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

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LENINISM – MILITANT BANNER OF WORKING PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

January 21, 1953 will mark the 29th anniversary of the death of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin – founder of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, creator of the Soviet Socialist State and the greatest revolutionary genius of all times and of all peoples.

“Lenin was the leader not only of the Russian proletariat, not only of the European workers, not only of the colonial East, but of all the working people of the globe” (J. Stalin). Lenin pointed out to all working people ways and means for ridding themselves of the imperialist oppression and denial of rights, showed how to build a socialist society. Lenin’s name has

become the symbol of the new world for all peoples – from West to East and from South to North. His entire noble life, activity and immortal leaching are indissolubly linked with the struggle of the working people for liberation. “Leninism is Marxism of the era of imperialism and of the proletarian revolution. To be more exact, Leninism is the theory and tactics of the proletarian revolution in general, the theory and tactics of the dictatorship of the proletariat in particular.” (J. Stalin).

Leninism is a great internationalistic teaching. Leninism lives in the heroic deeds of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in the might of the Soviet Socialist State, in the steady forward advance of the Soviet people along the pathway to Communism. Leninism lives and triumphs, in the countries of people’s democracy successfully building Socialism. In the building of the new life in the Chinese People’s Republic, in the upsurge of the national-liberation movement of the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries and in the growth of the world Communist movement.

Leninism lives in the policy of peace and friendship among the nations, consistently and steadfastly pursued by the Soviet Union and the countries of people’s democracy. The struggle for peace constitutes the basis of the foreign policy of the U.S.S.R. and of all countries of the democratic, anti-imperialist camp. This policy of peace and friendship among the nations is diametrically opposed to the imperialist policy of plunder, brigandage and war. “Over there – wrangling, war, bloodshed, sacrifice of millions of lives, capitalist exploitation” said Lenin 35 years ago, “here – a genuine peace policy and the Socialist Republic of Soviets”.

The Lenin-Stalin policy of peace and security of the peoples proceeds from the fact that peaceful co-existence of capitalism and Socialism and also co-operation between them are quite possible provided the principle of equality and non-interference in the affairs of other states is observed. All the

countries of the mighty camp of socialism, democracy and peace are unswervingly guided by these lofty principles.

Why, then do the press, radio and all the fraudulent propaganda of the imperialists brazenly lie and slander the U.S.S.R., and the countries of people's democracy? The U.S. warmongers and their yes-men spread this deliberate lie and these slanders because they want to intimidate the peoples and poison their minds in order to mask their aggressive war plans aimed at achieving world domination, to justify the frantic arms drive, the militarisation of the economy and the construction of hundreds of military air bases in Europe, Africa, in the Middle and Far East.

But the peoples of the world judge the policy of the U.S. rulers and their satellites not by what they say, but by what they do. The imperialist robbers cannot succeed in concealing their aggressive designs. The firm and consistent Lenin-Stalin peace policy pursued by the Soviet Union, completely exposes the criminal designs of the U.S. atom-maniacs against mankind. The lie and slander are the weapon of the misanthropes of the imperialist warmongers' clique. Truth and the will for peace are the mighty weapon of the hundreds and hundreds of millions of peace-loving people of the globe.

Leninism has ruthlessly exposed the hypocrisy and falsity of bourgeois democracy, the empty phrase-mongering of its apologists about "freedom" and "equality", aimed at camouflaging the fact that capitalism was and remains a system of wage-slavery. Lenin said that by "freedom" the capitalists mean the freedom of the rich to amass profits, and the freedom of the workers to die of starvation. In his historic speech to the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. Comrade Stalin said:

"Formerly the bourgeoisie permitted itself to be liberal, championed bourgeois democratic freedoms and in doing so created for itself popularity among the people. Now, not even a trace of liberalism remains. Gone is the so-called 'freedom of

the individual', – the rights of the individual now- are recognised only in the case of those who have capital, while all other citizens are regarded as human raw material fit only for exploitation. The principle of equality of people and nations has been trampled underfoot; it has been replaced by the principle of full rights for the exploiting minority and no rights for the exploited majority of citizens. The banner of the bourgeois-democratic freedoms has been thrown overboard".

