comprehensive characterisation of the order which the modern imperialist bourgeoisie has established in their countries: "Gone is the so called 'freedom of the individual', – the rights of the individual now are recognised only in the case of those who have capital, while all other citizens are regarded as human raw material fit only for exploitation. The principle of equality of people and nations has been trampled underfoot; it has been replaced by the principle of full rights for the exploiting minority and no rights for the exploited majority of citizens. The banner of the bourgeois-democratic freedoms has been thrown overboard".

The onslaught of reaction against the democratic rights and freedoms of the peoples is developing in conditions when the bourgeoisie, having become more reactionary, has lost touch with the people and by doing so has weakened itself. Simultaneously, the peoples of all countries are becoming increasingly conscious of the fact that the social and state system of the Soviet Union is a great model of genuine democratism, that rights and freedoms for all people in this country are not only guaranteed by law but are ensured by the corresponding material means of the state.

They see the big democratic transformations carried out in the People's Democracies and in the People's Republic of China. No effort on the part of the warmongers and their press menials can conceal these obvious facts.

The democratic aspirations of the masses, their hatred of reaction, their desire for unity, their confidence in the possibility of not only being able to rebuff the criminal conspiracy of the imperialists but also of winning fresh success in the struggle for democratic rights, for a bright future, have become infinitely stronger. The forces of the democratic movement, its organisations and its activity, both on the national and international scale, have grown immeasurably.

For the past six months a popular movement, varied in form, has been developing all over France against the persecution of the leaders of the Communist Party, the General Confederation of Labour and of the Union of Republican Youth. In Italy millions of working people and democrats answered with general strikes to the fraudulent electoral law adopted by the reactionary majority in Parliament. The struggle of the popular masses for democratic rights, for trade union and other freedoms in the capitalist countries of Europe, Asia and Latin America is gaining momentum. The native peoples of the African continent, deprived of all rights, are also straightening their backs and demanding human conditions.

The calls addressed by the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Women's International Democratic Federation and the World Federation of Democratic Youth to the working people, to women and the young generation for unity in order to win and uphold their rights and demands, met with a world-wide response. At the recent International Conference in defence of youth rights 452 representatives from 71 countries adopted an appeal to the youth of the world which reads, in part: "Young men and women in all countries and continents! United we are strong. ...Let us guard unity as the apple of the eye, let, us consolidate it because unity is the guarantee of our victory. Let us unite in the struggle for our rights, for peace, for national independence, against the threat of a new war".

Resolutely and boldly the Communist and Democratic Parties are heading the popular masses in the capitalist countries who have risen in struggle for peace, freedom and national independence. Their growing influence on the masses, determined by history, is explained, above all, by the fact that always and everywhere they were and remain the most consistent bearers and champions of the basic interests of the people, the most reliable and selfless fighters for their freedom, for their democratic rights, against fascism.

The Communist and Workers' Parties daily and persistently expose and lay bare the Right-wing leaders of the Social Democratic parties and reformist trade unions, their treacherous machinations camouflaged by pseudo-democratic verbiage. The Communists, on the basis of concrete facts, show that there is no action too foul or base for the Right Socialist chieftains in their docile servility to the national bourgeoisie and U.S. imperialism, their disruptive activity and their attempts, by means of falsehoods and slander, to smear the democratic parties and organisations. Today, as in the past, the Right-wing Socialists seeking to justify the encroachments of the ruling classes on democratic freedoms and to blunt the

vigilance of the masses, are paving the way for fascist reaction. Precisely therein lies the import of their entire policy and practice.

The Communists are ardent champions and tireless builders of the unity of the broad popular masses in their struggle for democratic rights for the peoples. They explain the vital significance of defending and winning democratic rights for the entire people. The Communist Parties emphasise, with particular force, that the struggle for democratic liberties isolates the reactionary bourgeoisie and that in the struggle for democratic freedoms it is necessary to unite not only workers, peasants, handicraftsmen, office employees and intellectuals but also to rally those patriotic elements of the bourgeoisie which are becoming more and more conscious of the domination of the foreign imperialists and who are capable of taking part in the struggle for national independence, democracy and peace.

The Communist and Workers' Parties resolutely combat all manifestations of sectarianism in their ranks. They explain to their activists that in the rank and file members of the Social Democratic, clerical and other parties they must see not their enemies but their class brothers deceived by the demagogy of their leaders. They call for systematic, persistent, everyday explanatory work among workers, peasants and office employees – the rank and file of these parties.

The closest bonds between the Communist Parties and the people – this is the guarantee for establishing unity of the masses in struggle beneath the banner of democratic freedoms and national independence. In this struggle the Communists in the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries are inspired by the words of the great Stalin: “I think that you, representatives of the Communist and Democratic Parties, will have to pick up this banner and carry it forward if you wish to rally around yourselves the majority of the people. There is no one else to

pick it up”.

VOLUME I OF J. V. STALIN'S WORKS PUBLISHED IN FRANCE.

Volume I of J. V. Stalin's works has just been published in France. In this connection Jacques Duclos contributed an article to "l'Humanite", devoted to the works of J. V. Stalin contained in this volume.

**COMRADE STALIN'S "ECONOMIC
PROBLEMS OF SOCIALISM IN THE
U.S.S.R." PUBLISHED IN SPAIN**

“Nuestra Bandera” (“Our Banner”), underground theoretical journal of the Communist Party of Spain, in a special issue of 110 pages, featured the full text of J. V. Stalin’s work “Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.”.

The underground “Mundo Obrero”, continuing its popularisation of the basic theses of Stalin’s brilliant work, featured a series of articles showing how the basic economic law of modern capitalism, discovered by Stalin, functions in Spain.

GROWING STRUGGLE AGAINST FASCIST CONSPIRACY IN FRANCE

The resistance of the French working people to the latest provocative fascist onslaught of the Government against

democratic rights is growing and becoming stronger day by day. Under the influence of the first success – the release of Andre Tollet, Secretary of the Amalgamation of Trade Unions of the Seine Department, affiliated to the General Confederation of Labour, and of Jean Meunier, Chief Editor of “L’Avant-Garde” – the struggle to frustrate the Government conspiracy is being intensified.

The “action days” which received mass support were highly successful. Tens of thousands of building workers and metal workers from hundreds of enterprises in the Paris district took part in protest action. At the Renault works brief strikes followed one another in succession a whole day. Fifty thousand workers of Paris utility enterprises also took part in the “action day”.

On April 4, tens of thousands of miners in the Nord and Pas-de-Calais coalfields stopped work for 24 hours. Protest demonstrations were held at 300 enterprises in the Bouches-du-Rhône Department, and at 600 metal plants in the Nord Department. Ten thousand working people in the Alpes Maritimes Department resorted twice to brief strikes. Two powerful demonstrations – one involving 4,000 workers of the potassium mines and the other 5,000 metal workers – took place in Mulhouse. Insisting on the release of Andre Stil, Alain Le Leap and other patriots, on an end to the persecution of Benoit Frachon and Marcel Dufriche, the working people are, simultaneously, demonstrating their determination to secure satisfaction of their immediate demands and of wage increases in the first instance.

Despite the opposition of the splitters – the leaders of “Force Ouvriere”, and of the Confederation of Christian Workers – entire trade union organisations are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the General Confederation of Labour. Such, for example, was the stand taken by the branch of the Confederation of Christian Workers in the Renault works, by

railway workers in Roubaix – members of “Force Ouvriere” and by medical workers in Amiens – members of the Confederation of Christian Workers. The trade union amalgamations in the Isere, Finistere, Cantal and Gironde Departments, affiliated to the Confederation of Christian Workers, and the National Federation of Building Trade Workers (Confederation of Christian Workers) have denounced the fascist provocation of the Government.

Unity between the organisations of the Communist and Socialist Parties is also growing daily. Joint action was undertaken by the sections of the Socialist and Communist Parties in Lagnieu (Ain Department) and In Saint-Loubes (Gironde Department). Municipal councillors – Socialist and Communists – in Nomain (Nord Department) and in Valence (Drome Department) adopted joint resolutions protesting against the arrests and calling for united action against the conspiracy.

In their fight to secure the release of the patriots the working people find support among all sections of the population, particularly among outstanding figures in the realm of culture.

PRESERVE AND CONSOLIDATE WORLD PEACE

Second National Peace Congress in Viet Nam

The Second National Peace Congress took place in the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on March 19-22.

At the opening of the Congress the delegates paid tribute to the memory of Generalissimo J. V. Stalin and of Klement Gottwald, President of Czechoslovakia by rising for a minute's silence.

Le Dinh Tham, Chairman of the Viet Nam Peace Committee, made a report in which he recalled the main stages in the development of the world peace movement in recent years.

The Congress reviewed the successes of the people of Viet Nam in the fight for the national independence and freedom of Viet Nam, in defence of world peace.

The delegates heard a report by Nguyen Xuan Toui, deputy head of the Viet Nam delegation to the Peking Peace Conference of the countries of Asia and the Pacific, and to the Peoples' Congress for Peace in Vienna. The Viet Nam, Khmer and Lao delegations, said the speaker, are sparing no effort in establishing co-operation with the other delegations and with the French delegation in particular, and have drawn up clear proposals demanding a peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam-Khmer-Lao problem.

Delegates pointed to the need for consolidation of friendship with the peoples of the Soviet Union, China, the countries of people's democracy and with other peace-loving peoples of the world.

Congress unanimously adopted the text of an appeal calling on the people of Viet Nam to fight for realisation of the Congress resolutions.

Congress elected the members of the Viet Nam Peace Committee. President Ho Chi Minh was unanimously elected honorary Chairman.

Congress received greeting from the Liaison Peace Committee of the countries of Asia and the Pacific and from the Chinese People's Committee for peace and struggle against American aggression.

The telegram of the Chinese People's Committee signed by Chairman Kuo Mo-jo reads: "We wish the people of Viet Nam further big victories in struggle against the invaders and for peace. Let the close unity and friendship between the peoples of China and Viet Nam grow stronger!"

BRITISH PEOPLE DEMAND AN END TO WAR IN KOREA

The ardent desire of the British people for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question found expression at recent conferences of trade unions and public organisations.

The annual conference of the Yorkshire Federation of Trade Councils, embracing 27 councils, held on April 5, unanimously adopted a resolution calling on the British Trade Unions Congress to exert the maximum pressure on the Government to seize the opportunity available for an immediate cease-fire in Korea.

Many delegates called for East-West trade. The conference adopted a resolution calling for a conference on East-West trade in Bradford at the end of the month.

The Daily Worker reports the views of ordinary Britishers including a mother whose son recently returned from Korea. They demand an immediate end to the war in Korea.

MEETING OF NATIONAL PEACE COMMITTEE IN BRAZIL

At a recent meeting in San-Paulo the National Peace Committee of Brazil expressed full support for the resolution of the Vienna Peoples' Congress and called for circulation of its decisions.

A resolution adopted by the meeting says that the National Committee supports the Congress decision calling for an immediate cease-fire in Korea, and urges resolute struggle by the Brazilian people against sending troops to Korea; the resolution exposed the manoeuvre resorted to in recruiting the so-called "volunteers" which simply means preparation for Brazil taking part in the Korean war.

"The National Committee", the resolution continues, "reiterates its support for the main demand of the Peoples' Congress for a Five-Power Peace Pact which represents the only means of ensuring world peace as the basic prerequisite for the security and independence of the peoples and for the elimination of world tension".

