

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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GLORIOUS FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF SOVIET UNION

Fifty years have passed since the opening of the Second

Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party, which laid the foundations in Russia of the militant, revolutionary Marxist Party of the working class, the Party of a new type. With great enthusiasm the working class, the working people of all countries, all Communist and Workers' Parties are celebrating the glorious fiftieth anniversary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—an outstanding date in the heroic life of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, of the peoples of the U.S.S.R., in the history of the entire international revolutionary movement.

V. I. Lenin was the great founder and organiser of the revolutionary Marxist Party in Russia. V. I. Lenin and his fellow thinkers began the struggle for a revolutionary Marxist Party at a turning point in the international working-class movement, when capitalism had entered upon its highest and final phase, the imperialist phase of development, when it began to be transformed into parasitic, decaying and moribund capitalism. A period of open revolutionary battles set in. In these conditions there arose the burning need of founding a Party capable of heading the struggle of the proletariat for the overthrow of the rule of capital. Such a militant political party of a new type, differing in principle from the reformist parties of the Second International, was founded and tempered by Lenin—loyal follower of the teaching of Marx and Engels—who creatively developed Marxism in the new historical setting. The titanic struggle waged by Lenin for the creation of a revolutionary Marxist party in Russia was crowned with success of the Second Congress of the R.S.D L.P., and, in 1903, Bolshevism made its appearance as a trend of political thought and as a political Party.

It was not fortuitous that Russia became the birthplace of Bolshevism. Russia at that time was the focal point of all the contradictions of imperialism. The interests of Russian tsarism and western imperialism were closely interwoven in Russia an

ultimately became merged in a single skein of imperialist interests. Russia, more than any other country, was pregnant with revolution. There was in Russia a genuine force capable of solving the contradictions of imperialism by revolutionary means. This force was the most revolutionary proletariat in the world which had such a significant ally as the revolutionary peasantry.

From its very inception the Bolshevik Party was the model of the proletarian party of a new type for the revolutionary Marxists in all countries. The Second Congress of the R.S.D.L.P. adopted a revolutionary programme in which the struggle for the dictatorship of the proletariat was advanced as the basic task. After the "Communist Manifesto" of Marx and Engels this Leninist programme was the only genuinely Marxist programme of the international working class movement. Only such a programme could unite the proletariat and the working masses and rally them in the struggle for emancipation from the economic, political and spiritual slavery of imperialism.

The West European Social Democratic Parties never set themselves the task of fighting for the dictatorship of the proletariat. The parties of the Second International confined themselves to a conciliatory, reformist programme, a programme of adaptation to capitalism. This explains why international opportunism attacked the Leninist programme with such bitterness. But history proved that only the Marxist Party of a new type is capable of heading the working class in its struggle for the dictatorship of the proletariat, for Socialism. And today not a single Social Democratic Party, not a single bourgeois party in any country of the world can even dream of the really boundless prestige which Communist Party of the Soviet Union enjoys in its country and on the international arena.

For the first time in Marxist history V. I. Lenin elaborated

the teaching about the Party as the leading organisation of the proletariat, as the main instrument in its hands without which it is impossible to win the struggle for the dictatorship of the proletariat, for the triumph of Communism, Lenin substantiated the organisational principles of the Party of a new type, the basic Marxist theses concerning the role of the Party as the vanguard, conscious, organised detachment of the working class, equipped with revolutionary theory, with knowledge of the laws of social development and of the class struggle, with the experience of the revolutionary movement.

The irreconcilable struggle waged by Lenin against the opportunists, in defence of the ideological and organisational principles of Bolshevism, the exposure of the revisionists, the betrayers of Marxism, the exposure of international opportunism stimulated the development of the revolutionary movement in all countries. The founding of the Bolshevik, Communist Party in Russia was a turning point in the world working-class movement.

The history of the three revolutions in Russia showed that the Bolshevik, Communist Party is without precedent for richness of experience of revolutionary struggle, for the profundity with which it elaborated Marxist theory. It led the working people of Russia to the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution which ushered in a new era in the history of mankind. It grew stronger and became tempered in revolutionary struggle against all enemies of the working class, of the working people—landlords, capitalists, kulaks, wreckers, spies, against all the hirelings of capitalist encirclement. It exposed and smashed the enemies of the people, the despicable agents of international imperialism—the Trotskyites, Zinovievites, Buharinites, bourgeois nationalists and bourgeois renegades of all kinds who sought to destroy the Party, to divert the development of our country onto the path of restoration of capitalism. Under its leadership the Soviet people built socialist

society, upheld the freedom and independence of their homeland from the fascist invaders, saved the peoples of Europe and Asia from the menace of fascist enslavement and are confidently marching forward, towards Communism.

Steeled in battle under the leadership of Lenin, the genius, under the leadership of the great Stalin, disciple and continuer of Lenin's cause, and of their colleagues, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is now the guiding, leading and directing force of Soviet society building Communism. Summing up the rich experience of socialist construction in the U.S.S.R. and the experience of the present international liberation movement J. V. Stalin creatively developed Marxist-Leninist teaching in the new historical conditions and, in a number of questions, enriched revolutionary theory with new theses.

In the course of its entire heroic history the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has successfully fulfilled the role of leader and organiser of the popular masses. It is a militant union of like-minded Communists solidified by unity of views, by unity of action and by unity of discipline, by the firm standards of Party life, obligatory both for leaders and rank and file.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union proceeds from the fact that the highest principle of Party leadership is collective leadership, that only the collective experience and the collective wisdom of the Central Committee, resting on the scientific foundation of Marxist-Leninist theory and on the broad initiative of the leading cadres, can ensure correct leadership of the Party and of the country, the unwavering unity and solidarity of the Party ranks. Self-criticism and particularly criticism from below is the tried method for the correct training of Party cadres.

In close, indestructible unity with the people the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is carrying out the great tasks of Communist construction. Care for the well-being of

the Soviet man, for the flowering of the entire Soviet people is a law for the C.P.S.U. The wise policy of peace, unswervingly pursued by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and by the Soviet Government, enjoys the unanimous support of the Soviet people and of all other peace-loving peoples. The U.S.S.R. is the mighty mainstay of peace, friendship and security of the nations.

The activity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its policy are of enormous international significance. The C.P.S.U. acts as an international force, as the "Shock-Brigade" of the world revolutionary and working-class movement. The rich historical experience of the C.P.S.U. serves as an inexhaustible source of inspiration for all Communist and Workers' Parties in their struggle for peace, for democracy, for Socialism.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union consider that its important task is to ensure the further strengthening of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, the further consolidation of the friendship and solidarity of the Soviet people with the great Chinese people, with the working people of all the People's Democratic.

The red banner of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, emblazoned with historic victories, summons the working people of the peoples-democratic countries to go forward, to new brilliant victories.

The Communist and Workers' Parties of the European countries of people's democracy widely utilise the experience of the C.P.S.U. in their immense work for consolidating and rallying all the working people for the building of Socialism. The experience of the C.P.S.U. helps the Communist Party of China to strengthen and develop the new people's-democratic state, to carry out the grand plans for the economic and cultural transformation of the country. At present the great ideas of the Marxism-Leninism are being translated into life and a new

bright life is being built from Korea and China to Czechoslovakia and Hungary, on a vast territory inhabited by 800 million people, under the leadership of the Communist and Workers' Parties.

The glorious fifty years' experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union teaches the Communist and Workers' Parties of the capitalist and colonial countries the art of revolutionary struggle for the freedom and happiness of the working people, for their happy future. The consistent internationalism of the C.P.S.U. is the model of proletarian internationalism for the revolutionary fighters of the world.

Half a century ago when the Russian revolutionary Marxists, headed by Lenin, fearlessly stepped out along the path of struggle for transforming society—they were few in number. Today the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has nearly 7 million members. There are over 24 million members in the ranks of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the world. This is a great and invincible army of revolutionary fighters for transforming life on the basis of democracy and Socialism.

The entire history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union testifies to the triumph of the immortal ideas of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin. The history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is Marxism-Leninism in action.

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—the leading force of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, the pride and glory of the international revolutionary movement and of the working people of the entire world, the mind, honour and conscience of our epoch!

GREETINGS OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY CHINA

It is reported from Peking that on July 30th the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China sent greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the occasion occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The greetings read in part:

The glorious experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the matter of building Socialist society has shown to all mankind, for the first time in its history, that Socialism is not only a wonderful dream but splendid reality and the only way out for the working people of the world.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union the Soviet people smashed the fascist aggression, a fact which radically changed the international situation. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union has become the mighty leading centre for the peoples of all countries in their struggle for peace, democracy and progress, against war and reaction.

The Communist Party of China was founded and developed on the model of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The victory of the peoples revolution in China and the development of the Chinese People's Republic are inseparable from the support and help of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people. The Communist Party of China fully understands the tremendous significance of the close unity and solidarity of the Soviet and Chinese peoples both for the Soviet Union and China and for the cause of peace, democracy and Socialism throughout the world. The Communist Party of China is profoundly confident that the friendship between the Soviet

Union and China will grow stronger day by day.

MEETINGS OF ACTIVISTS, MOSCOW ORGANISATION OF C.P.S.U.

A meeting of the activists of the Moscow Party organisation, devoted to the fiftieth anniversary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, took place in the house of the Trade Unions on July 30.

Comrade Mikhailov, Secretary of the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party, opened the meeting.

The report on the fiftieth anniversary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was delivered by Comrade Pospelov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.

Amid great enthusiasm the meeting adopted a resolution in which the Moscow city organisation assured the Central Committee of the Party that the Moscow Communists and all working people of the capital of the U.S.S R. will spare no effort in serving the beloved Homeland.

The meeting ended with signing of "Internationale", the Party anthem.

**VLADAMIR ILYICH LENIN —
GREAT FOUNDER OF
COMMUNIST PARTY OF
SOVIET UNION**



**TO COMRADE KIM IR SEN
CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL OF
MINISTERS, KOREAN
PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC**

The report about the signing of the armistice evoked profound satisfaction among all Soviet people who regard the successful conclusion of the truce negotiations as a great victory for the heroic people of Korea and the valiant Chinese People's Volunteers.

The truce agreement in Korea is, simultaneously, a big victory for the entire camp of peace and democracy.

With the termination of the war the people of Korea are faced with the tasks of restoring the national unity of the Korean state and at the same time the tasks of rehabilitating the national economy devastated by the war imposed on the people of Korea.

The Government of the U.S.S.R. wishes the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic success in carrying out these great and urgent tasks and expresses its readiness to give all possible help to the long-suffering Korean people in settling down to peaceful life and in healing the grave wounds caused by the sanguinary war for the freedom and independence of their Homeland.

G. MALENKOV

Chairman of Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

Moscow, July 27, 1953.

**TO COMRADE LI DON GEN,
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN
AFFAIRS, KOREAN PEOPLES'S
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**

The signing of the armistice and the ending of the war imposed on the Korean people constitute a great victory for the Korean People's Democratic Republic and for the selfless Chinese People's Volunteers and, simultaneously, a great success for the democratic peace camp.

The heroic Korean people, who have made such heavy sacrifice in defence of their independence and freedom, can now begin to tackle the job of restoring the unity of their Homeland, of rebuilding the ravaged towns and villages and of developing the national economy.

In all this the Korean people are assured of the active support and help of the Soviet Union and the other democratic countries.

V. MOLOTOV

Minister for Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R.

Moscow, July 27, 1953.

**TO COMRADE MAO TSE TUNG
CHAIRMAN, CENTAL PEOPLE'S
GOVERNMENT, CHINESE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC, TO
COMRADE CHOU EN LAI
PRIME MINISTER, STATE
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL,
AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN
AFFAIRS, CHINESE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC**

The signing of the armistice and the ending of the war in Korea constitute a great victory for the heroic people of Korea and the valiant Chinese People's Volunteers.

The peoples of the Soviet Union warmly greet and congratulate the great Chinese people on the occasion of this big victory for the cause of peace in the Far East and throughout the world.

With the signing of truce and the termination of military operations the peace-loving peoples are faced with the tasks of consolidating these successes in the struggle for peace, freedom and independence of the peoples.

G. MALENKOV

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

V. MOLOTOV

Minister for foreign Affairs of the U.S.S. R.

Moscow, July 28, 1953.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF SOVIET UNION — THE
**MIND, HONOUR AND
CONSCIENCE OF OUR EPOCH**

**Glory to the Great Party!
Boleslaw Bierut, Chairman,
Central Committee, Polish United
Workers' Party**

Looking back retrospectively over the fifty years at the historical achievements of the Second Congress of the R.S.D.L.P., at the glorious path of struggle and victories of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union created by Lenin, we experience with particular force the world-historic significance of its titanic work and its conquests for the entire international working-class movement, for the fate of all mankind.

In many years of revolutionary struggle the Polish working people and their revolutionary vanguard, the Social Democratic Party of Poland and Lithuania, were linked in close bonds of militant co-operation with the Russian working class and its Leninist staff—the heroic Bolshevik Party.

The Polish working people always have been proud that in 1906 the Social Democratic Party of Poland and Lithuania merged with the R.S.D.L.P. and despite ideological vacillations, stemming from the erroneous Luxemburg outlook, supported the Bolsheviks in the struggle against the Mensheviks, and that thousands of Polish revolutionaries headed by Felix Dzierzynski and Julian Marchlewski fought side by side with the Russian workers in the ranks of the

defenders of the October Revolution.

The Polish working-class movement is greatly indebted to the direct counsel and suggestions of the great Lenin who highly appraised the revolutionary struggle of the Polish working class and underscored the historical service of the Social Democratic Party of Poland and Lithuania in the struggle for the class alliance of the Polish and Russian workers, at the same time subjecting to sharp criticism the mistakes committed by the Social Democratic Party of Poland and Lithuania, particularly on the national question. History fully confirmed the justice of Lenin's criticism, showed that the Polish revolutionary working-class movement grew and won success to the extent that its Party vanguard mastered the Lenin principle of strategy and tactics, to the extent that the Communist Party of Poland and later the Polish Workers' Party learnt to apply correctly the theory of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of the victorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is a great ideological force which exerts its influence all over the world, which changes the thinking of hundreds of millions of people; it is the tried vanguard of the international working class, the first "Shock Brigade" of humanity in the struggle for peace, democracy and Socialism.

Rallied around the Soviet Union and its leading force—the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—under the leadership of their Communist and Workers' Parties, are the free peoples of the countries of people's democracy, the Chinese people who have thrown off the imperialist yoke and also the toilers in the capitalist countries. This great and daily growing camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, headed by the Soviet Union, is a new historical force which mankind had never known before.

The entire history of the Communist Party of the Soviet

Union is Marxist-Leninist teaching in action. The vast historical achievements of the C.P.S.U. in all spheres of life and the great prestige which the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has won for itself all over the world are splendid testimony to the indomitable might of Marxism-Leninism.

The experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union inspires and serves as an example for the Communist and Workers' Parties of all countries.

While marking the fiftieth anniversary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union the Polish United Workers' Party and all Polish people once more become deeply conscious how much our people are indebted to it.

In the future too we shall tirelessly educate the Polish people in the spirit of the immortal ideas of Leninism, the living embodiment of which is the glorious history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Following the example of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union we shall strengthen the unity of views, unity of action and unity of discipline of our Party. We shall strengthen the ties of our Party with the masses, intensify our solicitude for the well-being of the working people, for the flowering of our homeland. We shall enhance the revolutionary vigilance of the Polish United Workers' Party and of all working people. We shall work steadfastly for the realisation in all our activity of the Lenin principles of leadership and standard of Party life. We shall educate the Polish working people in the spirit of socialist patriotism and internationalism, in the spirit of profound friendship for the great Soviet country, heading all mankind in the struggle for peace, progress and Socialism.

Glory to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union!

Let the victorious banner of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin wave still higher over the world!