Nowadays, honest, noble and progressive people in the U.S. and in the other capitalist countries are persecuted and thrown into prison for no other reason than that they openly voice their convictions and oppose the policy of aggressive wars and enslavement of peoples. The U.S. ruling clique appears today, under the black banner of fascism in the role of world gendarme, in the role of 20th century inquisitors.

The great principles of socialist democracy – democracy for the working people, for all the people – found most complete embodiment in the Stalin Constitution of the U.S.S.R. which does not, confine itself to stating the formal rights of citizens, but stresses the guarantees of these rights, the means by which these rights can be exercised. The Soviet people, led by the Lenin-Stalin Party, have become real masters of their country; they own all the wealth of their homeland and themselves administer their socialist state. Friendly co-operation and socialist mutual aid among workers freed from exploitation constitute an essential and striking feature of life in the Soviet Union, Socialist democracy in the U.S.S.R. is a model for all the people's-democratic countries, the peoples of which have ended once and for all capitalist enslavement and have taken their fate into their own hands.

Leninism is the banner of struggle for Communism; it is the great ideological weapon which mobilises the proletariat and all working people for resolute struggle against imperialism. Life has proved the immense superiority of the

socialist system over the capitalist system. The gigantic economic and social transformations in the Soviet Union, in the Chinese People's Republic and in the European countries of people's democracy are eloquent testimony that the cause of renovating the world is being realised on the basis of putting into practice the immortal ideas of Marx-Engel Lenin-Stalin.

Imperialism may still bring great misfortunes and suffering to the peoples, but it cannot rid itself of the contradictions rendering it, cannot evade its doom. World historic development is taking place with unprecedented rapidity because the multi-million masses in the formerly backward and enslaved countries, comprising the overwhelming majority of the population of the world, are beginning to play an increasingly active role in the historical process. The old world of violence and exploitation is collapsing, the colonial system of imperialism is collapsing, while more detachments are joining the army of fighters for Socialism. Foreseeing the irrepressible striving of the multi-million masses for Socialism Lenin said that the "complete victory of Socialism is fully and absolutely assured".

Growth of the world Communist movement has become the law of modern development. In the growth of the Communist and Workers' Parties and of their influence among the broad masses of working people there is widely manifested the all-victorious force of the ideas of Leninism.

The great force of the influence of the ideas of Leninism lies in their profound correctness, in that they express the vital interests of the peoples, that they inspire, mobilise and organise the million-fold masses of working people and that they instil in them boundless confidence in victory over the forces of imperialism.

The great Lenin-Stalin Party is an inexhaustible source of militant experience, a model of revolutionary action for the Communist and Workers' Parties. From its example

Communists in all countries learn how to master revolutionary theory and how to apply it creatively in practice, how to advance theory, how to fight for the purity and unity of the Party ranks, for working-class unity and against its sworn enemies – the Right-wing Socialist splitters, against the Tito-fascist and other hired agents of U.S. imperialism.

Lenin and Stalin forged a party of a new type in the fire of irreconcilable struggle against all enemies of Marxism against all enemies of the working class. The history of the Lenin-Stalin Party is a history of struggle and of defeating the petty-bourgeois parties operating in the ranks of the working class. The history of the Lenin-Stalin Party is a history of struggle and of smashing opportunist, defeatist groups within the Party, a history of struggle against international opportunism, against the Right-wing Socialist lackeys of imperialism. Lenin and Stalin have always educated Party members and all Soviet people in the spirit of keen revolutionary vigilance, of burning hatred for the agents of imperialist intelligence services, for the spies, saboteurs, assassins, wreckers and betrayers of the homeland. Leninism teaches that there can be no place for complacency, smugness and negligence in the ranks of the Communist and Workers' Parties.

Leninism teaches the Communist and Workers' Parties how to combat opportunism and sectarianism, constantly to strengthen indissoluble contact with the broad masses of working people. Lenin had the greatest confidence in the creative forces of the proletariat. Comrade Stalin points out that Lenin always insisted that we learn from the masses, comprehend their actions and carefully study the practical experience of the struggle of the masses.

"Faith in the creative power of the masses," says Comrade Stalin,—"this was the feature of Lenin's activities which enabled him to comprehend the elemental forces and to direct their movement into the channel of the proletarian revolution".