HUNGARY CELEBRATES LIBERATION BY SOVIET ARMY

On April 4 the people of Hungary celebrated the 8th anniversary of the liberation of their country by the heroic Soviet Army. The working people marked the event with fresh labour victories. During the last days of March the miners produced daily, as a result of increased labour productivity, on the average, 989 more carloads of coal than at the beginning of the month. The personnel of many factories and mills considerably overfulfilled the production targets for the quarter and produced large quantities of produce in excess of plan.

The working people on the state farms, members of producer co-operatives, tractor-drivers in machine and tractor stations and also leading individual peasants pledged, in honour of liberation day, to spare no effort in ensuring speedy completion of spring field work.

On the occasion of the national holiday the Council of Ministers and The Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic received greetings from the Governments and heads of states of many countries.

A celebration meeting under the auspices of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party, the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Budapest Party Committee and the Budapest City Council, devoted to the 8th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary by the Soviet Army, was held in Budapest on April 3. At the suggestion of the chairman, Istvan Dobi, Chairman of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, – the audience rose in tribute to J. V. Stalin, friend and teacher of the Hungarian people.

Arpad Hazi, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, addressed the meeting with a report on the 8th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary by the Soviet Army.

With profound gratitude, said Arpad Hazi, the people of Hungary think of the great Soviet Union to which they are indebted for their freedom, of the greatest man of our epoch – Comrade Stalin, with whom freedom and the dawn of their advance are linked. Whenever we speak about the liberated socialist Hungary, about our new life, we think again and again about Stalin. On liberation day our people once more repeat their pledge that they will not, never give up even one iota of the friendship which links them with the great Soviet Union. On the contrary, they will tirelessly strengthen and deepen these life-giving bonds.

On April 4, a parade was held on Stalin Square, the biggest in Budapest. General Farkas, Minister of Defence, greeted the unit of the People's Army. In his address he urged the people to work still more diligently, to fight still more persistently for fulfilment of production targets, for still closer unity under the banner of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, under the leadership of Matias Rakosi.

Tens of thousands of working people of the capital enthusiastically cheered the marching units.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT SACREDLY GUARDS RIGHTS

On April, 4 the Soviet press published a communique of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the U.S.S.R., which reads:

“The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the U.S.S.R. has made a thorough investigation of all the materials of the preliminary investigation and other data in the case of the group of physicians accused of wrecking, espionage and of terrorist activities against leaders of the Soviet State.

As a result of verification it has been established that Professor **M. S. Vovsi**, Professor **V. N. Vinogradov**, Professor **M. B. Kogan**, Professor **B. B. Kogan**, Professor **P. I. Egorov**, Professor **A. I. Feldman**, Professor **Y. G. Etinger**, Professor **V. H. Vasilenko**, Professor **A. M. Grinstein**, Professor **V. F. Zelenin**, Professor **B. S. Preobrazhensky**, Professor **N. A. Popova**, Professor **V. V. Zakusov**, Professor **N. A. Shereshevsky** and Doctor **G. I. Maiorov** implicated in this case were wrongfully arrested by the former Ministry of State Security of the U.S.S.R., without any legal grounds.

The verification has shown that the charges against the above-mentioned persons were false and the documentary data on which the investigation officials based themselves were unfounded. It has been established that the testimony of the arrested, allegedly confirming the charge made against them, was obtained by workers of the Investigation Section of the former Ministry of State Security through the use of methods of investigation which are inadmissible and most strictly forbidden by Soviet law.

On the basis of the finding of the investigation commission, specially set up by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the U.S.S.R. to verify the case, the arrested **M. S. Vovsi**, **V. N. Vinogradov**, **B. B. Kogan**, **P. I. Egorov**, **A. I. Feldman**, **V. H. Vasilenko**, **A. M. Grinstein**, **V. F. Zelenin**, **B. S.**

Preobrazhensky, N. A. Popova, V. V. Zakusov, N. A. Shereshevsky, G. I. Maiorov and the others implicated in this case have been fully cleared of the charges of wrecking, terrorist and espionage activities preferred against them and, in conformity with Article 4, Point 5 of the code of criminal, procedure of the R.S.F.S.R., have been released from custody.

The persons guilty of the improper conduct of the investigation have been arrested and are held criminally responsible.



On April 6 “Pravda” devoted a leading article to this statement under the heading “Soviet Socialist Law Is Inviolable”. “Pravda” writes:

“How did it happen that this provocation against honest Soviet people, eminent scientists, was framed in the Ministry of State Security of the U.S.S.R. which is charged with the duty of safeguarding the interests of the Soviet state?

“This happened primarily because the leaders of the former Ministry of State Security were found wanting. They had lost touch with the people, with the Party, had forgotten that they were servants of the people and were obliged to safeguard Soviet law. The former Minister of State Security S. Ignatyev displayed political blindness and gullibility, followed the lead of criminal adventurers like the former Deputy Minister and Chief of the Investigation Section Ryumin, who had charge of the investigation and is now under arrest. Ryumin acted as a concealed enemy of our state and of our people. Instead of working to expose real enemies of the Soviet state, real spies and saboteurs, Ryumin took the path of deceiving the Government, the path of criminal adventurism. Having trampled underfoot the noble calling of officials of the State apparatus and their responsibility to the Party, to the people,

Ryumin and a number of other officials of the Ministry of State Security, in furtherance of their criminal purposes, flagrantly violated Soviet law, including direct falsification of the materials of the indictment and dared to ride rough-shod over the inalienable rights of Soviet citizens inscribed, in our Constitution.

“The commission of medical experts, formed in connection with the charges against the group of physicians, also failed to discharge its duty, giving incorrect conclusions concerning the methods of treatment used for A. S. Shcherbakov and A. A. Zhdanov. Instead of analysing the case histories and other materials with scientific objectivity and conscientiousness, this commission was influenced by the materials manufactured by the investigation, and, with its authority, supported the slanderous, falsified charges against a number of distinguished physicians. It should furthermore be pointed out that the investigation concealed from the experts certain essential aspects of the medical treatment testifying to its correctness”.

“Pravda” further writes:

“Contemptible adventurers of the type of Ryumin tried, by means of the case they framed, to kindle in Soviet society, welded together by moral and political unity, by the ideas of proletarian internationalism, national enmity which is profoundly alien to socialist ideology. To further their provocative aims they did not stop at shameless vilification of Soviet people, Thorough investigation has established, for instance, that the honest public, figure, People’s Artist of the U.S.S.R. Mikhoels, was slandered in this manner.

“As is evident from the statement of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the U.S.S.R., organs of the former Ministry of State Security flagrantly violated Soviet law, resorted to arbitrariness and abuse of power. Criminal actions of this kind could not for long remain unexposed and unpunished inasmuch as the Soviet Government safeguards the rights of the citizens

of our country, guards these rights carefully and strictly punishes all who act high-handedly, irrespective of persons or rank”.

In conclusion “Pravda” writes:

“Boldly disclosing the shortcomings in the State apparatus, including facts of arbitrariness and lawlessness resorted to by individual workers of the State apparatus, and resolutely and irreconcilably rooting out these shortcomings, the Soviet Government tells the people about them openly and directly. This attests to the great strength of the Soviet state and of the socialist system. The source of this strength lies in the fact that our Government is linked with the people, by close and inseverable ties, that it relies on the people in all its activities, that it firmly and consistently, pursues a policy corresponding to the vital interests of the people...

“Socialist law, safeguarding the rights of Soviet citizens ensured by the Constitution of the U.S.S.R., is the vital basis for the further development and consolidation of the Soviet state.

“No one will be permitted to violate Soviet law. Every worker, every collective farmer, every Soviet intellectual can work calmly and confidently, knowing that his civic rights are reliably guarded by Soviet socialist law.

“The citizen of the great Soviet state can rest assured that the rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. will be sacredly observed and protected by the Soviet Government.

“This is one of the vital conditions for rallying the peoples of the U.S.S.R. still more closely around their Soviet Government, for the further strengthening of the might of our Homeland, for the steady growth of the international prestige of the Soviet Union”.

COMRADE STALIN'S IMMORTAL TEACHING – WEAPON IN STRUGGLE FOR FURTHER CONSOLIDATION OF PARTY AND NATIONAL FRONT* - Boleslaw Bierut, Chairman, Central Committee, Polish United Workers' Party

Comrade Stalin left a grand and immortal legacy. The genius of his thought elevated contemporary social science to a level corresponding to the new historical era – the era of the victorious socialist revolution to which he, together with Lenin, imparted the necessary revolutionary direction and scale.

Stalin is known as the Lenin of our days. Like Lenin he was the selfless, steadfast leader of the proletarian revolution, possessed of unusual talent and iron will, its brilliant strategist and organiser, founder and educator of the Party which is now carrying on his cause. He built the socialist system in the first state of workers and peasants, in a multi-national state embracing one-sixth of the earth's surface. He proved that Socialism was the road along which the worker and peasant question, and the national question could be solved. He created the model state in which the socialist nations form one great family, in which peculiarities of language and customs, of their traditions and history do not divide, but unite them, enriching the general treasury of cultural values of mankind. This is explained by the fact that under the socialist system the steady growth of economy, technique and material well-being as a whole facilitates the creative development of the people. The great idea of fraternity among the peoples, based on equality and mutual respect, was turned into reality by Stalin.

* From report to the meeting of the Central Committee, Polish United Workers' Party, March 28, 1953.

Stalin – Friend and Teacher of Working Class of Poland

The working masses and all the people of Poland will always revere the memory of Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin as the liberator of our homeland from the nightmare of Hitler slavery. The Polish working class will never forget that, thanks to Stalin's aid, thanks to his wisdom and foresight, thanks to the fact that they followed his guiding ideas, they have become the vanguard of the people, the leader of our people's state. Our Party will tirelessly explain to the working masses the truth that thanks to the great proletarian revolution which was organised and led by the Lenin-Stalin party – the first "Shock-Brigade" of the international working-class movement – there triumphed the new social system which abolishes once and for all tyranny and enslavement of man by man and leads the peoples to a just, creative, bright and radiant future. Thanks to the fraternal aid rendered by Stalin and the Soviet peoples our people, too, have already pooled their forces in the building of this happy social system. Thanks to this fraternal aid our nation, instead of the weak nation that it was in the past, deflected from the correct path, quarrelling with all its neighbours, defenceless and oppressed by the ruling reactionary and fascist landlord-capitalist cliques, is being transformed into a new nation, free, just, strong and developing the new creative talent of the millionfold masses, into a socialist nation, into a strong and vital link in the powerful and invincible world camp of peace, democracy and Socialism.

We must, above all, be aware ourselves and bring home to the entire people the exceptional significance and the great and immeasurable influence exerted by the life and the work of Stalin on these tremendous revolutionary transformations and

social changes which constitute an epoch in the history of our people and which determined the forms of development of the People's Republic of Poland within its present just borders, the rapid growth of its creative forces and also the new economic and cultural conditions such as Poland never had and could not have had before.

Stalin displayed special interest and care for the Polish working-class movement in the interwar years when this movement was headed by the Communist Party of Poland. More than once Stalin, on instructions from the Communist International, busied himself with Polish matters. Stalin gave great help to the Polish Communist Party in its heroic struggle by criticism of its mistakes and by the profound Stalin analysis of the situation, and arising therefrom of the tasks facing the Party and the working-class movement.

The activists of the Polish Communist Party always gave the greatest attention to the critical remarks and counsel of Stalin, regarding them as a correct guide and compass in their work and efforts, aimed at strengthening the Party, at its Bolshevisation, that is, at turning it into a Party of the Lenin-Stalin type. Thanks to these efforts the forces of the Party grew, its contact with the working masses was strengthened in the difficult conditions of the fascist terror of the Sanacja governments, economic crises, unemployment, hunger and poverty of the worker and peasant masses.