On this day of the fiftieth anniversary of the C.P.S.U. we convey to our Soviet brothers our fervent feelings and

greetings!

Militant Vanguard, Antonin Zapotocky, Member, Presidium of Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, celebrating together with all working people the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the revolutionary Marxist party in Russia—the glorious Bolshevik Party—is conscious of the tremendous international significance of this historical event. Had the revolutionary Party of the proletariat not been founded in Russia, we would not have had the victorious October Socialist Revolution and we would not have had our path to Socialism.

Led by the immortal Lenin, by his great disciple, Stalin, and by their colleagues, steeled in struggle against class enemies and opportunists of all trends, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union consolidated its indestructible unity and might, its contact with the masses. Its heroic struggle against the exploiters led the working class and all working people of Russia to the world-historic victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and to the founding of the first socialist state in the world.

Fighting for a militant party united ideologically, organisationally and politically, capable of leading the working class and the broad masses of the working people into an offensive against capitalism, for the overthrow of the rule of the bourgeoisie for the building of socialist society, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia always learnt and learns now from the rich experience of the C.P.S.U.

On the model of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and with its help the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia learnt how to strike at the capitalists. Inspired by the great

example of the C.P.S.U., rallying its ranks on the example of the C.P.S.U., the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia led the working class and all the working- people of Czechoslovakia to victory over the exploiters and with the invaluable help of the Soviet Union is now ensuring the building of Socialism in our country.

Under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party the working people of the Soviet country abolished on 1/6 of the earth's surface the exploitation of man by man, built Socialism and, in so doing, realised the long lung dream of the exploited masses of the world. The Soviet country has become the homeland of the international proletariat, the model and example, inspiring the working class of all countries in its struggle against the exploiters—the capitalists and landlords.

Relying on the working masses the C.P.S.U. exposed and smashed the imperialist agencies concealed in the ranks of the Party; it transformed the formerly backward, agrarian country into a mighty industrial-collective-farm power which enables the working people to enjoy the fruits of their labour under the leadership of the Communist Party the peoples of the Soviet Union have forged the firm alliance of the fraternal peoples and have shown the whole world an example of friendship and fraternal co-operation of the peoples. Under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist Party the Soviet people upheld their socialist homeland in the Great Patriotic War, saved mankind from the fascist yoke and, for the peoples of the world, broadened the way of struggle for peace, freedom and independence. As a result of the victory of the U.S.S.R. in the Great Patriotic War the people of a number of countries in Europe and Asia stepped out along the path of people's democracy.

There is not a single sector of the socialist construction in Czechoslovakia where the Communist Party does not utilise the rich Soviet experience. The Communist Party of

Czechoslovakia is consolidating the alliance of the Workers and peasants, carrying out socialist industrialisation of the country and collectivisation of agriculture extending the cultural revolution and consolidating the fraternal alliance and friendship between Czechs and Slovaks.

Having built the bright edifice of Socialism, the Soviet people headed by the Communist Party are effecting the gradual transition from Socialism to Communism. Simultaneously with the powerful development of the productive forces and with the building of the material-technical base of Communism there is taking place a steady rise in the well-being and cultural level of the people of the U.S.S.R. Under the leadership of the Communist Party the advanced Soviet science has blossomed, Soviet literature and art are being enriched with new outstanding works.

All these facts vividly testify to the peaceful creative labour of the Soviet people and to the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union. The resolute struggle of the Soviet people for peace and co-operation among the nations, for settling all controversial questions by means of peaceful negotiations, wins for the Soviet Union the warm sympathy and support of hundreds of millions of people all over the world. With feelings of profound recognition and gratitude the peoples of the world turn their eyes to the Soviet Union—the valiant fighter for peace, democracy and Socialism, seeing in it their mainstay, hope and brilliant example.

The world-historic victories won by the Soviet people under the leadership of their great Communist Party plus the grand prospects outlined by the XIX Congress of this heroic Party, are a challenge to the working people of Czechoslovakia to step out still more resolutely on the pathway along which they are being led by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. For this is the pathway of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the pathway of the Party founded and steered in

struggle by the genius of Lenin and by the great Stalin, his disciple, this is the pathway of the “Shock-Brigade” of the world revolutionary and working-class movement. The tremendous successes of the Soviet Union confirm that only this path can lead mankind to a bright future, to prosperity and lasting world peace.

Hence, during these outstanding days of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union we once again demonstrate our love for the invincible mainstay of peace—the Soviet Union, for the victorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Guided by the immortal teaching of Lenin-Stalin, boundlessly loyal to proletarian internationalism, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia will continue to lead our working people along the victorious pathway of the Communists of the Soviet Union, towards the happy socialist future.

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union under whose leadership the Soviet people are confidently marching to Communism!

Long live the 50th Anniversary of Communist Party of Soviet Union. Jacques Duclos, Secretary, French Communist Party

Communists and all working people in France with feeling of profound gratitude greet, on the day of its 50th anniversary, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—the example and model for all Communist and Workers’ Parties.

Fifty years ago, on July 30th, 1903, the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party (R.S.D.L.P.)

opened. At this Congress the great Lenin achieved the triumph of the principles on which a revolutionary Marxist Party must be built.

The revolutionary policy of the Bolsheviks upheld by Lenin prevailed over the capitulatory policy of the Mensheviks.

In its fight in the van of the working class and of the popular masses the French Communist Party found and finds now in the principles, which served as the base for the founding of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, an incomparable means of struggle.

Guided by the example of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the French Communists fought and are fighting for an increasingly wider popularisation of Marxist-Leninist teaching among the working class.

Guided by the example of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the French Communists fought and are fighting to ensure that the working class, while waging economic struggle, sees its political aims at every phase of the struggle, sees its final goal.

Guided by the example of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the French Communists fought and are fighting to make the militant alliance of the working class and peasant masses a living reality.

Guided by the example of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the French Communists have transformed their Party into a party of the new type, striving all the time to be capable of leading the working class and the popular masses in the struggle, to victory.

Guided by the example of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the French Communists fought and are fighting to ensure in all circumstances the unity and solidarity of the Party, its close contact with the masses, regular activity by its leading collective organs, strictly adhering to the Lenin principles of leadership, to the tried method of criticism and no

faltering before the demand of self-criticism. They fought and are fighting to ensure that cadres be allocated according to political merit, that revolutionary vigilance be observed, that Party decisions, which are obligatory for all members, be carried out.

Guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism, which are common for all the Communist and Workers' Parties, the French Communists uphold the rights of the colonial peoples and strive to unite them with the French working people into a united front of struggle against the imperialists.

Guided by these principles the French Communist Party is waging a struggle in defence of peace, for restoration of national independence, for safeguarding democratic freedoms; it is striving to achieve united action by the working class, the basis for uniting the national and democratic forces in the struggle for effecting a change in government policy.

On the occasion of its 50th anniversary the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union—ardent champion of peace, fraternity and independent of the peoples—is summing up its splendid world-historic victories.

The French Communists headed by Maurice Thorez and linked with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union by indestructible bonds of solidarity, hail these victories. They are filled with the inextinguishable will for struggle and unshakable confidence in the future.

Long live the 50th anniversary of the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union which has shown the working people and the exploited masses of the world the way to the victory of Socialism and to the building of Communism!

A Great Example, Matias Rakosi, Secretary, Central Committee, Hungarian Working People's Party

Fifty years ago, at the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party the efforts of Lenin—brilliant continuer of the cause of Marx and Engels—were crowned with success. At this Congress the foundations were laid for a revolutionary, militant working-class party of the new type. In the past fifty years the Communist Party of the Soviet Union achieved, its heroic struggle, in conditions of grave trials, a world-historic victory which opened a new chapter in the history of mankind. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, tempered by the genius of Lenin and his great disciple, the continuer of his cause—Stalin—and their companions-in-arms, can look back with pride on the main stages of the path covered, on the results of their fifty years struggle.

Less than two years after the Second Congress, in the period of the bourgeois-democratic revolution of 1905, the Party led by Lenin proved that it was the sole, consistently revolutionary force in the country.

Lenin's unfading service is that he elaborated Bolshevik tactics, laid the theoretical, ideological, organisational and tactical foundations of the Communist Party. Of decisive significance was the fact that in 1912 the Bolsheviks finally expelled the opportunist Menshevik elements from the Party. In this way the Communist Party became more united and stronger. Armed with the teaching of Lenin, the genius, it was able to fulfil the historic role which devolved upon it in the period of the first world war—the overthrow of tsarism. The Party won for its ideas the overwhelming majority of the

working class, consolidated the alliance of the working class and the toiling peasantry and ensured the victory of the socialist revolution.

The triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution ushered in a new epoch, A mortal wound was inflicted on capitalism from which it can never recover. The world-wide emancipation movement of the working class gained a centre the significance of which is incalculable. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, like a radiant beacon, shows it van example, points to the way that should be followed. In November 1917, with the triumph of the Soviet socialist revolution, there began the epoch of the collapse of capitalism, the epoch of the triumph of Socialism and Communism. A radical turn took place in the history of humanity—from the dying capitalist world to the new, Socialist world.

With the victory of the Soviet socialist revolution the Bolshevik Party at once became a mighty world-political force which facilitated and gave renewed strength to the struggle of the revolutionary and working-class movement's all over the world. Acting on Lenin's counsel the working people of the Soviet Union began, for the first time in history, to build Socialism. As a result of the prewar Five-Year Plans the Soviet Union, under the wise leadership of the Communist Party, created a powerful industry and collective agriculture. When Hitler fascism attacked the U.S.S.R., the peoples of the Soviet Union, welded together by the Communist Party, smashed the hordes of the invaders, upheld in heroic selfless battles the freedom and independence of their homeland and saved the world from the threat of fascist enslavement, This heroic struggle revealed in full the invincibility of the Communist Party—the "Shock-Brigade" of the international revolutionary working-class movement. Following the example of the victorious struggle of the Soviet people there triumphed the revolution of the five hundred million Chinese people. The

countries of people's democracy, including Hungarian people's democracy building Socialism, are indebted for their existence to the liberation struggle, the inspiring example and the selfless aid of the Soviet Union.

The working people of Hungary are indebted for their liberation to the Soviet Union, to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The reason why our Party, the Hungarian Working People's Party, has proved capable to date of coping with the tasks placed before it by history is first of all the fact that it successfully applied the Lenin-Stalin counsel to Hungarian conditions, that it has learnt from the theory and practice of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The Communist Party of Hungary, having unfurled the banner of Lenin, made its appearance 35 years ago. Adhering to the teaching of the Bolshevik Party the Hungarian Communists won to their side in 1919 the overwhelming majority of the working class, of the working peasantry and established the Hungarian Soviet Republic. Vain were the attempts made by the counter-revolution to crush the Hungarian Communist movement in the 25 years that followed the defeat of the Soviet Republic. Despite all the persecution the Communist Party succeeded during these 25 grim years in continuing its liberation struggle because it constantly draws strength and inspiration in the struggle from the existence of the Soviet Union, from its successes in socialist construction, from its example, because during the long decades of underground activity our Party was closely linked with the Hungarian working people; because it always had before it the inspiring example of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

This example was for us one of the vital sources of strength also during those years when, as a result of the heroic struggle of the Soviet Union we acquired freedom and after smashing the forces of the capitalist system began the building of Socialism in our country. The example of the Communist Party

of the Soviet Union teaches us that we must guard as the apple of the eye the unity of our Party, always consolidate the Party's bonds with the working class, with all the working people, that we must in every way consolidate the base of people's democracy—the alliance of the workers and peasants. Following the example of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union we, too, are strengthening in our Party collective leadership, inner-Party democracy and the spirit of criticism and self-criticism. Following the example of the Soviet Union we are paying special attention to raising the well-being of our people.

Today when the peoples of the Soviet Union are proudly celebrating the 50th anniversary of their great Party—the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—we, the Hungarian Communists, with hearts filled with gratitude, send them our greetings. They can rest assured that our emancipated people, headed by the Hungarian Working People's Party, are firmly and unswervingly marching forward along the pathway to Socialism beneath the victorious banner of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin.

**Inexhaustible Treasury of
Experience. Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej,
General Secretary, Central
Committee, Rumanian Workers'
Party**

The 50th anniversary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is one of the most distinguished dates in the entire history of the international revolutionary movement.

Half a century ago at the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party, the foundation was laid for the first time in history for a party of the new type, for a revolutionary Marxist party the ideological and organisational principles of which corresponded to the great task of the revolutionary transformation of society. The founder of the Bolshevik Party, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the great genius of toiling mankind, creatively developed Marxism in the new historical conditions, made smithereens of the enemies of Marxism and ensured the triumph of revolutionary Marxism.

During the 50 years of its existence the Communist Party of the Soviet Union won historic victories, victories which signified a radical turn in the history of mankind, and changed the contours of the world. The ideas of Marxism-Leninism did not remain merely theoretical theses. Rallying the working masses beneath the banner of Marxism-Leninism and leading them along the pathway of revolutionary struggle the Communist Party of the Soviet Union turned these ideas into reality.

The entire history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is Marxism-Leninism in action. The C.P.S.U. is a Marxist revolutionary party, the party of social revolution and of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It unfolded titanic activity among the working masses on the basis of the new theory of the socialist revolution brilliantly elaborated by Lenin, carried out the Great October Socialist Revolution, which marked the beginning of the era of capitalism's collapse and of the triumph of Socialism and Communism, created the mighty multi-national Soviet state, victoriously completed the building of Socialism in the U.S.S.R., won historic victory in the Great Patriotic War, liberated the peoples of Europe and Asia from the fascist yoke and launched the building of Communism in the Soviet Union. All these are the milestones along the glorious road traversed by the Communist Party of the Soviet

Union under the leadership of Lenin, the genius, under the leadership of the great Stalin, disciple and continuer of his cause, and of their colleagues. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union has become the model and leading example for the Communist and Workers' Parties of the world, the vanguard of the international Communist movement.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union won its grand victories thanks to the iron unity of its ranks, to its monolithic solidarity and inner discipline, thanks to the exacting demands made on its members, and to the indestructible bonds with the masses.

The indestructible might of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was formed in merciless struggle against all kinds of enemies—Mensheviks, Socialist-Revolutionaries, Trotskyites, Bukharinites and bourgeois nationalists. The lofty principledness characteristic of the C.P.S.U., its irreconcilability to any deviation from the ideas of Leninism, its keen vigilance in relation to covert internal and foreign enemies of Socialism, scaled and tempered the Party ranks, contributed to its monolithic unity against which all the machinations of the enemies are shattered.

The recent exposure of the criminal venture of the agent of international imperialism—the traitor Beria—demonstrated once again before the whole world the unity and the inner might of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

The historical experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which is of international significance, has served as guide for our Party since its foundation, since the revolutionary actions with which the workers in Rumania greeted victorious Socialist Revolution in Russia in 1917.

The Rumanian people, liberated from the fascist yoke thanks to the great Soviet people and their leading and directing force—the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—have taken the pathway of Socialism. The building of

Socialism confronts our Party with big and complex tasks. In carrying out these tasks the Rumanian Workers' Party draws lessons from the inexhaustible treasury of the experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

We learn from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union how to apply Marxism-Leninism creatively, seeing in it not a dogma but a guide to action, how to be guided by the essence of Marxism-Leninism. We learn from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union how to strengthen the Party's contact with the masses all the time, to lend a ready ear to the demands of the working people, to strengthen the base of the people's-democratic system—the alliance of the working class and the working peasants. We learn from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union how to strengthen the people's-democratic state the moral-political unity of the working people, to educate the working people in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

The example of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union shows us that the Communists must loyally serve the people, that care for the material and cultural requirements of the people is the law of Party policy.

The thoughts of hundreds of millions of people all over the world are turned with trust to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Communists, revolutionary workers all over the world see in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union the "Shock-Brigade" of the international revolutionary and working-class movement.