Lenin was the great strategist of proletarian revolution. Lenin's revolutionary foresight is being realised with unprecedented precision. Comrade Stalin points out that brilliant insight, the ability rapidly to grasp and divine the inner meaning of impending events, was that quality in Lenin which enabled him to lay down the correct strategy and the clear line of conduct at crucial moments of the revolutionary movement.

The guarantee of the invincibility of the Communist and Workers' Parties was and will be fidelity to Leninism, fidelity to the great continuer of Lenin's teaching and his cause – to Comrade Stalin.

Thanks to Comrade Stalin's brilliant theoretical works, the Marxist-Leninist teaching has been raised to a new, higher phase of development. Comrade Stalin's work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R." is of the greatest significance for the development of Marxist-Leninist theory. This work contains an all-round analysis of the laws of social production and distribution of material benefits in socialist society, defines the scientific basis for the development of socialist economy and points out the ways for the gradual transition from Socialism to Communism. Comrade Stalin's discovery and substantiation of the basic economic law of Socialism and the basic economic law of modern capitalism is a big contribution to Marxist-Leninist theory.

Comrade Stalin's theoretical works arm the Communist and Workers' Parties with knowledge of the methods of revolutionary reconstruction of society and with the treasury of the experience of the struggle of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for building Communism, give them invincible strength, enable them to see the great aims of the forward movement.

The example of the Soviet Union and of the countries of people's democracy convinces all honest people of the correctness of the Lenin-Stalin ideas. There is but one way for

the development of world civilisation, there is but one way for the emancipation of the working people from the fellers of imperialism, namely, the way of peace and friendship among the peoples – the way of Leninism.

Leninism is the all-victorious banner of the emancipation of mankind. Inspired by the genius of Lenin and Stalin the working people in all countries are rallying closer and closer round the Communist and Workers' Parties in the struggle for freedom and independence, for peace, for democracy and for Socialism.

EVE OF LENIN DAYS IN U.S.S.R.

The working people of the U.S.S.R. cherish the bright memory of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, founder of the Communist Party and of the Soviet state. The "Pravda" writes that preparations for the 29th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's death are underway throughout the country. Lectures and talks on the subjects "29 years without Lenin under the leadership of Comrade Stalin along the Lenin path". "V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin – founders of the first socialist state in the world" are taking place in factories and mills, in offices and educational establishments.

The V. I. Lenin Central Museum is being visited by

thousands of the Muscovites and visitors to the capital. Visitors to the Museum display keen interest in the rich materials dealing with V. I. Lenin's life and work and with the great comradeship of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin.

Recently the Museum was enriched with new documents of great significance for Marxist-Leninist theory. Comrade J. V. Stalin's brilliant work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.", the XIX Party Congress materials and Comrade Stalin's historic speech at the closing session of the Congress are represented there.

On the 14th of January, 7 thousand working people visited the Lenin Mausoleum.

Excursions are organised to the places associated with Lenin in Leningrad. In the past twenty-five years hundreds of thousands of people have visited the house in which he lived on what is now Lenin street, and which is kept as a museum. Latest visitors to this museum included teachers from Minsk and Odessa, school-pupil from Lithuania and foreign guests.



WORKING PEOPLE OF ALL COUNTRIES HONOUR MEMORY OF V. I. LENIN

POLAND

The working people of the People's Republic of Poland are widely commemorating the 29th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's death. Memorial meetings devoted to the great Lenin are being held in the enterprises, houses of culture and clubs. Meetings and exhibitions will also take place in the area, regional and district centres. Talks on the life and work of V. I. Lenin will be given in rural clubs and in all schools throughout the country.

An album "Lenin in Painting" has just come off the press. During the Lenin memorial days the Poland-Soviet Society will organise excursions to the Lenin Museum in Poronino. Lectures and reports on the life and work of the great Lenin are being delivered in Party schools.

A memorial meeting dedicated to V. I. Lenin will be held on January 20 in Warsaw.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The V. I. Lenin Museum, founded by a decision of the Party and the Government, will open in Prague on January 21. The Museum will occupy the former People's House, where in

January 1912 the historic VI All-Russian Conference of the Russian Social-Democratic Workers' Party, which laid the foundations of a Party of the new type, the Party of Lenin-Stalin, took place under the leadership of Vladimir Ilyich.