World-Historic Service of Stalin Struggle for Independence of Poland

After Stalin's death it is incumbent on us to explain to the people of Poland Stalin's role and his great, epoch-making services for the history of our people, for the struggle for the independence of Poland.

What are the main, programme, ideological principles which define the stand of Lenin and Stalin, and consequently, the movement which they led, in the question of national independence?

Lenin and Stalin regarded the national question as being an extremely vital part of the general question of the proletarian revolution. After the victory of the October Revolution Stalin taught the Communist Parties in the capitalist countries that “the road to the victory of the revolution in the West lies through the revolutionary alliance with the liberation movement of the colonies and dependent countries against imperialism”.

The Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party (1903) included in the Programme and Rules of the Party, as one of its basic principles, the right of every nation to self-determination of their political existence, that is, the right of every nation to complete state independence or to a union with other nations at its own discretion and will. This simple but in essence great and noble principle followed from the basic aims of the proletariat, from its basic historic mission: complete liberation of mankind from all forms of violence and exploitation. Marx and Engels formulated for the first time the thesis that a nation which oppresses other nations cannot itself be free. Lenin and Stalin developed this thesis into a clear and detailed programme-slogan: the right of every nation to political self-determination. Lenin and Stalin had to wage a resolute struggle for this clear and simple principle over a period of many years prior to the first world war not only against nationalists of all hues, that is, against the Mensheviks and other social-chauvinists in the Second International who, as behoves opportunist renegades from Marxism, were incurably infected with bourgeois nationalist ideology, but also against Luxemburgism.

The Lenin-Stalin Party consistently fought for this

principle and realised it; it overthrew the power of the landlords and bourgeoisie in the old tsarist Empire, the “imperial might” of which was based on the enslavement and oppression of numerous peoples.

The Lenin-Stalin principle of self-determination of nations in no way detracted from the monolithic class alliance of the proletariat. On the contrary, having overthrown the rule of the exploiters, the proletariat, guided by Lenin and Stalin, founded, on the basis of equality and mutual respect, on the basis of mutual aid and complete freedom of internal national life, the fraternal union of free peoples organised politically in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in a state consolidated and unified politically, socially and economically, such as history had never known before.

Over a period of 25 years, from the moment the Russian people overthrew the tsarist autocracy, Stalin who never for a single moment was shaken by the perfidious and irreconcilably hostile attitude of the propertied classes of Poland towards Soviet power, never lost sight of the future when the working people of Poland would themselves take into their own hands the matter of establishing friendly relations with the working people of the Soviet Union, when they themselves, without capitalists and landlords, would ensure the building of a strong and independent Poland.

Without the aid of the Soviet Union the Polish people would not have been able to make good the severe aftermath of the Hitler occupation and in raising the country from the ruin. Indeed, the building of a strong and genuinely independent Poland could only be undertaken by people’s power. In order to become really strong, sovereign and democratic, the people’s state had, first of all, to establish new international relations with neighbouring countries based on friendship, equality, mutual co-operation and mutual respect, and, above all, it had to rely on the Soviet Union – bulwark of progress and freedom.

In order to become a really strong and independent country, people's Poland had to be restored within new, just boundaries. The enslavement of part of Ukrainian, Byelorussian and Lithuanian territory by bourgeois-landlord Poland was a manifestation not of strength but of the weakness of Poland. The return to people's Poland of the ancient Polish lands in the West – along the Neisse, Oder and Baltic – was a great historic event, marking a turning point in the future of Poland, completely justified and perfectly lawful in the new international situation.

For Poland's restoration within new, just boundaries the Polish working people – the masters of our country – are indebted to Stalin and to the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Without the profound trust reposed by the Soviet Union in the popular masses of Poland, without its great and inviolable friendship with our people – based on confidence in our creative energy, in the revolutionary spirit of the Polish working class, in the progressive, genuinely democratic feelings of the Polish working masses – without the aid and the firm unswerving stand of Stalin and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, we would not have been able to overcome the resistance of the imperialists, and the numerous obstacles and difficulties that confronted us during the first period of the restoration of our people's state.

The inviolable friendship of the Polish people and of the peoples of the great Soviet Union was sealed in the Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Aid and Post-War Cooperation signed on April 21, 1945.

To J. V. Stalin and the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union our people are indebted for the historic and, for Poland, the extremely important radical turn towards friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union.

Solicitude, wholehearted counsel, noble and immediate aid and friendly support on the part of Stalin accompanied every

step of the beginning of people's power in the sphere of restoration of our country, in strengthening our organs of state power, in supplying the population with food and essential means of labour and existence.

The aid given us by the U.S.S.R., a matter in which Stalin displayed tireless, personal care, was the aid of friendship, selfless aid similar to that rendered to each other by the peoples in the fraternal family of the Soviet Republics, where the stronger peoples hastened to help the weaker with the things vitally needed. This was genuine fraternal aid, coming from the bottom of the heart, aid given in keeping with the great and noble principles of internationalism and proletarian humanism, in the spirit of which Stalin educated the Soviet peoples and which illumined his entire splendid life.

J. V. Stalin highly appraised the contribution made by the nations to the treasury of culture. Profound and remarkable was the thought expressed by him in an interview with a Finnish delegation: "The Soviet people hold that every nation – small and big equally – has its qualitative peculiarities, its specific features which are characteristic of the given nation only and which are absent in other nations. These peculiarities constitute the contribution each nation makes to the common treasury of world culture, supplementing it and enriching it".

How much of the noble proletarian humanism that permeated so abundantly the entire life, struggle and thought of Stalin and what striking expression of Stalin's consistent and profound internationalism are contained in these words!

The same profound, revolutionary Stalinist internationalism permeates with special force his last brief but great, historic and enormously significant speech at the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. on October 14, 1952. How rich in revolutionary content is this last speech of Stalin, what a grand, world programme of action is contained therein! The Workers' and Communist Parties of the world received in this speech a

grand, clear, irreplaceable guide for their further activity.

By his participation in the work of the historic XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. Comrade Stalin exerted a brilliant, leading influence on its proceedings, surrounded it with his personal solicitude, and determined its course by his classical work “Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.”, Under the leadership of the great Stalin the XIX Congress charted the programme for the transition to the highest stage of construction, – the stage of construction of Communism.

Strengthen the Party! Preserve Purity of its Ranks!

The great Party of Lenin-Stalin, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is successor to the immortal cause left us by Stalin. All of us know that the leadership of this Party is in the hands of the true disciples of Lenin, in the hands of Stalin’s best and closest colleagues. We know that the cause of the great Stalin is in reliable and firm hands.

The working masses in Poland expect from our Party, too, that it will remain true to this heritage, that it will always remain true to the great cause which Stalin served – the cause of the struggle for the complete emancipation of man. Consequently, we must do everything to be worthy of the confidence reposed in us by the working masses of our people.

Our duty – the duty of the members of our Party, which grew and gained strength, accumulated experience and became tempered by assimilating the teaching of Marxism-Leninism, benefiting from the direct help, attentive solicitude and profound counsel and guidance of Stalin – is clearly to understand the tasks assigned to us, the working class and the working masses of our country, by the new, responsible historic period. Our task is, as Comrade Mao Tse-tung said, to turn the

grief into strength.

What is the reliable guarantee ensuring the growth of this strength.

The reliable guarantee of this is activity, work and struggle in keeping with the counsel and teaching of J. V. Stalin, tireless and profound assimilation of this teaching, ability to utilise it and apply it in our everyday work.

Stalin together with Lenin elaborated the grand and clear programme for building the new life; by their personal example and by the example of the Party which they founded and educated, they showed us how to build the new, socialist society despite difficulties and obstacles, overcoming the resistance of internal and external enemies. Let us, then, be guided by this example, let us, persistently, unremittingly and in all selflessness with all the energy at our command, carry out this Lenin-Stalin programme of building the new life.

J. V. Stalin left us the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics – the great and invincible product of his life; he left us the strongest and the most tempered Party in the world – the leading force of the great Soviet State. Today the eyes of the working people of the world are turned to the Soviet Union and to its Communist Party. Let us, then, in our work, follow the example of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the steadfast and tried vanguard of the international proletariat, the Party of valiant and tempered revolutionaries, the Party which has been tested in struggle and which has excellent command of the weapon of the teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, the Party of builders of Communism, the Party of the colleagues of the great Stalin, the Party of dauntless champions of peace, of the advanced and the mightiest brigade in the world struggle for peace, democracy and Socialism.

The leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are the best and the most loyal disciples of Lenin and Stalin; they are the Lenin-Stalin cadres of talented and steadfast

Communists, reliable continuers of the cause of Lenin and Stalin. From them we shall learn how to struggle, from them we shall learn courage, selflessness, foresight and discretion; together with them we shall march forward beneath the banner of the struggle for a happy, bright future for all mankind, beneath the banner of the great Stalin ideas and teaching.

What is needed in order to make our Party such a Party, the model of which was forged and tempered by Lenin and Stalin throughout their entire lives? To achieve this, much, very much, effort is required. For this it is necessary in the first place that the Party purge its ranks of waverers and ideologically alien elements, that it gives no place in its ranks to philistines, careerists, casual and shady elements – people infected with petty-bourgeois habits and political philistines; it must wage irreconcilable struggle against opportunist, anti-Party elements both inside its ranks and inside the working class. We must scrupulously preserve the purity of the Party ranks.

Without unified organisation, without a clear programme and firm tactics, without iron discipline the Party of the proletariat would not have been able to smash the fierce resistance of the exploiters and reorganise class society into socialist society.

But unity of will and iron discipline does not exclude exchange of opinion or criticism of mistakes in the activity of the Party. In our Party, criticism of shortcomings and drawbacks is still weak, we as yet display too little concern for ideological purity, we have as yet too few constructive ideological discussions which, undoubtedly, would promote activation both of Party life and Party work. Here and there part of the activists display disregard for theory, underestimate its significance for the movement, although the general rhythm of ideological work is being stepped up.

An essential condition for the growth of the strength of the

Party is more vigorous, more profound mastery of Stalin's teaching, more active work on the part of the functionaries, cadres and each member individually in the matter of mastering the teaching of Marxism-Leninism. For this we must reorganise methods of work, link more closely leadership of Party propaganda with the tasks of ideological training. The Party activists and advanced workers want to become more closely acquainted with the life and work of J. V. Stalin. On the initiative of the activists, non-party workers and our youth, classes are being organised for the study of J. V. Stalin's biography and his most important works. We must give them every possible help, support and spread this initiative.

Strength of Party Lies in its Contact with Masses

In order that our Party might grow and gain strength we must tirelessly raise the level and enrich the content of political work among the masses. This cannot be achieved unless we tirelessly enrich our own knowledge, raise our political level, improve the ideological training of Party cadres, unless we make a profound study of theory. In order that the slogans of the Party might rally the masses and intensify their public activity, it is essential that Party members should deepen and strengthen their bonds with the working masses, that they should carefully analyse the practical experience of their work, the conditions in which they live, that they should give heed to their remarks and views, that they should not suppress their criticism, but, on the contrary, urge them critically to evaluate the work of this or that Party or state body, that while leaching the masses, they should also learn from the masses and have faith in their creative energy.

Consolidation of the ties with the masses is a vital

condition for the constant growth of the strength of the Party.