All honest people in the world, who cherish peace and the freedom of the peoples, see in the foreign policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government the expression of their sacred aspirations. They regard the Soviet Union as the leading force in the struggle for lasting peace, for friendship among the nations. On the occasion of its glorious anniversary we send the Communist

Party of the Soviet Union our fraternal greetings, firmly confident that in the future too, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will win more splendid victories along the path way to the triumph of Communism.

**Marxism-Leninism In Action.
Vylko Tchervenkov, General
Secretary, Central Committee,
Communist Party of Bulgaria**

The progressive people of the world today mark with joy the fiftieth anniversary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Fifty year ago, at the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party, there was crowned with success the plan advanced by Lenin, the genius, for the cration of a party of the proletariat, a party of the new type, differing in principle from the reformist parties of the Second International. The Second Congress of the RS.S.L.P. marked the beginning of the party of social revolution and proletarian dictatorship, irreconcilable to each and every kind of opportunism, capable of heading the working class and the working people of town and countryside, of surmounting all manner of difficulties and leading the people to victory over the exploiters, to the victorious construction of Socialism and Communism.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, now standing at the head of Soviet society building Communism, began its great cause fifty years ago. Only fifty years and what astonishing world-historic victories! The experience of three revolutions, the victory of October 1917. the smashing of the interventionists, the transformation of the economically

backward Russia into an advanced and mighty socialist state, the steady advance of Soviet society towards Communism. For wealth of historical experience the Communist Party of the Soviet Union indeed has no equal, nor has it an equal for depth of elaboration of revolutionary theory, the theory of Marxism, in creatively applying it in struggle. For this Party was created and tempered by the genius of Lenin who developed Marxism in the new historical conditions, who armed the working class of the world with a new ideological, organisational and tactical instrument which ensures success of the revolution.

The fifty years struggle and development of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are a model for the Communist and Workers' Parties of the world. Every Party which aspires towards consistent revolutionary transformations of society cannot but learn from the C.P.S.U., cannot but follow its example since such a Party will not achieve success without basing its activity on Marxism-Leninism, and the history and the experience of the C.P.S.U. are the classical embodiment of Marxism-Leninism in action.

Steeled in battle under the leadership of the brilliant Lenin, under the leadership of the disciple and continuer of Lenin's cause—the great Stalin—and their companions-in-arms, the C.P.S.U., which ensured the triumph of Socialism in the Soviet Union and which now heads Soviet society marching onward to Communism, was, is and will be the leading Party in the world Communist and working-class movement from which all honest people striving for peace and the happiness of their people learn and must learn. For this reason study of the history and experience of the C.P.S.U. is of paramount significance for the entire international working-class movement.

The Second Congress of the R.S.D.L.P. and Lenin's struggle at the Congress for the ideological and organisational principles of Bolshevism exerted a tremendous influence in the working-class movement and were of vital international

significance. They were blows against opportunism. It should be said that the influence of the Second Congress of the R.S.D.L.P. and Lenin's struggle at this Congress had a particularly favourable effect in Bulgaria. As is known precisely at the same time, in the year 1903, the split took place between the Tesniaki (revolutionary Marxists) and the reformists in Bulgaria. No small role in the break between the Tesniaki and the reformists was played by Lenin's ideas, particularly by his work "What Is To Be Done?". At that time the Tesniaki were, of course, still very far from Leninism, but in their irreconcilability towards reformism, towards revision of the principles of Marxism they approached Bolshevism. The break between the Tesniaki and the reformists in Bulgaria in 1903 greatly facilitated in after years the process of Bolshevisation of the Communist Party of Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian working people, Communists and non-party, send heartfelt greetings to the glorious Lenin-Stalin Party on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary and express their unshakable readiness in the future, too, tirelessly to follow its example, to be loyal to the end to the all-victorious teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF SOVIET UNION (1903-1953)

The fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party (R.S.D.L.P.) July 30th 1903—is an outstanding date in the life of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, of the peoples of our country, in the history of the entire international revolutionary movement. This Congress laid the foundation of the militant, revolutionary Marxist Party of the working class, the party of a new type, differing in principle from the reformist parties of the II. International. “As a trend of political thought and as a political party , wrote V. I. Lenin, “Bolshevism exists since 1903”.

The Second Congress crowned with success the truly titanic struggle waged by the great Lenin for the creation of a revolutionary proletarian party in Russia. Over a period of many years, beginning with the nineties of the last century V. I. Lenin, acting as a true disciple of the teaching of Marx and Engels, creatively developing Marxism in the new historical conditions, began a merciless struggle against the open and concealed enemies of Marxism, against all manifestations of opportunism in the working-class movement, for organising and rallying the forces of the proletariat under the banner of revolutionary Marxism.

Founded and tempered by Lenin—the genius of revolution—the Bolshevik Party brought our people to the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917, organised the

dictatorship of the proletariat, roused the millionfold masses of the working people of our homeland for conscious historic creation, ensured the building of socialist society and confidently leads the Soviet people forward, to Communism. The name of Lenin, great founder and wise leader of the Communist Party, is indivisibly linked with the entire history of our Party, with the rise and development of the first socialist state in the world—the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Lenin's name has become the banner of the working people of the world in the fight for the cause of peace, democracy and Socialism, for the bright future of the peoples.

By its selfless struggle for the cause of the workers and peasants, for Socialism, by its tireless work for the revolutionary transformation of society, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has won the boundless love and confidence of the Soviet people. The many years of historical experience convinced the working people of the U.S.S.R. that of all the political parties that functioned in our country, the Communist Party alone is the genuine party of the people, expressing the vital interests of the working people.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union has traversed a glorious fifty years of heroic struggle, difficult trials and world-historic victories. Tempered in battle under the leadership of Lenin, the genius, under the leadership of the disciple and continuer of Lenin's cause, the great Stalin, and of their companions-in-arms, our Communist Party is now the leading, guiding and directing force of Soviet society, building Communism.

The entire history of the Communist Party is distinguished by the triumph of the great, all-conquering teaching of Marxism-Leninism. The rich historical experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is an inspiring example for the Communist and Workers' Parties in all countries in their consistent struggle for the revolutionary transformation of

society.

I. Historic Significance of Second Congress of R.S.D.L.P.

1. The Marxist Party in Russia was founded at a turning point in the international working-class movement, when capitalism had entered upon its highest and final, imperialist phase of development, when it began to be transformed into a parasitic, decaying and dying capitalism, when the proletarian revolution became a question of immediate practice. At that time Russia was the focal point of all the contradiction of imperialism. The interests of Russian tsarism and Western imperialism were closely intertwined. On the eve of the Second Party Congress V. I. Lenin wrote: "History has now confronted us with an immediate task which is **the most revolutionary** of all the immediate tasks that confront the proletariat of any country. The fulfilment of this task, the destruction of the most powerful bulwark not only of European but also (it may now be said) of Asiatic reaction would make the Russian proletariat the vanguard of the international revolutionary proletariat". This defined the character, the peculiarity and international significance of the great people's revolution then maturing in Russia.

The sources of the Marxist movement in Russia relate to the eighties of the last century, to 1883 when, under Plekhanov's leadership, the Marxist "Emancipation of Labour" group was formed. But this "Emancipation of Labour" group "only laid the theoretical foundations for the Social-Democratic movement and made the first step towards the working-class movement". The rudiment of a revolutionary proletarian Party in Russia was Lenin's St. Petersburg "League

of Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Class (1895) the activity of which aimed at uniting Marxism, on a broad basis, with the working-class movement.

In March 1898 there took place the First Congress of the R.S.D.L.P. which proclaimed the formation of a Marxist Party in Russia. But the Marxist movement in Russia after the First Congress remained, as before, in the stage of separate, dispersed Social-Democratic circles and groups unlinked by unity of a militant Marxist programme and centralised organisation. Moreover, a considerable part of the Social-Democratic groups was corroded with the rust of “Economism” (opportunism which denied the political struggle of the working class and its leading role).

The period of the Second Party Congress decided a vital political question: what path would the young Russian working-class movement take—would it, inspired by socialist ideology, take the path of bold, consistent revolutionary struggle against tsarism and capitalism, of struggle for the dictatorship of the proletariat, the path to which Lenin, the “Iskra-ists” and the Bolsheviks summoned it, or would it slide down to the path of subordination to bourgeois ideology, reformism, adaptation to tsarism and capitalism, the path to which the Mensheviks and their predecessors—the “Economists”—sought to divert the working-class movement. The victory of the ideological principles of Lenin and of the Leninist “Iskra” at the Second Party Congress was of vital significance for the development of our Party and of the revolution, for the entire international revolutionary movement.

2. The decade which proceeded the Second Party Congress was marked in the history of the working-class movement in Russia by Lenin’s irreconcilable struggle against liberal Narodism and “legal Marxism”, against the amateurishness and circle principle, against the opportunism of the “Economists” who opposed imparting socialist consciousness to the

spontaneous working-class movement.

The decisive role in the struggle for the Marxist Party, in smashing the “Economists”, in linking up the dispersed Social Democratic circles, in the preparation of the Second Congress of the R.S.D.L.P. was played by the all-Russian Marxist political newspaper “Iskra”, founded by Lenin. In accordance with Lenin’s plan this newspaper became the centre for uniting the Party forces, for rallying and training the Party cadres, for uniting them in an all-Russian militant, centralised proletarian party with a clear-cut Marxist programme, revolutionary tactics, single will and iron discipline. This Leninist plan for founding the party had its source in the vital tasks of the revolutionary struggle and, in masterly fashion, generalised the organisational experience of the Marxists. The victory of this plan laid the foundation for the welded, militant and tempered Communist Party which has become the model for the international revolutionary working-class movement.

The tasks of the growing working-class movement in Russia insistently called for creative development of Marxist theory, for firmly uniting the working-class movement with Socialism. Lenin, the great continuer of the cause of Marx, elaborated the ideological foundations of the Marxist party, raised to a high level of significance of revolutionary theory. Lenin proved that only a party guided by an advanced theory can fulfil the role of vanguard fighter and genuine leader of the working people; he emphatically stressed the significance of welding the mass working-class movement with scientific Socialism.

3. The historic significance of the Second Congress of the R.S.D.L.P. is that it founded in Russia a genuine Marxist Party organisational foundations advanced and elaborated by Lenin’s “Iskra”. For the first time in the history of the international working-class movement, since the death Marx and Engels, a Congress adopted a revolutionary programme, which advanced

as its basic task—struggle for the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Lenin and his fellow-thinkers the Congress against opportunist about elements who tried to prevent the vital thesis of Marxism about the dictatorship of the proletariat from being included in the programme. Lenin resolutely and firmly upheld the thesis of of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The inclusion by the Congress in the Party programme of the point about the dictatorship of the proletariat was an historic victory for the supporters of Lenin.

Advancing the task of struggle for the victory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, Lenin stressed the enormous significance of the revolutionary struggle of the peasantry as an ally of the working class and succeeded in getting the revolutionary-democratic demand on the peasant question included in the Party programme.

Lenin resolutely rebuffed the Bundists and the Polish Social Democrats who objected to the point on the right of nations to self-determination being included in the programme, and upheld the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The Second Party Congress witnessed the triumph of the great ideas of revolutionary struggle for which Lenin fought from the very beginning of his political activity. Criticising as unacceptable the draft programme prepared by Plekhanov, from which the thesis of the dictatorship of the proletariat was omitted, Lenin emphasised that the party of the Russian proletariat must have a programme of a “party fighting in practice”, and not an academic manual. Hence, said Lenin, the Party “must in its programme most unequivocally outline its indictment of Russian capitalism, declare war on Russian capitalism”. The Communist Party took this path, the Lenin path.

The revolutionary programme of the working-class Party, adopted by the Second Congress of the R.S.D.L.P., expressed

both the immediate tasks of the proletariat—in the phase of the bourgeois-democratic revolution (the minimum programme), and also its basic tasks, calculated on the triumph of the socialist revolution (the maximum programme). This programme was the militant guiding document of our Party right up to the Eighth Party Congress (1919).

4. A bitter struggle ensued at the Second Congress around the organisational principles of building the Party. Lenin and his fellow-thinkers upheld the cardinal Marxist theses about the role of the Party as the advanced, conscious and organised detachment of the working class, armed with revolutionary theory, knowledge of the laws of the development of society find the class struggle, and with the experience of the revolutionary movement. Only such a highly conscious and organised party, united and centralised, a party with a single will, is capable of leading the working class to victory, of successfully leading it struggle for the conquest of power.

The Mensheviks, however, were opposed to the struggle for the dictatorship of the proletariat and they, therefore, had no need of a militant party of social revolution. The Mensheviks wanted only a reformist, an organisationally vague, conciliatory organisation of the type of the opportunist parties of the Second International. Opportunism in the programme (denial of the dictatorship of the proletariat) gave birth to organisational opportunism (renunciation of a centralised, disciplined, militant, revolutionary party of the proletariat).

In order to preserve the unity of the Party, what is needed—taught Lenin—iron proletarian discipline, rigid norms of Party life, regulated by the Rules, equally obligatory for all Party members, both for the leaders and for the rank and file. Of immense significance is the thesis advanced by Lenin at the Second Congress concerning the high title of Party member, that each member is responsible to the Party and the Party responsible for each of its members. The task of the Party,

Lenin pointed out, is to “safeguard the firmness, stamina and purity of our Party. We must endeavour to elevate the title and significance of Party member higher, higher and higher...”

The firm norms of Party life, principles of leadership, elaborated by Lenin, envisaged strict observance of the demands made by the Party Rules, consistent realisation of the principles of democratic centralism, all-round development of the activity of the rank and file members, collective discussion of the vital problems of Party life. The normal functioning of the Party organisations and of the entire Party as a whole, is, as Lenin taught us, possible only on the condition of strict observance of the principle of collective leadership which guarantees the Party against elements of fortuity and one-sidedness in reaching decisions. The Party is a living, self-active and constantly developing organism.

V. I. Lenin elaborated for the first time in the history of Marxism the teaching about the party as the leading organisation of the proletariat, as the main instrument in its hands without which it is impossible to win the dictatorship of the proletariat, build Socialism and Communism.

Lenin’s struggle against opportunist elements at the Congress on questions relating to the programme, find organisational matters created a gulf between the revolutionary section of the R.S.D.L.P,—the Bolsheviks—and the opportunist section—the Mensheviks.

The triumph of Lenin’s plan of genius for creating a revolutionary Marxist Party—the Party of social revolution—and dictatorship of the proletariat—showed that in the person of Lenin the Russian and international proletariat had a great Marxist theoretician, the continuer of the cause and teaching of Marx and Engels, an outstanding strategist of revolution, who wisely saw the perspectives of developing the working-class movement, a mountain eagle knowing no fear in the struggle.

5, Lenin’s irreconcilable struggle at the Second Congress

and in the subsequent period against the opportunists in defence of ideological and organisational principles of Bolshevism was of vital international significance. Lenin's merciless exposure of the ideological and organisational theses of the Mensheviks, theses inimical to Marxism, was a crushing blow against the revisionists, the apostates of Marxism, against the entire international opportunism and was of immense significance for the development of the revolutionary movement in all countries. The Second Congress of the R.S.D.L.P. marked a turning point in the world working-class movement.

II. Communist Party in Struggle for Dictatorship of Proletariat

6. The entire course of historical events since the Second Congress of the R.S.D.L.P. up to the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution strikingly confirmed that the Communist Party was the sole leading revolutionary force in the country. The history of the three revolutions in Russia showed that our Party, in a brief period (1903-1917) carried out gigantic political work which, for richness of experience, for the profundity with which it elaborated Marxist theory and creatively applied it in the course of the revolution, is without precedent; it revealed the great strength and resilience of the strategy and tactics of the Communist Party, the might and invincibility of Marxist-Leninist theory.

