

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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BENEATH BANNER OF PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM

On April 22 the working people of the world will mark the 83rd anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the great master-mind of revolutionary thought and action, founder of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the Soviet socialist state. Lenin's immortal teaching has become a powerful weapon in the hands of the hundreds of millions of people fighting for Socialism, democracy and peace. The immortal ideas of Leninism exert a most profound influence on the entire course of world history; they have been widely taken up by the masses and have become the great material force of our epoch.

The grand achievements of the peoples of the Soviet Union in building Communist society, the successes registered by the Chinese People's Republic and the countries of people's democracy in building a new life – all are the embodiment of the mighty force and greatness of Marxism-Leninism and signify the triumph of Lenin's ideas.

The great all-conquering teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin illuminates with a bright light the road for all progressive Mankind. This road is the road now being firmly and

unswervingly followed by the peoples of the Soviet Union, China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Albania, the German Democratic Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic. There is not, nor can there be any force in the world capable of arresting the onward march of history, of halting the growth of the might of the socialist camp and of barring the way to the victorious dissemination of the ideas of Leninism.

Lenin and Stalin, great leaders of the socialist revolution, raised high the banner of international proletarian solidarity, the banner of proletarian internationalism. Never before in the history of the international working-class movement have the ideas of proletarian internationalism gripped the minds of such a huge army of revolutionary fighters as is the case now.

Proletarian internationalism is the ideology of the international solidarity of the working people in the fight for Socialism, democracy and peace.

More than 100 years ago in the "Communist Manifesto" K. Marx and F. Engels enunciated a great call which splendidly expresses the idea of international solidarity of the working people: "Workers of all lands, unite!" Marxism-Leninism proceeds from the premise that all nations and races are equal, that difference in colour of skin, in language, cultural level or level of state development cannot justify national oppression, from the premise that all nations and races must have equal rights in all spheres of economic, social, state and cultural life. Proletarian internationalism does not contradict genuine patriotism, it is harmoniously combined with it.

The greatest example of the triumph of the principles of proletarian internationalism is the homeland of Leninism, the Soviet Union. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union has always consistently and persistently upheld, and upholds now, the ideas of proletarian internationalism. From the very first steps in its activity it has been the model of the proletarian

party of the new type, the party boundlessly loyal to proletarian internationalism and friendship of the peoples.

The Lenin-Stalin ideology of the equality of all races and nations, the ideology of friendship of the peoples, has undivided sway in the Soviet Union. More than 60 nations, national groups and nationalities, united in one fraternal family, live and work in the Soviet multi-national state.

The friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union grew and became, tempered in the struggle of the working class and peasantry; led by the Communist Party, for the victory of Socialism, against the enemies of Leninism. During the years of socialist construction the new socialist nations in the U.S.S.R. changed radically and developed into advanced modern nations. They attained a high level in the development of their industry, agriculture and culture – national in form and socialist in content. Soviet society knows neither social or national oppression nor any inequality of the peoples. The Lenin-Stalin national policy is wholeheartedly approved and unanimously supported by the peoples of the Soviet Union.

For the first time in many centuries the more than 100 nationalities of free China have been united into one family. The successful solution of the national question in China is a great revolutionary victory of the Chinese people and of the glorious Communist Party of China. Loyal to the ideas of proletarian internationalism, to the ideology of friendship of the peoples, the Communist Party of China is confidently leading the multi-million Chinese nation along the pathway of great revolutionary transformations, the pathway of Leninism.

The spirit of proletarian internationalism permeates the activity of the Communist and Workers' Parties, permeates the life and struggle of the working people in all countries of people's democracy. The ideas of equality and fraternity of nations, of sincere friendship and mutual aid have become inviolable principles in the relations between the nations of the

camp of peace, democracy and Socialism.

The most striking manifestation of proletarian internationalism is the solidarity with the liberation struggle of the colonial countries expressed in the activity of the communists and of all progressive workers in U.S.A., Britain, France and Italy and in the other capitalist countries.

Proletarian internationalism expresses the basic interests of the working masses in all countries. It is indissolubly linked with the struggle against bourgeois nationalism and national oppression, for national sovereignty anti independence of the peoples. Nearly 40 years ago Lenin wrote: “Bourgeois nationalism and proletarian internationalism – these are the two irreconcilably hostile slogans corresponding to the two great class camps of the entire capitalist world and expressing **two** policies (moreover, two world outlooks) in the national question”.

The internationalist policy and the tactics of the Communist and Workers’ Parties arc being realised in bitter struggle against all betrayers of the working class and disruptors of the working-class movement, against all the forces of imperialist reaction. Leninism teaches that he who breaks with proletarian internationalism inevitably joins forces with national-chauvinism and with fascism. Proletarian internationalism is irreconcilable to bourgeois nationalism, to racism and cosmopolitanism.

Doomed to inevitable destruction, imperialism, its Right-wing Socialist lackeys, the mercenary Tito-fascist spies and assassins and other enemies of toiling mankind try hard to implant, wherever possible, the rotten ideology of bourgeois nationalism and racism; they try to sow national discord, to turn peoples against each other and to provoke strife and slaughter. They need all this in order to undermine the unity of the working class, to sow distrust and hatred for other nations, to weaken the international solidarity of the working masses, to

deflect them from the struggle for peace, for their immediate demands, for democratic rights, for Socialism, and, in this way, preserve the rule of imperialism, national oppression and the domination of the exploiting classes.

The ideologists of imperialism propagate without let up the ideas of bourgeois cosmopolitanism, which are alien to the interests of the peoples. They scream that it is necessary to destroy the national peculiarities of the peoples, to abandon all the attributes of national sovereignty. They need this in order to kill the sentiments of patriotism and love of country among the working people, to help imperialist reaction deprive the peoples of national independence, pave the way for establishing world domination of the U.S. money-bags, strangle freedom wherever possible and implant fascism.

The principle of equality of peoples and nations has now been trampled upon in the countries of capital. The bourgeoisie betrays the national interests of the peoples of their countries; it has thrown overboard the banner of national independence and national sovereignty.

Leninism teaches that the bearers of the ideology of bourgeois nationalism, racial obscurantism and cosmopolitanism are dangerous enemies of the international working-class movement, enemies of national independence of the peoples, enemies of peace and progress. Hence, all Communist and Workers' Parties consider it their duty resolutely and mercilessly to combat bourgeois nationalism and cosmopolitanism, to expose the bearers of the ideology of imperialism no matter under what mask they try to conceal themselves, to sharpen vigilance and to educate the working masses in the spirit of the Lenin-Stalin friendship between the nations, to hold high the banner of proletarian internationalism.

Nowadays when all advanced mankind is preparing for the great May Day festival – the festival of the international solidarity of the working people and of the fraternity of the

workers of all countries – the Communist and Workers' Parties are raising still higher the victorious banner of Leninism. Louder and louder resounds their call for struggle against the aggressors and instigators of a new war, struggle for peace, for democracy, for Socialism.

FRENCH PEOPLE ENTHUSIASTICALLY WELCOME RETURN OF MAURICE THOREZ

Comrade Maurice Thorez, General Secretary of the French Communist Party, returned to France on April 10 after a stay of two and a half years in the Soviet Union where he underwent treatment, recovered his health and strength. The arrival of the acknowledged leader of the French working people evoked boundless joy throughout the country. Moving manifestations were held at Jeumont (near the border) at Saint-Quentin station and in Paris.

The Central Committee of the Party is receiving hundreds of telegrams, letters and messages from all parts of the country, from factory and office workers, from housewives, intellectuals, and people of the free professions, expressing the heartfelt joy of the Party members, of millions of French people and the deep gratitude of the entire people to the great Soviet Union, to its leaders and to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for the warm solicitude shown for Maurice Thorez.

PRE-ELECTION STRUGGLE IN ITALY

In connection with the general election scheduled for June 7, the election struggle in Italy is gaining momentum throughout the country. The different parties and political groups have already submitted 73 lists of candidates for the Chamber of Deputies and for the Senate. Lists have been submitted on behalf of the democratic parties and organisations by the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, the People's Union, the National Democratic Union and others.

The Christian Democratic Party in a bloc with the other reactionary parties is going all out to get a majority, making maximum use of the fraudulent electoral law. However, the machinations of the Christian Democrats and their Right-wing Socialist and other allies evoke mounting indignation among the rank and file and among the officials of the lower organisations of these parties.

The Christian Democrats are selling wholesale places in the lists of candidates. Big capitalists and landowners are paying millions of lira for the privilege of being included in these lists. The Florence newspaper, "Nuova Repubblica", reports that the "Confindustria" – an organisation of the Italian monopolists – has made a first contribution of 15 billion lira to finance the election campaign of the civic committees of "Catholic Action".

The Communist and Socialist Parties and the other democratic organisations are exposing the corruption and violence on the part of the Government, calling upon the popular masses to vote for their vital demands, for democratic freedoms, for peace and national independence.

The National Council of the Italian Socialist Party held on April 7, elaborated its election programme, Pietro Nenni said:

“In the past our Party in close and fraternal alliance with the Communists has given and will continue to give every support to the policy of unity which is the decisive factor for defence of the democratic and constitutional order”.

At the extended meeting of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party, held in Rome on April 15-17, Palmiro Togliatti delivered the report “The Communist Programme in the Parliamentary Election”.

Under the influence of the wide protest movement which has developed in the country against the fraudulent electoral law and the dissolution of the Senate, two new democratic “groups have been formed: the “National Democratic Union” and the “People’s Union”. The two bodies urge all democrats to fight against the domination of the clericals and against the danger of establishing a reactionary regime.

Election meetings and rallies, called by the democratic parties and organisations, are taking place throughout the country. The biggest Communist Party meetings were held in Milan and Modena, in the Veneto and Emilia regions and in Southern Italy.

PEOPLES INTENSIFY STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

For a Peace Pact!

Communique Issued by Frederic Joliot-Curie, Chairman of World Peace Council

A press statement issued by Frederic Joliot-Curie, Chairman of the World Peace Council, on behalf of the Secretariat of the Council reads:

The Commission appointed by the Peoples' Congress for Peace to carry out the decisions concerning the Appeal to the Governments of the Five Powers addressed a letter to these Governments on March 29.

In conformity with the assignment entrusted to it the Commission called on the Governments to begin negotiations for a Peace Pact. The Commission also calls on the Governments of other countries and on public opinion to support its action.

All over the world a wide movement of public opinion is developing in favour of negotiations between the Big Powers.

It is of the greatest importance that the peace movements, especially the national and all other peace committees conduct a wide-spread campaign in support of the approach made to the Governments by the Peoples' Congress Commission.

In order to unite all the elements which facilitate further action directed towards really easing the international tension, the Bureau of the World Peace Council will convene on May 5-6. It will also fix the date for the next session of the World Peace Council.

ALL-JAPAN PEACE CONFERENCE

“We shall turn Japan, important U.S. military base into a base for peace. This is the hope of the peoples the world over and we must give them a satisfactory answer”, – these words spoken by Ikuo Oyama, Chairman of the Japanese National Peace Committee, reflect the purport of the entire work and the decisions of the All-Japan Peace Conference.

Its six hundred delegates were representatives of the 39 administrative areas of the country, of different professions, religious views and political opinions.

The conference unanimously adopted a resolution embodying the demands of the Japanese people: an immediate end to the war in; Korea ; opposition to the conversion of Japan into a war base; prohibition of weapons of mass extermination; resumption of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and China and immediate establishment of friendly relations with them. The resolution also states that Asians will never fight against Asians and calls for struggle in defence of the Constitution and against the revival of militarism; it urges the signing of a Five-Power Peace Pact.