Commemoration meetings devoted to the 29th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's death are being held in the regional centres. Lectures on "Lenin and his cause" will be read for the working people in district and industrial centres, in enterprises and in producer co-operatives. Exhibitions of V. I. Lenin's Works are due to open in the regional and district Party consultation centres, in workers' clubs and in rural houses of culture. Films devoted to the life and work of the leader will be screened in cinemas.

HUNGARY

The entire country is preparing to honour the memory of V. I. Lenin, the great leader of the working people of the world.

Memorial meetings will be held in enterprises and in villages.

A memorial meeting under the joint auspices of the Council of Ministers, the Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party and the Budapest City Council and City Party Committee is to be held in the Opera House in the capital.

The Council of Ministers, responding to the wishes of the Hungarian people, has decided to erect a monument to V. I. Lenin in Budapest. It will be unveiled on January 21, 1954, for the thirtieth anniversary of Lenin's death.

A Government Commission headed by Comrade Rakosi will select the design from among those submitted. Prominent sculptors will take part in the competition.

RUMANIA

V. I. Lenin memorial meetings will be held in factories, offices, schools and villages throughout Rumania. The "Great friendship of Lenin and Stalin" will be the subject, of meetings in Party schools and consultation centres.

The press features articles devoted to the life and works of V. I. Lenin and Comrade Stalin, the continuer of his cause. The Publishing House for political literature is putting out Volume IV of Lenin's works.

On January 21 in Bucharest and in regional and district centres there will be memorial meetings of the Party activists, and representatives of the mass organisations in honour of the great leader of the working people of the world.

BULGARIA

The foundations were laid and construction begun of a block of Government buildings on Lenin Square, one of the central squares in Sofia, on the eve of the V. I. Lenin anniversary.

The builders of the V. I. Lenin iron and steel plant, having announced the January days as Lenin Days, are widely unfolding socialist emulation for speedy completion of the first iron and steel works in the country, the result of Bulgaria-Soviet friendship.

Addresses on the life and work of the great Lenin will be delivered at memorial meetings held on January 19-20 in the enterprises, now working for fulfilment of the 1953 Plan, in the producer co-operatives summing up the results of 1952, in towns and villages.

A memorial meeting will be held on January 20 in the National Theatre in Sofia.

FRANCE

In France the anniversary of V. I. Lenin's death will be marked by numerous meetings all over the country. A meeting of the working people of Paris and its environments under the chairmanship of Marcel Cachin, member of the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party, will be held in Mutualité Hall in Paris. Auguste Lecoeur, Secretary of the Party, will make a report on "Leninism lives in us". The democratic press widely features the anniversary.

The Party Federation in the Seine Department planned to sell 50 thousand copies of Comrade Stalin's work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R." by January 21. Over 50 thousand copies of the work have been sold already.

ITALY

In Italy the V. I. Lenin anniversary will be celebrated by the Italian Communist Party, the Italian Socialist Party and by mass democratic organisations such as the Italy-U.S.S.R. Society, the General Confederation of Labour, the National League of Co-operatives, the Italian Women's Union, youth organisations and by many cultural, scientific and other progressive associations and groups.

The V. I. Lenin anniversary coincides with the anniversary of the founding of the Italian Communist Party. Numerous public meetings devoted to these dates will take place in the bigger industrial cities, provincial centres, villages, etc.

V. I. LENIN ON AMERICAN IMPERIALISM. M. Mitin

I.

The great classical works of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin light the way for the Communist and Workers' Parties of all countries. There is not a single aspect of the modern international situation, of the struggle of the working people against their oppressors, of the liberated peoples for building Socialism and Communism that is not contained in the great programme-ideas in the works of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin.

In V. I. Lenin's works we find an all-round scientific analysis of the character of American imperialism, its history, its peculiar features and its role generally in the "bloody history of bloody imperialism" (Lenin). These characterisations given by Lenin reveal to the whole world the roots of the policy now being pursued by American imperialism.