Today, the vital task of our Party is to link in indestructible bonds the millions of our working people with the great liberation idea and the historical mission of the proletariat, of which Lenin and Stalin – fighters for a radiant future, the greatest geniuses of mankind who won the recognition of all progressive humanity – were the leading advocates and standard-bearers. Today the vital task of our Party is to strengthen the indestructible bonds with the people in struggle for the realisation in peoples' Poland of Stalin's cause, his teaching and ideas. We can realise these ideas only by redoubling the efforts of all our people in the struggle for the industrialisation of Poland, for developing its productive forces, for the further economic reconstruction of our country, for elevating its economy to the summits of modern technique and for socialist reconstruction of the countryside for the precise purpose of satisfying to the maximum the material and cultural requirements of society, of ensuring the constant growth of the well-being and culture of the people. This is the underlying idea and the essence of our universal slogan of struggle for peace and for fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan. The basic task of the Party at the moment is to strengthen and extend the National Front – the mighty, creative, indivisible and invincible front of millions of patriots who have linked their fate, their development and future with the development and future of the people, who are selfless and who want to do their utmost to enhance the might and wealth of our homeland.

Our Party – the vanguard of the proletariat which has been tried in struggle – draws inner strength from the closest ties with the working masses – with the people. It can only deepen and strengthen its forces by means of waging the sharpest struggle, daily and persistently, against all the shortcomings and drawbacks in work which weaken its ties with the masses, and consequently, by tirelessly combating bureaucratism,

passivity, arrogance, philistinism, indifference, nepotism and drunkenness – bourgeois and petty-bourgeois survivals. Those who lack the strength and stamina to rid themselves of these habits do not deserve to be in the ranks of the vanguard, in the ranks of the most selfless fighters of the proletariat, of unbending patriots boundlessly loyal to the cause of the people. The weak and passive, the hesitant, those who lack will-power are hindrances in the militant march, in the vanguard of the standard-bearers of the Stalin ideas. Their place in the Party will be taken by advanced, selfless people – ordinary people who ardently desire the triumph of the ideas of peace, democracy and Socialism throughout the world: workers from factories, mines and workshops, peasants who are building the new life and developing culture in the Polish countryside, engineers and innovators, masters of the new technique, teachers, writers, representatives of the creative intelligentsia who want to serve the working people and to deepen their knowledge, their culture and health and to build a splendid future for their children.

Greatest Gain of Peoples - Camp of Peace, Democracy and Socialism

Comrade Malenkov, talented disciple of Lenin and faithful companion of Stalin, said over the coffin of great teacher and leader: “It is our sacred duty to safeguard and consolidate the greatest gain of the peoples – the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, to strengthen the bonds of friendship and solidarity of the peoples in the countries of the democratic camp”.

Upon our Party rests the special duty of explaining to the working masses and to all Polish people the great historical significance of this task for the entire future of our country.

The mightiest force in the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism is the great Soviet Union – the first state in the world of the victorious proletariat – the state which was founded, built, and led by Lenin and Stalin. This state which 200 million Soviet people won, defended and which they ardently love, is their greatest pride and gain. But simultaneously it is the pride and gain of the working class of the world, it is the inviolable bulwark of freedom, the beacon dispersing the murk of the old life, the light of hope for all the down-trodden, the life-giving source of inexhaustible creative forces, the radiant symbol of the new epoch in the history of humanity – the socialist epoch – the Stalin epoch. The great Soviet Union is the strongest, the indestructible and invincible Stalin mainstay of the world camp of peace democracy and Socialism. Around the Soviet Union there are rallying now and will rally still more closely the working people of all countries, all that is advanced and progressive in mankind, around the Soviet Union there is concentrating the youth of a resurgent world with the indestructible will for victory which Stalin inculcated in the hearts of humanity.

Around the Soviet Union there are rallying the free countries of people's democracy liberated from capitalist enslavement, the most numerous people in the world – the liberated Chinese people. Around the Soviet Union there are rallying the Asian peoples, fighting for their freedom, and the peoples of the colonies and dependent countries still oppressed by imperialism; around the Soviet Union there are rallying the working people in all capitalist countries, mobilised and led in struggle by the Communist Parties, despite terror and persecution. This great camp of peace, democracy and Socialism which is headed by the Soviet Union and which is becoming stronger day by day is a new force in history, the scale and might of which mankind had never witnessed before. Today the basic task of this world camp is to consolidate peace

among the nations.

When, due to the victory of the Soviet Army, humanity freed itself from the evil spectre of fascism, there soon appeared a new danger of aggression, a new danger of sanguinary war on the part of the blood-thirsty and predatory imperialism. Consolidation of peace then became the main key, the international programme of the struggle, Stalin was always the most consistent and staunchest champion of peace, of lasting peace among the nations.

The leaders of the Communist Party and of the Soviet state, outstanding continuers of the Stalin cause, proclaimed over the coffin of J. V. Stalin that they regard it as their sacred duty to carry out in the future, too, the Stalin policy of peace between all countries irrespective of their systems.

On March 15, Comrade Malenkov declared with the utmost clarity at the recent session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.: "At the present time there is not a single controversial or unsettled question which could not be solved by peaceful means on the basis of mutual agreement of the interested countries. This goes for our relations with all states, including also our relations with the United States of America. States interested in preserving peace can rest assured both now and in the future of the durable peace policy of the Soviet Union".

The vigilant and conscious popular masses, who have risen in organised fashion in defence of peace and who are aware of the perfidious and hypocritical policy of the imperialist warmakers, are a reliable bulwark of peace.

The Polish people are united in their will to hold peace – the greatest gain of the peoples. Our National Front, which unites the millions of patriots in our country, is battling staunchly for peace.

For All-Round Consolidation of Our People's State

But we shall most successfully defend peace by sparing no effort in consolidating our people's state – the greatest gain and pride the working people of Poland, bulwark of the independence of the Polish people.

The most important duty and task of our Party – the vanguard of the National Front – is to awaken in the working masses consciousness of the great role of our people's state in moulding life, in ensuring well-being freedom for the people and their future, Our people's state is the base for the growth and development of our Armed Forces, who stand guard over the independence of our country. Our People's Army, surrounded by the love of the entire people and by the attention of the state, united in indissoluble friendship and fraternity with the invincible Soviet Union and with all the forces of the world camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, will rebuff every encroachment made by the aggressors against the inviolable borders of People's Poland and will succeed in preserving and upholding the freedom of Poland and the great cause of peace.

During the days of mourning occasioned by the death of J. V. Stalin, during the days of processions and meetings, during the days when production pledges were taken, during the minutes of silence all over the country, we witnessed a remarkable demonstration of strength and ideological solidarity, profound consolidation of society as a whole, of the entire people.

Fully to evaluate, the significance of this great consolidation which took place during the memorable days of March to draw the correct conclusions from it for our mass political propaganda and organising work and to find the way to the thousands and tens of thousands of people who are attracted to the Party, to surround them with cordial solicitude

and prepare them for entry into the Party – this is our job.

To reach out to the hundreds of thousands, to the millions of people who now, more than ever before, feel their contact with the National Front, who precisely now have appreciated the deepest meaning of the National Front – of its struggle for the happiness of the people, its care for the happiness of the ordinary man – this is the great task now confronting our Party as a whole and the activists of our mass organisations. To rally still more closely the millions of Polish men and women in the ranks of the National Front, to ensure that they become more diligent and conscientious in daily labour, more resolutely to expose and isolate the enemy – this is the task of the moment.

We would be naive, and blind – qualities that are alien to us – if we, observing the great movement of our people for unification failed to notice the intensified activity by our enemies and their criminal machinations. The enemy, knowing that he is surrounded by scorn and feeling his growing isolation, frantic with rage, vomiting the poison of foul lies and slander, is sinking lower and lower in serving the foes of Poland, not stopping at any crime or atrocity. But we have an effective and reliable weapon which will deprive the enemy of strength and render harmless his machinations. This weapon is the vigilance of millions of Poles, the solidarity and unity of millions of Pole in the ranks of the National Front.

Let us teach the working masses to be vigilant, let us sharpen our vigilance on all sectors of our work, let us wage merciless struggle against gullibility, lack of vigilance, smugness and blindness, against the dangerous tongue-wagging which facilitates the criminal work of the saboteurs, wreckers and spies recruited and infiltrated by the imperialist intelligence services. Vigilance must be a Party, state and moral duty in all our work.



Carrying out the great behests of Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, fighting for the victory of his great ideas, embodying in life his world-historic directives we must place before the Party the following vital and immediate tasks:

1. Tirelessly to strengthen our Party, to recruit new detachments of the best and most selfless workers, peasants, advanced representatives of the working intelligentsia, men and women, leading young people at work and study, persistently to reinforce the working-class core of our Party.

2. Tirelessly to fight for the purity of our ranks, to safeguard the unity of the Party, its ideological, militant and organisational unity.

3. To raise the political consciousness and activity of every member and of all Party organisations to raise the level of our militant and ideologically rich mass-political work, and also the level of ideological preparation, free from dogmatism and vulgarisation.

4. To link at every step our practical work with Marxist-Leninist theory, to study the works of Lenin and Stalin, to acquaint the working masses with the great life and works of our most beloved teachers.

5. Tirelessly to consolidate the alliance of workers and peasants and the everyday contact of the Party with the millions of non-party men and women, to strengthen contact with mass organisations and improve the methods of leadership of these organisations by the Party organs.

6. Tirelessly to mobilise the working masses for fulfilment of production assignments in town and countryside, to unfold socialist emulation by supporting in this movement the broad and manifold initiative of the masses from below, to pave the way for innovations in production, facilitate growth of technique and to perfect it, to ensure that the new industrial enterprises are put into operation on time and that the

assignments of the 1953 economic plan are fully and rhythmically fulfilled, to give greater attention to the producer co-operatives in the countryside, to perfect the methods of Party leadership of the economic life of the country.

7. Mercilessly to combat bureaucratism and any manifestation of arbitrariness and demoralisation, to unfold criticism from below and self-criticism, to improve verification of fulfilment of Party and Government decisions.

8. Consistently to strengthen our people's state and our Armed Forces, to surround our Polish Army and the organs of state security with the closest attention.

9. To do all in our power in order tirelessly to multiply the forces of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, to form still more numerous and still more solid ranks of peace fighters and to step out with dignity and resolution at the head of our National Front in the struggle for peace and for realisation of our Six-Year Plan.

10. Vigilantly to safeguard the fraternal friendship with the peoples of the great land of Soviets – the hope of progressive mankind and its guiding star.

IN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

XVI Congress of Communist Party of Sweden

The XVI Congress of the Communist Party of Sweden, held in Stockholm on April 3-6, was attended by over 330 delegates.

The Congress rose for a minute's silence in tribute to the memory of J. V. Stalin and Klement Gottwald.

Delegates and visitors responded with great enthusiasm to the message of greetings from the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. which read:

“The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union warmly greets the delegates to the XVI Congress of the Communist Party of Sweden.

“We wish the Communist Party of Sweden Success in its activity for rallying the working people and all the progressive

forces of the country in the struggle for the cause of peace and national independence, for the cause of democracy and Socialism”.

Hilding Hagberg, Chairman of the Party, delivered the main report and made an analysis of the international and internal situation. He dwelt on the tasks of the progressive forces of the country in the fight for peace, national independence and the vital rights of the Swedish people.

Characterising the economic situation in Sweden Hagberg pointed out that the present internal and external policy of the Swedish Government had resulted in a decline in exports, in fewer orders for Swedish enterprises, in keener competition even on the home market. Unemployment is steadily mounting. The speaker stressed that there is a way out of the present difficult situation – the way of developing trade with the Soviet Union and the countries of people’s democracy.

In conclusion, the speaker stressed that the fight for peace must be brought to the fore. Defence of democratic rights is indissolubly linked with the struggle for peace and national independence.