The conference also adopted an “Appeal to the Japanese People” and an “Appeal to the Peoples of the World”.

In the unanimously adopted “Appeal to the Peoples of the World” the conference, on behalf of the Japanese people, assured the peace-loving people of the world that despite most brutal persecution on the part of the Government and reaction the Japanese people are fully determined to resist the militarisation of the country and the U.S. occupation, to fight for peace. “It is our conviction”, reads the Appeal, “that from

now on, however much the situation may deteriorate, the fervent desire for peace will grow and extend and penetrate to the hearts of the whole of the 85,000,000 people of Japan”.

SPANISH PATRIOTS APPROVE DECISIONS OF PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Defying the Franco terror Spanish patriots are voicing their solidarity with the decisions of the Peoples' Peace Congress. The Spanish Peace Committee in Mexico has received numerous letters from Madrid, Barcelona, Malaga, Huelva, Mondragon and other Spanish cities and towns containing thousands of signatures to the decisions of the Vienna Congress. A letter from Barcelona, signed by many citizens, says that the people of Spain will never let themselves be involved in a new war.

Spanish emigres in Mexico, Uruguay, Chile and other countries in Latin America held mass meetings and rallies which were addressed by Spanish delegates to the Peoples' Peace Congress. The meetings adopted decision calling for wide popularisation of the Appeal of the Peoples' Congress and for bringing all Spanish emigres into the peace movement.

Dr. Jose Giral, former Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Spain, addressing a mass rally in Mexico City said: "Defence of peace is so important that every day we must ask ourselves what shall we do today to promote the cause of peace. We must continue our struggle against the false propaganda which distorts our activity, our desires, our aims. We must acquaint every Spaniard with the voice of truth, with the voice of peace".

FORTHCOMING ELECTION IN HUNGARY

Manifesto of National Council, Popular Independence Front of Hungary

On May 17 elections to the State Assembly will be held in Hungary. In connection with the election the National Council of the Popular Independence Front of Hungary issued a Manifesto to the electors.

The Manifesto says :

Less than 10 years have passed since the time when a handful of big landowners held in their hands half the land in Hungary, today the land belongs to those who till it – the working peasantry. Factories, banks and trade – all were in capitalist hands, today they belong to the worker-peasant state.

From a backward, agrarian country Hungary has been transformed into a rising industrial power the well-being and forces of which are constantly growing. From a country which had three million paupers, from a country economically and culturally backward, Hungary has been transformed into an advanced country the master of which is the working people building Socialism.

For our splendid successes, the Manifesto goes on; we are indebted, in the first place, to the great Soviet Union whose glorious Army liberated our country from foreign enslavement. Thanks only to the selfless support, to the constant material and spiritual aid of the Soviet Union, was our country able to traverse its 8-year path of advance. Only in alliance with the Soviet Union were we able to uphold independence and peace for our country against the undermining activity of the imperialists supporting the internal enemies of our country.

For our success we are indebted to the existence of the people's democratic system.

The Manifesto points out that the pledges taken by the Hungarian Popular Independence Front at the previous election four years ago were fulfilled and even overfulfilled.

Instead of the 35 billion forints stipulated for investment in the national economy in the five-year period, the sum of 40 billion was invested in three years. From 800,000 tons in 1949, steel output rose in the third year of the Five-Year Plan to 1.5 million tons. Coal output was scheduled to reach 18 million tons by the end of 1954; but already by the end of 1952 this figure was considerably surpassed.

Unemployment in Hungary is now a thing of the past. Since 1949 the number of people embraced by social insurance has risen from 3,800,000 to 5,450,000. Much has been done for mother and child welfare. Wages have also risen. Today 2.5 times more pupils are attending secondary schools, while the student body in higher educational establishments is 4 times that of 1938. More than 2,000 rural and factory Houses of Culture, 1,600 cinemas, nearly 3,000 public libraries and more than 4,000 factory libraries were opened during the first three years of the Five-Year Plan. Science and art are developing.

Nearly 100,000 industrial workers and working peasants were promoted during the past four years to leading posts; they are now working as managers of enterprises, functionaries in central and local government organs or serving as officers in the People's Army. There are 70,000 stakhanovites in the country, a fact testifying that, from the standpoint of their special knowledge, an ever growing part of the working class is approaching the level of the technical intelligentsia.

With the successful fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan we are laying the foundations of Socialism also in agriculture. The Manifesto points to the achievements in establishing agricultural producer co-operatives: 340,000 peasant families

have united in producer co-operatives; the socialist sector in agriculture disposes of nearly 40 per cent of the entire cultivated area in the country.

In the future too, “says the Manifesto, we shall give all support to socialist agriculture, shall help the producer co-operatives in overcoming shortcomings, in strengthening labour and civic discipline and in assimilating the advanced scientific methods of agricultural production.

The new State Assembly will have the task of adopting the law concerning the second Five-Year National Economic Plan for 1955-59. We want to build socialist society in our country during the second Five-Year Plan. During this period we must raise steel output to 3.5-4 million tons, coal output to 40-50 million tons, electric energy to 10-12 billion kwh and grain 30-40 million centners.

250,000 new flats will be built during the second Five-Year Plan period. Plans are in hand to raise real wages of the working people by not less than 50 per cent. Prices for food and manufactured goods will be reduced with the aim of increasing the purchasing power of the working people.

In the course of working on the second Five-Year Plan we must leave far behind a number of the developed capitalist countries not only in relation to rate of development but also in relation to consumption per capita. We must transform Hungary into a country with a well-to-do life and a flowering culture.

The Manifesto calls for vigilance and intensified struggle for peace.

The Manifesto urges all who support the splendid perspective of the second Five-Year Plan to vote for the candidates of the Popular Independence Front of Hungary.

MAY DAY EMULATION IN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES

Poland

In honour of May Day the personnel of the Maurice Thorez mine pledged to cut 3,745 tons of coal in excess of the April plan. In taking this obligation the personnel have begun a systematic struggle for raising labour productivity, for speeding the cyclical method of mining and large-scale mechanisation.

May Day pledges were also taken by over 70 per cent of the teams of building workers employed by the "Industrial Building Amalgamation" in Lodz.

The personnel of the Swierczewski machine works in Elblong have taken long-term socialist obligations. Beginning with April, they pledged systematic fulfilment of the ten-day and monthly assignments. To make good the gaps of the first quarter and to complete the 1953 plan by December 15.

In the Radom Footwear factory the workers pledged to produce 6,600 pairs of footwear over and above plan in April, and 33,400 pairs by the end of the year; nearly 30 per cent of the extra output will be produced from the economised materials.

May Day pledges taken by working peasants in the village of Lednogora (Gniezno district) envisage higher crop yields and higher productivity of animal husbandry; they provide for delivery to the state in the course of the year of extra tens of thousand litres of milk and 115 fattened pigs, for pre-schedule fulfilment of grain delivery targets and for payment of their financial obligations in good time.

"Trybuna Ludu"

Czechoslovakia

Socialist emulation is spreading in the country in honour of May Day and the 8th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the valiant Soviet Army which will be celebrated on May 9.

The progress of the emulation is reflected in letters sent by the working people from numerous mines and factories to the Central Committee of the Communist Party and to Antonin Zapotocky, President of the Republic.

The workers of the V. I. Lenin iron and steel plants in Plzen have pledged to fulfil the programme 102.5 per cent by May 1st, notwithstanding the fact that the plan has been increased by one-fifth compared with 1952. Fulfilment of the obligations by all the furnaces in the works will yield an economy of 8,110,000 crowns.

Steel smelters in the J. Sverma iron and steel plant in Podberezovaya (Slovakia) raised their May Day obligations and undertook, to give 1,800 tons of steel in excess of the plan instead of the 1,200 tons pledged earlier. By March 27 they had produced 1,713 tons over and above plan.

The May Day socialist emulation between the country's biggest coalfields – Ostrava and Most – is gaining momentum. The “Ludwig” mine in Ostrava has already produced over 22,000 tons of coal in excess of the target.

The builders of the Oravskaya Dam – a socialist construction in Czechoslovakia are rapidly completing assembly work in order to commission the first aggregate of the hydro-electric station on May Day.

Bulgaria

“Let us meet May Day in worthy fashion”, This is the

slogan of the moment of the working population of people's Bulgaria.

The other day work was completed on the "Asenitsa II" and the "Klisura" hydro-electric stations both of which are now in operation; they will produce energy for scores of enterprises and light for the homes of the working people. Building workers on many construction sites have pledged to complete the jobs ahead of schedule. The assembly workers of the No. 3 aggregate in the "Vulkan" cement factory are participating in the emulation for a rapid completion of assembly work. The squad led by Comrade R. Dinev fulfils the daily norm 150 per cent. The walls of the V. J. Lenin iron and steel works and the Karl Marx soda factory are rising rapidly.

Members of the producer co-operatives and tractor drivers in the machine and tractor stations are participating in emulation for model sowing and for full realisation of all agro-technical measures in the struggle for high yields in 1953. Cooperative members in the village of Mirovo (Tchirpan district), in Lehchevo (Mikhailovgrad district) and in other villages have pledged to complete construction of local irrigation systems by May 1.

On the occasion of the festival of solidarity of the international working class, heroes of socialist labour and the best shock workers of Bulgaria are writing to their comrades – workers in the Soviet Union, in the countries of people's democracy and to working people in the capitalist countries. Elena Gerasimova, renowned textile worker, Dimitrov Prize Winner, addressed an open letter to the textile workers of Italy and France. She described the happy life of the working people in Bulgaria and concluded with a call for united efforts by the workers of the world in the struggle for peace.

**Editorial Board,
"Rabotnichesko Delo"**

THE COMMUNIST - ACTIVE FIGHTER FOR CAUSE OF PARTY. Anton Yugov, Member, Political Bureau, Central Committee, Communist Party of Bulgaria



The entire history of the international Communist movement for the past fifty years is indissolubly linked with the immortal names of Lenin and Stalin, the great leaders and teachers of the working people of the world.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, built on the granite foundation of Marxism-Leninism, on unity of the ideological, tactical and organisational principles of Marxism-Leninism, is the advanced detachment, the guiding force of the international revolutionary and working-class movement.

In consistent and irreconcilable struggle against all varieties of opportunism, Lenin and Stalin elaborated a comprehensive teaching on the party of a new type, a teaching which is a guide for the entire world revolutionary and working-class movement, forged the organisational principles of the Marxist Party, the Party which is revolutionary to the end. Who can be a member of the Party, what are his duties – this is the main question of Party structure. On the correct solution of this question depends the monolithic unity of the Party, its revolutionary ability to guide the working class and all the working people in decisive struggle for the overthrow of capitalism and for establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat, for the building of Socialism and Communism.

Lenin and Stalin teach that it is not enough for a Party member, for a Communist merely to accept the programme, it is necessary to fight for its realisation, to be an active fighter

for the cause of the Party.

Way back in 1905, Comrade Stalin, upholding Lenin's principles of Party membership, demonstrated with crystal clarity that "he, who want to be a member of our Party cannot rest satisfied by accepting the programme, tactical and organisational views of the Party, he must work for the realisation of these views, for their translation into life".

Only such a revolutionary Party as the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, consisting of active, conscientious fighters for the realisation of the brilliant ideas of Marxism-Leninism, could take its place at the head of the Russian working class and the peasantry, could win the dictatorship of the proletariat, direct socialist construction and today confidently lead the Soviet peoples along the pathway of gradual transition from Socialism to Communism.

On the basis of the experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and on its model there were created the Communist Party of great China, the Communist and Workers' Parties in the countries of people's democracy, in the capitalist and colonial countries – parties which are growing and gaining in strength.