In his brilliant work "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism", Lenin, as is known, gave an unsurpassed analysis of the last and final stage in the development of capitalism, disclosed the objective economic laws of imperialism, demonstrated the entire profundity of the antagonisms inherent in it. He showed that imperialism is decaying, dying capitalism. Lenin scientifically substantiated the inevitable doom of imperialism, proved that imperialism is the eve of the proletarian socialist revolution. In his book V. I. Lenin summed up the world capitalist economy in its international relations as

they took shape at the beginning of 20th century and on the eve of the first world war. With the utmost scientific profundity and correctness V. I. Lenin pointed to the absolute inevitability of imperialist wars on the economic basis peculiar to imperialism. He showed that capitalism had outgrown itself into a world wide system of colonial oppression and financial strangulation of the overwhelming majority of the population of the world by a handful of "advanced countries". In the same work Lenin also disclosed the laws of development of American imperialism, the role of American capitalist monopolies.

Way back in 1912 in an article devoted to the presidential election of that year which resulted in the election of the "democrat" Wilson, Lenin, in a crushing exposure of the falseness of bourgeois democracy, pointed out that the two-party system in the U.S.A., signified complete deception of the people, that no serious significance could be attached the so-called "struggle" of the two parties, each of which zealously protects the interest of capital, that the "struggle" between them on the electoral arena is in fact nothing but deflection of the popular masses from their immediate needs by means of "spectacular and empty duels between the two bourgeois parties". In the same article V. I. Lenin further noted that: "The entire national wealth of America is now estimated at 120 billion (thousand million) dollars, that is about 240 billion roubles. Of this sum about one-third, nearly 80 billion roubles, belongs to the two trusts, Rockefeller and Morgan, or is controlled by these trusts! The not more than 40,000 families that comprise these two trusts are the owners of 80 million wage-slaves.

In his "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism" Lenin showed the rapacious, predatory, bestial and aggressive nature of American imperialism, its insatiable striving for world domination. Lenin pointed out that economic development in the U.S.A. at the close of the 19th and at the

beginning of the 20th century proceeded at a very rapid pace, far more rapidly than in Germany. The process of concentration of production was more pronounced than in other capitalist countries which had taken the path of imperialism. Already at that time Lenin pointed out that what "hits the eye" in the U.S.A., is the fact of the domination of the powerful financial oligarchy. Due to the rapid economic development, the high degree of concentration of the economy, the concentration of wealth in the hands of a tiny handful of people the "parasitic character of modern American capitalism stands out most clearly" (Lenin).

Moreover, Lenin discloses all the profundity of the antagonisms which manifested themselves in the course of the development of American imperialism. America, he wrote, became at the same time one of the countries which is characteristic for the gulf separating the handful of billionaires, brazen, wallowing in filth and luxury, on the one hand, and, on the other, the millions of working people always living in poverty. Lenin also pointed to the pronounced survivals of slavery in the development of the U.S., where there is the most shameless and most complete enslavement of Negroes.

To V. I. Lenin belongs the great historic service that he was the first in the history of the working-class movement to expose the myth of the special "democratic", the "human" aspect of the development of American capitalism, a myth cultivated by corrupt lackeys of capital, beginning with mercenary bourgeois journalists and ending with the Social Democratic traitors. In his works Lenin showed that the U.S.A. is a typical imperialist country with particularly strong traditions of slavery, where the power of gold, this "yellow devil", as Maxim Gorki described it manifests itself with particular force, where the modern slave-owners brazenly and cynically exploit the popular masses. More than once Lenin indignantly said that the so-called American "democratic"

republic was the most brutal strangler of the working class. Nowhere, he said, does capital rule so brazenly, so cynically as in those countries which, like the U.S., are lauded as "democratic republics". It is precisely there that: "The power of capital is omniscient, the stock-exchange all-powerful and parliament and elections, puppets, polls..."