Erik Karlsson, Secretary of the Central Committee, delivered a report on the organisational tasks of the Party. The speaker pointed out that during the period under review special attention had been devoted to overcoming the split in the working class movement, to ensuring unity of action, to mobilising the masses in the struggle for peace, democracy and the vital rights of the people. He pointed to the need for ideological moulding of cadres and for criticism and self-criticism.

The reports by Comrades Hagberg and Karlsson were followed by discussion in which those taking part spoke of the vital tasks facing the working people in the fight for peace, for national independence and for better conditions.

A report on measures to secure a bigger circulation for the

Party press was made by Gunnar Eman.

The Congress approved the political line and practical work of the Central Committee.

The report by Per-Olov Zennstrom, "J. V. Stalin – theoretician of Marxism-Leninism" was followed with close attention.

K. H. Hermansson spoke on the new programme of the Party "The Swedish Road to Socialism", which was unanimously adopted.

The Congress elected the leading bodies of the Party, Comrade Hilding Hagberg being unanimously elected Chairman.

Speeches of greetings, were made by representatives of the Polish United Workers' Party, the Communist Party of Bulgaria, the French Communist Party and other fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties.

Communists In Netherlands Study J. V. Stalin's "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R."

J. V. Stalin's "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R." evoked keen interest in Holland. The first edition of 5 thousand copies has been sold out and a reprint will soon be ready.

Throughout the country the Communist Party is holding theoretical conferences devoted to J. V. Stalin's work. In Amsterdam, Rotterdam, the Hague, Groningen and in other towns the conferences were attended by hundreds of Communists. The curriculum of the Central Party school is based of Comrade Stalin's work. The evening schools for training cadres, functioning under auspices of the district committees, have introduced a special course based on "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.". The more

than 30 tutors who will lead this course attended special preparatory seminars.

The democratic press regularly features articles devoted to Comrade Stalin's brilliant work.

Interest in "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R." is displayed not only among the working class but also among other groups of the population. Many intellectuals are studying it. Special lectures devoted to it were delivered in Amsterdam University.

H. VERHEY

**Member, Central Committee of Communist Party of
Netherlands.
Amsterdam**

Letters From Working People To Party Committee

The Bucharest Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party receives numerous letters from the working people. Advancing suggestions aimed at improving the work of the Party and state organs, criticising bureaucratic methods of work of certain Party and state functionaries and exposing class alien elements who managed to sneak in the Party or into leading positions in some enterprises and offices, the working people render great help to the Bucharest Party organisation. The letters testify to the sense of responsibility of the working people for the operation of enterprises and offices, to their enhanced political consciousness and to their profound confidence in the Party.

The letter department opened in city Party Committee

studies the points raised in the correspondence and suggests concrete solutions. For instance, on the basis of letters from the workers of the “Placajul”, “Viforul”, “Republica” and other enterprises a number of former exploiters and other alien elements who had sneaked into these enterprises were expelled from the Party and the enterprises. Letters from the residents of the Vitan district complaining that the district committee of the people’s council were neglecting the needs of the masses resulted in the adoption of measures to remedy the situation.

Many letters contain valuable suggestions for improving the work of district councils and utility enterprises and for urban improvement.

It happens, however, that on the pretext of “criticism” and “aid” to the Party the class enemy seeks to discredit honest workers. Recently, for example, the letter department exposed the slanderous fabrications directed against the secretary of one of the lower Party organisations.

A number of shortcomings still persists in the work of studying the letters and other complaints from the working people. To this day the Committee has not established systematic verification of how the lower organisations carry out decisions reached on the basis of complaints from the working people. Nor do the bureaux of the district committees systematically verify how the directives issued by them are carried out. And this leads to delay in answering letters and to incorrect decisions.

DUMITRU POPA

**Member of the Bureau of the Bucharest City Party
Committee.**

**FROM COMMUNIST AND WORKER'S
PRESS**

**Daily Attention to Training Probationer
Members**

**“SZABAD NEP” – Central Organ of Hungarian Working
People's Party**



The Communist and Workers' Parties make heavy demands on their members. In his daily work in the enterprise the Communist must be the most advanced, disciplined and selfless worker. As leader of the non-Party masses he must be distinguished by high ideology and consciousness and he must be an active fighter for carrying out the policy of the Party.

Are the Party organisations doing all they can to train from the ranks of probationers politically educated and active Communists?

This question was discussed in an editorial article in "Szabad Nep".

Undoubtedly, says the article, there are Party organisations which pay constant attention to the work of educating probationers. It quotes as an example the bureau of the Party organisation in the MOFEM plant (metal processing) in Mosonmagyaróvár which meets regularly with the probationers, verifies how they fulfil Party assignments, the results achieved by them in production and how they study. However, one cannot say that all Party organisations display due concern for training candidates. After the inauguration of the best people as probationer members it frequently happens that daily educational work with them is neglected. "Szabad Nap" criticises the Party Committee of the big machine-building factory named after Wilhelm Pieck. This committee does not know how the probationers study, does not know who has Party assignments, or how active they are in fulfilling production plans.

Calling on the Party organisations to step up educational work among probationers the paper stresses that it is necessary to train them first of all in the everyday struggle for Party

policy. Regular Party assignments heighten the probationers' feeling of responsibility for the cause of the Party, strengthens their contact with the masses.

The most important method of training probationers is Marxist-Leninist education. "Our members", says the paper, "can head the masses only if they assimilate the fundamentals of the policy of our Party. This will give them strength and confidence, broaden their outlook and make them firm in relation to principle".

The probationer classes for study of the Party rules are of exceptional significance; therefore, the paper underlines, the Party committees must give them direct leadership. However, many Party organisations underestimate the significance of these classes, do not pay attention to their organisation. For example, in the Borsod region only 17 classes were organised; in the town of Mosonmayarovar only three. "A common, shortcoming", the paper points out, "is also the fact that insufficiently experienced propagandists are sent as tutors to the probationer classes".

Members and probationers, concludes "Szabad Nep", are now studying the materials of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U." "The example and experience of the C.P.S.U.", the article points out, "give immeasurable strength to every Communist. Study of the materials of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. helps considerably in raising the ideological and political level of probationers, deepens their love for the Soviet Union and inculcates the spirit of proletarian internationalism".

**TRIUMPH OF LENIN-STALIN NATIONAL
POLICY. Viliam Siroky, Member,
Presidium, Central Committee,
Communist Party of Czechoslovakia**

Comrade Klement Gottwald, beloved leader of the
Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, father of the

Czechoslovak people's democratic homeland, always taught the Party and our peoples that we are indebted for our very existence, for our entire new life to the Soviet Union, to Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin – the great liberator of the peoples. Comrade Gottwald, who forever linked our peoples with the peoples of the Soviet Union in the inviolable union of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and fraternity, left to us the behest – always to be loyal to the great cause of Stalin, to strengthen in every way the friendship with the Soviet Union – the indestructible bulwark of peace, freedom and security of the peoples.

In his last speech Comrade Gottwald said: “As the cause of Lenin, Stalin's cause is of world-historic significance because it relies on the multi-million masses throughout the world, because it embodies the bright future of all mankind. Hence, Stalin's cause is immortal.

“Stalin's cause, Stalin's name will be forever inscribed in the history of our peoples, in the history of the peoples of Czechoslovakia”.

I.

Stalin – colleague of the great Lenin and the continuer of his immortal cause – carried out enormous creative theoretical and practical work in relation to the national question. He joined the revolutionary movement in the period of imperialism, when colonial oppression had intensified, when the menace to the independence of the small and weak states and nations had grown. Thus the national and colonial question came more and more to the forefront of the progressive world movement and of the anti-imperialist struggle. Having divided the world into spheres of influence, the bourgeoisie of the big imperialist countries began to wage a stubborn struggle for re-division of the world, intensifying means of oppression,

violence and plunder of the colonial and dependent peoples.

As is known a feature of the opportunism that grew in the Second International was the utter indifference displayed by the Social Democratic parties to the colonial question. Not a few Social Democratic leaders in Germany, Britain, France and in other countries actively championed the predatory colonial policy of the ruling bourgeoisie. In relation to the national question, they, as Comrade Stalin pointed out, restricted themselves, as a rule, to a narrow group of questions, concerning mainly the “cultured” European nationalities. Lenin and Stalin fully laid bare the bourgeois character of the “theories” advanced by the opportunists on the national question. From a particular and internal state matter the national question was turned into a general and international problem into a world problem of emancipating the oppressed peoples in the dependent countries and colonies from the yoke of imperialism.

The Marxist programme on the national question, which is part of the general problem of the proletarian revolution part of the problem of the dictatorship of the proletariat, was brilliantly elaborated and profoundly substantiated by J. V. Stalin in his classical work “Marxism and the National Question”, published 40 years ago. This brilliant work by J. V. Stalin and likewise his other works on the national question are of great international significance.

Of particular importance for the peoples of Czechoslovakia is the fact that this work was the first to place the demand for self-determination including the right to secession, that is to state independence also for Czechs and Slovaks, when the leaders of the labour movement in Austria-Hungary were prisoners of the opportunist “theories” of Austro-Marxism.

J. V. Stalin formulated the Marxist theory of the nation, elaborated in detail the concrete Marxist programme of the national question, fully substantiated the scientific principles

of the international unity of the working people. Leninism demolished the wall between whites and blacks, between Europeans and Asians, between the “civilized” and “uncivilized” slaves of imperialism. In his immortal works J. V. Stalin prepared the base for the multi-national Soviet socialist state; he is the founder of the teaching on the socialist nations.

The principles of the national policy formulated by J. V. Stalin exerted a tremendous influence on the victorious struggle fought by the Bolshevik Party. The Russian proletariat, educated in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, helped the oppressed nations to smash the fetters of national oppression. It fused its struggle for Socialism, the struggle of the proletariat of the ruling nation and the struggle of the oppressed nations for national freedom and independence into a common struggle against the imperialist bourgeoisie.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution opened up completely new vistas for the oppressed nations.

“The great international significance of the October Revolution”; wrote Comrade Stalin in 1918, “chiefly consists in the fact that:

“1. it has widened the scope of the national question and converted it from the particular question of combating national oppression in Europe into the general question of emancipating the oppressed nations, colonies and semi-colonies from imperialism;

“2. it has opened up vast possibilities and revealed the proper way of achieving emancipation, and thereby greatly helped the cause of emancipation of the oppressed nations of the West and the East, having drawn them into the common channel of the victorious struggle against imperialism;

“3. **it has thereby erected a bridge between the socialist West and the enslaved East**, having created a new line of revolutions **against** world imperialism, extending from the proletarians of the West, through the Russian revolution, to the

oppressed nations of the East.”

After the victorious Great October Socialist Revolution the revolutionary working class of the capitalist countries and of the colonial and semi-colonial countries could rely in its struggle against imperialism not only on the brilliant works of Lenin and Stalin but also on the remarkable example of the fraternal co-operation of the peoples of the Soviet Union. Immediately after the victory of the October Revolution Stalin, the greatest theoretician on the national question and tireless fighter for the equality and freedom of the peoples, together with Lenin laid the solid foundations of the fraternity and friendship of the liberated peoples in the young Soviet state. Under their direct leadership there was founded, towards the end of 1922, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. “Today”, said Comrade Stalin to the First Congress of the Soviets of the U.S.S.R., “is the day of the triumph of new Russia which has broken the chains of national oppression ...”.

Stalin developed considerable activity aimed at consolidating and deepening friendship between the peoples whom tsarism had forced against each other. Stalin rebuffed the attacks of the nationalists and chauvinists and elaborated the principles which were to serve as the basis for cooperation of peoples in a socialist state.

II.