Under the leadership of the Communist and Workers' Parties and with the fraternal and constant aid of the Soviet Union, the working people of the Chinese People's Republic, the countries of people's democracy and the German Democratic Republic have achieved big success in the revolutionary transformation of their countries. The Communists headed the struggle of working people for winning and consolidating people's power. Their activity and revolutionary tempering grew in the struggle against the resistance of reaction, in the struggle to smash it and destroy the imperialists agents: the Petkovs and Kostovs, the Nadgys and Rajks, the Slanskys and Svermovas, Mikolajczyks, Spychalskis, Gomulkas, Xoxe and other traitors.

Today the Communists in the countries of people's democracy are in the front ranks of the fighters for carrying out economic plans, for the further strengthening and consolidation of the people's democratic system. The Communist Parties are the main guiding force, the Parties of revolutionary activity, mobilising and directing the creative abilities of the million of working people for tireless and persistent struggle for the cause of Socialism.

The working population of the People's Republic of Bulgaria are more than ever convinced that, for their great achievements in the struggle for the industrialisation of the country and for the socialist reconstruction of agriculture, for improving the material conditions of the working people, they are indebted to the correct policy of the Communist Party. The Bulgarian Communist Party guides and directs the development of the country along the correct path, the Lenin-Stalin path, because, as pointed out by G. Dimitrov, it grew and gained strength "as a Marxist-Leninist Party, as the organised, advanced and conscious detachment of the working class, as a Party of the new type, capable of organising the working class and leading it in decisive struggle. of organising and leading the militant alliance of the working class and other sections of the working population in town and countryside, capable of overthrowing the brutal fascist dictatorship and of taking into its hand the destiny of our country; with the firm determination to lead it to the victory of Socialism, to the complete triumph of Communism".

The historic decisions of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. were, and are, of enormous significance for the further strengthening of the Communist and Workers' Parties, for raising the activity and militancy of the members and for improving the entire Party-political and Party organisational work. The Rules of the C.P.S.U. adopted by the Congress, which reflect in the highest degree the greater responsibility of

the Party member arising from the task of the gradual transition from Socialism to Communism, are a model of creative approach to the solution of organisational questions, an example of unremitting attention to the matter of raising the level of organisational work. "What the Party needs is not officials steeped in routine, indifferent people who place their personal tranquillity above the interests of the job entrusted to them but men who place state interests above all and who work devotedly and indefatigably in carrying out the directives of the Party and the Government". (G. Malenkov).

The Party of the Bulgarian Communists constantly learns and will continue to learn from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Our Party has always devoted close attention to raising the activity of the Communists, to developing their initiative. The decisions of the V Congress of the Communist Party of Bulgaria (1948), which outlined the main tasks and directed the Party policy towards laying the foundations of Socialism; the decisions of the plenum of the Central Committee held in June 1949, which stressed the need for intensifying the struggle for the further strengthening of the alliance between the working class and the working peasantry as the political foundation of our people's-democratic power; the decisions of the plenum held in January 1950, which proclaimed the task of wide development of inner-party democracy and of criticism and self-criticism; the decisions of the third Party Conference (1950) for improving the organisational work of the Party; the plenum held in April 1951, which struck decisively at a number of distortions of Party policy in the countryside, – all were aimed at ensuring the further strengthening of our Party, at consolidating its unity and oneness, its ideological purity and boundless loyalty to the Soviet Union and proletarian internationalism. These decisions were directed towards raising, the activity and enhancing the responsibility of each Communist, towards elevating the role of

the Party as the main organising and guiding force in our political, economic and cultural life.

Learning from the experience of the struggle waged by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union against the Trotskyite-Bukharinite degenerates, the Central Committee at its plenum in January 1950 drew the necessary conclusions from the discovery and smashing of the Kostov gang and outlined concrete tasks for the entire Party in all spheres of its activity, and made greater demands on the members, as active fighters for the cause of the Party. The Party summoned its members to resolute struggle against shortcomings in Party work, called for all-out development of criticism and self-criticism irrespective of persons and posts occupied by them in the Party and in the state, for sharper political vigilance. Boldly purging its ranks of enemies and developing criticism and self-criticism as a powerful mean for ensuring progress, the Party reached a new, higher level of development as the guiding force in the country, achieved greater activity by the working class and the working people of town and countryside. In industry and in agriculture the Party organisations, fighting for fulfilment of production plans, improved their work. Evidence of the increased activity of the Communists and of the entire people is the fulfilment in four years of the main tasks of the first Five-Year Plan.

Equipped with the decisions of the XIX Congress, the Bulgarian Communists are unfolding their activity on an ever wider scale.

Not infrequently from 50 to 75 per cent of those present at the annual Party meetings held in a number of big industrial centres such as Sofia, Plovdiv, Haskovo and Rusa took part in the discussion. At these meetings members subjected their work and the work of the Party bureaux and committees to sharper criticism, criticised more boldly secretaries and members of the bureaux of the Party organisations, the chairmen of the people's councils, chairmen of producer co-

operatives and other Party, state and economic leaders.

Under the favourable influence of the Party, under its leadership and inspired by the personal examples of the Communists, new people – shock workers, stakhanovites, heroes of socialist labour – men and women with a deep feeling of responsibility before the Party and the people are coming to the fore in the People’s Republic of Bulgaria. “The knowledge that I am working on behalf of our people, that I am carrying out my Party duties – this is the source of my success”, says Todor Mitov, hero of socialist labour.

The knowledge by the member that he is fulfilling his Party duty, that his work helps the Party to advance towards the charted aim, that he is of the Party – acts as a powerful moral stimulus to heroic deeds, is the source of his constantly growing activity.



However, the success of the Party-political work and the activity of our Party member do not as yet correspond to the great tasks set by the Party, to the demands claimed by the development of the country .”

We are building Socialism with the U.S.S.R. before us, with its fraternal and constant help, in co-operation with the other countries of people’s democracy which gives us the possibility of realising our development along the road to Socialism at a more rapid rate and in shorter time. In order to be able to head this accelerated advance the Communists must rapidly raise their ideological and political level, and their professional skill.

The main duty of each Communist is to be a model of an active worker, to be in the forefront in the struggle for fulfilling Party and state tasks, mobilising in this way the creative forces and the energy of the working people.

However, there are Party members whose attitude to Party assignments is as yet formal and lackadaisical, who pay little attention to successful carrying out of Government and Party decisions, who do not display the necessary enthusiasm, initiative and persistence. Such an attitude, which gives priority to philistine complacency, is alien to the revolutionary spirit of the “Communist Party, it detracts from the militancy of the Party.

Without raising the responsibility of every Communist for the assignment entrusted to him by the Party, without a conscientious attitude towards the tasks, without initiative and the most active participation in the work – it is impossible to count on success. “A Communist would not be a Communist”, says Comrade V. Tchervenkov, “would not be a Party member if he did not go forward, if he were not a model, if his example did not rally the non-party working people”.

Every member of the Party, no matter where he may be, no matter on what sector he works, must be deeply aware, that by his labour and loyalty he is fulfilling the highest Party duty, helping the Party to realise the tasks set, that he is the organiser and leader of the working people in the struggle for the building of Socialism.

Lenin and Stalin teach us that inner-Party democracy, criticism and self-criticism, ideological work, Marxist-Leninist moulding of Communists and Party discipline are the chief means for raising the revolutionary activity of the members. Precisely for this reason the attention of Party-political and Party organisational work is always focused on these questions, and this explains why they are stated so sharply in the decisions of the XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The Party member, no matter where he works must develop criticism and self-criticism as the most important means for disclosing and eradicating mistakes and

shortcomings in the work as the irreplaceable weapon of the Party in the struggle for new successes in socialist construction, as a mighty weapon for a further upsurge in Party work as a whole. The Communist who refuses to become reconciled to shortcomings and weaknesses in work, who refuses to put up with negative phenomena, who boldly criticises those responsible for them – such a Communist is an example of an active fighter for the cause of the Party. By his criticism he contributes to the eradication of shortcomings and strengthens the militancy of the Party.

But there are still many functionaries who as yet do not understand the immense significance of inner-Party democracy, do not understand the significance and role played by rank and file criticism and self-criticism in our development. In their work they employ methods of leadership that are alien to the Party, employ methods of command instead of relying on the broad Party active, on the initiative of the members, instead of furthering initiative.

The strength of the Party lies in the high moral qualities of its members. The great Stalin teaches us that there is nothing higher than being a member of the Communist Party, that it is not given to everyone to be a member of such a Party, to withstand the storms and stresses linked with membership of the Party. The Party is strong by virtue of the deep consciousness and the responsibility of each of its member for translating into life the ideas and decisions of the Party. The higher the ideological-political level of the Communists, the better they know the law of social development, the clearer for them the aim and the ways of achieving this aim, the more active and bolder will they be in fighting for the cause of the Party.

Numerous examples show that inadequate theoretical training and inadequate revolutionary tempering of individual members, their poor knowledge of the laws of social

development lead, inevitably, to deviation from the correct political line of the Party, from the principles of Marxism-Leninism, lead to the transplanting of alien influences into the Party.

Typical in this respect is the example of the former Chairman of the Plovdiv regional Committee of the Party who, under the influence of petty-bourgeois spontaneity and kulak pressure became the bearer of anti-Party anti-state influence, sought to smuggle into the Party alien views in relation to its policy in the countryside, in relation to the socialist reconstruction of agriculture. Some members of the Vratschansk regional committee also fell under petty-bourgeois influence, under kulak pressure. The Central Committee took decisive measures in relation to them.

Comrade Stalin teaches that “if the Marxist-Leninist training of our cadres begins to languish, if our work of raising the political and theoretical level of these cadres flags, and the cadres themselves cease on account of this to show interest in the prospect of our further progress, cease to understand the truth of our cause and are transformed into narrow plodders with no outlook, blindly and mechanically carrying out instruction from above – then our entire state and Party work must inevitably languish”.

Guided by the theses of Lenin and Stalin on the role and significance of the ideological training of the Party members, the Communist Party of Bulgaria has organised systematic study for the Party cadres, for the entire rank and file has organised a wide network of schools, courses and seminars. Our main task is to raise the ideological and political level, the consciousness, activity and responsibility of the members. Wide study of the decisions of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U., of Comrade Stalin’s brilliant work “Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.” and his speech at the concluding session of the Congress serves this purpose.

The XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. teaches us boundlessly to love our homeland and the cause of the Party, to do our best to ensure the complete triumph of the ideas and the cause of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin. “The great triumph of Marxism-Leninism in the Soviet Union”, says Comrade Tchervenkov, “is simultaneously the great triumph of Soviet patriotism. We must love our people and work for them in the same way that the patriotic Soviet Communists love their people and work for them”.

The Bulgarian Communists vowed constantly to learn, to study the all-conquering teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, and to carry it out. This sacred vow obliges every member to be an active fighter for the Party cause, constantly to sharpen revolutionary vigilance, to combat every deviation from the political line of the Party, to be merciless to the enemies of the people.



The historic decisions of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U., the inspiring speech delivered there by Comrade Stalin, his brilliant work “Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.” and Comrade Malenkov’s report to the Congress are a new, mighty weapon in the hands of the Communist and Workers’ Parties, a guide to action in the fight for radiant future for the peoples. Study of these programme-documents and assimilation of the rich experience of the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union are mighty factors for further activating the Communists and all fighters for peace, for democracy, for Socialism, factors for strengthening the unity of all the fraternal Communist and Workers Parties.

IN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

Study Of Comrade Stalin's "Economic Problems Of Socialism in the U.S.S.R." In Albania

Popularisation of the materials of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. and of J. V. Stalin's "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R." is in the centre of the ideological work of the Albanian Party of Labour.