Beginning with the end of the 19th century, Lenin pointed out, there also manifested itself the extreme aggressive line of U.S. foreign policy. And, indeed, in 1893 the U.S. seized the Hawaiian Islands, in 1898-Puerto Rico and the Philippines, in 1903-Panama and in 1910 there was created the Pan-American Union for the purpose of unrestricted exploitation of the wealth of the countries of Latin America, for turning them into vassals of American imperialism. American imperialism also took an active part in suppressing China. In 1900 the U.S. participated in the invasion of China by the armed forces of the eight powers. On the basis of the Peking Treaty of 1901, the U.S. secured the right to keep its troops in Peking and other places in China. As is known, the seizure of the Philippines, as was the case with the above-mentioned territories, was accompanied with the most brutal and sanguinary repressions. Such is the true picture of development of American imperialism prior to the first world war. The participation by the U.S. in the first world imperialist war on the side of one of the belligerent groups of imperialist plunderers for redivision of the world further laid bare the expansionist nature of the American monopolies.

Lenin gave a particularly profound characterisation of how American imperialism emerged from the first world war. The brigands of British imperialism, Lenin pointed out, were, of course, stronger than all others in the number of colonial "slaves". As a result of the defeat of German imperialism in the war they seized all German colonies in Africa, Mesopotamia and Palestine, strangled Greece and began to plunder Russia.

The brigands of German imperialism, although stronger in organisation and discipline of “their” troops, suffered defeat, lost their colonies but before that they succeeded in robbing more than half of Europe and in strangling the majority of the small countries and weak nations.

How do the brigands of American imperialism compare with the British and German plunderers? “The American billionaires”, V. I. Lenin wrote. “were probably richest of all and geographically the most secure. They have profited most of all. They have made all, even the richest countries, their vassals. They have plundered hundreds of billions of dollars. And every dollar is stained with filth: filthy secret pacts between England and her ‘allies’, between Germany and her vassals, pacts on the division of spoils, pacts on mutual ‘aid’ in oppressing the workers and persecuting the Socialists-internationalists. Every dollar is stained with the filth of ‘profitable’ military deliveries enriching the rich and despoiling the poor in every country. And every dollar is stained with blood – of that sea of blood which was shed by the ten millions killed and twenty million maimed...”

With what devastating force does Lenin’s characterisation of bloody American imperialism sound in our times. Today there is even more filth, more blood on every dollar of the American imperialist butchers who, for the sake of maximum profits, are waging criminal war against the people of Korea, sending every day armadas of aircraft laden with the death-carrying cargo against the civil population, against women and children and aged people of Korea, who unleashed bacteriological war against the peoples of Korea and China and who are backing the ultra-reactionary forces throughout the world.

II.

V. I. Lenin's famous "Letter to American Workers" published in August 1918 will go down forever in history as one of the outstanding documents of the International Communist movement, as a damning exposure of American and any other imperialism, as a fighting call to proletarians in all countries actively to support the Soviet Republic.

In this letter V. I. Lenin points to the historical role the American revolutionary proletarians are destined to play as the irreconcilable enemies of "American imperialism which is the newest, strongest and latest to participate in the world-wide slaughter of nations for the division of capitalist profits". In the letter V. I. Lenin indignantly exposes American imperialism as one of the participants and organisers of the armed intervention against Soviet Russia, as one of the would-be stranglers of the first socialist revolution in the world.

As is well-known, immediately after the victory of the February Revolution in 1917 the American imperialist bourgeoisie began to render political and financial aid to the Russian bourgeoisie, to the military and the upper circles of the petty-bourgeoisie in the struggle against the growing proletarian revolutionary movement in the country. In an article "American Billions" published in August 1917, J. V. Stalin wrote: "At a time when the Russian revolution is straining every effort to uphold its gains, and while imperialism is trying to smash it, American capital gives billions to the Kerensky-Milakov-Tseretelli coalition in order completely to bridle the Russian revolution, to undermine the growing revolutionary movement in the West".