Stalin taught not to rest content with formal equality but to ensure actual equality of the national Republics by means of speedy liquidation of their economic and cultural backwardness. Under the influence of the wise Stalin policy there has disappeared forever the old national strife, between the peoples of the Soviet Union there were established relations of mutual trust, respect and mutual aid. The firmness of the friendship of the peoples of the multi-national Soviet Union

was tested in severe battles against numerous enemies, particularly during the years of the Great Patriotic War. The enormous difficulties which beset the Soviet people far from undermining the friendship and unit of the peoples of the Soviet Union, rallied them still closer. In his speech at the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. Comrade Beria gave a particularly clear picture of the results of the Stalin national policy, showing that formerly backward regions such as, for example, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and others, have far outstripped in their development not only the foreign countries of the East but also the countries of Western Europe.

Areas which under the tsarist regime were colonies deprived of all rights, have now achieved unheard of economic and cultural development. This fact cannot be concealed from the millionfold masses of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples languishing under the brutal imperialist yoke. In our days the colonial peoples are rising more and more resolutely in struggle against the imperialist colonisers; the flames of the national-liberation struggle are burning brighter and brighter. The historic victory of the Chinese people's revolution is a splendid example of the struggle against the colonisers. Comrade Stalin displayed an exceptionally great solicitude for the Chinese people. He always followed the struggle of the Chinese people with keen attention, subjected to profound analysis certain periods of the struggle and helped the Chinese Communists correctly to organise the movement against the imperialist enslavers and their hirelings.

Mao Tse-tung, leader of the Chinese people appraised in the following words the service of Comrade Stalin to the Chinese revolution:

“It is common knowledge that Comrade Stalin ardently loved the Chinese people and considered that the forces of the Chinese evolution were immeasurable: He displayed the greatest wisdom in matters pertaining to the Chinese

revolution. Following the teaching of Lenin and Stalin, and drawing on the support of the great Soviet state and all revolutionary forces in all countries, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people achieved an historic victory several years ago.

Today the victorious banner of the People's Republic waves over the mainland of China, and the fraternal, friendly relations between the two great states, the U.S.S.R. and the Chinese People's Republic, between all the countries of the camp of Socialism, are clear testimony to the invincibility and life-giving force of the Stalin policy and of the Stalin teaching.

The flames of the national-liberation struggle have enveloped the countries of the Near and Far East. The peoples of Korea, Viet Nam and Malaya with arms in hand are fighting against the imperialist invaders. Rising in struggle against the imperialists are hundreds of millions of Hindoos, Arabs; the peoples of Africa and Latin America. The Stalin teaching on the national question, the Stalin policy of respect for the freedom and independence of the peoples, the Stalin friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union inspire the peoples in Asia, Africa, in all colonial, semi-colonial and dependent countries for valiant and irreconcilable struggle in order once and for all to break the letters of the imperialist enslavers.

III.

From its very inception the foreign policy of the Soviet state has been a policy of preserving peace, of respect for the independence and freedom of small and big nations and states. The Soviet Government always strove for the realisation of these principles as distinct from the imperialist principles of meddling in the affairs of other states and of dictating to these states. The peoples of the world became convinced that the Soviet Union is the defender and mainstay of their freedom and

independence.

The Soviet Government adhered to these principles during the year of the Great Patriotic War also. Already at the beginning of the war, when the German fascist hordes frantically tried to reach Moscow, Comrade Stalin in his unforgettable speech of November 7, 1941, on Red Square, Moscow, addressed those words to the armed forces of the U.S.S.R.:

“The whole world looks to you as the force capable of destroying the predatory hordes of German invaders. The enslaved peoples of Europe who have fallen under, the yoke of the German invaders look to you as their liberators. A great liberating mission has fallen to your lot. Be worthy of this mission!”.

There had never been an Army in the world with such noble aims, which entered the territory of another state with such noble aims. Everywhere the Soviet Army brought freedom to the oppressed peoples. The march of the Soviet Army from Stalingrad to Berlin was the unprecedented march of the army-liberator.

In an article on the occasion of the 70th birthday of J. V. Stalin, Comrade Malenkov wrote:

“During the second world war, when the dark forces of fascism hung over the world threatening the existence of the culture of mankind, Comrade Stalin, heading the Soviet Union, personally directed the smashing of the Hitler horded, ensured the victory of the peace-loving, peoples and became the recognised leader in the difficult struggle for the liberation of mankind from the yoke of fascism”.

The Soviet Army, led by the genius of Stalin, liberated the oppressed peoples from the Japanese and German fascist occupationists, and, by its historic victory, delivered a crushing blow to the world capitalist system. Comrade Molotov could justly point out at the XIX Congress:

“The second world war ended in defeat for the fascist aggressors which, in many respects, unleashed the forces of the people’s-liberation movement in Europe and in Asia. The new conditions created, and especially the decisive role played in this war by the Soviet Union; made possible the switch which took place in the post-war period of a whole series of countries from the capitalist way of development to the new way, the way of founding and developing people’s-democratic states. In this way the beginning of a new phase in the development of international Socialism set in”.

Under the powerful protection of the Soviet Union the peoples of the countries of Central and South-East Europe, for the first time in their history, were given the opportunity of building life in their own way, of establishing the people’s-democratic systems, of getting rid of the foreign imperialist plunderers.

The Soviet Army brought freedom to the German people also. The defeat of Nazism and all-round aid by Comrade Stalin enabled the German people to establish the German Democratic Republic.

The world was divided into two camps. People’s China, the people’s-democratic countries of Europe and Asia and the German Democratic Republic formed, together with and under the leadership of the Soviet Union, a single powerful camp of peace, democracy and Socialism. The relations between the U.S.S.R. and these countries provide an example of completely new relations among states hitherto unknown to history. They are relations of fraternal co-operation among free, equal states, relations based on the selfless aid of the Soviet Union for ensuring socialist construction, relations of respect for national independence. Stalin, the founder of the multi-national Soviet state, also became the founder of the new international relations which ensure a solid basis for international co-operation based on sincere desire of the countries of the

socialist camp to help each other in achieving a further common economic upsurge.

IV.

In his brilliant work, “Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.”, Comrade Stalin formulated the basic economic law of modern capitalism as follows: “the securing of the maximum capitalist profit through the exploitation, ruin and impoverishment of the majority of the population of the given country, through the enslavement and systematic robbery of the peoples of other countries, especially backward countries, and, lastly, through wars and militarisation of the national economy, which are utilised for the obtaining of the highest profits”.

The basic economic law of modern capitalism, discovered by Comrade Stalin, explains the policy of the U.S. imperialists after the second world war. It explains the striving on the part of the U.S. imperialists for world domination, their attempt to enslave and subordinate to themselves the European countries, and to deprive them of their state sovereignty. U.S. imperialism deprives of independence even those states which were independent for centuries – Britain and France, its closest imperialist partners. Moreover, the American war plans are based on the subordination of other nations as tool for waging aggressive war for the interests of the U.S. imperialists.

U.S. imperialism is the mortal enemy of the freedom and independence of peoples and states throughout the world. For the purpose of achieving their aims the American imperialists resort to the most diverse methods, beginning with the most subtle methods of meddling in internal affairs, double-dealing, bribery, naked diktat, and ending with direct aggression. With this aim in view they assign the dirtiest work to the mercenary Right-wing Socialist leaders and to the Tito fascist gang of spies and assassins. The U.S. imperialists seek, in particular, to

implant cosmopolitanism with a view to killing in the people feelings of national pride and duty in relation to the homeland, to weaken confidence in their own strength and ability, instilling in them the idea that the European peoples cannot live without “aid” from the U.S.A.

But, the more furious the U.S. imperialists rage the higher waves the banner of national freedom and independence of the peoples. The Soviet Union is in the van of the world camp of peace. The millionfold masses have risen in defence of national and state independence.

Of immense significance for the struggle of the peoples for freedom and independence was Comrade Stalin’s historic speech at the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. “Formerly the bourgeoisie”, Comrade Stalin pointed out, “was considered the head of the nation, placing them ‘above everything’. Now, not a trace remains of the ‘national principle’. Now the bourgeoisie sells the rights and independence of the nation for dollars. The banner of national independence and national sovereignty has been thrown overboard. There is no doubt that you, representatives of the Communist and Democratic Parties, will have to pick up this banner and carry it forward if you wish to be patriots of your country, if you wish to become the leading force of the nation. There is no one else to pick it up”.

In response to Stalin’s call the Communist and Democratic Parties in the capitalist countries are raising higher and higher the banner of national independence and national sovereignty. Their struggle merges with the national-liberation struggle of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The imperialists will not succeed in stifling the will of the peoples for freedom, democracy and peace.

The liberation struggle of the peoples of the world against capitalist slavery is indissolubly linked with the name of Stalin – the great liberator of the peoples. His immortal works of genius will blaze with a bright light the path for all peoples to a

happy life, will inspire patriots, and instil in them feelings of confidence in the victory of their just cause.

CRISIS ECONOMY IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES



Decline in U.S. agricultural exports and imports. Consequences of militarisation of French economy. Millions of kilograms of textiles in warehouses in Italy. Preventing construction of hydro-electric station, on St. Lawrence . U.S. economic pressure on Latin American countries. Rising cost of living in Argentina.

* **Significant decline in American agricultural exports and imports.** The export of agricultural goods, especially main items such as wheat, cotton and tobacco, sharply declined in the last months of 1952. According to the Department of Agriculture, agricultural exports from the U.S. in 1952 stood at 3,424 million dollars compared with 4,454 million dollars in 1951. The 1952 import of agricultural goods amounted to 4,518 million dollars compared with 5,165 million in 1951.



Consumer goods output steadily declining in France. Quoting official data, "l'Humanite" reports that in 1992 overall production declined 10 per cent. Glass output in the same period fell 16 per cent; output of textiles—10 per cent; leather—12 per cent; fats—12 per cent; paper and cardboard—20 per cent, etc.

This is the direct result of the militarisation of the French economy carried out by the rulers of the country on U.S. orders.



The crisis in the Italian textile industry caused by curtailment of civilian industry and subordination of Italian economy to the U.S. monopolies is sharpening. According to

“Lettere ai lavoratori”, the textile industry is working only to 70 per cent of capacity. As a result of the export crisis and shrinking purchasing power of the population, millions of kilograms of textiles are piling up in warehouses.

★ For nearly fifty years the U.S.A. and Canada have conducted negotiations for construction of a hydro-electric station, widening and deepening the river and reconstruction of the Welland and Sault St. Mary Canals. The work would greatly benefit both the Canadian and American peoples.

But the work on the St. Lawrence is unprofitable to the monopolies. Grain traders fear that the Canadian grain would pour into the U.S.A. via the cheap water route, the coal and oil monopolists fear competition of cheap hydro-electric energy, while the railway companies are waging a stubborn struggle against their rivals: water transport, etc.

The fact that the monopolies in both countries have rejected plans for the hydro technical construction on the St. Lawrence is a striking example showing the insurmountable difficulties sometimes encountered by the efforts, in conditions of capitalism, to harness nature for the benefit of man.

★ **Striving for maximum profits by means of plundering the Latin American countries** the U.S. monopolies are deliberately cutting coffee prices. The Minister of Finance of Columbia submitted a request to the U.S. Government to abolish the fixed maximum prices for coffee which, as he put it, has created “an unjust and unequal situation”. The Chairman of the Coffee Exports Association declared that the U.S. policy of discrimination is detrimental to the interests of the coffee-growing countries.

★ **In Argentina prices** on goods of prime necessity are

rising steadily. The cost of living is going up, while real wages are falling.

According to the “River Plate Review”; food prices by the end of 1952 had risen more than sevenfold as against 1943, cloth more than five and a half times, household goods more than fivefold.