The political group of Bolsheviks headed by Lenin, which took shape at the Second Congress and which until 1912 formally remained in the single R.S.D.L.P., pursued a consistent revolutionary line corresponding to the vital interests of the proletariat, the peasantry and of all the peoples of

Russia. The Bolsheviks waged an irreconcilable principled struggle against all kinds of opportunism in the Russian and in the international world working-class movement.

7. Lenin's great service is that in the period of the development of the first Russian bourgeois-democratic revolution he brilliantly substantiated the Bolshevik tactics of the Party, the tactics of the working class, worked out the political (tactical) bases of the Communist Party. He developed the idea of the hegemony of the working class in the bourgeois-democratic revolution and showed that, in the historical conditions then taking shape, the indispensable condition for the victory of the revolution was the alliance of the working class and peasantry with the proletariat retaining its leading role. Lenin gave the Russian Marxists a clear perspective of the bourgeois-democratic revolution growing into the Socialist revolution. He enriched Marxism with the new theory of proletarian revolution and laid the foundations of the revolutionary tactics of the Communist Party with the help of which in October 1917 the proletariat, in alliance with the poor peasantry, overthrew the rule of the bourgeoisie in our country and established a genuinely people's power—the power of the Soviets of Workers' and Peasants' Deputies, the power of the Soviets.

The struggle between the two lines in the R.S.D.L.P.—between the revolutionary, Bolshevik line and the opportunist, Menshevik one, which in the period of the founding of the Party developed on ideological and organisational questions, became particularly acute during the years of the first Russian revolution (1905-07) when questions of tactics came to the fore. The Bolsheviks steered a course for developing the popular revolution and for crowning it with victory, for emancipating the working people from the yoke of tsarism and the landlords, for the growing over of the bourgeois-democratic revolution into a Socialist revolution. The Mensheviks, on the

contrary, standing for the hegemony of the liberal bourgeoisie in the revolution, took the course of virtually abandoning the revolution. They sank into the swamp of compromise and became the agent of the bourgeoisie inside the working-class movement.

8. After the defeat of the first Russian revolution the Bolsheviks did not quail before the increased difficulties. During the grim year of the Stolypin reaction, in conditions of rampant tsarist repressions and Black-Hundred terror, the Party of Bolsheviks consolidated its ranks, skilfully utilized the legal and illegal opportunities for strengthening its contact with the masses. While the Bolsheviks steered a course for preparing a new revolution, the Mensheviks, on the contrary retreated more and more from revolution, worked for the liquidation of the illegal revolutionary Party of the proletariat, became open Liquidators. A section of the Bolsheviks broke with Marxist principles and tried to get the Party to take the path of transforming it into a sectarian organisation isolated from the masses, demanding, in particular, the recall of the workers' deputies from the State Duma. The Party member of this type, who became known as "Otzovists", were described by Lenin as Liquidators inside-out .

In the difficult conditions of reaction it was the Bolsheviks alone, the Leninists, who remained loyal to Marxism, loyal to the principles outlined in the Programme of the Party and rebuffed all attacks by adversaries who sought to disarm the Russian proletariat, to crush its Party, to undermine and discredit the theoretical foundation of revolutionary Marxism. To Lenin belongs the great service that in those difficult days for the Party, he upheld and developed further the theoretical foundations of the Party—dialectical and historical materialism, the theoretical foundation of Communism. The ideological Marxist-Leninist tempering, the correct understanding of the perspectives of the revolution enabled the

main core of the Party, rallied around Lenin, to uphold the Party and to preserve its main cadres.

9. The Sixth All-Russian Party Conference held in Prague in 1912 expelled the Mensheviks-Liquidators from the R.S.D.L.P., marking thereby the final moulding of the Bolsheviks into an independent Party. Purging the ranks of the proletarian party of opportunists, of the Mensheviks-Liquidators, was of decisive significance for the further development of the Party, for consolidating the unity of its ranks and for the successful winning of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The relentless struggle waged by Lenin and the Bolsheviks, rallied around the Lenin leading core for the formation of a Party of a new type, was crowned with complete victory.

10. The new powerful upsurge of the revolutionary movement (1912-14) vividly showed that the workers were/getting ready for another revolution, that they were being led forward to new battles by the Communist Party, tried and tempered in the class struggle.

An important role in strengthening the ranks of the Party and in extending its contact with the masses, in training a new generation of revolutionary workers, in the struggle against the Liquidators, Trotskyites, Otszovists and other opportunists, was played by "Pravda"—legal daily newspaper of our Party which appeared in spring of 1912 on the initiative of the St. Petersburg workers .

11. In the grim years of the imperialist war (1914-18) the Party of Bolsheviks demonstrated its ability to grapple with the tasks of the revolutionary Party, its loyalty to the cause of Socialism and proletarian internationalism. The Parties of the II. International betrayed the cause of Socialism and descended to the position of social-chauvinism.

Unswervingly guided by Marxist-Leninist theory in relation to the questions of war, peace and revolution, the

Bolsheviks carried out a consistent struggle for turning the imperialist war into a civil war, for the overthrow of imperialist rule in Russia, for supporting the struggle waged in all countries against the imperialist war.

V. I. Lenin's classical work "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism", was an outstanding contribution to the treasury of creative Marxism. For the first time in Marxist literature Lenin, in this work, made an all-round and profound analysis of imperialism, of its basic contradictions and laws, showed that imperialism is, the highest and, simultaneously, the final stage of the development of capitalism, that "imperialism is the eve of the social revolution of the proletariat".

Lenin scientifically proved that in the epoch of imperialism, capitalism, which right up to the end of the XIX. century was in the period of its upsurge, had become moribund capitalism, bringing with it untold hardship and suffering for mankind. Lenin fearlessly disclosed the incurable ulcers of contemporary monopoly capitalism which, with particular force, made themselves felt already during the first world war. While at the time of the Second Congress of the R.S.D.L.P. Lenin, in the Party Programme, submitted a grim indictment against Russian capitalism, in the years of the first world war he, with the utmost scientific precision and revolutionary passion, brought an indictment against world imperialism which was hurling mankind into the abyss of new sanguinary wars and economic catastrophes.

In his famous work, "The Threatening Catastrophe and How to Combat It", written on the eve of October, 1917, Lenin warned:

"The war has caused such a far-reaching crisis, such a straining of the material and moral forces of the people, has struck such blows at the entire contemporary social fabric that mankind is faced with the choice: either to perish or submit its fate to the most revolutionary class in order to effect the

speediest and the most radical transition to a higher mode of production”.

Lenin’s historic service is that, while analysing imperialism on the basis of the law discovered by him of the uneven economic and political development of capitalism, he made a great scientific discovery: he formulated and substantiated the brilliant conclusion about the possibility of breaking the chain of the front of world imperialism at its weakest link, the conclusion about the possibility of the victory of Socialism at first in a few countries, or even in one capitalist country taken singly. This was a new and complete theory of the socialist revolution. It enriched Marxism and advanced it, opened up a revolutionary perspective for the proletarians of separate countries, released their initiative for exerting pressure on their own, national bourgeoisie, strengthened their faith in the victory of proletarian revolution.

The workers of Russia, headed by the Party of Communists, were the first in the world who successfully took advantage of the weakening of world capitalism during the world war (1914-18) to overthrow tsarism and ensure first the victory of the bourgeois-democratic revolution; the second Russian revolution triumphed. Smashing the resistance of the conciliatory parties—Mensheviks and Socialist-Revolutionaries—the Bolsheviks steered a course for switching from the bourgeois-democratic revolution to the socialist revolution.

12. In the period between February and October 1917 the Communist Party in our country carried out the most difficult task of winning the majority of the working class, a majority in the Soviets of Workers’ and Soldiers’ Deputies formed in the course of the revolution, of winning to the side of the socialist revolution millions of working people, of strengthening the alliance of the working class with the working peasantry for achieving victory, for the overthrow imperialist rule.

In his famous April Theses Lenin made another discovery, enriching Marxist theory,—he drew the conclusion that the most suitable political form of the dictatorship of the proletariat is not the parliamentary democratic republic, as the Marxists had considered earlier, but a republic of Soviets. This brilliant discovery was of the greatest importance for ensuring the victory of the Socialist revolution in October 1917, the victory of the Soviet system in our country.

During the struggle for the overthrow of the rule of the bourgeoisie and for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country the Party of Communists alone led the masses of the working people, smashing all the attempts of the despicable capitulationists—Trotskyites, Zinovievites and similar strike-breakers of the revolution—to divert the Party from its Leninist path. The fate of capitalism in Russia was decided by the circumstance that the Party fused into a single powerful revolutionary torrent the general democratic struggle for peace, the peasant-democratic movement for the abolition of landlord land ownership and for the transfer to the peasants of the land held by the landlords, the national-liberation movement of the peoples of our country, and the socialist movement of the proletariat for the overthrow of the bourgeoisie and for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. As for the conciliatory, petty-bourgeois parties, all of them (Mensheviks, Socialist-Revolutionaries, Anarchists) exposed themselves in the course of the revolution as anti-people's parties striving to preserve and reinforce the capitalist system.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution was a triumph for the Leninist theory of the proletarian revolution. By overthrowing the rule of the capitalists and landlords, overthrowing the rule of the imperialists in Russia and establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat, our Party carried out the programme adopted by the Second Congress of the

R.S.D.L.P.

Having carried out the victorious Socialist revolution the Communist Party saved our country from national catastrophe, freed it from the status of a semi-colonial country dependent on world imperialism and led the Soviet people unto the broad highway of socialist transformations unprecedented in history.

In order to organise the victory of such a revolution as the Great October Socialist Revolution there was needed a Party equipped with advanced revolutionary theory, a Party distinguished for the greatest courage and heroism, ready to bear every sacrifice in the interests of the people and of the homeland, a Party having the closest contact with the broad masses of the working people. The mighty Party of Communists, founded and trained by the great Lenin, proved to be precisely such a Party.

III. Communist Party in Struggle for Building Socialism

13. The Great October Socialist Revolution opened a new era in the history of mankind—the era of the collapse of capitalism and of the triumph of Socialism and Communism. The victory of the Soviet Revolution in Russia signified a radical turn in the destinies of mankind, in world history—from the old, capitalist world to the new, socialist world.

The October Revolution inflicted a mortal wound on capitalism, shook and weakened the foundations of imperialism, facilitated the struggle of the international proletariat against capital. Our Communist Party was transformed from a national force into a world, international force, into the “Shock-Brigade” of the world revolutionary and

working-class movement.

With the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat the Communist Party, as the ruling party, was faced with the tasks of building and defending the first socialist state of workers and peasants in the world.

V. I. Lenin, leader of the Communist Party and head of the Soviet Government, elaborated the scientifically-based programme for transforming the economically backward Russia into an advanced, mighty socialist Power. This programme stipulated socialist industrialisation of the country, all-round development of heavy industry, electrification of the entire national economy, realisation of the co-operative plan for switching agriculture to socialist foundations and the carrying out of the cultural revolution.

Overcoming enormous difficulties—economic devastation and famine, repulsing the frantic attacks of the foreign interventionists (the so-called “crusade of 14 states” against Soviet Russia) and the revolts of internal counter-revolution, the Communist Party led the peoples of our country to complete victory over the interventionists and Whiteguards.

History will never forget the magnificent heroism displayed by the workers and peasants during the years of intervention and civil war while defending their young Soviet Republic. Neither the hunger, devastation, lack of fuel, clothing and footwear, the epidemics of typhus and other misfortunes, nor the kulak revolts organised by the agents of the imperialist plunderers who dreamed of carving up Russia and of transforming it into a colony of the imperialist powers,—nothing could break the indomitable will of the working people of our country for victory over the exploiting classes, for construction of the new socialist life.

In April 1919, the most difficult moment for the young Soviet Republic, Lenin, with the greatest confidence and farsightedness, said:

“It is impossible to be victorious over a people the workers and peasants of which in their majority have learnt, felt and seen that they are upholding their own, Soviet power—the power of the working people,—that they are upholding a cause, the victory of which will ensure for them and for their children the opportunity to enjoy all the blessings of culture, all that has been created by human labour”.

History has shown how profoundly correct was Lenin.

Having upheld the dictatorship of the proletariat in battles against the foreign and internal counter-revolution, having smashed the foreign interventionists and Whiteguards, the Party developed immense construction work on the basis of a new economic policy, channelled the inexhaustible creative energies of the people in the direction of carrying out the Lenin plan for building Socialism. Under the leadership of the Communist Party the working people of our country were the first to take the unexplored paths of building Socialism, paving the way for a free and happy life for all mankind.

14. As the heroic work of the Party and the working class for rehabilitation of the national economy drew to an end the question of the perspectives of the development of our country arose in all its urgency.

Whereas at the time of the Second Congress of the Party the Bolsheviks fought against the Mensheviks for the victory of the revolutionary line in the working-class movement, now, in conditions of the victorious dictatorship of the proletariat, the question of the destiny of Socialism arose in the U.S.S.R. The enemies of the Party and the people—Trotskyites, Bukharinites and bourgeois nationalists,—who represented the Menshevik rump, adopted a capitulatory stand. They tried to divert the Party and the country from the Leninist path to the path of liquidating the gains of the proletarian revolution, to the path of restoring capitalism. Under the leadership of the Central Committee headed by J. V. Stalin, great continuer of the cause

of V. I. Lenin, the Communist Party smashed the traitors and capitulators, upheld Leninism and steered a decisive course for the construction of Socialism in our country. In doing so the Communist Party proceeded from the objective laws of the economic development of (Continued on page 4)

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society, from the matured requirements of the development of the material life of society, from the interests of the people. The Party proceeded from the Leninist thesis that our country possesses in sufficient quantity everything needed for the complete construction of socialist society.

15. During the prewar Five-Year Plans the Soviet people successfully translated into life the plan elaborated by the Party for the socialist industrialisation of the country and collectivisation of agriculture. As a result of fulfilling this plan our homeland made a gigantic leap forward and, from a backward agrarian country, was transformed into a mighty industrial-collective-farm socialist Power.

In our country the exploiting classes were completely abolished, and the exploitation of man by man done away with forever. The Soviet people, under the guidance of the Communist Party, were the first in history to build a new social system—Socialism. The victory of Socialism abolished unemployment and resulted in a radical improvement of the material well-being of the people, created the necessary conditions for a well-to-do and cultured life for the working people. A genuine cultural revolution was effected in the country. Guided by the Lenin-Stalin national policy the Communist Party liberated the peoples of Russia from the centuries-old social and national yoke, overcame the economic and cultural backwardness of the formerly oppressed peoples, rallied all the peoples of our homeland into one fraternal family and created a mighty multi-national socialist state—the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Based on the victory of

Socialism there developed and grew strong such mighty motive forces of the Soviet state as the moral-political unity, the friendship of the peoples of the U.S.S.R., and Soviet patriotism.

The world-historic victories of the Soviet people are inscribed in the Constitution of the U.S.S.R.—the Constitution of victorious Socialism and wide socialist democracy. The 18th Congress of the Communist Party (1939) outlined a programme for the further advance of Soviet society along the pathway of completing the construction of socialist society and gradual transition from Socialism to Communism. The building of Socialism in the U.S.S.R. is the result of the fulfilment of Lenin's behests, the result of the great organising and directing work of the Communist Party, of its wise leadership, the result of the heroic labour of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia who unanimously support the policy of the Party.

Our Party was victorious and is victorious because it is faithful to Leninism. It teaches our cadres and all Communists perseveringly to master revolutionary theory, to adhere consistently to the standards of Party life elaborated by Lenin, to the Bolshevik principles of Party leadership. In a speech delivered on April 22, 1941, J. V. Stalin spoke about the greatness of Lenin and the significance of his behests:

“It was he, Lenin, who taught us to work in the way that Bolsheviks must work, knowing no fear and not faltering before any difficulties”.