The greatest and most shameful crime among other bloody crimes of American imperialism was its intervention against the first Socialist state in the world, against the Soviet Republic. Immediately after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution the U.S. imperialists acted as the most malignant, rabid enemies of the proletarian revolution. There

were no machinations and intrigues against Soviet Russia that were not organised with the participation of the American capitalists, their “senators”, “ambassadors”, “diplomats” – the Bullits, Francis, Graves. The American imperialists tried to smash the Soviet state, dreamt of seizing its wealth, sought to dismember the Soviet Republic, to wrest the Ukraine, Lithuania, Latvia, Byelorussia and the Caucasus. They did not hesitate at any crime, they incited and supported other capitalist states participating in the intervention against the Soviet Republic and used brutal methods in suppressing the worker and peasants of the Soviet country wherever their troops invaded Soviet territory. No hypocritical speeches or pharisaical tricks on the part of the Harrimans, Dulles, Trumans and Achesons can wash away the crimes perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists against the Soviet Republic. The Soviet people have not forgotten the “death factory” the concentration camp on Mudyug Island – set up by the Anglo-American interventionists, the Jokangu penal prison, beyond the Polar circle. The atrocities of the U.S. interventionists in the Far East and in the town and countryside of the maritime area.

The great Lenin-Stalin Party rallied the workers and peasants for the Patriotic War against the foreign invaders and bourgeois-landlord counter-revolution. Lenin and Stalin organised the victory of the people over the interventionists and white-guards. The Soviet people cleared their native land of the interventionists and put them to disgraceful flight, smashed the internal counter-revolution which received strong support from the Anglo-American-French imperialist. But the Soviet people remember very well and will never forget that U.S. imperialism was one of the organisers and sponsors of the foreign intervention during the civil war (1918-20).

The U.S. imperialists also bear direct and main responsibility for restoring, strengthening and developing the German trusts, the German war industry after World War I

which, as a result of Hitler aggression, led to World War II. The U.S. millionaires and billionaires above all are responsible for converting German fascism in the period between the two wars into a great menace to mankind which shed rivers and oceans of blood. As is known, the Morgans, Rockefellers and Duponts were closely linked with German heavy industry and with German banks both prior to and during World War II. With their vast capital investments in the post-Versailles period they facilitated restoration and development of Germany's war industrial potential.

In the materials published by the Soviet Information Bureau "Falsifiers of History" it is stated: It was this golden rain of American dollars which re-vivified the heavy industry of Hitler Germany, and particularly war industry. These billions of American dollars, invested by transatlantic monopolies in the war economy of Hitler Germany, re-established the German war potential and placed in the hand of the Hitler regime the weapon it needed for exercising aggression.

During World War II the U.S. imperialists calculated that the U.S.S.R. would be seriously weakened in the course of the war. At the same time they banked on putting Germany and Japan, their most dangerous, rivals, out of commission. They banked on getting world domination as a result of the war. But thanks to the heroic struggle of the Soviet people the war ended with results completely unforeseen by the U.S. imperialists.

After the second world war the U.S. headed the anti-democratic, imperialist camp. It has become a new centre of ultra-reaction and aggressive policy. The U.S. rulers elaborated an extensive programme of military, economic and political measures with a view to achieving world domination. They are pursuing a line aimed at converting other capitalist countries into satellites entirely subordinate to them. They seek everywhere, wherever possible, to stretch forth their tentacles,

to establish and consolidate the most reactionary regimes, to implant wherever possible the so-called “American way of life”.

III.

In his work “Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.” Comrade Stalin brilliantly characterised the basic economic law of present-day capitalism. “The main features and requirements of the basic economic law of modern capitalism,” he wrote, “might be formulated roughly in this way: the securing of the maximum capitalist profit through the exploitation, ruin and impoverishment of the majority of the population of the given country, through the enslavement and systematic robbery of the peoples of other countries, especially backward countries, and, lastly, through wars and militarisation of the national economy, which are utilised for the obtaining of the highest profit”.

This law strikingly characterises the economy and policy of U.S. imperialists. They seek by every possible means to obtain the maximum profits by plundering the working people of their country and the peoples of other countries. Thus, for example, in the course of only 13 years beginning with 1939 to 1951, U.S. monopolies amassed incredible wealth to the amount of 320.6 billion dollars. The U.S. capitalists are investing heavily in other capitalist countries, in the colonial and dependent countries, obtaining thereby fabulous profits. The U.S. imperialists are brazenly penetrating into the spheres of influence of Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and other colonial powers, and this cannot but lead to a serious sharpening of the contradictions in the imperialist camp and in the first place to growing contradictions between the U.S. and Britain. U.S. big business is raking in billions from war orders and from militarisation of the entire economy within the country. As stated by James Allen in his recent book, “Atomic

Imperialism”, the atomic business is one of the most profitable at present. Capital investment in the atomic war industry in the U.S. now exceeds the combined sums invested by big monopolies such as “General Motors” and “United States Steel Corporation”.