EVENING SCHOOLS AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS IN BULGARIA

In people's Bulgaria close attention is devoted to raising the level of education and improving the technical skill of the working people and particularly of the worker and peasant youth.

Prior to the liberation there was not a single evening school in the country. This year 7,200 students are attending 45 evening secondary schools.

The working-class youth display keen interest in evening technical schools where they can acquire skills. 15 evening technical schools have an attendance of 2,526. Six two-year courses with a shortened curriculum and attended by 496 students are functioning in these schools.

The Labour Code provides for a number of privileges for workers attending evening classes and technical schools. Their working day is reduced by one hour without any reduction in pay and they enjoy additional holidays ranging from six to twelve days a year.

The campaign to abolish illiteracy and semi-illiteracy is also being continued. By means of explanatory work over a number of years the people's councils of working people's deputies and the local mass organisations have drawn all illiterate and semiliterate citizens under 50 into classes. During the current year illiteracy will be completely wiped out in Bulgaria.

INTELLIGENTSIA IN INDIA FIGHT FOR THEIR RIGHTS

Protest Demonstrations by Indian School Teachers

A group of primary school teachers in Lucknow recently started a hunger strike in protest against their unbearable conditions. The group was joined by 250 other teachers and in a matter of days the protest movement embraced tens of thousands of teachers in all parts of the country. The teachers are demanding regular payment of salaries (many school teachers in India have not been paid for the last 4-6 months and in some districts, Mirzapur, for example, for 7-8 months), dearness allowance and better grades of pay.

Describing the dire plight of the teachers, the "National Herald" writes: "That a teacher, earning not more than 30 rupees a month, with a family to feed and with his pay four or five months in arrears, manages to live is a miracle".

Protest demonstrations are being held in many parts of the country. In Calcutta 5,000 school teachers, among them 500 women, marched to the Assembly carrying posters and slogans: "Give us our demand or quit!", "No maintenance of police by killing teachers!", "Tax foreign companies and native businessmen to increase expenditure in education!".

The authorities replied to the lawful demands of the teachers with repressions and threats to dismiss all teachers

who take part in the demonstrations. The police began wholesale arrests. Four hundred and forty-five participants of the protest movement have been thrown into jail. The police repressions against the hungry teachers evoke indignation among all sections of the population of India.

SUCCESS OF PEACE FORCES IN GREECE

In the Parliamentary by elections held on March 29 for a number of districts in the towns of Piraeus, Karditsa, Grevena and Rethymno the Papagos Party and the pseudo-democratic Plastiras opposition suffered serious defeat compared with the election held on November 16, 1952. The united left democratic party, EDA, which contested the election with a programme of peace and independence, polled 40 per cent of the votes in Piraeus and six times more votes in Karditsa compared with 1952.

In this way the popular masses in Greece protested against the aggressive military pact signed a month earlier by the Greek monarcho-fascists the Titoite butchers and Turkish reactionaries .

FIGHT FOR DEMOCRATIC FREEDOMS IN ITALY. Mauro Scoccimarro, Member of Leadership of Italian Communist Party

The struggle in defence of democratic liberties in Italy is entering a new phase of development. The National Congress of the ruling Christian Democratic Party adopted a decision to begin “revision of the Constitution”. It is clear that the matter is one of revising the Constitution in an anti-democratic, reactionary spirit, that is, of a restriction of the rights of the people that would ensure a monopoly of political and economic power for the ruling classes. With this aim in view the de Gasperi Government and its allies plotted to rush through Parliament the “electoral reform law” against which the democratic parties waged, both in the country and in Parliament, one of the greatest political battles in the history of Italy.

The clerical Government had a majority both in the Chamber of Deputies and in the Senate. However, when the Communists, Socialists and Left Democrats offered stubborn resistance threatening to upset the designs of the Government, the latter did not hesitate to violate and trample on the Constitution and Parliamentary procedure. Finally, with the complicity of the President of the Senate, the Government, for the purpose of guillotining the debate on the electoral law, resorted to acts of direct violence and, at a time when incidents and heated arguments took place in the Senate, it announced approval of the law though in fact it had not been voted.

The opposition parties replied with resolute protest in Parliament to the unlawful actions and provocations of the Government. A protest was also lodged with the President. A

one-day general strike was called in the country. Then, faced with an extremely acute situation, the Government dissolved the Senate one year ahead of schedule.

These events profoundly shocked the country and the popular masses and drew the attention of broad sections of the population to the unlawful and anti-democratic actions of the clerical Government. Today the question of the need to defend democratic freedoms and the Constitution is facing the people of Italy more sharply and definitely than ever before.



The 1948 election to the Chamber of Deputies was held on the basis of proportional representation. Under this system, only with the support of the Vatican and American imperialism, only by employing every illegal means – police persecution, religious terror, electoral manipulations, corruption, etc. – has the Christian Democratic Party succeeded in grabbing a majority of the seats in the Chamber of Deputies, concentrating in its hands a monopoly of political power. In the past five years the Christian Democratic Party has, to a considerable degree, lost its influence: the elections for the communal and provincial councils in 1952 showed that it lost nearly 4 million votes. By means of the electoral “reform” the ruling Party and its allies are scheming not only to retain but even to increase their seats despite a loss of votes while the number of the seats held by the opposition parties will decline despite an increased vote.

In the final analysis, should the government coalition win over 50 per cent of the votes it will have approximately 80-90 seats more, and the opposition parties 80-90 seats less than under the former proportional representation. The Government would have a majority of 170 seats. The Christian democratic Party would have an absolute majority in the Chamber, and,

consequently, a monopoly of political power, although representing the minority in the country. Besides the Government would secure for itself about two-thirds of the votes in the Chamber that is, the majority it needs for amending the Constitution at its discretion, even contrary to the will of the people.

Such is the essence of the electoral “reform” to which the clerical Government resorted in conditions of sharpening political and economic crisis in the country. This “reform” reveals that we are face to face with a turning point in internal policy. During the past five years the de Gasperi Government has waged a bitter onslaught against the popular movement with the aim of breaking its unity, dividing it, corrupting it, forcing it to retreat, of making impossible any political action by it and of ostracising it from the political life of the nation. The de Gasperi Government stopped at no unlawful means: it resorted to the foulest and most contemptible anti-Communist slander, took advantage of the threat of foreign intervention; it used against the working people all the means and power at the disposal of the state, including arms; the Vatican in its turn, unleashed religious terror, including excommunication of Communists, etc. The Government fomented splits in the trade unions and in the Socialist Party; it sought to provoke and corrupt the democratic people’s parties from within; it conducted ceaseless campaigns of vilification. The attempt on the life of Togliatti was followed by brutal police prosecution against the Communists, a campaign which could have been envied by the most reactionary regimes.

What was the outcome of these fierce attacks against the Communists? The Communist and Socialist Parties have become stronger, their alliance firmer, and the movement of Independent Left-wing Democrats has broadened out. After five years of brutal attacks by reaction the popular movement is stronger, while the Government parties are weaker than before.

The 1952 municipal elections demonstrated to the entire country that the policy of the clerical Government had suffered fiasco.

The clerics are looking for new means of struggle against the popular movement. This led to the electoral “reform” with the help of which they and their allies seek, by means of fraud to restrict representation of the opposition parties in Parliament and, thereafter, to enact a number of already prepared anti-democratic laws and amend the Constitution to the detriment of the rights of the people. This policy signifies the opening of a “constitutional crisis” in Italy, a crisis which signifies a new stage in the struggle of the Italian people in defence of democratic freedoms.



Everybody knows that the de Gasperi Government is one of the most zealous executors of the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism. For example, it fully supports the policy of rearming Western Germany, the building of the “European Army” and the “European Defence Community”. The treaty for the “European Defence Community” is in such crying contradiction to the republican Constitution that its ratification in Italy is unthinkable without radically amending the Constitution. By means of the electoral “reform” the reactionary circles seek to make this revision possible contrary to the will of the people. That is how they are satisfying the demands of U.S. imperialism which wants the governments in the countries subordinate to it be bound as little as possible by parliamentary and constitutional procedure so that it can have greater freedom in using these governments for the implementation of its policy and its aggressive designs. This is a threat to national sovereignty and national independence: the Italian people are deprived of the right to decide their own fate,

to voice their will, above all, on such vital issues as peace and war.

The extremely grave and acute nature of the problem which stems from the imposed electoral "reform" shows that this scheme of the de Gasperi Government is a sign and manifestation of the crisis of bourgeois democracy. For the Italian ruling classes the open liquidation of the democratic forces would be too dangerous an undertaking, therefore they preserve outwardly the semblance of democracy while actually steadily returning to the fascist reactionary regime. This signifies that Italy is faced with the menace of the establishment of a regime of camouflaged tyranny under which police arbitrariness, clerical domination, pressure and intimidation on the part of foreign imperialists and religious terror, hypocrisy and corruption will continue in new forms. In form this system may differ from the fascist regime but it will have nothing in common with democracy and the republican Constitution.

But the popular, democratic forces will bar the way to the reactionary and conservative forces. The Communists, Socialists and Independent Left Democrats together waged the struggle in Parliament and in the country against the fraudulent electoral law and they will wage the fight together also during the election campaign to defeat the electoral "reform", that is, to prevent the government coalition (the Christian Democrats, the Right-wing Social Democrats, the Republican and Liberals) from obtaining more than 50 per cent of the votes which would mean preservation of proportional representation. The people are becoming increasingly conscious that democratic liberties and the Constitution are in danger. The electoral "reform" of the clerical Government clearly shows how false is bourgeois democracy. The ruling classes have given the Italian people a great political lesson which will not be lost on them.

Over and over again experience shows to the Italian

working people how infinitely correct is J. V. Stalin's counsel that the democratic progressive forces of the nation must now take into their own hands the banner of freedom and democracy which the bourgeois classes have betrayed and trampled underfoot.

RISE OF ACCIDENT RATE IN ENTERPRISES IN TITO YUGOSLAVIA

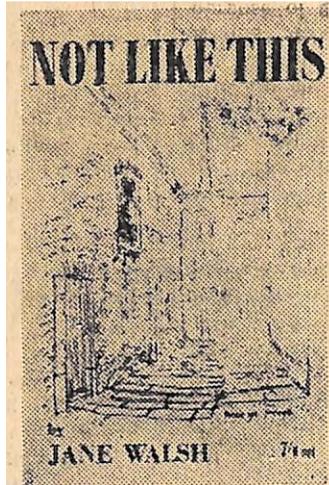
Workers in Yugoslavia are subjected to brutal capitalist exploitation. Elementary labour protection is missing in Titoite enterprises. As a result the number of accidents is growing catastrophically. According to admissions by the Titoites 53,000 accidents were registered in 1948, 100,000 in 1950 and 250,000 in 1952. Last year in the coalmines alone 8,500 workers were victims of accidents, that is, 10.92 per cent of the total personnel.

In January this year 26 workers were killed and 70 injured in a war plant in Sarajevo.

The Titoite fascist bandits, however, are worried by these facts only from one point of view – from the point of view of rabid warmongers. The Titoite rag “Politica” wrote: “As a result of industrial accidents many workers are incapacitated for long periods, to say nothing of those who lose their lives. Taking into account the fact, that 60 per cent of the disabled are men and women ranging from 17 to 40 years of age, we see what a loss this represents for our army”. Comment on this foul “candour” would be superfluous...