16. The Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union was a most serious trial of the strength and vitality of our social and state system. During the war the Party was the inspirer and organiser of the popular struggle against the fascist occupationists. By its organisational work the Party directed towards the common goal all the efforts of the Soviet people, subordinated all the forces and means at the disposal of the country to the cause of smashing the enemy. The Party rallied the working class,

peasantry and the intelligentsia for selfless effort in overcoming the difficulties, organised a powerful labour impulse, placed the national economy in the service of the front and turned the country into a united fighting camp. During the war the Communist Party came into closer kinship with the people, established still closer contact with the broad masses of the working people. During the greatest trials of the war, overcoming the most grave difficulties and obstacles on the way to victory, the Party once more revealed that it is a united militant organisation knowing neither vacillation nor differences in its ranks.

Having defeated the fascist aggressors, the Soviet people and the valiant Soviet Army, led by the glorious Communist Party, upheld the freedom and independence of their homeland and saved the peoples of Europe and Asia from the threat of fascist enslavement. As a result of the victory of Socialism over fascism during the second world war the forces of Socialism and democracy grew and became stronger, while the positions of imperialism and reaction became weaker. A number of countries of Europe and Asia dropped out of the capitalist system and the people's-democratic system was established there. A great victory for the cause of Socialism and democracy was the triumph of the people's revolution in China and the rise of the Chinese People's Republic. Immeasurably stronger and consolidated became the positions of the Soviet Union, the prestige of the Soviet Union, and the influence exerted by it on the entire international development grew immensely.

17. The postwar years demanded from the Soviet people an enormous effort in order to heal the grave wounds of war and abolish its aftermath. The working people of our country, inspired and organised by the Communist Party, rehabilitated the national economy in an unprecedentedly brief space of time and advanced all branches of Soviet economy, technique and culture.

The XIX. Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union summed up the magnificent results of the struggle and victories of the Soviet people and outlined a programme for the further advance of our country. The Congress was further clear testimony to the unbreakable monolithic unity and oneness of the Party, to the close unity of Party and people, to the firm resolve of the Party to bring the peoples of our country to the victory of Communism.

Translating into life the historic decisions of the XIX. Congress of the C.P.S.U. the Party ensured a further upsurge in all branches of the national economy and culture. The enormous successes of socialist economy and the flowering of culture in the U.S.S.R. became possible thanks to the firm unity of the working class and the collective-farm peasantry, to the growing friendship of the peoples of our country, thanks to the steady consolidation of the moral-political unity of the Soviet people. All this is the result of the consistent carrying out of the policy elaborated by the Communist Party, a policy based on the creative activity of the masses and enjoying the support of Soviet society as a whole.

The Soviet Union, permeated through and through with indestructible might and creative strength, is successfully marching forward along the pathway of building Communist society.

IV. Communist Party is Organising and Inspiring Force of Soviet Society Building Communism

18. The Communist Party successfully fulfils the role of leader and organiser of the popular masses because it is a

militant union of like-minded Communists solidified by unity of views, by unity of action and of discipline. All the activity of the Communist Party is permeated with profound faith in the people, in the revolutionary energy of the working people. Our Party proceeds from the fact that the workers and peasants, the creators of all the blessings of life, are genuine history-makers, that “only he who believes in the people, who penetrates to the innermost recesses of the life-giving creative energy of the people, can win victory and retain power”. (Lenin). The strength of the Party lies in its indivisible bond with the people. The strength of the people lie in their solidarity around the Party.

The entire history of the Party is Marxism-Leninism in action.

Basing itself on Marxist-Leninist theory, on knowledge of the objective economic laws, the Communist Party elaborated a policy which has been tested scientifically and in practice and which reflects the demands of the development of the material life of society, the vital interest of the people, and which acted as inspirer and organiser of the revolutionary energy, of the revolutionary creative effort of the masses. Summing up the rich experience of socialist construction in the U.S.S.R. and the experience of the present international liberation movement J. V. Stalin creatively developed Marxist-Leninist teaching in the new historical conditions and in a number of questions enriched revolutionary theory with new theses.

19. At present the Communist Party is solving the vital tasks of Communist construction, of the further consolidation of the multi-national socialist state, of constantly raising the material and cultural level of the life of all Soviet people.

We have everything necessary for building a full Communist society. The natural resources of our country are inexhaustible. We have a powerful socialist industry, a highly developed heavy industry—the base of bases of the socialist

economy. Light industry and the food industry of the U.S.S.R. are able to satisfy the growing requirements of the working people in town and countryside. Our state and collective farms, equipped with modern advanced techniques, have the opportunities for rapidly raising yields of all crops and the productivity of the state-owned animal husbandry.

But as yet there are some urgent economic problems which remain unsolved; we have also enterprises and even separate branches of industry which lag behind and some collective farms and even entire agricultural areas which are in a state of neglect. The Party, Soviet, trade union and the Komsomol organisations must rally and organise the creative forces of the Soviet people in the struggle for a further upsurge of the national economy, for utilising the reserves and possibilities latent in industry and agriculture for the successful realisation of the tasks set by the XIX. Party Congress.

20. The Communist Party displays constant concern for satisfying the growing material and cultural requirements of the working people. Solicitude for the well-being of the Soviet man, for the flowering of the Soviet people as a whole is a law of our Party.

The successes gained in developing the socialist economy led to a big improvement in the material and cultural life of the Soviet people. This finds expression in the steady growth of the national income, in systematic reduction of price for consumer goods, in higher real wages for factory and office workers and higher incomes for the peasants. Year by year the Soviet state increases allocations for housing, public health and education. However, all this does not signify that we can rest content with what has been achieved. For this reason the Party is making ever greater efforts in unfolding building of houses, schools and hospitals and for better organisation of this work.

The constant attention devoted by the Party to developing science, literature and art has ensured the flowering of Soviet

culture, national in form and socialist in content. The Communist Party considers that its first duty, in the future too, is constantly to raise the material and cultural level of the working people of our country.

21. In the sphere of foreign policy the chief concern of the Party is to ensure the peaceful labour of the Soviet people, to preserve peace and prevent the outbreak of a new war. The Communist Party adheres to the view that a policy of peace is the sole correct policy which corresponds to the vital interests of the Soviet people and of all other peace-loving nations.

In its entire foreign policy our Party is guided by the Leninist counsel of the possibility of a long co-existence and peaceful competition of the two systems—the socialist and capitalist systems. After the main forces of the interventionists had been crushed, Lenin pointed out:

“...We have won for ourselves conditions in which we can exist side by side with the capitalist powers which must now enter into trade relations with us... We have won not only a breathing pace,—we have a new phase in which our basic international existence in the network of capitalist states has been won”.

Already in those days Lenin pointed out that a number of bourgeois countries are interested economically in trade with Soviet Russia:

“The bourgeois countries need trade with Russia: they know that without this or that form of economic relations their disintegration will go further, as was the case before; notwithstanding all their brilliant victories, notwithstanding the endless boasting with which they fill the press and telegrams of the entire world, their economy is disintegrating...”

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union has been guided unswervingly, and is guided now, by this counsel of Lenin.

We stand for long co-existence and peaceful competition of the two systems because we are firmly convinced of the

superiority of the socialist system of economy, of the socialist order, we have firm confidence in our internal forces and in the steadily growing forces of the entire camp of peace, democracy and Socialism.

At the same time it should be borne in mind that in the camp of imperialism, eaten up with contradictions, there is growing instability in the economy and also in the policy of the ruling circles, leading to fear of peace, fear of peaceful competition between the two systems, to loss of confidence in the further stability of the capitalist system. This is evident from some statements made by outstanding European and American economists who acknowledge the rapid and steady growth of the economy in the socialist and democratic camp and the simultaneous sharpening of contradictions and aggravation of economic difficulties in the capitalist camp. These conditions give rise to a sharp activation of the reactionary imperialist forces, to intensified provocations of all kinds, to adventures and diversions staged by the imperialists against the socialist and democratic camp. All this makes still more necessary all-round care to ensure adequate defence of our Soviet homeland.

At the same time the Party considers that it is its sacred duty to consolidate further the mighty camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, to consolidate further the friendship and solidarity of the Soviet people with the great Chinese people, with the working people of all the countries of people's democracy.

22. Our Party is the sole Party in the country. To it alone belongs the undivided guiding role in Soviet society. The leadership of the Communist Party is the decisive prerequisite for the stability and firmness of the Soviet system and for all the successes of our people. At the same time it is necessary to remember that the monopoly position of our Party, particularly in the conditions of capitalist encirclement, calls for the highest

revolutionary vigilance in relation to the machinations of the class enemy.

As Lenin repeatedly warned, various kinds of careerists worm their way into the ruling party. It is also necessary to remember that the enemies of the people, bourgeois degenerates, agents of international imperialism, cunningly masked as Communists, have tried and will go on trying to penetrate into the Party for the purpose of carrying on subversive enemy activity. Hence, the further whetting of the revolutionary vigilance of the Party members, of all working people is a vital task of the political-educational work of the Party organisations.

23. The entire fifty-years history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has shown the retreat significance of the principles of Party leadership and of the standards of Party life worked out by Lenin. The Party teaches that these laws of Party building be undeviatingly translated into life, teaches strict observance of the highest principle of Party leadership—collective leadership, and of the Party Rules. It is necessary to eradicate from the Party's propaganda work the incorrect, non-Marxist elucidation of the role of the individual in history, expressed in propagation of the idealistic theory of the cult of the individual, which is alien to the spirit of Marxism-Leninism. The cult of the individual runs counter to the principle of collective leadership and detracts from the role of the Party and its leading centre, detracts from the creative activity of the Party masses and of the Soviet people and has nothing in common with the Marxist-Leninist understanding of the lofty significance of the directing activity of the leading organs and leading personalities. The Party proceeds from the fact that only the collective experience and the collective wisdom of the Central Committee, resting on the scientific foundation of Marxist-Leninist theory and on the broad initiative of the leading cadres, can ensure correct leadership of

the Party and of the country, the unwavering unity and solidarity of the Party ranks and successful construction of Communism in our country.

Self-criticism, and especially criticism from below, is a mighty means for unfolding inner-Party democracy and improving collective leadership in the struggle against shortcomings and unhealthy phenomena. Boldly developing criticism and self-criticism the Party develops the creative activity of the members and of all the working people, directs their efforts towards overcoming the existing shortcomings and difficulties and achieves a general upsurge on all sectors of Communist construction.

24. The Party displays special concern in relation to the Marxist-Leninist education of its members. A constant rise in the ideological level of the Party members and probationers is a decisive prerequisite for enhancing their vanguard role in all spheres of life, for developing the activity of the Party masses.

In the propaganda work of our Party at the moment, more than ever before, it is necessary to eliminate the Talmudic, dogmatic approach to the study of Marxist-Leninist theory. Basing itself on the thesis that Marxist-Leninist theory is not a dogma but a guide to action, the Party demands from the members an understanding of the creative character of Marxism-Leninism, that they assimilate not separate formulas or quotations but the real content of the all-conquering, world-transforming revolutionary teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin. This, precisely, is what the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union teaches us.

The ignoring of these theses and a neglectful attitude towards Marxist-Leninist theory inevitably lead to a narrow, restricted approach, to loss of perspective in work. Inability to link the daily practical matters with the basic political tasks of the Party, with its struggle for the victory of Communism, inevitably leads to the fact that such cart-wheel plodders suffer

fiasco in their work.

25. In conditions of gradual transition from Socialism to Communism the Communist education of the working people acquires enormous significance. We cannot forget that in our society survivals of capitalism in the minds of people are still far from being eliminated. Nor are we insured against penetration of alien views, ideas and sentiments, from the capitalist encirclement and from the people infected with bourgeois survivals, including the national survival. The Communist Party advances the task of greatly improving the entire political-educational work among the masses, of educating the Party members and the entire people in the spirit of confidence in the invincibility of the great cause of Communism, in the spirit of selfless loyalty to the Party and to the socialist Homeland.

The Party considers that it is its sacred duty to educate the working people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and inviolable friendship of the peoples of the U.S.S.R., in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and the establishment of fraternal bonds with the working people of all countries. It is necessary to wage resolute struggle against manifestations of bourgeois nationalism, against the decadent bourgeois ideology.

26. In the sphere of internal policy the Party considers that one of its vital task is, in the future too, to display constant concern for the maximum satisfaction of the steadily growing requirement of the Soviet people. Based on the growth of the national economy the standard of living of the working people in socialist society will be steadily raised and their material and cultural requirements satisfied on an ever more abundant and varied scale.

In the sphere of foreign policy the Party will, in the future too, consistently pursue the policy of preserving and consolidating peace, the policy of co-operation with all countries and of developing business relations with them on the

principles of mutual respect for interests. Only a lasting and stable peace between the peoples can create the necessary conditions for the further steady development of socialist economy, for ensuring a happy and well-to-do life for the working people of our country.

27. Our Soviet state, the granite foundations of which were laid by the great Lenin, is a mighty instrument in the struggle for building Communist society. The Communist Party sets itself the task of further consolidating the multi-national Soviet state, of cementing the alliance of the working class and peasantry, the friendship of the peoples, of all-round strengthening of the active defence of our Homeland from aggressive action by its enemies. The strengthening of the Soviet state is the patriotic duty and, at the same time, the sacred international obligation of the working people of our country.

* * *

In close unity with the people our Party is confidently marching towards new victories. The recent July Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union demonstrated with renewed strength the unshakable unity of our Communist Party, its fighting preparedness to fulfil the tasks confronting it in the spheres of home and foreign policy.

Beneath the banner of Leninism, under the leadership of the Communist Party forward, to the triumph of Communism!

**Propaganda and Agitation Department, Central
Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union**
**Institute of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin under Central
Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union**

WORKING PEOPLE IN ALL COUNTRIES MARK 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF SOVIET UNION

With great love and pride all the peoples of the Soviet Union are celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of their own Communist Party. Meetings of Party activists, Party branches and talks by agitators are being held throughout the country. The working people are studying with keen interest the theses on the "Fiftieth Anniversary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union" "published in the newspapers. Exhibitions are being opened in clubs and libraries devoted to the path traversed by the Party since its foundation at the Second Congress.

Readings of the theses and talks devoted to this memorable date were held in enterprises and offices in Moscow.

The talk and readings in the "Trekhgornaya Manufaktura" named after Dzierzynski, evoked tremendous political enthusiasm. Agrippina Petrovna Zharova, one of the oldest workers in the plant, said:

"We mark with joy and pride the fiftieth anniversary of our Communist Party. It is our beloved and dear Party which has brought the Soviet people to a bright and happy life. We are not afraid of any difficulties for we know that the Communist Party is unswervingly leading us to an even brighter future—to Communism!"

In the shops of the Kirov plant, the "Krasni Vyborg" works, the "Skorokhod" factory, "Rabochi" and in many other

enterprises in Leningrad, in the docks, offices and research institutes, agitators read the document describing the 50-years heroic history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The regional meeting of Party activists, dedicated to this historic date, will be followed by meetings of Party activists, in the towns and districts of the Leningrad region, by open meetings of the lower organisations.

The Kiev branch of the Central V. I. Lenin Museum is crowded with people these days. Workers from Poltava, collective farmers from a number of districts in the Kiev region, teachers from Kharkov, Odessa, Zaporozhye and students from Stalino are studying with keen interest the materials and documents relating to the Second Party Congress.

Visitors devote special attention to original issues of the newspaper "Iskra" and documents dealing with the activity of working-class organisations in the Ukraine early in the eighteen nineties.

Party organisations are preparing meetings dedicated to the memorable date. Republican and regional newspaper in the Ukraine are featuring propaganda articles describing the fifty years heroic path traversed by the Communist Party since its foundation at the Second Congress of the R.S.D.L.P.

Baku oil workers of the enlarged "Ilyich Bay" workings in the Caspian Sea came to work after they had already read the theses. Each was eager to share his thoughts and feelings with his mates.