A special lecture cycle, including seven subjects, is being held for the leading functionaries and for the intelligentsia, both Party and non-party. The programme for the lectures has been worked out by a Commission of the Central Committee of the Party. Central Committee lecturers deliver lectures in the districts. The press regularly features materials to help those studying J. V. Stalin's "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.".

"Study Days" For French Communist Intellectuals

"Study days" for Communist intellectuals organised by the Central Committee of the French Communist Party in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx, brilliant founder of scientific Socialism, and dedicated to the study of J. V. Stalin's "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R." were held in Ivry on March 29-30.

The session was opened in Ivry by Francois Billoux,

member of the Political Bureau, who stressed that Comrade Stalin's brilliant work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R." was an inexhaustible source of guiding counsel in the ideological and political struggle.

The first lecture was delivered by Victor Leduc.

Six special commissions prepared and submitted to a general meeting of the study group a detailed plan of ideological work. With speeches rich in content many of those attending the class spoke about various ideological problems.

Amid great enthusiasm the 500 Party intellectuals attending the session adopted a message of greetings to Maurice Thorez, pledging "to wage the struggle of the ideological and political platform of the working class – the revolutionary vanguard of the nation – on the platform of the Party of the working class".

Georges Cogniot, member of the Central Committee, reminded the audience that Marxism-Leninism alone consistently substantiates the objective character of the laws of science.

Georges Cogniot pointed out that the Party must resolutely combat opportunism in its ranks, and, consequently, must not ignore the burning questions of the day; it must show the superiority of Soviet science, popularise not only the results it has achieved but also its principles and methods.

In a brief closing speech Francois Billoux stressed: the more we study and the more we work, the more confidence we acquire in the correctness of our stand and the more capable of achieving the triumph of our cause.

Every Member - An Assignment

From Experience Of A Shop Party Organisation Of The Polish United Workers' Party

The branch of the Polish United Workers' Party in the blast-furnace shop of the "Bobrek" iron and steel works (Stalinogrod province) numbers more than 100 members and probationers. The branch bureau gives regular assignments to the members, taking into consideration their individual abilities and their political level.

Many young workers, as yet inexperienced, are working in this shop. Some of the Party members are assigned to help these young workers. Comrade Majszak for instance helps four of them to raise their political level and improve skill. Comrade Lesniewski, probationer member; foreman of No. 4 furnace, has formed a youth brigade. On the assignment of the Party Bureau Comrade Turek conducts joint reading of newspapers in his shop during the dinner interval. Edyta Plora and Gertrude Przybyla conduct work among the members of the mass organisations in the shop.

Devoting attention to recruiting the best workers, the Party organisation instructed its members to take patronage over individual workers and rationalisers. Such an assignment was given, for example, to Comrade Struzyna and other members of the shop branch. Comrade Chrystien Malgozzata took patronage over two women members who were not active in Party work and who paid their dues irregularly.

The Party Bureau knows that giving the assignment is only half the job, that it is necessary systematically to verify the work and to help the comrades. At the meetings of the bureau reports are made regularly by members and probationers on fulfilment of the assignments. The secretary of the Party branch in the shop and other members of the bureau learn in the course

of daily talks with the workers about their jobs and of the difficulties met by them.

However, the Party bureau has not learned as yet how to distribute the assignments above all through the medium of the Party groups. Consequently, some comrades are allocated tasks that do not always correspond to their abilities; nor is verification of fulfilment of their assignments up to the mark.

F. MALINOWSKA

Secretary, Party branch in blast-furnace of "Bobrek" iron and steel works

District Congresses Of British Communist Party.

District congresses of the British Communist Party held at the end of March revealed great possibilities for the growth of the Party.

The Scottish Congress was held in Glasgow on March 21-22. William Lauchlan, district secretary, reported that 600 new members had been won since the beginning of the year, including 400 who had joined since the extended meeting of the Executive Committee in February.

The delegates to the London District Congress, held on March 28-29, declared their determination to work in order to unite the entire Labour movement against the Tories, for a policy of peace and national independence and discussed the experience of the branches. Nearly 1,000 recruits have been won for the Party and the Young Communist League in London since the beginning of the year.

Mick Bennett, National Organiser, who addressed the Congress on behalf of the Executive Committee, announced that 1,500 new members had been made in the six weeks since

the meeting of the Extended Executive Committee in February. More than 400 new daily readers and 3,000 weekend readers have been won for the Daily Worker.

A report announcing completion of the annual re-registration states that the total number of re-registered members of the Party amounts to 34,801. This figure does not include the re-registration forms not yet handed in by the local organisations and the new members won during March. Overall membership is approaching 36,000.

Work Of Organisations Of Socialist Unity Party Of Germany During Spring Sowing

The leading bodies and lower organisations of the Socialist Unity Party carried out large-scale work during the spring sowing. The Schwerin, Rostock and Erfurt regions were the first to complete the sowing in the German Democratic Republic. The Party organisations there rallied the working peasants and the personnel of the machine and tractor stations and of the publicly-owned estates for shock work, for utilisation of Soviet agro-technique and the best methods of organisation of labour. Special attention was devoted to the producer co-operatives.

Well-prepared meetings of party activists and meetings of the branches, which discussed preparation for the sowing and adopted concrete decisions, were held in all districts of the Schwerin region prior to the sowing. Wide mass-political work was carried out by the Party agitators among non-party peasants, tractor-drivers and labourers on the public estates, Members of the producer co-operatives in Mestlin Balow, Karchetz and elsewhere pledged to complete the work in a brief space of time and on a high agro-technical level. On the initiative of the Party branches almost all the machine and

tractor stations engaged in emulation.

Serious shortcomings were also disclosed. For example, work quotas were lowered in some places. This was disclosed while verifying the work of the Mestlin machine and tractor station. On the initiative of the branches the tractor-drivers suggested raising the quotas.

Unprecedented rates of work were achieved by the producer co-operatives in the Schwerin region and it is not at all fortuitous that veteran peasants say: "How much easier work has become! Only now a new splendid life is beginning!"

FROM COMMUNIST AND WORKER'S PRESS

**People's China On The Road To
Industrialisation. "Jenminjihpao" - Central
Organ, Communist Party Of China**



Having restored its national economy devastated by many years of wars, the Chinese People's Republic began this year large-scale planned economic construction, embarked on its first Five-Year Plan and is creating a powerful base for the industrialisation of the country.

Setting out upon building the base for the industrialisation of China, stresses "**Jenminjihpao**" central organ of the Communist Party of China – the Chinese people consciously chose the Soviet way of industrialisation. They did so, the newspaper wrote in an editorial, because only the way charted

by Lenin and Stalin ensures a rapid increase of industrial production compared with agriculture, ensures the transformation of China into a mighty industrial power, the preservation and consolidation of the gains of the people's revolution and the paving of the way for building Socialism in China.

The higher tempo of development achieved in heavy industry during the period of restoring the national economy enabled China to abolish the semi-colonial character of its industry. Along with consumer goods industry there began large-scale production of capital goods. In 1952 the share of heavy industry in overall industrial production rose to 43.8 per cent compared with 32.5 per cent in 1949. Production of pig-iron, steel ingots and steel products increased, approximately, elevenfold compared with 1949.

The first Five-Year Plan, elaborated by the Central People's Government, envisages a further growth of industrial production and in the first place rapid development of machine-building, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, of the fuel and power industry, of transport and the agricultural-machinery industry. Thousands of new factories, mills, mines and power stations will be built in addition to reconstruction and extension of existing enterprises. In 1953 capital construction will rise 41 per cent compared with 1952. Capital construction in heavy industry and machine-building will rise 47 per cent, in the fuel industry, 86 per cent. The entire country will be one huge building site. In North-West China, for example, where a sixfold increase in capital construction is planned for the current year, work began simultaneously on 170 big sites.

The Five-Year Plan also envisages tremendous work for extending the raw materials and power base for existing enterprises and enterprises now under construction. This year the scale of prospecting and surveying of ferrous and non-

ferrous ore and coal deposits will increase 23-fold. The amount of oil-drilling will be ten times that of 1952.

The Chinese people launched their gigantic economic construction with tremendous inspiration and enthusiasm. In all enterprises and on the main building sites the working people are unfolding emulation for fulfilment and overfulfilment of plans. "Jenminjihpao" regularly popularises the first Five-Year Plan and features materials dealing with the emulation on the building sites, big and small. It daily informs its readers about the preparatory measures which, with the beginning of spring, will further the large scale construction all over the country.

Among these measures a particularly important place is occupied by training and raising the technical skill of the thousands-strong army of building workers. During the winter building workers studied advanced methods of bricklaying, plastering, cement pouring and other operations. In North-East China, for example, some 170,000 building workers are now completing special courses. Special courses for training crane drivers, lorry drivers, welders and other skilled workers were opened all over the country.

The Central People's Government and the Communist Party, says "Jenminjihpao", devote close attention to training the cadres needed for the industrialisation. More than 20,000 young people with three years experience either in industry or in revolutionary work are being trained in special schools to become engineers, technicians and managers of the enterprises now under construction. Tens of thousands of engineers, technicians and highly-skilled workers are being trained for the needs of the industrialisation in higher educational establishments in technical schools and special courses.

Cadres are also being trained in the leading enterprises. The Anshan Iron and Steel Works, for example, will train for the steel industry during the five-year period, 5,000 technicians and 30,000 skilled craftsman from among rank and file

workers.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung's call – “learn from the Soviet Union”, study not only the theory of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin but also the advanced science and technique of the Soviet Union” – has met with a warm response among all sections of the Chinese people.

While featuring the struggle for building the industrialisation base and for successful fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan. “Jenminjihpao” at the same time subjects to sharp criticism the shortcomings and drawback observed in this work. The newspaper disclosed, for example, facts of insufficient attention to the technical training of textile workers in South-West China, pointed to serious shortcomings in the winter training for building workers in some parts of the country and protested against bureaucratism and violations of revolutionary law in the Hopeh Province.

“Jenminjihpao” stresses particularly that the initial successes won by the Chinese people in their large-scale economic construction are further fresh and vivid testimony to the indisputable truth that, wherever in its historical development a colonial or dependent country firmly steps out along the pathway indicated by Lenin and Stalin, its people become masters of their fate and freely build a new and happy life.

**AT HEAD OF BELGIAN PEOPLE FOR
PROGRESS, FREEDOM AND PEACE.
Edgar Lalmand, General Secretary,
Communist Party of Belgium**

The consequences of the disintegration of the single world market, the steady shrinking of the world capitalist market and the further sharpening of the general crisis of the capitalist system are particularly felt in Belgium.

In 1952 the overall output of industry declined 7.5 per cent compared with 1951; in January and February 1953 the indices of production were respectively 134.8 and 126.5 as against 143.4 and 142.4 in January and February 1952 (taking the 1936-38 level as 100).

The situation in leading branches of the economy is causing serious concern. Ferrous metallurgy and machine-building production is stagnant and orders are rapidly diminishing. Coal output remains at the old level but the unsold stocks, which in 1951 were insignificant, mounted by February 15, this year to 1,825,000 tons. Export dropped from 11,331 million Belgian francs in January 1952 to 9,614 million in January 1953. Reflecting the general economic decline the tax

revenue in January of the current year showed a decline of 541 million Belgian francs compared with January, 1952.

The struggle for markets and sources of raw materials is becoming increasingly bitter. U.S. oppression, daily growing in intensity, evokes among the U.S. vassals a steadily growing desire to break away from U.S. bondage and to live their own independent life.

This desire is manifest today also among a section of the Belgian bourgeoisie. Circles which hitherto were wholly subordinate to U.S. imperialism are beginning to raise their voice in favour of postponing fulfilment and even of annulling the financial and military commitments stemming from the Atlantic policy.