BOOK REVIEW

Hunger and Chains In Britain. “Not Like This” by Jane Walsh*



“Not Like This”, the book recently published in London. by, Jane Walsh, British working class woman, widowed mother of three children, tells far more vividly than volumes of statistics of the growing impoverishment of the working masses under capitalism. This laconic recital of the life of the Walsh family unfolds a picture of the poverty and privation which accompany British workers from the cradle to the grave. No one can read this record of the torments of hunger, insecurity and unemployment – torments suffered by hundreds of thousands of people in Britain – without being roused to a while heat of indignation against the ruling classes who alone

* “Not Like This, by Jane Walsh. 144 pages. Lawrence and Wishart Ltd. London, 1953

are responsible for them.

The author, one of a family of six children, grew up in the “dirtiest” and slummiest quarter” of Oldham, a Lancashire cotton town. Her childhood was one of constant hunger, she never “even heard of sheets or pillow cases”. Reading “Not Like This”, one involuntarily recalls the searing pages of Engels’ “Conditions of the Working Class in England” in which he painted an appalling picture of the misery of the British workers. The only difference is that, more than, 100 years later, under imperialism, British workers suffer even greater poverty and privation. For example, the textile mill in which she began work at the age of 13. It never “knew sunlight”, was “cold and draughty”, and had a “smell which always made me sick”. Or this description of one of her neighbours, the textile worker Nellie Pratt. She’d gone to the mill at twelve and worked there for 39 years, until she died. “I knew her mill, I’d worked there myself,” writes Mrs Walsh, “It needed artificial light, all the year round. And no sunlight ever came into Nellie’s house, either”. And she adds, “it would be an interesting job for the statistics’ experts to work out just how many hours of sunlight, in 51 years, that woman had ever known”.

The other neighbours “were old and decrepit.’ poor and worn out. The sight of them was enough to crush all hope in your heart. At the sight of them... I wanted to scream... and call to heaven against the cruelty of things that crushed them.” “Home”, after getting married – to a fellow textile worker – was a slum similar to that in which she had spent her childhood. But just before the onset of the world economic crisis of 1929-1933 they “bought” a house of their own, “bought” it, that is, by paying weekly instalments over a period of years. But soon she became ill and could not work. Her husband, like millions more in the capitalist countries, was thrown onto the streets. And since they could no longer pay the

instalments, they lost “their own” house, lost the money already paid for it, and were forced to return to slumland.

But the same problem haunted them “how to pay the rent, feed the baby, feed ourselves”. Her desperate words speak of the suffering and torment endured by the family: “One by one I sold my bits and pieces... I boiled potatoes in their skins and ate the lot. We were always hungry...”

In 1939, having lost all hope of finding work in the Lancashire textile industry, the Walsh family moved to Coventry, an engineering centre. The problem of unemployment was temporarily “solved”. Then her husband died, his death hastened, no doubt, by the long years of chronic starvation and the constant worry. She was left alone with three young children.

In the postwar years which the Labour leaders Attlee and Morgan Phillips have described as the era of the “Welfare State” which, allegedly, had banished poverty and the stigma of pauperism, the widow realised more than ever that the capitalist system remained unchanged. She was “still hungry” and the children were now “too old to swallow, the fallacy that I had a meal earlier”. And every time she appealed to Labour’s “humane” Welfare State authorities she and her children encountered the same old insult and humiliation, being made to feel that they were unwanted paupers, “superfluous” people.

“Let the politicians tell us of our wonderful freedom”, is her acid comment, “there is no freedom where the chains of poverty strangle all love of life”. “No freedom”, “Chains of poverty”. Such is the “way of life” in 1953 for millions of working people in Britain and in all capitalist countries, to say nothing of the unspeakable horrors in the colonial and semi-colonial countries.

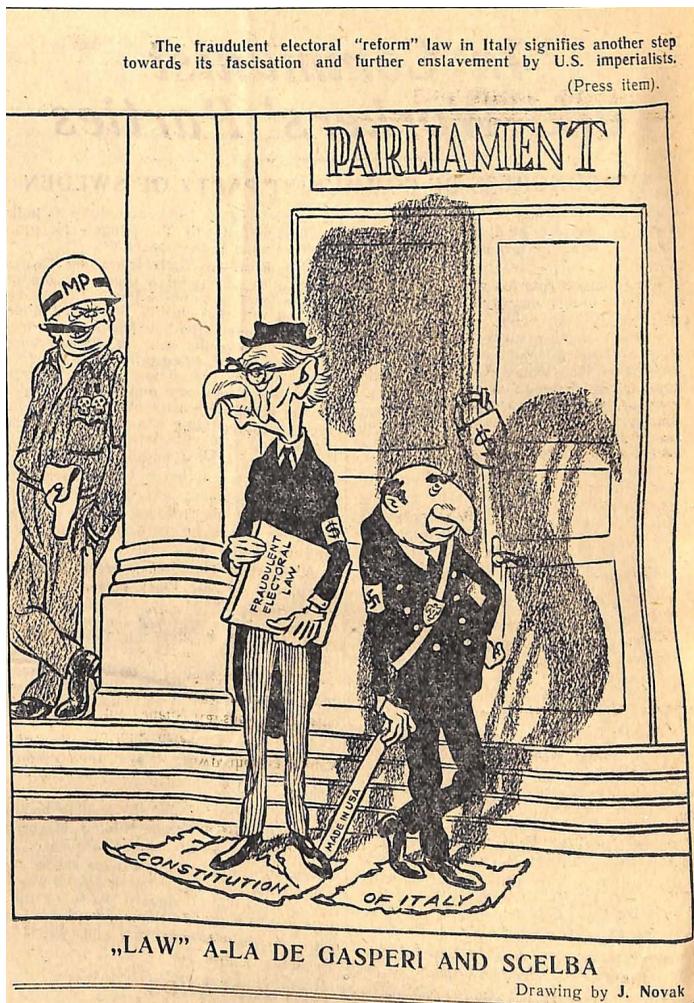
The fate of Oldham, the town in which Mrs Walsh grew up, is now, when the British capitalists, aided by the Right-wing Labour lackeys, have involved the country in a ruinous

war bloc and a frantic arms drive, in a worse plight than ever. Its 300 unemployed of November 1951 had grown to over 3,000 in November 1952, and the number is still rising. Two textile machinery factories which operated in the town for over a century have closed their doors. The local member of Parliament has petitioned the Government for “special allocations for the distressed area”.

This book by Jane Walsh, a non-party working woman, is a brave book. It is a damning document, an indictment against the British ruling class who doom millions of ordinary people, the working people of Britain, to suffering. Its special merit is that it wrathfully exposes the anti-people’s, anti-working-class policy of the Right-wing Labour leaders who in 1945 promised to make Britain a “heaven on earth”. And today after 6 years of a Labour Government, which has now given way to the Tories, Britain again faces the threat of mass unemployment and the perspective of the horrors of the “Hungry Thirties”.

John GIBBONS

The fraudulent electoral “reform” law in Italy signifies another step towards its fascisation and further enslavement by U.S. imperialists.
(Press item)



“LAW” A-LA DE GASPERI AD SCALBA

Drawing by J. Novak

POLITICAL NOTES

Kuomintang Gangs In Burma

In an effort to realise their crazy plans for world domination the U.S. imperialists stop at nothing, not even at the foulest means. All the scum of society, traitors and enemies of their people, hired gangs of killers without race or country who do not hesitate at the most savage and sanguinary crimes, are given shelter and protection by the U.S. aggressors.

Among the hired gangs lavishly financed, supplied and patronised by the U.S. aggressors are the Chiang Kai-shek cut-throats who way back in 1949, after the defeat of the Kuomintang troops on continental China, scuttled to the mountain and wooded regions of Burma on the borders of People's China and Thailand.

In Burma these Kuomintang remnants did not lay down their arms but indulged in their arms but indulged in their usual business: ruthless robbery, marauding and brigandage. In peaceful Burmese villages they looted food, imposed and extorted monstrous taxes, ruled without law of order, terrorised and exterminated the civil population. Even the American bourgeois press had to acknowledge this. The trouble, wrote the American journalist Bigart, is that General Li Mi's army (the chief of Chiang Kai-shek gang which penetrated into Burma – **J. M.**) has evidently lost orientation and orientation and operates in the wrong direction – south instead of north...

Thus, the American imperialist press does not conceal the fact that the Kuomintang units in Burma act as the armed reserve of the Chinese counter-revolution and of their

American patrons in their aggressive designs against the Chinese People's Republic. Robert Hewett, Associated Press correspondent, reported that this "army" is maintained and supplied by U.S. arms "for assault against red China". That is really so is proved by the attempts of the Chiang Kai-shek gangs in 1952 to penetrate into the territory of the Chinese People's Republic. As is known, these attempts ended in crushing defeat.

However, the Chiang Kai-shek gang and its U.S. inspirers learnt nothing from this lesson. And although, as admitted by the New York Herald Tribune, the nationalist troops proved to be more of a liability than an asset for the U.S. aggressors, to this day they have not abandoned the idea of using the Chiang Kai-shek gangs in Burma against People's China. Of late, the reinforcement of these gangs with Chiang Kai-shek soldiers from Taiwan Island, supplied with U.S. arms and equipment, has been stepped up sharply. The continued stay of the Kuomintang scum on the territory of Burma has become a serious menace to that country. Under pressure of popular indignation over the predatory activity of the Kuomintang gangs the Government of Burma had to take measures against the uninvited guests.

Burmese troops are conducting against the Chiang Kai-shek cut-throats who have penetrated into Burma. The Kuomintang gangs are striving might and main to hold their positions in the Va and Keng-tung States. This signifies that these gangs, trained and directed by U.S. instructors, intend in the future, too, to continue their terror against the civilian population of Burma and their armed provocations against the Chinese People's Republic. The communique of the Burmese War Ministry points out in particular that Burmese troops captured from the Chiang Kai-shek gangs large quantities of the latest U.S. arms.

On March 25 Sao Hkun Hkio, the Burmese Foreign

Minister, addressed the Secretariat of Uno requesting that it place on the agenda of the present, VII Session of the General Assembly, “the complaint of the Burma Union in connection with the aggression undertaken against it by the Kuomintang Government on Formosa”. The act of aggression, reads the complaint, is proved by the refusal of the Kuomintang forces to disarm and be interned in accordance with international law and also by their hostile acts against Burmese government troops and by their plunder of the civil population. The complaint points out further that, in addition to violating the territorial integrity of Burma, the penetration of the Kuomintang aggressors into Burma represents a threat to world peace and security.

World public opinion, fully aware not only of the criminal designs of the Chiang Kai-shek scum entrenched on Taiwan Island, but also of their American protectors who have soaked Korea in blood, demands resolute action against the aggressors threatening the peace and security of the Asian peoples.

Jan MAREK

FACTS EXPOSE...

Concerning British-American “Friendship”

We are much to great a race to be the tin-can tied to a dog’s tail”. So said Mr. Stanley Evans, Labour M.P. for Wednesbury (England), at a recent meeting.

“I would subject the British people”, he went on, “to whatever sacrifices are necessary and reduce them to a diet of potato peelings and cabbage water to emancipate, them from economic and financial dependence on the United States of America”.

To give this Labour M. P. his due, it must be said, that he excellently expressed the truth that the notorious “British-American friendship” is nothing more than the alliance of horse and jockey – or a tin-can tied to a dog’s tail.

U.S. Occupationists in France

Some 40,000 American officers and men and 10,000 of their wives and children in France, writes New York Times correspondent, occupy not only dwelling space, which is an acute problem here, but also direly effect rent, boost prices on real estate...

Newspapers report that recently negotiations were

conducted between the U.S. military authorities and the French Government about a guaranteed housing plan in accordance with which large-scale house building will be started near U.S. bases for accommodation of American officers. The New York Times correspondent writes that the U.S. Government will not spend a cent on the scheduled construction nor on land purchase and house building.

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