"Our Party", said Comrade Kurbanov, foreman, "has traversed a heroic path of fifty years. Look comrades at our oilfield! It was created at the will of the Party. It was equipped at the will of the Party with the most modern technique, and we, Soviet people, are working for ourselves, for our Soviet society, enjoying all the achievements of science and technique. And there are millions of labour sectors such as our

oilfield in the country. Every day sees us stronger and mightier—we are led by the Party...”

The personnel of the Vilnius fur factory, one of the leading enterprises in Lithuania, successfully completed the six months programme, producing two million roubles worth of goods in excess of plan and fulfilling the seven months assignment ahead of time.

The friendly collective of the enterprise is studying with keen interest the theses on the 50th anniversary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The workers, engineers and office employees speak with feeling about the great victories won by the peoples of the Soviet Union under the leadership of the Party. The factory personnel took a socialist pledge—to fulfil the annual production assignment by the 36th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia has commissioned a large group of lecturers and speakers to the districts of the Republic for the purpose of popularising the the success of the 50th anniversary of the Second Congress of the C.P.S.U. The Academy of Sciences of the Latvian S.S.R., the Institute of the History of the Party attached to the Central Committee of the Party, the Latvian State University and the Republican Party School will hold a combined session.

The stream of visitors to V. I. Lenin’s birthplace has increased. Last Sunday over two thousand people visited the House-Museum and the branch of the Central V. I. Lenin Museum in Ulyanovsk. Visitors included workers, collective farmers, servicemen, students, school-children and students from Turkmenia, Kuibyshev, Kazan, Syzran and from many districts in the Ulyanovsk region.

Before the visitors there stands out in all its greatness the glorious history of the Communist Party, the struggle waged by the great Lenin for the creation of the revolutionary Marxist Party in Russia.

In the shops of industrial enterprises, in the offices of the capital of Soviet Armenia agitators held talks on the theses of the “Fiftieth Anniversary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union”.

In the factories, on the collective farms, building sites and in offices in Georgia agitators held talks on the 50-years heroic path traversed by the Communist Party since its foundation at the Second Congress of the R.S.D.L.P.

The Georgian branch of the Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin Institute, attached to the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U., the lecture groups of the Tbilisi city committee and district Party committees have prepared and are holding lectures on the subjects: “Fiftieth Anniversary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union”, “Historic Significance of the Second Congress of the R.S.D.L.P.”, “The Communist Party in the Struggle for the Dictatorship of the Proletariat”, “The Communist Party in the Struggle for Building Socialism”, “Communist Party—the Organising and Inspiring Force of Soviet Society, Building Communism”.

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The press in the countries of people’s democracy published in full the theses of the “Fiftieth Anniversary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union”. On July 30, newspapers featured articles, essays and poems devoted to this glorious date.

The Polish newspaper “Trybuna Ludu” stresses: “Aid from the U.S.S.R. and creative utilisation of the experience of the C.P.S.U. are at the foundation of all the successes of our people’s power and of our Party. Under the banner of Leninism our Party completely crushed the Right-wing nationalist trend and its attempts to divert our Party from the correct path. Under the banner of Leninism and on the basis of the historical experience of the C.P.S.U. our Party charted the correct path of socialist construction along which our homeland is victoriously

marching forward... We are learning from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to preserve like the apple of the eye the purity of the Party line, to enhance revolutionary vigilance, strengthen unity and raise the ideological level of the Party ranks, to observe strictly the Lenin principles of Party life”.

“Rude Pravo”, central organ of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, writes in a leading article entitled “Along the pathway of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union”: “Recalling the glorious 50 years path traversed by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union we once more become conscious of the fact that for the development and revolutionary activity of our own Communist Party of Czechoslovakia the example of the C.P.S.U. and utilisation of its rich experience are of decisive significance”.

The Hungarian newspaper “Szabad Nep” writes: 50 years ago, on the day of the founding of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Lenin raised aloft the militant banner, beneath which today, side by side with the peoples of the Soviet Union—the country of victorious Socialism—march the liberated peoples of the countries of people’s democracy and, in step with them, under the leadership of the Communist and Workers’ Parties, the millions and millions of the international working class. All our people look with boundless love to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The working people of the world look upon it as the standard-bearer of the struggle for peace, for democracy, for Socialism and a happy future for the peoples”.

“Rabotnichesko Delo”, organ of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, published an editorial under the headline “Inspirer and Organiser of the Struggle for Socialism and Communism”.

The path of the C.P.S.U. moulded and trained by Lenin and Stalin.”, the newspaper writes, “and its great experience will always be a source of inspiration and strength in struggle for the Communist and Workers’ Parties, for the happiness of the

peoples, for the victory of Socialism and Communism.

In an article headed "Glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union" the newspaper "Scanteia" organ of the Central Committee of the Romanian Workers' Party, writes:

"A noble example for all Communist and Workers' Parties is the deep faith in the people and in the revolutionary energy of the working people which permeates the entire activity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, its indestructible contact with the people,—the source of its strength.

"The fifty-years history of the C.P.S.U. confirms the immense importance of the principles of Party leadership and of the standards of Party life elaborated by Lenin. Our Party is learning from the C.P.S.U. to be firm in carrying out the laws of Party building."

The newspaper "Unita", central organ of the Italian Communist Party, published long excerpts from the theses of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and of the Institute of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin. "Unita" stresses that the theses confirm the possibility of the peaceful co-existence of the socialist and capitalist systems.

Substantial excerpts from the theses were published in "l'Humanite", central organ of the French Communist Party.

The Belgian newspaper "Drapeau rouge" summarised the document "Fiftieth Anniversary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union" and published its commentary under the headline: "The document published by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union confirms that the co-existence of the different systems is possible".

ARMISTICE IN KOREA

MOSCOW

To Comrade Georgi Maximilianovich Malenkov, Chairman of Council of Ministers, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Dear Comrade Chairman,

Allow me on behalf of the Government and of the entire people of the Korean People's Democratic Republic to express heartfelt gratitude to you and through you to the Soviet Government and all Soviet people for the warm greetings on the occasion of the historic victory of the people of Korea and the Chinese People's Volunteers in the sanguinary war provoked by the American imperialists against the people of Korea.

I am firmly convinced that the tremendous; selfless help and support of the Soviet people to the Korean people were one of the main factors which ensured our victory in the three years of grim war in defence of the freedom and independence of their homeland against the American aggressors, a reliable guarantee of successful realisation by the people of Korea of the vital tasks, arising from the armistice, of ensuring peaceful unification of the Homeland and speedy rehabilitation of the national economy destroyed by the war.

The Soviet Government's declaration of its readiness to render all possible help to the Korean people now embarking on the tasks connected with the unification of their Homeland and with peaceful construction strengthens our confidence and inspires us for further victories in our work.

Kim Ir Sen
Chairman, Council of Ministers,
Korean People's Democratic Republic
Pyongyang, July 29, 1953.
MOSCOW

**To Comrade Vyacheslav
Mikhailovich Molotov, Minister
for Foreign Affairs, Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics**

I send you, dear Comrade Minister, my deep gratitude for your heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of the signing of the armistice and the ending of the Korean war, provoked by American armed aggressors.

The active assistance and solidarity of the great Soviet people and the peoples of the fraternal countries of people's democracy strengthened the unshakable faith of the Korean people in their final victory and served as a reliable guarantee of our victory.

The aid and support, which will be rendered in connection with the armistice by the Soviet people and the peoples of the People's Democracies in our struggle for the successful settlement of the tasks of achieving by peaceful means the unity and independence of our homeland and rehabilitation and development of the national economy in the postwar, inspire us for new great successes and strengthen our confidence in victory.

Li Don Gen
Acting Foreign Minister of the Korean People's Democratic
Republic
Pyongyang, July 29, 1953.

BIG VICTORY FOR CAMP OF PEACE AND DEMOCRACY

After the three odd years of sanguinary and devastating war, as a result of more than two years of negotiations the armistice agreement in Korea was signed on July 27 and military operations came to an end on the Korean peninsula. World public opinion regards the ending of the war in Korea as a great victory for the heroic people of Korea and for the valiant Chinese People's Volunteers, a big success for the camp of peace and democracy.

The armistice in Korea has evoked deep satisfaction in the hearts of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia, in the hearts of the working people of all countries, of all progressive people throughout the world.

The noble feelings of all peoples of the U.S.S.R., profoundly pleased by the signing of the armistice in Korea, were expressed in the telegram sent by Comrade G. Malenkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., to Comrade Kim Ir Sen, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, and in the telegram sent by Comrade V. Molotov, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., to Comrade Li Don Gen, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, and also in the telegrams sent by Comrade O. Malenkov and Comrade V. Molotov to Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central People's Government of the Chinese People's Republic, and to Comrade Chou En-lai, Prime Minister of the State Administrative Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Chinese People's Republic.

The working class, working peasantry and working intelligentsia, all the patriotic forces of the Korean People's Democratic Republic are united as never before around the Korean Party of Labour—the inspirer and organiser of the heroic resistance to the American interventionists. Steeled in bitter fighting the vanguard of the heroic Korean people—the Korean Party of Labour

—cemented the United Democratic Patriotic Front and rallied all the patriotic forces of the country in order to rebuff the aggressor.

The just character of the Patriotic War of Liberation waged by the People's Army of Korea and the Chinese People's Volunteers who came to its aid gave birth to mass heroism at the front and in the rear. All the attempts of the American interventionists to crush and destroy the Korean People's Democratic Republic crashed against the selfless staunchness and unprecedented valour of the people who have become the master of their country and of their fate. The hordes of the aggressors of ended their ill-starred crusade at the 38th parallel,—at the very place they started it. The myth of the omnipotence of the U.S. military machine burst like a soap bubble.

The ending of the war in in Korea is a big victory for the entire camp of peace and democracy, a big victory for the world peace movement. The peoples of all countries resolutely and persistently demanded an end to the bloodshed in Korea, the withdrawal of all foreign troops and a settlement of the Korean conflict by peaceful means. The Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, all the countries of the democratic camp repeatedly denounced the interventionist actions of the U.S. and unswervingly supported all the peace-loving steps aimed at ending the Korean war. Way back in July 1950 the Soviet Government in its reply to Prime Minister Nehru of India vividly demonstrated the peace-loving policy of the U.S.S.R. and its striving for a speedy determination of the Korean war. The Soviet Union was the initiator of the armistice negotiations in June 1951. Finally, on April this year, the Soviet Government resolutely supported the initiative of the Chinese People's Republic and of the Korean People's Democratic Republic aimed at ending the stalemate caused by the U.S. side in relation to the exchange of prisoners of war and in this way at speeding up the peace negotiations and the signing or the armistice.

True to its firm and unswerving policy of peace the Soviet Government declared before the whole world that there is no controversial or unsettled question which could not be solved by peaceful means on the basis of mutual agreement of the interested countries. The armistice in Korea shows most convincingly that the

present conditions the way of negotiations is the sole correct way for solving the most complex international problems. The “policy of force” cultivated by the U.S. imperialists, is being rebuffed by all progressive mankind. The ending of military operations is vivid testimony that the idea of negotiations has triumphed over the policy of force.

When the U.S. aggressors learned from bitter experience of the failure of their military adventure they were forced under pressure of world public opinion and as a result of the growing contradictions in the imperialist camp to agree to truce negotiations.

Delaying by all possible means the adoption of the decisions reached in order to prolong the war in Korea and to prolong the “war boom” in the American economy the U.S. rulers brought to the fore their South Korean puppet—Syngman Rhee. With the support and connivance of the Americans, Syngman Rhee staged a brazen provocation, forcing a considerable number of the prisoners of war, who should have been handed over to the repatriation commission of representative of neutral countries, to leave the prisoner of war camps. After this despicable act, aimed at frustrating the armistice negotiations, had also been exposed, the Syngman Rhee clique loudly declared its disagreement with the terms of the armistice and openly threatens to resume military operations against the Korean People’s Democratic Republic.

In these conditions it is clear to all that responsibility for the exact observance of the armistice agreement rests with the U.S. Government, with the U.S. command which controls the South Korean troops and which signed the agreement. A stable and lasting peace in Korean troops will be established only when the people of Korea are given every opportunity to decide the fate of their country. The unification of Korea on a peace-loving, democratic basis, the restoration of its national unity is a matter for the Korean people themselves.

The peoples of all countries are profoundly interested in exact observance of the armistice agreement; they are vigilantly watching the machinations of the enemies of peace. The preservation and consolidation of peace in the Far East and throughout the world correspond to the vital interests of all mankind.

It is no secret that the ending of the war in Korea caused great dissatisfaction in the aggressive circles of the imperialist camp, that it is not to the liking of the manufacturers of guns—the merchants of death. The U.S. Stock Exchange reached to the signing of the armistice with a slump in shares. American aggressive circles and the reactionary press demand from the Government that it go ahead with the feverish war production and with extending supplies of arms and war materials to the West European countries. U.S. State Secretary Dulles found it possible to declare on the occasion of the signing of the armistice in Korea that the need for effort and sacrifice remains and that the U.S. will not reduce its armed forces in Korea. The U.S. diplomats are exerting greater pressure on their British, French and West German subordinates, hustling the formation of the “European Army” in which the revived Hitler “Wehrmacht” is to play a leading role.

The people whose selfless struggle won the signing of the armistice in Korea must display the greatest vigilance in relation to the machination of the aggressors plotting to frustrate the agreement and again to unleash bloodshed.

The people of Korea are faced with the task of restoring the national unity of their state, of settling down to peaceful life and of healing the grave wounds caused by the war. All the progressive and peace-loving forces of the world, the Soviet people and the working people of the People’s Democracies in Europe and Asia wish the people of Korea success in solving these great and complex tasks and express their readiness to give them all possible help.

The people of the democratic camp, the working people of the capitalist countries, all honest people in the world wholeheartedly greet and congratulate the heroic people of Korea and the great Chinese people on the occasion of this big victory won in the name of justice and peace in the Far East and throughout the world.

**PREVENT REPETITION OF THE
HORRORS OF WAR. Elisa
Branco Laureate,
International Stalin Prize “For
Strengthening Peace Among
the Nations”**

As a mother and peace supporter I am filled with emotion and happy over the signing of the armistice in Korea and the ending of the unjust aggressive war waged for three years by the U.S. imperialists against the heroic people of Korea. I am sure that my joy is shared by the women and all the people of Brazil and also by all the women of Latin America who saw in the Korean war an ominous spectre haunting their sons.

The armistice in Korea is of great importance for the women of Brazil and of all Latin America, for the women in all countries who see that it ends the grave danger threatening the lives of their children, the tranquillity and happiness of their homes. The women of the world will never allow the unleashing of another world war. Recently at the World Congress of Women representatives of 80 countries unanimously rejected war. A similar decision was taken at the World Youth Congress, which we have just attended and at which 1,500 delegates from the youth of all races and convictions resolutely condemned war and in their speeches wrathfully condemned the warmongers.

After the signing of the armistice in Korea women and mothers throughout the world will answer the machinations of the warmongers and of their hirelings, such as the provocations in Berlin and the Syngman Rhee provocations, with still greater unity and vigilance in order to avert a new conflict. Still more united and vigilant than ever before the women of the world, together, with all

peace-loving people, will not allow the horrors of the Korean war to be repeated.

The signing of the armistice in Korea is a big victory for the peace-loving peoples of the world and in particular for the people of Brazil who by their heroic struggle have demonstrated their firm resolve to preserve lasting peace throughout the world. I am confident that with the signing of the armistice in Korea the peace movement in Brazil will become still stronger.

The Government of Brazil which signed a military agreement with the U.S. and in this way created a constant threat to the Brazilian youth, a threat to the national independence of the country, declared that it would send Brazilian soldiers to Korea. But our people resolutely declared that our sons would never land on Korean shores as soldiers. By their actions in the streets, in Parliament, in the municipal and State councils, everywhere our people prevented the lackeys of the U.S. monopolists in the Government of Brazil from carrying out their promises to supply cannon fodder.