The opposition to U.S. pressure is concentrating more and more on the question of forming a "European Defence Community" – the main link in the "European Community" – which embraces the economic, political and military spheres.

It goes without saying that the sharpening of the contradictions in the imperialist camp leads to its weakening. This weakening is all the more noteworthy since the camp of democracy is, simultaneously, becoming stronger and stronger.

It would, however, be dangerous to assume that the change in the correlation of forces in favour of the camp of peace automatically leads to a lessening of the danger of a new war.

Now, when the bosses of the big U.S. monopolies working for war hold office in the U.S. Government, when the state apparatus is directly subordinated to them, Washington strives to pursue "a policy of squeezing out" the U.S.S.R. and the countries of people's democracy that have thrown off the capitalist yoke. This policy aims at creating a favourable atmosphere for preparations for a new war.

Consequently, our struggle for peace, which remains our basic task, must be intensified. We must display still greater energy in mobilising the working masses in Belgium, in

translating their desire for peace into action.

With still greater resolution we must endeavour to broaden the peace front, taking into consideration the sharpening antagonisms between the U.S. imperialists, and Belgian capitalists. And for this it is necessary that the forces of peace be headed by the working class.



The present situation and the tasks arising therefrom for our Party enable us better to understand the urgent need for a speedy and serious improvement in the Work of the Communists in the enterprises and in the trade unions.

One of the reasons for the poor trade-union activity of Party members is the fact that many members still confuse the trade unions with their leaders. We must pay special attention to this matter because very often it prevents us from establishing closer contact with rank and file trade unionists and also with many active trade unionists who, being closely linked, with the masses, cannot but take their sentiments into account.

As for the activity of the Party members in the enterprises there is a widespread tendency among us to regard organisational measures as the chief means of overcoming serious shortcomings in this sphere. We must see that, in the main, this is a political problem; we must explain to all Party members that it is absolutely essential to carry out every-day activity in the enterprises since this stems from the role and mission of our Party. Our task is not to confine, ourselves to the struggle for immediate demands, to participation in the spontaneous movement. Our main task is to impart socialist consciousness to the spontaneous movement. In particular the task of the factory branch or a section is to link the struggle for immediate demands with the struggle for national

independence, in defence of bourgeois-democratic freedoms, for peace.

The excessive military expenditure and militarisation of the economy impel the Belgian big bourgeoisie to resort to new measures with the aim of ensuring profits at the expense of the working people.

For many months the bourgeoisie have been waging an offensive against the working class, falsifying the price index which enables them to reduce real wages) intensifying the speed-up system and ever more frequently violating the law providing for the 8-hour working day, unlawfully depriving tens of thousands of unemployed of their right to unemployment relief, systematically cutting the sickness and disablement benefits, etc.

But these measures are regarded by the bourgeoisie as insufficient and its representatives openly proclaim the need for further wage cuts, which, it is alleged, would save the national economy from collapse.

The ruling circles are sharply intensifying the policy of social regress, combined with relinquishment of national independence, with fresh encroachments on the bourgeois-democratic freedoms.

In this way the close links between the struggle for immediate demands and the struggle for national independence, democratic rights and peace become clearer than ever to the Belgian workers.

The more the offensive of the imperialist bourgeoisie and its agents against the working class is intensified the stronger the strike movement and the resistance of the working masses, and all the more, urgent becomes the task of realising unity of action by the workers and of exposing the Right-wing Socialist and the Christian Democratic leaders.

We have frequently referred to the possibilities for unity of action with the Socialist and Christian working people and for

isolating the leaders who are betraying them. In this connection some Party members expressed the view that to a considerable degree we deprive ourselves of these possibilities because of our clearly expressed driving to link the struggle for immediate demands with the struggle for the political aims of the working class. However, we have of late seen how wrong these comrades were, how close to us are the working people, and especially the Socialist working people. This should impel us to intensify our work for the purpose of extending and improving our contact with the masses.

The leading role of the Party in the movement for help to the victims of the recent floods also won for our Party the warm sympathy of broad sections of the population. This was a valuable lesson for our Party and use must be made of it.



The vast majority of the people of Belgium suffer from all the consequences of the Atlantic policy; what is more, they live in fear of another war. For this reason the people of Belgium are with every passing day, becoming more and more conscious of the need to put an end to this alarming situation, are striving for an easing of the tension, for progress, freedom and peace.

The Communist Party is the only Party which shows the correct way to the people, which outlines for them a clean perspective and correct decisions verified in practice by the fraternal parties of the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy.

To facilitate fulfilment of this task the Party, as a basis for discussion, elaborated a draft programme of immediate demands around which unity can be effected of all those who, despite differences of political and religious views and differences in social status, are ready to demand restoration of

national independence and national sovereignty in order to prevent Belgium from being involved in a new world war, who are ready to demand observance of bourgeois-democratic freedoms, substantial reduction in military expenditure, free trade with all countries – measures which would save the national economy from collapse and satisfy the just demands of the working people.

The present Government, which relies on an insignificant reactionary Catholic majority in Parliament, is pursuing a policy which is giving rise to growing hostility among the population. Consequently, the possibility is not excluded that the Parliamentary election scheduled for June 1954 will be held ahead of time. The three opposition parties: Socialists, Liberals and Communists and demanding the dissolution of Parliament. Although the Liberal Party and the leaders of the Socialist Party demand the resignation of the Government and new elections they are, nevertheless, to the same degree as the Christian Social Party, supporters of the Atlantic policy.

In order to get out of the blind alley a new policy is needed, a policy permeated with solicitude for the vital interests of the nation and based on the demands imperatively dictated by the present situation.

Such a policy can be ensured only on the condition that the working people, the supporters of national independence, democracy and peace, despite the secondary differences now separating them, unite their efforts for realisation, of the common basic demands. We, Communists, must be the main fighters for this fruitful unity, for this unity alone can save our country from catastrophe and ensure for the people of Belgium the opportunity to develop along the pathway of progress, freedom and peace.

We shall spare no effort to justify the words pronounced by J. V. Stalin in his historic speech at the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. last October: “there is every reason to count on

success and victory for the fraternal Parties in the countries dominated by capital”.

RISING COST OF LIVING IN DEPENDENT COUNTRIES OF THE EAST

The cost of living in the countries of the **Near and Middle East** is rising all the time. Compared with prewar the cost of living in Egypt has risen three-fourfold, in Syria and Lebanon – fivefold, in Iraq – five-sixfold, in Israel – ninefold and is ten times higher in Iran.

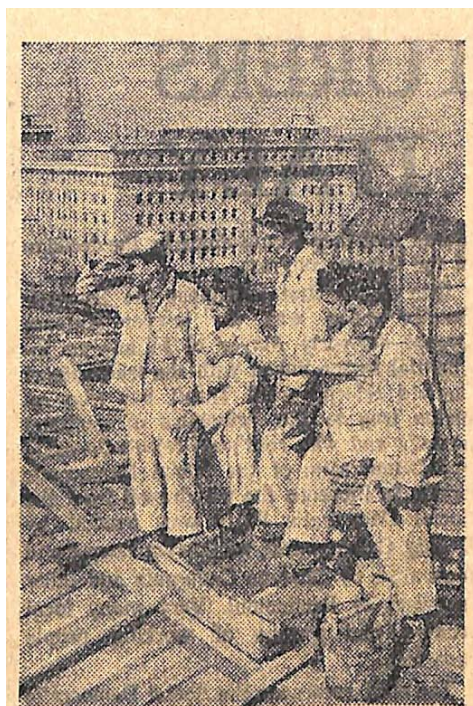
Hunger and poverty are the lot of the working people **in Turkey**, Cost of living is up five or sixfold compared with prewar. In 22 regions of the country people are virtually dying of starvation as admitted by the Turkish press the people in these areas eat dried grass and bark of trees.

The Istanbul “Son Telegraph” reported in March that prices for foodstuffs had risen five per cent in the past three months alone.

A general rise in food prices and for consumer goods has been observed of late in India.

Even according to official statistics prices in March this year were 21.2 per cent higher than in March 1952 and were 386 per cent compared with 1939. Food prices have soared particularly. Whereas by March 14, 1952, food prices were 335.2 per cent compared with 1939, by March 14 this year prices rose to 386.6 per cent.

APPRENTICE BUILDERS, WORKING ON THE “D-SÜD” SECTION OF THE STALIN AVENUE, BERLIN



Apprentice builders, working on the “D-Süd” section of Stalin Avenue, Berlin, challenge all young builders in Greater Berlin to emulation for successful fulfilment of the national construction programme, for the “Youth Red Banner”.

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“Youth Red Banner”.

SQUARE IN CHAMPIGNY-SUR-MARNE NAMED AFTER J. V . STALIN

On April 12, at an official ceremony, one of the squares in the French town of Champigny-sur-Marne (Seine Department) was given the name of J. V. Stalin.

The meeting was addressed by the Mayor who spoke about the role played by J. V. Stalin in the struggle for peace and for consolidating friendship among the nations. General Joinville spoke on behalf of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party. N. I. Koryukin, Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Paris, also addressed the gathering.

DISCUSSION OF DRAFT RULES FOR COLLECTIVE FARMS IN RUMANIA

A congress of leading members of collective farms will be held in Bucharest on May 7-10. At present the collective farmers, members of the associations for joint cultivation and the working peasants are discussing the recently published draft Rules for the collective farms.

The draft contains sections devoted to the aims and tasks of the collective farm, to the land of the collective farm, to implements of production, to the work of the collective farm and its board, to the members, their rights and duties, to the collective farm funds, labour organisation, distribution of the income and labour discipline on the collective farm.

The preamble to the draft Rules states that the collective farm is a large-scale socialist farm uniting on a voluntary basis working peasants who pool their land and basic means of production.

Eligible for collective farm membership are small and middle peasants, landless peasants and handicraftsmen irrespective of sex or nationality, who have reached the age of sixteen.

According to the Rules members of the collective farm, while pooling their land, cattle and agricultural implements, retain the right to have a certain plot of land for domestic use, livestock, minor agricultural implements needed for cultivating the plot and unlimited numbers of poultry, etc.

Income is distributed among the members on the basis of work-day units.

The draft Rules ensure wide democracy for the collective farmers, their general meeting being the supreme leading body.

Based on the principles of the Stalin teaching on collective agriculture and on the glorious experience of the Soviet collective farmers, the draft also takes into account the experience of the nearly 2,000 collective farms at present in Rumania; it is the living embodiment of the ever strengthening alliance of the working class and the working peasantry in Rumania and of the significant success won by the working people in building Socialism.

POLISH PEASANTS JOIN PRODUCER CO-OPERATIVES

The number of producer co-operatives in Poland is growing. Some 2,160 new co-operatives were formed, on a voluntary basis and with due consideration to accumulated experience, in the first quarter of the current year. All in all by April there were over 7,000, co-operatives. The co-operatives unite 146,500 peasant households owning an area of nearly 1,400,000 hectares. At present there are also 3,160 preparatory committees for forming new co-operatives.

WOMEN IN NEW CHINA

Broad vistas for active participation in building the new life have been opened for women in liberated China. Many women have been promoted to leading posts in the state apparatus, in offices, factories and in agriculture in the years since the liberation of the country. During this period hundreds of women have been trained as locomotive drivers, tractor-drivers, surveyors, etc. – professions formerly closed to women.

With the development of widespread economic construction more and more women express the desire to work on the building sites. Two hundred and twenty women, who came to the site of the Anshan metallurgical combinat during January and February are now learning to become welders, surveyors, telephonists, electricians, etc. They will begin independent work in May. Nearly ninety women who came last year to the construction sites of the East-Chinese Construction Board fully mastered various building trades in four months and are now successfully fulfilling production assignments.

FOR VICTORY OF DEMOCRATIC FORCES IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN FRANCE. Etienne Fajon, Member, Political Bureau, French Communist Party

Municipal elections will take place in each of the 38,000 communes in France on April 26 and May 3.

One of the aims of the election campaign concluded by our Party is, relying on the support of the masses, to retain not only the 1,800 Communist Mayors and the 25,000 Communist Councillors, but to win more municipalities despite the fact that the electoral law facilitates, in the course of the election campaign for the municipal councils, the formation of coalitions of the reactionary parties beginning with the Socialist Party and ending with the RPF.

In this campaign, now under way in every town and village, the Communist Party pursues also a wider political aim.

The bourgeois politicians, who excel in masking their aims and in double-dealing, are trying to depict the municipal elections as a “non-political” and purely “administrative” campaign. But never, in fact, has a municipal election had, such a clearly expressed political character, as it has today, when our country is faced with extremely serious problems.

In these conditions it is not difficult to see the general aim of our election campaign. In view of the catastrophic consequences of the Marshallisation of France we must acquaint the entire population of the towns and villages with our policy of indefatigable defence of the interests of the people, a policy which more than once has been verified by facts, acquaint them with our programme which outlines the

essence of this policy. We must rally the working class and the broad masses in the struggle for this programme as a whole and for each point in particular. We must ensure that the maximum number of electors condemns the present policy of the Government and backs our proposals.

In other words, the election campaign is at present one of the main means of realising the ideas and theses of the recent National Conference of our party. "The election campaign", Maurice Thorez pointed out way back in 1931, "is part of our general work".

In explaining the Party's programme of immediate demands our candidates, propagandists, journalists and leaflet writers always stress the main points of our policy. These main points were fully illustrated in the historic speech delivered by our dear and immortal Comrade Stalin at the XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union: to fight against war and back the efforts of the country of Socialism directed at preserving peace which at the same time and above all signifies support of our own people in the struggle for preserving peace; to pick up and carry forward the banner of national independence and democratic freedoms.

We show that, in order to ensure genuine satisfaction of the different demands of the working class, the working peasantry and the people as a whole, it is necessary to adopt economic and financial measures indissolubly linked with the policy of democracy, national independence and peace.

We show that the important and urgent measures and particularly construction of the large numbers of dwelling houses envisaged by the municipalities will remain on paper so long as the billions of francs needed by the communes continue to be swallowed by the war budget. We must bring home to everyone the following two facts: since 1946 appropriations for military expenditure have increased tenfold, while the funds allocated to the communes, which in 1946 accounted for 50 per

cent of the budget of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, have been cut to a mere 8 per cent of the budget of this Ministry, whose budget is now mainly a police budget.

In this connection in the struggle for democracy, aimed chiefly at the speediest liquidation of the Government plot against our Party, against the General Confederation of Labour and the entire democratic movement, we devote due attention to defence of the old Republican demand – the demand for extension of the rights of the municipalities.

Our election campaign also aims at exposing the treachery and the harmful activity of the different anti-Communist parties. We must show that in effect these parties act in unison and that this accord finds expression particularly in acceptance of the Atlantic pact and the other dollar chains and also that, despite formal differences, these parties facilitate the rebirth of German militarism and support the war in Viet Nam. In particular we must lay bare the demagoguery of the leaders of the Socialist Party.

The leaders of the Socialist Party are forced to play at “opposition” because of the discontent of the working class with the policy of the Government. In words they support many demands of the people, but in practice they vote for military credits, thereby aggravating the poverty of the working people. It is at this moment when, as a result of the attitude taken by the Socialist Party, there is a reactionary fascist majority in Parliament that playing at “opposition” enables this Party in the best way to pursue its mission of splitting and corrupting the working class, to act its role as the chief social pillar of the bourgeoisie which, in its turn, has become the fool of the U.S. billionaires. We must see to it that this becomes clear to all and especially to our brothers, the Socialist working people.

At the same time the bourgeois and social-democratic politicians are ready to lavish promises in reply to the demands

of the different organisations and associations of workers, unemployed, peasants, traders, war veterans, aged working people, to the victims of the bad housing conditions and to other sections of the French people. We must show that these promises are in crying contradiction to the war policy supported by the bourgeois and social-democratic leaders, to their harmful activity. We must help the people to evaluate the parties and their leaders not on the basis of promises but on the basis of their deeds.

The election campaign enables our Party to indicate the correct path of all working people, to all those Frenchmen who as yet do not clearly see the opportunity for rapidly overcoming the present difficulties. We must show that our new policy, which reflects the common strivings of the vast majority of the population can and must triumph very soon.

We must convince the majority of the people that the results of the election will be of vital significance for the development of the mass struggle. Every victory won by the Communist Party in the election instils in the working class feelings of enthusiasm and confidence, facilitates the unification of the working class, the success of its further struggle and the rallying around it of the peasants and the middle strata of the urban population.

In 1936, for instance, the victories won by the workers and peasants were not the result of an election but of the big strikes and the movement in the countryside. But the victory won by the Party and the Popular Front during the election was, undoubtedly, a decisive factor for the upsurge of the mass struggle.

Consequently, we can and must explain the significance of voting to those electors who sometimes fail to understand this, to those who only recently refrained from taking part in the voting. We must combat this tendency, tendency which has become more pronounced recently, for it is harmful to the

cause of the working class, to the cause of peace.

Thus, the election campaign is, first and foremost, a big political campaign. Our election campaign is being carried out in the first instance in the factories and mines and on the construction sites, in shops and offices, both in the places where there are production branches of the Party and where there are no such branches, since all the activity of the Party is, and must be in an ever greater degree, concentrated on work among the people in the enterprises. The Party branches and sections with the participation of the working people and the entire population, will work out concrete programmes of action for the municipalities.

We are the Party of the working class and of the people. Hence, our municipal programme must stem from the interests of the working masses and of the common people. This programme envisages material and moral support for their organisations and for their struggle. It is directed towards alleviating the bad conditions of the most downtrodden part of the population. This programme demands, in particular, free food and milk for the children of the unemployed, and help for the aged working people; it calls for development of all forms of social insurance. In relation to schools, provision of health establishments and sports facilities our programmes aims at providing the sons and daughters of the working people with the possibility of getting an education, medical help and holidays free of charge and in the best conditions. Our programme stresses the importance of housebuilding which is a highly acute problem for the ordinary people. In the sphere of urban development it gives priority to essential repairs for houses occupied by the working people instead of luxury decoration of main streets.

The work of the municipalities led by Communists proves that our deputies honourably coped with their tasks, proves that the Communists never throw words to the wind. In the towns

and villages where the municipalities are headed by the Communists, the latter, despite obstruction on the part of the Government, were able to ensure the erection of dwellings not only within reach of the “citizen with average income” but often of dwellings within reach of citizens with modest incomes. Such was the case, for example, in the towns of Argenteuil and Blanc-Mesnil. Overcoming thousands of obstacles the Communist deputies secured the building of schools in Saint-Denis (where in a brief space of time premises for 17 classes were built), in Gennevilliers and in other towns. Despite the obstacles placed in the way by the governments of national betrayal, the Communist-led municipalities successfully carried out a splendid campaign in defence of children and the youth. They gave effective help to the unemployed and to the aged working people, alleviating their desperate plight. This was done by means of distribution of food and fuel etc., organising social gatherings and by providing free lunches and free milk for the children of the unemployed.

Of great importance for our Party organisations is the question of choosing candidates-Communists for the electoral lists advanced or supported by the Communist Party.

These candidates are selected from among men and women whose influence has been manifested in actions organised by them while heading the masses. Candidates are selected from among those who best of all express the policy of the Party, from among those whose integrity as Party members both in political and personal life is unquestioned. Without going to extremes, the Party seeks to ensure a high percentage of candidates from among the workers. These lists must include, together with the veteran Communist cadres with rich experience, also young Party members who have a feeling for the new.

In their electoral tactics all other parties are guided by one

common striving: to deprive the Communist Party of the municipalities led by us and to prevent us from being elected to the other municipalities. In this connection the most cynical electoral bargains are being struck in the camp of the enemies of the people – beginning with the fascist “Union of the French People” and including the Socialist Party.

In those places where our opponents think that our candidates have little chance of being elected, they resort, separately, to all kinds of manipulations in order to get hold of these municipalities themselves. But wherever they think that our voters constitute a force capable of furthering their aims, they always try to involve us in their game behind the back of the people. In doing so they aim at killing two birds with one stone: on the one hand, to secure the votes of our supporters, and, on the other, to create political confusion and to discredit our Party in the eyes of the working people who hate all political intrigue.

However, all the manoeuvres of the enemies of the people are doomed to failure since they come up against the clear and honest policy with which our Party comes before the people. In its appeal to French men and women, issued on April 10, the Communist Party exposed the anti-national policy pursued by all the reactionary parties – beginning with the fascist RPF up to and including the Right-wing Socialists. The Communist Party urges the electorate to vote for the programme of defence of the interests of the people and the nation. This programme envisages in particular:

“... a change in policy by forming a genuinely French Government supporting a French policy of democracy, progress and peace;

“... repeal of the ‘Marshall Plan’, Atlantic Pact, ‘Schuman Plan’ and the other disastrous agreements linking France to the war plans of the U.S. billionaires;

“an end to the destructive and bloody war in Viet Nam; signing of equal agreements with the colonial peoples corresponding to their demands;

“refusal to ratify the Bonn and Paris treaties and a peaceful settlement of the German problem;

“resumption of economic and cultural links with the Soviet Union, democratic China and with the countries of people’s democracy;

“counter-action against the arms drive and the two-years military service; wholesale reduction in war expenditure;

“speedy conclusion of a Five-Power Peace Pact;

“guarantee of all democratic freedoms”.

The fact that 50 million francs have been contributed already to the election fund of the Communist Party is an instance of the wide support among the French people for the French Communist Party.

Our Party can achieve big success provided all its organisations and members, in the course of the election campaign, popularise our policy and our programme as widely as possible in the factories, in the streets and even in the smallest village.

This campaign must be linked with the great political struggle waged by the masses under the leadership of the Communist Party for the demands of the people, for frustrating the anti-democratic conspiracy, for national independence and peace.

“Just now, when events every day brilliantly confirm the correctness of the policy of the Communist Party, the election

campaign must help us to extend our influence still more, to build a united front of the working people, of all patriotic forces, to win still more votes and still more positions in the municipalities in the towns and villages of France.

Victory for the Party of Maurice Thorez in the election would signify another blow to the hostile plans for war, reaction and poverty. It would be, at the same time, a victory for the working class and the people, a victory for France, for democracy, for peace.

STRIKE MOVEMENT IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES

In France strikes of the city transport system (metro, buses), lasting from two to twenty-four hours, were held at the end of March and at the beginning of April in Marseilles, Toulon, Toulouse, Mulhouse. Seventeen thousand gum collectors in the Landes Department have been out for more than a month demanding a wage increase and satisfaction of other vital demands. Brief strikes took place at the Bronzavia enterprises in Courbevoie, Numerous token strikes also took place in munitions works, in enterprises of the Ministry of the Navy, in the gas and electrical industries, etc.



On April 10, 3,000 metal workers in Belgium, employed by the “Cockerill” company in Hobeken, went on strike.

Miners in a number of pits in Borinage and in the Liege coal basin are still on strike.



Nearly five thousand textile workers struck work in Isfahan (**Iran**) in protest against difficult conditions. A clash took place between the police and the strikers on April 6. The police opened fire, wounding several workers. On the same day cannery workers in Shehi (Mazanderan province) downed tools.