The women and the people of Brazil who fought resolutely in order to put an end to the war in Korea are delighted by the fact that their efforts and the efforts of all people of good will throughout the world have been crowned with success. But this is not enough. The struggle for peace must continue in order to put an end to the wars now in progress, to prevent war from being unleashed in any part of the world.

**CAUSE OF PEACE WILL GO
FROM VICTORY TO VICTORY.
Hu Yao-Pang, Secretary of the
Central Committee of the
New Democratic Youth
League of China**

All peace-loving people and youth of the world rejoice at the agreement on the Korean armistice, because this is not only a great victory for the struggle of the heroic Korean and Chinese peoples against aggression and in defence of peace, but also a great victory for the world peace forces headed by the Soviet Union.

It was for the defence of the security and the peaceful construction of their motherland, for the safeguarding of peace in the Far East and throughout the world, and for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question on a just and reasonable basis that the Chinese People's Volunteers fought shoulder to shoulder with the Korean People's Army. In the course of the Korean armistice negotiations, the Korean and Chinese peoples have persistently upheld the policy of seeking a peaceful solution of the Korean question, thus leading finally to the conclusion of the armistice agreement. This fact demonstrates that as long as the people of the world are united in persistent effort to defend peace, the international problems can be solved by means of peaceful negotiation.

The armistice agreement is but the first step toward the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. There are still many important problems awaiting negotiation at a political conference. At the same time, in view of the fact that a handful of war-like elements in the United States of America, and particularly the traitorous Syngman Rhee bloc are opposed to the signing of the armistice agreement and that they carried out provocative and wrecking activities even before

the signing, we cannot but maintain due vigilance and strive to ensure the complete implementation of the armistice agreement. In order to help the Korean people and to defend the security of their own motherland Chinese youth did not spare their blood and lives in the struggle to resist U.S. aggression. We hold very dear this fruit of pence and will never allow anybody to destroy it again.

Chinese youth will, together with the Chinese people, continue to struggle for the complete realisation of the armistice in Korea. At the same time, they will redouble their efforts and devote all their energies to increasing production in order to fulfil the state construction plan and thus bring about our country's industrialisation and gradual transition to Socialism. We are deeply aware that the further development of the cause of our national construction will further strengthen the camp of peace and democracy.

The peoples of China and Korea have formed a close friendship in their fight, a friendship which can withstand all trials. We will further consolidate and develop this friendship cemented in blood. Chinese people and youth are grateful to the camp of peace and democracy headed by the Soviet Union and to the peace-loving people of the whole world for the inspiration and support they have rendered to the Chinese people in their Resist American Aggression and Aid Korea Campaign. We deeply understand that after the signing of the armistice agreement and the cessation of military operations, the most important thing is to consolidate the victories already won by the peace-loving people. Therefore, Chinese youth will struggle in joint efforts with the people of the whole world for this goal.

On July 27, when the Chinese Youth Delegation announced to the delegates present at the Third World Youth Congress that an armistice agreement had been reached, this news was enthusiastically welcomed by all. From this remarkable enthusiasm I have seen how the youth of the world love peace and hate war. The millions and millions of youth with such heartfelt aspiration and firm determination are indeed an important force in the defence of peace.

With such a tremendous force and with the concerted efforts of the people all over the world the cause of peace will go from victory to victory.

LET THE PEACE BANNER WAVE ON HIGH! Kim Gui Su, Vice Chairman, Democratic Youth Union of Korea

The armistice so long awaited by the Korean people and by the peace-loving peoples of the world has been signed. The successful termination of the negotiations in Korea represents a great victory for the Korean people, for the Chinese People's Volunteers and a big victory for the peoples of the world. The signing of the armistice is the first step on the way to the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

What does the fact of signing the armistice signify?

It signifies that the proposals of the Governments of the Korean People's Democratic Republic and of the Chinese People's Republic, which steadily pursue a just foreign policy aimed at peaceful settlement of international problems, were just proposals.

It signifies that neither the bloody war nor the brutal bombing could break the militant will of the Korean people, who rose in struggle for peace and freedom and for the independence of their country.

It signifies also that the solidarity of the peace-loving peoples of the world, their unity and their desire for peace are now stronger and firmer than ever before.

These were the things that forced the signing of the armistice. This agreement clearly reveals the possibilities for the further settlement of all international problems by means of

agreement, by means of negotiation. The successful termination of the armistice negotiations in Korea is a big victory for the peace fighters of the whole world.

The Korean question could have been justly settled already in 1945 had the U.S. Government sincerely desired its solution on the basis of the principles of just international agreements.

Had the U.S. Government from the very beginning conducted the negotiations on the basis of the Geneva Agreements the question of the armistice could have been solved a year ago. How many victims could have been avoided!

Korea, our beautiful Homeland, has been devastated by the barbarous action of the U.S. aggressor. Many splendid sons and daughters of Korea perished. This causes deep sorrow among the Korean youth, but at the same time we are firmly resolved to fight for the new life. We shall build splendid houses, streets, parks and towns on the ruins of our dear country. We shall do our best and use all our talents and ability to ensure the flowering of our homeland, to strengthen and develop its peaceful national economy.

I myself who personally experienced the savage onslaught of the aggressors want to say that the warmongers have not relinquished their perfidious designs. We must, therefore, be vigilant and unite in the struggle for peace.

We know that there are people who will do all in their power to prevent a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, to prevent the establishment of peace in the Far East and throughout the world. Hence, we must fight for exact observance of the stipulations of the armistice. We must strive for a Five-Power Peace Pact and for the admittance of the representative of the Chinese People's Republic to Uno.

The Korean youth declare that under the leadership of the Party of Labour they will rally still closer in struggle for peace, freedom, independence and for the flowering of their

homeland, just as during the war they were united and courageous in the struggle against the foreign invaders.

Let the gathering of the young fighters for peace in Bucharest consolidate still more the unity and solidarity of the young people of the world. Let the peace banner wave on high!

PEOPLES OF JAPAN AND KOREA WANT TO LIVE IN FIRENDSHIP. Interview with Professor IKUO OYAMA, Laureate, International Stalin Prize “For Strengthening Peace Among the Nations”

Japan is a country with long traditions in the fight for peace. Way back at the time of the Russo-Japanese war a number of outstanding figures in Japan expressed their opposition to the war. Among them were Uchimuro Kanzo, prominent in religious circles, Kootoku Shuushui and Sakai Toshihiko, well-known political figures, and others. Kootoku paid dearly for his struggle for peace. He was executed without trial by the Imperial gendarmerie together with another 20 progressives.

These people fought against war, but these were only separate actions. They failed to arouse the masses and to rally them in the struggle for peace.

In the period between the first and the second world wars it was felt that the struggle of the Korean people for their independence was growing and this alarmed the Japanese imperialists who resorted to provocations in order to suppress the liberation movement of the Korean people. Thus, for example, in 1925 the military authorities in Japan organised savage persecution of the Korean working people.

Some backward elements among the population of the Tokyo area, befuddled by the nationalist propaganda, instigated pogroms against the Koreans, which resulted in several thousand of them being killed.

Everybody knows of the legal and illegal struggle waged by the Japanese working class, by other sections of the working people and by progressive figures against the unleashing of the second world war, for the liberation of the oppressed peoples of the Asian countries transformed by the imperialist powers into their colonies. The democratic forces in Japan continued their struggle during the war in grim underground condition .

After the war the contact of the Japanese working people with the working people of Korea and China was strengthened. The Japanese working people were profoundly indignant at the attack launched by the aggressors against the Korean People's Democratic Republic, at the fact that their brothers in Korea were being killed with arms manufactured in Japan, by the fact that their bombers brought death and destruction to towns and villages in Korea from airfields located on Japanese territory. This explains why the Japanese and Korean working people in Japan and the progressive intelligentsia fought shoulder to shoulder in defence of the Korean people. The working masses in Japan expressed and express now their support for the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic which is really striving for genuine unification of the country on a democratic basis.

The Yoshida Government which is a hireling of the U.S. militarists similar to the so-called Syngman Rhee Government, look the opposite point of view. To please the U.S. authorities the Government intended sending the Koreans resident in Japan to South Korea so that Syngman Rhee could use them as cannon fodder in the struggle against the Korean people. There are nearly 600,000 Koreans residing in Japan.

It is characteristic, however, that so far the Government has not carried out its designs owing to the sharp contradictions between the Yoshida and Syngman Rhee governments, especially on matters pertaining to fighting .

The Yoshida Government pursues a policy of discrimination against the Korean residents in Japan. It dissolves their organisations

and confiscate their property and deprives them of the right to education in their own language, a right won by them after the war. They are the most oppressed section of the population of Japan, having no rights. That is why the progressive forces in Japan strengthen their contact with Koreans; this contact was consolidated particularly after the outbreak of war in Korea.

During the three years of this war practically the whole of Korea suffered enormous loss and devastation. The Japanese people who have terrible memories of Hiroshima and Nagasaki wholeheartedly sympathise with the Koreans.

The question of securing a truce in Korea occupied an important place in the activity of the peace movement in Japan; although an armistice has now been signed it still leaves many questions the settlement of which calls for greater efforts by the peace supporters. Undoubtedly, U.S. pressure on Japan will now be intensified. Besides, the Japanese monopolies are alarmed at the perspective of reduced war orders and lower profits. Their fear of inevitable economic crisis is growing and they regard the arms drive and extension of the war industry as the only way of averting it.

The working people of Japan are getting ready for a resolute struggle against these schemes of the monopolies. They are insisting on large-scale development of peace industry and the extension of trade relations with all countries and with China in particular. Submitting to the American diktat the Yoshida Government prevents all trade with China; it bans every contact with China even in cases when some Japanese industrialists manage to establish trade relations. It is noteworthy that nearly 80 members of Parliament formed a group to work for the establishment of trade relations with China; 70 of their number are members of Yoshida's Party.

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The Korean people have convincingly proved that people who have known freedom can never be conquered. This victory is not only the result of the valiant struggle of its freedom-loving sons, but also the result of solidarity and support of all peace-loving peoples throughout the world.

There can be no doubt that public opinion in the United States itself will, after the truce in Korea, inevitably turn still more in favour of peace, in favour of negotiations. It will now be far more difficult to gag those who insist on negotiation for the settlement of all controversial international problems.

The truce in Korea is of enormous significance for the further development of the peace movement in all countries, including Japan. Aware of the full significance of the truce all peoples, and the Asian peoples in the first instance, are whetting their vigilance in relation to enemy intrigue since, as the Japanese saying goes, the "wounded tiger is even more dangerous".

The Japanese people understand that the truce in Korea is a major success for the entire peace camp, but they also remember that the U.S. occupationists still have dozens of war bases in Japan, spread over a territory which is the equivalent of the area of Shikoku, one of the four biggest islands of Japan.

The Japanese people and their advanced section comprising the six million workers united in the trade unions are fully determined to intensify the struggle against military bases, for the right to strike which the Yoshida Government seeks to take away from them with a view to weakening the struggle against the extension of war production.

After the truce the imperialists will find it much more difficult to justify the remilitarisation of Japan. But our people know from experience that they will think of all kinds of pretexts for prolonging and intensifying the remilitarisation.

The Japanese people see the way to peace not in the policy of force but in peaceful negotiations, in making their government express itself in favour of such negotiations. The Japanese people are confident of the success of this struggle. The truce in Korea confirms that the forces of peace, the idea of negotiations can triumph.

FOR PEACE, FRIENDSHIP AND YOUTH RIGHTS! III. WORLD YOUTH CONGRESS

The III. World Youth Congress concluded its work yesterday. The Congress was a remarkable gathering of young forces striving for peace, friendship and for unity in the struggle for their rights, for the realisation of their aspirations, for a bright future for the young generation.

Over one and a half thousand young representatives from 106 countries, that is, from nearly all the countries of the world, travelled to Bucharest in order to chart the most effective ways and means for realising the most urgent interests of the young generation—the future of mankind. The Congress was attended by 856 delegates, 398 observers and over 260 guests.

The Congress discussed the work carried out by the World Federation of Democratic Youth during the period since the Second World Youth Congress,

The eight years that have passed since the founding of the Federation have shown that the most representative international youth organisation has redeemed the pledges taken at the moment of its formation: “We pledge that we shall guard the unity achieved in November 1945 until such time as we have built the world of which we dream and for which we are fighting... We shall fight for deep and sincere friendship among the nations, for the abolition of poverty and unemployment... We pledge that never again will skilful hands, keen minds and youthful enthusiasm be wasted in war”.

The delegates wholeheartedly approved the work of the Federation aimed at ensuring well-being for the youth of the world. They greeted with tumultuous applause the statement by Jacques

Denis that the World Federation of Democratic Youth now unites 75 million young men and women in 88 countries.

Jacques Denis said in his report that the main thing is to achieve unity of all the youth in the struggle for peace and their inviolable rights. He called upon the youth wholeheartedly to give to the cause of preserving peace the boundless wealth of their youthful, militant and untouched energy, to reinforce the fraternal bonds of friendship and mutual respect among the peoples and to extend and consolidate cultural and sports contacts. Developing the struggle for their rights the youth must save the billions now swallowed by military expenditure for satisfying the needs of the people, for their well-being. Organisations, representing the youth, will find the opportunity to meet each other, to reach agreement and make the governments feel, during the course of negotiations, how strong is the will of the young generation for peace.

The "Floreasca" Hall, in which the Congress was held, was filled with youths and girls of most diverse convictions and views, colour, nationality and social strata. But all present at the Congress were united in the desire to discuss not the things dividing the youth but the things which unite them, the things that are vital to them: the rights of the youth, their striving for a full-blooded and joyful life, for peace and national independence for the peoples.

One by one the delegates mounted the rostrum. Representatives of the youth of the capitalist, colonial and dependent countries described the appalling conditions of the young generation, its lack of right, and the unemployment which particularly hit the youth, their concern for the morrow. They shared the experience of the struggle for their rights, for peace and national independence, condemned the "policy of force", the policy of adventures and provocations and resolutely urged solution of controversial questions by means of negotiations.

Representatives of the youth of France, Italy, Western Germany, Sweden, India, Thailand, Australia, Iran and other countries cited vivid examples of the selfless struggle of the youth for their rights, for the right to work, to education, to cultural and sports activity. They showed that the guarantee of success in the struggle is the unity of all the forces of the youth, of all youth and girls irrespective of

political conviction and religious belief.

Young Socialists, Catholics, Radicals, members of trade unions and sports organisations showed on the basis of concrete examples that in those places where direct contact is established among youth of different convictions on a local, national and international scale the barriers artificially created by the enemies of peace and of the youth collapse, and mutual understanding, trust and friendship appear.

With close attention the delegates listened to the speeches by envoys of the youth of the Soviet Union and of the countries of people's democracy. Representative of the Soviet youth told the delegates about the happy, free and full-blooded life of the young people in the U.S.S.R., about their participation in the peaceful creative labour of the peoples of the Soviet Union marching along the highroad to Communism. We, said the representative of the Soviet youth, respect the sovereign rights of every nation. At the same time we consider that the development of modern society calls for the closest contact and co-operation of the peoples both in the spheres of economy and trade and in the spheres of science and culture. The youth of the Soviet Union are ready to consider any practical and concrete suggestion aimed at establishing and extending friendly relations and co-operation on the basis of mutual respect.

The statement by a Chinese delegate about the signing of the truce in Korea evoked a moving manifestation of solidarity and unquenchable will for peace. In an atmosphere filled with emotion first the Soviet delegation and then the American, British, French, Italian, Indian, Japanese, African and Australian delegates surrounded the Korean and Chinese delegates. With tears of joy in their eyes and shouting "Peace!" the representatives of the heroic youth of Korea and China were embraced, thrown into the air and then borne shoulder high. The notes of the swelling anthem of the democratic youth filled the hall. Only youthful hearts open to peace and life could, with such simplicity and joy, respond so to this great victory of the peace-loving peoples.