The Trade Union Federation of Chemical Workers' in **Japan** is demanding a wage increase for all its members.

Some of the unions affiliated to the Federation are already on strike. On April 13, a 48-hour strike was declared by the workers of the “Nissan Kagaku” company.’ Workers employed by the “Nihon Suiso” company also downed tools.



Strikes for higher pay and for price reductions of foodstuffs, declared on March 26 in the industrial region of San Paulo (**Brazil**), involved all enterprises in the region. On April 7, some 300,000 working people were on strike.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC ADVENTURERS IN SERVICE OF REACTION IN ITALY. Arturo Colombi, Member of Leadership, Italian Communist Party

The active part played by the Social Democratic chiefs in the manoeuvres of the clerical clique who sought to foist the fraudulent electoral law on the people of Italy, in the manoeuvres which developed into the direct violence to which they resorted in the Senate, was indispensable to the Christian Democrats. But it had a detrimental effect on the situation inside the Social Democratic Party and discredited it still more in the eyes of public opinion and of its voters.

The abandonment by Saragat and his accomplices of even any kind of democratic stand, to say nothing of a socialist stand, revealed two circumstances which are not without definite political meaning. In the first place they have relinquished the idea of playing any independent role in the camp of the bourgeoisie; they, are no longer leaders but simply adventurers solely concerned with their personal affairs. Nor could they have acted in any other role since their masters would not permit them to relinquish their complicity in the clerical machinations, which would have meant that the de Gasperi Party alone would have had to bear the full responsibility. Secondly, it should be stressed that the illusions held by these ill-starred leaders of Social Democracy about them being in touch with the rank and file of the Party have collapsed. The rank and file upset the calculations of the Social Democratic leaders; they became obstinate and refused to follow these leaders, and found for themselves honest leaders capable of representing and uniting them.

Saragat and his accomplices demonstrated that they are incapable of understanding not only the situation in the country but even the situation inside their own Party. There was a strong, clearly expressed opposition inside the Social Democratic Party to the fraudulent electoral law. Its national congress, held in Bologna (1951), by a big majority went on record against any violation of the system of proportional representation (156,000 to 96,000). Later, even though the national congress of the Party in Genoa (October, 1952) under pressure of the double-talk of the Social Democratic hypocrites, an art of which they are past masters, took the path of “revising” the proportional representation, it, nevertheless, agreed to this “revision” only on the condition that freedom of the press and the right to strike were preserved.

Romita, one of the Right-wing Socialist chiefs, posed at the congress as a champion of democratic principles, as a politician who sought to manoeuvre for the purpose of giving greater political strength to the Social Democratic Party and of securing for it a less humiliating position in the Government coalition. But only a few days later, this same Romita unconditionally surrendered to the Christian Democrats. He became party to the agreement submitted to the three small parties by Gonella, Secretary of the Christian Democratic Party – an agreement which binds these parties hand and foot. This agreement says in particular: “to recognise the Constitutional and political need for disciplining by law the press, the trade union sector and defence of democracy”; the basis for the realisation of this aim was the acceptance of these draft laws advanced by the Government.

At “secret” conclaves of representatives of the four parties (Christian Democratic, Social Democratic, Republican and Liberal), which discussed the fraudulent electoral law, the hint of the possibility of getting a ministerial portfolio was enough to scatter to the winds the resistance of the utterly unscrupulous

Romita. His “socialist ‘ideals’” were completely satisfied at the prospect of again sitting in the chair of the Minister of Public Works, of again handling public works and contracts and similar , “lofty” matters.

There was no need to convince Saragat: his “Atlantic allegiance”, and his servile loyalty to the U.S.A. do not permit him to refuse de Gasperi anything. It is known that letters cross the ocean either promising or containing the dollars so indispensable for a pleasant life and for conducting election campaigns. It is known also that de Gasperi let it be understood that, in view of his age, he would probably need a foreign minister, and Saragat, who regards himself as being pre-ordained for such a high post, is ready to sell himself body and soul to a Satan or to the Almighty in order to satisfy his ambition.

The greedy group of adventurers surrounding these two chiefs – the Simoninis, D’Aragonas, Gonzales’, Mazzonis and Co. – are also eaten up with ambition and suffer from insatiable appetites. They are desperate to get seats in Parliament, banking on the fraudulent electoral law, since they know that this enterprise would prove extremely difficult under the proportional representation.

The venerable “elders” – the Social Democratic senators who were not elected but appointed “in their own right” – had every reason to be enthusiastic when it was intimated that they might become senators for life. This prospect, skilfully opened up by de Gasperi, so agitated them that they tried to outdo one another in backing the Christian Democrats throughout the entire period of the Parliamentary struggle. One of them, Gonzales, even began to preach in favour of the fraudulent electoral law, but the opposition senators had no difficulty in dealing with him; they reminded him of his professional collaboration and friendship with Farinacci, the fascist butcher (the Italian Goebbels). Like a true clerical, de Gasperi, having

imposed his fraudulent electoral law, dissolved the Senate, paying not the slightest heed to the demand of the “elders”. This caused still greater confusion in the camp of the Social Democrats.

But if among the upper strata of the Social Democratic Party there are people who can easily be wooed with a seat in Parliament or with a soft job in the management council of one or another firm; things are much complicated in the lower organisations of the Party and on the periphery. The fraudulent electoral law was the last straw, and the crisis, which as a rule simmered deep in the Social Democratic Party, boiled up into a real split. The split was hastened by the majority decision of the Social Democratic leadership to apply disciplinary sanctions against the leaders of the opposition in the Party: Greppi, Calamandrei, Codignola and Calessi who declared that they would abide by the decision of the Genoa congress.

One of the first to oppose the Saragat-Romita action was the lawyer Antonio Greppi – formerly Mayor of Milan – an influential figure linked with the traditions of the old reformism of Turati but, who remains true to the principles of political honesty and who resolutely rejects the rabid anti-Communism of the Social Democratic chiefs. In Florence the withdrawal from the Social Democratic Party was headed by Deputy Calamandrei, well-known lawyer and journalist, by Tristano Codignola and other members of Parliament. Very many local leaders and groups of working people also left.

The split embraces the Social Democratic Party as a whole. Entire federations have joined the new group of “Autonomous Socialists” who are nominating their own candidates in nearly all constituencies. The meetings and rallies held by this group have been highly successful.

Of special significance for bringing about unity of the working class is the fact that a number of groups of Social Democratic industrial workers have established contact with

their Communist and Socialist comrades who are waging a consistent and resolute struggle for working-class unity and are taking part in the great protest movement against the fraudulent electoral law.

Even more significant is the fact that Social Democratic working people participated en masse in the general strike of political protest against the violence of de Gasperi's government in the Senate. All this opens up new opportunities for strengthening working-class unity, unity of all socialist and democratic forces anxious to prevent the combined forces of reaction from polling on June 7 the fifty per cent of the votes plus one which they need to enforce the fraudulent electoral law. It is obvious that the unity achieved with the Social Democratic working people in the struggle against the fraudulent electoral law will develop in the future too, and this is of enormous significance not only for the present, political struggle waged by the Communist Party, it is even more significant for the future political struggle.

**TITO-FASCIST CLIQUE MAKE SLAVES
OF YOUTH OF YUGOSLAVIA. Istvan
Denes, Candidate-Member, Political
Bureau, Central Committee,
Hungarian Working People's Party**

I.

Titoite Yugoslavia is a country of ruthless colonial oppression characterised by intensified exploitation of juveniles and youth. Youths and girls, thousands of whom perish from unbearable conditions, from hunger and inhuman treatment, are used almost exclusively on building railways and roads, tunnels, airfields and other military objectives.

A truly barbarous means of youth exploitation is the forced labour imposed by the Tito gang on an unprecedented scale and with unheard of brutality. Last year in Zagreb Tito himself, chief of the Yugoslav fascists, admitted that in the course of the year a million and a half young people had worked in the labour camps. In this particular instance he did not resort to the verbiage about the voluntary principle and enthusiasm of the youth. Gone are the days when the Tito fascists could hypocritically call their forced labour "voluntary" work. The resistance of the youth to the Tito fascists has assumed such a scale that the butchers of the secret police are compelled constantly to organise mass raids for the youths and girls who flee from the camps to escape the forced labour.

Even the American bourgeois magazine "Newsweek" had to admit that terrible conditions prevail in the Tito camps. Young people, it said, work under the police control. They are emaciated and their food is inedible.

More recently the Titoites have begun to drive the youth into the camps by using call-up notices. Students and even school pupils are also driven into the camps. Last year, with this aim in view, they closed all secondary schools as early as 86 May 31. The Titoites also send the sick, including those suffering from infectious diseases, to the camps. In Bosnia, for example, where an outbreak of trachoma took place in the camps, those affected were not allowed to leave.

The Tito Fascist press cynically lauds the brutal forced labour. The fascist rag "Omladina" reported that "none works so profitably as young people do". Young people reduced to the status of slaves – such is the ideal of the Titoites. There are enterprises which, having mastered the "experience" of the system of gratuitous forced labour, do not pay young workers for months on end. In Belgrade the "Dunav" and "Avala" building trusts, and others, have not paid wages for four months to young workers.

Workers employed in mines and enterprises handed over by the Titoites to the U.S.-British imperialists, the output of which is used for preparation of a new war, are forced to work 10,12 and often 14 and 16 hours a day for paltry wages. They are often deprived of holidays and work in such terrible conditions that not even the chains of hunger and poverty can keep them in these enterprises. Despite the terror of the secret police many workers, unable to endure the rigours of the exploitation, have abandoned the mines and factories run by the U.S.-British colonisers.

The working youth are deprived virtually of all rights. The system of industrial training in Titoite Yugoslavia is designed to ensure unrestrained exploitation of the youth. A considerable number of apprentices work in private enterprises. For three or four years they are driven like galley-slaves, and when "training" is over they are given the sack. They get no wages, no social insurance, no holidays, and in general, are treated by

the bosses at their whim. There are no laws to restrict the arbitrariness of the bosses.

In the guise of managers of the state enterprises capitalists pay the apprentices an average 1,500-2,000 dinars per month, whereas the frugal subsistence minimum in hostels costs 4,500 dinars monthly. The Titoites tried to make good the difference by making the parents pay, but in this they suffered a fiasco, since the parents, workers and peasants, live from hand to mouth and are unable to pay anything for their children. Thereupon the Titoites deprived the parents of the children's allowances and stopped paying the maintenance costs of the hostel. These hostels, and also the worker and student hostels, are, as a rule, old warehouses, barracks and basements unfit for habitation.

The usual method of Titoite "training" consists of detaining apprentices in cells for 15-20 days where they are flogged. During a three-months period last year in Serbia alone, 362 parents brought court cases against Titoite "mentors", charging them with causing serious injuries to their children. It goes without saying that they achieved nothing. The manager of a hostel who beat the apprentices black and blue causing them injuries, declared in the Tito court: "An army sergeant-major is entitled to use even fire-arms in the event of violation of discipline, and you expect us not to tame apprentices". This argument satisfied the Tito-fascist judges and they acquitted the torturer.

The peasant youth are also in dire straits. Never before have they experienced such persecution and humiliation. Forced labour, kulak exploitation and military drill – such is the lot of the working peasant youth.

But particularly tragic is the plight of the children of working people in Yugoslavia. Under cover of "state enterprises" capitalists and foreign firms belonging to the imperialist plunderers widely employ as cheap labour tens of thousands of juveniles who are driven to the mines and factories by dire privation. Even children below the age of 13

are forced to work underground in the Kreka mines. Juveniles of 11-14 work in the Zemun iron and steel works and other enterprises. Boys and girls of 12-14 work 10 and 12 hours a day in the dye shop of the Sarajevo textile factory. Sixty per cent of the forced labour brigades consist of juveniles ranging from 10 to 16 years.