With close attention the delegates listened to the report of the Mandate Commission which showed that the Congress was a

genuine assembly of the widest sections of the youth.

The social composition of the participants in the Congress was as follows: workers 24 per cent, handicraft workers 3 per cent, peasants 5 per cent, students 22 per cent, office workers 12 per cent, engineers and technicians 5 per cent, teachers 5 per cent, journalists 3 per cent.

Nearly 200 national, regional and local and 5 international youth organisations were represented at the Congress. With the new members the World Federation of Democratic Youth now unites in its ranks 83 million youths and girls.

The Congress unanimously approved the resolution on the work of the World Federation of Democratic Youth for the period since the Second World Youth Congress and on the tasks of the youth in the struggle for peace and for their rights, as well as the Appeal of the Congress to the youth of the world.

The Appeal of the Congress reads:

Young men and women!

The representatives of young people and of the youth organisations of 106 countries who have taken part in the III. World Youth Congress appeal to you.

At the invitation extended to us by the World Federation of Democratic Youth we have met here in Bucharest where, in the course of free discussion, we have exchanged our points of view on the problems agitating the entire young generation of our time.

Despite the variety of viewpoints and convictions and although we represent the most varied youth organisations our wishes and interests are the same.

We all wish that the early years of the lives of the young men and women of all nationalities and of all races shall not be darkened by anxiety and uncertainty for the morrow;

that all young people shall have work and trades, guaranteeing them sufficient wages and a decent life;

that all young people shall be able to study and rest, to develop their abilities and talents, to build up their health and strength;

that all young people shall have the opportunity to set up a home for themselves and live in peace and happiness;

that all young people shall be guaranteed the right to participate

in the social and political life of their country.

Young men and women, what must we do to make our dreams come true?

Unite! Unite! And again unite!

The fraternal and peaceful unity of the youth of all countries and of all strata of the population is a tremendous force in the struggle for realising the demands and aspirations of the young generation.

In order to be true friends, we must know each other well. Let us spare no effort for ensuring cultural and sports exchange among the youth of the different countries on the wide scale. Let us remove all the obstacles and overcome all the differences that the enemies of peace seek to utilise in order to split our ranks.

Let us unite to defend the right to happiness, the right to joy, let us unite in order to bar the way to the forces of evil!

The Appeal then goes on:

Young men and women! We call on you to take part with all the energy characteristic of you in the international campaign launched by the World Peace Council for peaceful negotiations to settle controversial international problems, for ending the wars now in progress and the aggressive activities against the independence of the peoples.

Let us expose with equal energy those who obstruct negotiations, delay mutual understanding and prefer the voice of guns to the voice of reason.

We consider it necessary to demand that every nation; great or small, in any part of the world, of any race, has the right freely to choose its way of life and that it shall respect, in turn the way of life freely chosen by other peoples. We shall do our utmost to ensure that the spirit of negotiation, which has freshened the international atmosphere and filled our hearts with hope, triumphs over darkness and the stifling spirit of violence and war.

With great joy the youth of the world learnt of the signing of the armistice in Korea which prove that it is possible to settle controversial questions by peaceful means, through negotiations.

Let us unite so that we can devote our youthful energies to the noble cause of peace. Let us take part in the peoples' movement for negotiations, mutual understanding and peace!

It is to this fight that we summon you, brothers and sisters.
friends and companions!

Through unity, to peace!

Through peace, to happiness!

**Forward, young people of the world! For peace and
friendship, for a bright future!**

PLENUM OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY

The XVth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany was held on July 24-26 with Comrade Otto Grotewohl in the chair.

The report of the Political Bureau on the "Present Situation and the New Course of the Party" was delivered by Comrades Otto Grotewohl and Waiter Ulbricht. Forty-two comrades took part in the discussion which continued for two days. The Central Committee unanimously adopted the basic document, "The New Course and the Party's Tasks".

The Plenum unanimously removed Fechner from the membership of the Central Committee and expelled him from the Party as enemy of the Party and the state; it also unanimously removed from membership of the Central Committee Comrades Zaisser and Hermstadt who acted as an anti-Party faction with a capitulatory line directed against the unity of the Party. Comrades Schirdewan and Ziller were co-opted to the Central Committee.

For the purpose of improving the leading bodies of the Central Committee the Plenum resolved to abolish the Secretariat of the Central Committee in the form in which it existed hitherto. The Plenum elected the Political Bureau of the Central Committee composed of the following comrades: Ebert, Grotewohl, Matem, Oelssner, Pieck, Rau, Schirdewan, Stoph and Ulbricht. Honecker, Leuschner, Muckenberger and Herbert Warnke were elected alternate

members.

Muckenberger, Oelssner, Schirdewan, Ulbricht, Wandel and Ziller were elected secretaries of the Central Committee. Comrade Walter Ulbricht was unanimously elected first Secretary of the Central Committee.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT VOTES NO CONFIDENCE IN DE GASPERI GOVERNMENT

The debate in the Italian Chamber of Deputies on the programme submitted by the Government ended on July 27. Palmiro Togliatti, General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party, wound up the discussion.

Togliatti stated that despite the steady extension of the front of peace, despite the signing of the truce in Korea it is necessary now, as in the past, to be vigilant and to continue the struggle for peace. In the past the Communist Party advanced a number of proposals for the formation of a government which would work for easing the international tension, for reducing the extraordinary military expenditure, for eliminating the hostile prejudice in relation to the socialist world, and for ending the political discrimination in relation to Italian citizens. But these proposals were made at the time when the Christian Democratic Party had an absolute majority in Parliament. It would be wrong to cling to these proposals now. Consequently we can and must demand more. We demand vigorous activity by the government in defence of peace and considerable effort in the struggle against poverty and social privilege by means of carrying out the reforms envisaged in the Constitution.

Replying to the numerous critical speeches de Gasperi said that he would keep "steady", that is, he had no intention of changing the policy of his Government, regardless of the outcome of the election.

De Gasperi recalled that the Government would grant pensions

to former soldiers of the fascist militia and that it would examine the possibility of an amnesty for those who served in the detachments of the Mussolini “republic” after the 1943 truce and that it would annul the laws against fascism.

After de Gasperi’s speech the vote on the question of confidence in the Government took place. The de Gasperi Government was defeated—282 deputies voted against it, 263 for and there were 37 abstentions.

MISERY AND POVERTY OF WORKING PEOPLE IN WESTERN GERMANY (Letter from Bonn)

The preparation for elections to the Federal Parliament, launched a few days ago in Western Germany, is for the broad masses of the electorate simultaneously the time for summing up the results of the almost four years of the Adenauer government.

What have these four years brought the working people of Western Germany?

Going even by the official Bonn statistics Western Germany (excluding Western Berlin) has more than 1,500,000 fully unemployed and the number is steadily increasing. About as many more are on short time. The American and West German monopolies, whose will the Adenauer government is carrying out, are waging a fierce offensive against wages, raising prices for prime necessities and intensifying exploitation to the utmost.

Seventy per cent of all the West German workers are forced to live far below the subsistence minimum. Food prices

are still rapidly rising. Between 1949 and March 1953 sugar went up 17 per cent, butter 26 per cent, meat 28 per cent and bread 52 per cent.

The number of industrial accidents is increasing as a result of ever intensified exploitation. The delegates to the IV Conference of the West German Miners' Union, held in Cologne in the second half of July, paid tribute to their 18,921 workmates who died in the period since 1951 from industrial accidents and occupational illness, chiefly silicosis. The number of injured miners for this period is much higher. Gutefmuth, member of the Board of the Miners' Union, reported to the delegates on the number of accidents in ore mining. In 1950 they numbered 135,517, in 1951, 149,997 and in 1952, 154,806.

The Adenauer clique converted the budget of Western Germany into a war budget. In 1953, 68 per cent of all budgetary expenditure is earmarked for direct or indirect remilitarisation. This expenditure is an unbearable burden on the shoulders of the working people. Taxation, which constitutes the main source of budgetary revenue, has risen from 19,500 million marks in 1949 to 32,100 million marks in 1952 and has further mounted in 1953.

The rising-taxation is one of the reasons for the wholesale ruin of the peasants and cottage industry in Western Germany. In the period from 1949 to 1953 (April) the peasant debt increased from 2,000 million to over 5,000 million mark, with two-thirds of this sum falling to the small and medium peasant households. Already 500,000 hectares of fertile land have been taken from the peasants in Western Germany for military aims. Seven hundred thousand peasants, as admitted by the Minister of Agriculture, Niklas, are menaced by ruin and loss of their homesteads. The number of registered handicraftsmen declined by 7 per cent between 1950 and 1952. In the course of these three years 59,494 cottage industry enterprises have fallen

victims to the anti-popular policy of the Adenauer government. The process of ruining the cottage-industry workers is being accelerated more and more.

The plight of the intelligentsia in Western Germany is a grim indictment of the Adenauer regime. According to official data alone, 22,000 scientific workers and teachers and 15,000 engineers and technicians are unemployed. While in the “European Army” which the Adenauer clique is so zealously trying to form, one instructor is envisaged for every five recruits, there is often but one teacher for classes of 50 children. This was ruefully noted by the bulletin of the Teachers and Tutors Trade Union Conference in Flensburg.

Way back in March the bourgeois newspaper “Aachener Nachrichten” wrote apropos of the situation of scientists in Western Germany:

“A prominent scientist with the title of professor is now a junior scientific worker paid at the rate of 1.66 marks an hour. Another professor is a village postman, a world renowned veterinary surgeon is employed as a furrier in Luneburger Heide a philologist has become a factory worker, a professor of Roman law—an ordinary office clerk. Other big specialists earn a livelihood as waiters, lumbermen and building workers.

“One professor in dire need who applied for aid received this answer from a Ministry official: ‘I can name quite a number of outstanding scientists who are in the same plight as yourself. These professors gather mushrooms in the forest and sell them to people in passing motor-cars’...”

The bourgeois journal “Der Spiegel” recently wrote that “there are roughly 10,000 doctors in the Federal Republic who are doomed to breaking stones... One also comes across night watchmen with a doctor’s degree”. This journal, however, did not tell the whole truth. In Western Germany there are, in addition, some 13,000 doctors working in medical establishments without salaries or for such meagre

remuneration that their position in no way differs from that of the unemployed. They are forced to do this for fear of losing their professional skill.

The official bulletin of the Information Bureau of the Federal Government wrote in its issue of July 13 that in 1952, 17,447,000 (seventeen and a half million!) people in Western Germany were in receipt of unemployment or other benefits which were their sole means of livelihood. This means that every third resident in Western Germany lives a semi-starvation existence and is virtually doomed to slow death. There are, in addition, quite a few, particularly among the youth, who have no work and get no benefits.

The plight of those families who at the time of military operations fled to Western Germany and remained there and of the people who settled there is particularly tragic and gloomy. The Adenauer government is deliberately aggravating the need and poverty of these people in order to foment to the utmost revanchist moods among them, to convert them into cannon fodder for new military gambles.

It is not at all fortuitous that the so-called all-German bloc, which poses as a body expressing the interests of the settlers, has for its chairmen the former SS-Hauptsturmführer Waldemar Kraft and Friedrich von Kessel, adviser to Frank, the former butcher of the Polish people.

Instead of developing civilian industry and working for German unity, the Bonn government is pursuing a feverish policy of remilitarisation and war preparation in the interests of a handful of West German and foreign monopolists. Contrary to the will of the West German population and all Germans it succeeded in ratifying the disgraceful Bonn and Paris military treaties which enslave Western Germany, aggravate the dismemberment of Germany and constitute a mortal danger to the German people and to peace in Europe. The Adenauer clique has completely exposed itself as the worst enemy of the

West German population and of all Germans.

The election programme of the Communist Party of Germany reads in part: "To save peace and to achieve the peaceful unification of Germany it is necessary to inflict defeat on the Adenauer parties and to overthrow the Adenauer government. Expressing the lawful interests of the population the Communist Party demands the formation of a coalition government of German patriots which would carry out the will of the people and pursue a German policy of mutual understanding and unification of Germany, a policy of peace, democracy and independence and which would contribute to the efforts for a peaceful settlement of all controversial international issue".

The programme of the Communist Party shows the people the way out of the terrible blind alley in which the Adenauer clique is trying to embed the population of Western Germany deeper and deeper.

G. Korn
Bonn, July.

DULLES: BUT WE COULDN'T KILL THIS BIRD AFTER ALL...

Drawing by E. Taru

In his statement on the occasion of the signing of the truce in Korea Dulles had the audacity to make the cynical boast that in the three years of military operations millions of Korean civilians had been annihilated and the territory of North Korea "basically ruined".
(Press item)



POLITICAL NOTES

McCarthy Threatens...

For Senator Joseph McCarthy, who has acquired scandalous notoriety as “witch-hunter” there is not enough elbow room in the United States. He now seeks to extend to all parts of the world his prerogatives of shell-backed obscurantist and enemy of democracy and peace. It is precisely this that follows from his recent statement in which he insisted, without any reservation, on penalties for “any U.S. ally” that would dare to trade with the Chinese People’s Republic or whose ships transport goods to the countries of the democratic camp in “any part of the world”.

In conformity with this stand McCarthy categorically suggested that the U.S Administration should immediately assess the economic penalties and put a ban on “aid” to any state trading with the countries of the democratic camp. Without mincing words, McCarthy hurls threats at ship-owners in Britain, France, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Denmark Finland and Greece and holds contemptible investigations of the “criminal action” of foreign shipping companies. He even threatens to sink any British vessel defying the U.S. orders not to ship goods to China...

Was it not for the purpose of realising these threats that, as reported by the Associated Press from Tokyo, U.S. naval craft recently opened fire on the “San Eduardo”, a British merchant vessel bound for the Chinese coast?

It would be naive to think that McCarthy is acting on his own. The Paris bourgeois newspaper “Monde” recently commented, and not without grounds, that McCarthy symbolises the culminating point of official U.S. policy in its crudest form.

McCarthy openly advocates the strangling of international trade because this corresponds to the wishes of the Washington rulers, to the wishes of the big monopolies in the U.S. The order issued by the U.S Secretary for Finance, dated June 29, testifies to their desire to impose greater restrictions on international trade. This order says that U.S. citizens resident abroad are forbidden to make any trade

transactions with representatives of the camp of peace and democracy. The ban extends also to U.S. partners. The banned list includes huge number of items.

At the same time the U.S. prevent European goods from reaching its shores by means of restrictive tariffs and all kinds of customs-barriers seriously damaging thereby, in the interests of the U.S. monopolies, the economy of a number of capitalist countries interested in trade with the U.S.

Small wonder that the protectionist, discriminatory measures taken by the U.S. in the sphere of international trade evoke just protest in Britain, Canada, New Zealand, France and other countries. Even some highly placed American politicians are beginning to become aware of the serious danger to the U.S. arising from the policy of crude diktat, manifested with particular force in McCarthy's actions. For instance, Arthur Eisenhower—brother of the President of the United States—felt compelled to say the other day that when he hears about McCarthy he automatically recalls Hitler.

And sure enough the President's brother has, on this occasion, voiced the truth.

Jan MAREK

An Eloquent Fact

On November 1st last year in the centre of London, Robert L. Bentley, a U.S. airman, who was under the influence of drink, attempted to shoot N. Levine, 50-year-old taxi-driver, who refused to take him as a fare. The taxi-driver, retaining his presence of mind, tackled the American and disarmed him. On July 21 the "London Gazette" announced that for his action N. Levine had been awarded the British Empire Medal.

The ordinary people in Britain, as in the other European countries, are voicing ever greater indignation with the U.S. policy of war in all its manifestations. And the ruling circles in the capitalist countries are forced to take due notice of this.

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