In Titoite Yugoslavia there are one million of homeless children, the majority of whom are orphans who lost their parents during the war, children of patriots jailed and thrown into the death camps by the Titoites and children of the unemployed. Over 300 thousand children, who are always hungry, ragged and sick, languish in Titoite children's homes. For example, over 70 per cent of the inmates of the Bokoplitvici children's home suffer from tuberculosis.

The Tito-fascists have farmed out tens of thousands of children to the kulaks. These unfortunates are turned into real slaves, they are not paid wages and are treated worse than cattle. The kulaks are not even responsible for their lives.

Hundreds of thousands of waifs and strays roam the roads and the streets of Yugoslavia. They have fled either from children's homes or from the kulak farms. Having no means of existence they often combine in gangs, engage in robbery and black-marketing. Yugoslavia has the highest rate of juvenile crime compared with the other capitalist countries of Europe. Even the Tito-fascist press cannot conceal the facts. However the Tito pen-hacks condemn the parents who, allegedly, do not give the necessary attention to their children. The Titoites try might and main to conceal from world public opinion the truth about the conditions of the working people. They are silent about the unbearable conditions, about the hunger, poverty and the terror about all that the Tito-fascist regime has brought to the working people and their children.

The Tito gang of spies and assassins are not at all worried about the waifs and strays and about the wholesale corruption

of the youth. On the contrary, they seek to kill in the young people all decent thought, all noble feeling and to convert them into docile tools of the imperialist warmakers.

II.

The Tito-fascist “education” system serves the criminal aim of moral and spiritual corruption of the young generation. At present every progressive thought is persecuted in Yugoslavia. Genuine patriots and progressive people are subjected to repressions. Everything progressive has been excluded from the curriculum, the students using mainly textbooks published in royal Yugoslavia.

The Tito gang close the doors of the higher educational establishments to children of workers and peasants. In Serbia, for example, 70 per cent of students are sons and daughters of the urban bourgeoisie, 21 per cent comes from kulak families. Over four and a half thousand students have been expelled from institutes and universities, while hundreds of teachers have been arrested. Last year in Zagreb Tito admitted that the secret police had effected wholesale arrests in the universities and that a considerable number of those arrested had been sent to perform “socially useful labour”, that is, to the Tito-fascist forced labour camps. I

On Tito orders a system of examination has been introduced into the schools. Trustees of the secret police and the fascist students watch every move of the teachers. They frame charges against them and against the progressive youth, organise provocations, etc.

The Titoites are doing their best to inculcate chauvinism among the youth. Jingo songs fostering national strife and which were banned in 1944 have been reintroduced into the curriculum of schools. Anti-Soviet, nationalist and chauvinist propaganda is supplemented with military training. The organ

of the Titoite army “Narodna Armija” reported with enthusiasm that “a visitor watching the examinations in the university gets the impression that he is witnessing examinations in an officers’ training college”.

Together with American armaments all kinds of spiritual poison are exported freely and on a large scale from the imperialist countries to Tito Yugoslavia. The majority of cinemas screen American films lauding gangsterism, adventurism and immorality. The bookshops are flooded with the latest foul crime “literature” of American imperialism. All this has a pernicious effect on the youth and is one of the causes of the rapid growth of juvenile crime.

The main instrument of the Tito-fascist gang in the matter of the moral-political corruption and militarisation of the youth is the Tito fascist youth organisation. Its chief, Neorecic, openly declared: “All our work must be linked with war”. His subordinates cry themselves hoarse in repeating this assertion. For example, Marco Sharic, leader of the fascist organisation in Zagreb University, declared: “Our work must be directed towards war preparation”. These fascist gangsters see one of their chief tasks in forcing the youth to join the different military organisations. Recently the “Narodna tehnika” society, helped by the Tito-fascist youth organisation, opened special courses for a study of American armaments. The Titoite newspaper, “Narodni” sport”, publicises these courses thus: “Everyone can learn parachute jumping and the tactics of saboteur groups”. A special organisation has been formed for children named “The Scout Union”, the purpose of which is to train spies and saboteurs.

The Tito youth organisation is headed by betrayers of the Yugoslav people, corrupt elements, former Gestapo stooges, died-in-the-wool fascist provocateurs such as Neorecic, Peric, Tornovic and their ilk. Zdravko Vukovic, leader of the Tito youth organisation in Serbia, served in the Hitler “Todt”

organisation during the German occupation. His hands are stained with blood of hundreds of young patriots whom he betrayed to the Gestapo during the war and after the war to the secret police.

In 1950 the World federation of the Democratic Youth and the World Students' Union expelled the Tito-fascist youth organisation for its provocative work in imperialist interests.

As was to be expected, the Neorecics, Perios and Tomovics soon found allies in the Right-wing Socialist betrayers of the youth. Recently the U.S. Government, having noted the services of this Tito-fascist brood, invited the two gangsters, Tomovic and Peric, to visit the U.S.A. to make an on-the-spot study of American methods of gangsterism and war preparation.



The youth of Yugoslavia abhor the Tito-fascist traitors. They are resisting more and more resolutely the criminal policy of the Tito anti-people's government. The youth are leaving the Tito organisations because of their anti-popular activity. 70-75 per cent of the young workers in the enterprises and mines have abandoned the Tito-fascist youth organisation. The youth are boycotting the Tito-fascist press. In 60 counties, for example, not a single person subscribes to the fascist rag "Omladina". The progressive part of the Yugoslav youth is courageously resisting the imperialist colonisers and their Tito lieutenants.

The genuine patriots in Yugoslavia know that the fate of the youth of their country is closely linked with the struggle for peace, with the mighty peace movement, with the struggle of the peoples of the great camp of peace, democracy and Socialism headed by the Soviet Union. From their own experience the youth of Yugoslavia are becoming more and

more convinced that the sole path to a bright future is the pathway of proletarian internationalism, the pathway of struggle for peace, the pathway of courageous, selfless struggle against the U.S.-British warmongers and their lackey – the adventurist clique of the Tito fascists.

THE FAVOURITE PARTNER. Drawing By J. Novak

The negotiations conducted in Washington by Adenauer, puppet Chancellor of Western Germany, who has received in the bourgeois press the new title "favourite partner", were designed to accelerate the formation of West German armed forces and delivery of U.S. armaments for this new "Wehrmacht", revived under the aegis of Ridway.

(Press item)



POLITICAL NOTES

Anglo-American “Oil War” In Near East

In March, in the area of the Baraimi oasis, situated in the extreme north-east of the Arabian peninsula, another clash took place between the Saudi Arabia authorities and the British who control the Arab emirates in the peninsula. As reported by the French newspaper “Le Monde”, British armoured cars penetrated to the area of the oasis and British agents armed the local tribes in an attempt to get them rise against the Saudi authorities.

This incident, typical, at first glance, of what takes place in the colonial world, is further evidence of the sharpening struggle between the British oil companies operating on the Arabian coast of the Persian Gulf and the present, actually full-fledged, master of Saudi Arabia – the U.S. “Arabian-American Oil Co.” (ARAMCO).

The U.S. oil monopolies began their expansion in the Near East, where about half the known oil deposits of the capitalist world is concentrated, long before World War II. Way back in the twenties and thirties they acquired 23.7 per cent of the share of the “Iraq Petroleum Co.”, a concession on Bahrein Islands, half the shares of “Kuwait Oil Co.” and founded the “Arabian-American Oil Co.”, But in those days Britain still held the dominant position in the Near and Middle East.

In the post-war the U.S. oil companies having ousted their British rivals from Latin America, launched a large-scale attack also against the oil citadel of British imperialism in the Near East. The Near East became the main arena of the Anglo-American “oil war”. Blackmail, intrigue; bribery, organising of state coups, assassination of political leaders, inciting peoples against each other, intensified export of capital – all these means were employed by the U.S. and British oil monopolies

in their rivalry.

In 1945-46 the U.S. oil trusts of the Rockefeller and Morgan groups, relying on the active support of the State Department, and utilising their financial power, succeeded in getting the so-called “red line” agreement annulled. This agreement prohibited operations by them on oil markets in British hands or acquisition of independent concessions in the Near East. In 1947-49 “American Independent Oil Co.” and “Pacific Western Oil Corporation” seized concessions on the territory of the “neutral zone” between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. The Rockefeller group obtained the right to refine and market 40 per cent of the oil produced by the British monopolies in Iran. American oil monopolies penetrated to Egypt, Israel, Turkey, Yemen, Syria, Lebanon, Transjordan and Qatar, ensuring for themselves the right to participate in drilling and prospecting for oil in these countries and considerably strengthening their positions in countries through which the oil pipe lines pass. In recent times the U.S. monopolies have invested over a billion dollars in the Near East oil industry, far more than the British invested in the same period.

The history of the trans-Arabia oil pipe line which links the oilfields of Saudi Arabia with the Mediterranean coast is a vivid illustration of the Anglo-American “oil war” in the Near East. The British monopolists and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company (A.I.O.C.), in particular, raised every possible barrier in an effort to prevent construction of the pipe line. The dependence of ARAMCO on the British tanker fleet, the high freight and custom dues imposed by the British-controlled Suez Canal Company for shipping of oil through the Canal added to the cost of production of Arabian oil and reduced the competitive power of ARAMCO. The “secret war” between ARAMCO and A.I.O.C. involved the governments of the U.S.A. and Britain: In 1949, three state coups, organised

alternately by U.S. and British agents, took place in Syria, across which the pipe line was scheduled to run. Finally, the American monopolists got the upperhand and in the autumn of 1950 the trans-Arabian pipe line was completed. As a result, ARAMCO was able to cut transport costs by one third. In 1952 oil output in Saudi Arabia was five times that of 1946 and it occupied first place for oil output in the Near East.

Nationalisation of the oil industry in Iran, the result of the stubborn national-liberation struggle waged by the Iranian people, was a heavy blow to the British monopolists. While fully supporting Britain in its strivings to obtain annulment of the nationalisation, the U.S. imperialists are drafting their own plans for seizure of Iranian oil, which, at present, is their main object. Already in 1951, as confirmed by the American magazine "Journal of Commerce", the share of British firms (taking into account the "cessation of activities of A.I.O.C. in Iran) in oil production in the Near and Middle East dropped to 33 per cent, while that of the U.S. firms rose to 66 per cent. The French newspaper "Tribune des nations" wrote that the U.S. oil trusts pocketed over a billion dollars in profits on oil deliveries to Britain and Western Europe in the space of one year.

The British imperialists have not, however, acknowledged defeat. They have taken a number of measures with a view to increasing oil output in Kuwait, Iraq and in the emirates of the Arabian peninsula. The Anglo-American oil rivalry continues. The Baraimi incident is but one episode in the unrelenting and sharpening "oil war" between the U.S. and British monopolies for the seizure and redivision of the oil resources in the Near and Middle East.

Such is the law of the capitalist jungle where the imperialist beasts hourly devour each other under cover of sham talk of "friendship" and "mutual understanding".

Jan MAREK

FACTS EXPOSE...

Malignant Rash on Map of Europe

The map of Western Europe, like a malignant rash is dotted with military airfields, built on orders from the U.S. occupationists. The Dutch newspaper “Trouw” writes that work has been completed or all but completed on 13 airfields in Holland, 14 in Belgium, 30 in Western Germany, 41 in France and one in Luxemburg,

This is another graphic illustration of the prattle of the Western politicians about the so-called “peaceful aims” of the North Atlantic bloc.

EDITORIAL BOARD



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