There was nothing fortuitous about the U.S. imperialists unleashing aggressive war in Korea. This war was necessary for the U.S. imperialists seeking domination in Asia and throughout the world. In 1950, in connection with clear signs of the economic crisis, the, U.S. imperialists needed special means, additional remedies, capable of staving off the oncoming economic crisis and of orientating industry towards fulfilling big war orders. The Korean war was this remedy, war which has caused terrible devastation in Korea, which has taken a toll of millions of lives and which has brought suffering also to the American people who have already lost over 300,000 in killed and wounded, but which caused a golden rain of new colossal profits to pour into the pockets of the U.S. millionaires and billionaires.

Everywhere, wherever possible, the US. imperialists seek to strangle the revolutionary forces and implant reactionary regimes. The U.S. imperialists have on their black conscience the bloody suppression of the people's-democratic movement in Greece and the deaths of thousands of heroic fighters of the Greek people. It was they who helped the fascist Tito clique to put away the revolutionary fighters of the Yugoslav people and to establish a police-fascist regime in the country. They keep their occupation troops everywhere in Western Europe and in Japan. US intelligence and its vile hirelings engage in foul subversive work against the U.S.S.R. against the European People's Democracies, and against the People's Republic of China.

The recent arrest in the U.S.S.R. of a group of spies and assassins, in the guise of professors-physicians, who acted on

orders of the U.S. slave-owning cannibals, once again reveals to the whole world the ugly countenance of U.S. imperialism.

U.S. imperialism today appears everywhere as the world gendarme which has already evoked the mighty wave of wrath and resistance of the peoples it is subjugating.

The appointments to the leading posts in the new U.S. Government in connection with the forthcoming installation of General Eisenhower as President are being completed. The appointments are characteristic for the fact that the most important government posts are going to big U.S. capitalists. Even the reactionary American press which is used to everything could not remain silent about these glaring facts. The Alsop brothers – notorious reactionary journalists – wrote in the “New York Herald Tribune” that big businessmen are impatiently waiting for the day when the business government, administered by business and in the interest of business, will assume office. The Government is regarded by businessman, as characterised by the Alsop brothers, as a colossal business. The newspaper “Capitol Times” writes that many of the people in key government positions represent the interests of big business which is working on war orders for the government to an amount running into billions. These people will settle most important questions, i.e. where and how to allocate the billions. Summing up, the newspaper wrote that the composition of the Eisenhower cabinet has already ensured for the country a government administered by millionaires. The future will show that it is also a government of millionaires for millionaires.

We need hardly say how immeasurably far these reactionary journalists are from correctly understanding the nature of the bourgeois state and its motive forces. But even they, these pen coolies of U.S. imperialism, are forced to characterise the U.S. Government in a way which once again confirms the irrefutable truth that the U.S. Government is a government of millionaires for millionaires.

Thus, there is again disclosed the true essence of the base deception of the popular masses which took place during the recent Presidential election. How much ink did the gangsters of the pen use up trying “to prove” that General Eisenhower was imbued with the best intentions, the most noble sentiments, and that he would form a government which would think only of the welfare of the people. What a furore was raised on the eve of the election by the vile political bosses about the advent of a new era of “moral purification”, about peace and against corruption and about ending the war in Korea. It is now clear to all that the U.S. Government of millionaires and millionaires will continue pumping more billions into profits by prolonging and extending the monstrous war in Korea, out of the misery of the people, from the military shipments to the “Marshallised” countries, from the plunder of other nation and from the militarisation of the national economy.

With what tremendous force are the Lenin-Stalin characterisations of U.S. imperialism being justified!



The U.S. imperialist rulers cannot and do not want to draw lessons from history. Like gamblers who do not know when to stop they continue their brazen aggressive policy, their line of preparing and unleashing a new world war. But, messieurs imperialists and warmongers, the times are different now!

There is now the mighty camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, headed by the Soviet Union, confronting the imperialist camp. The imperialist camp is now confronted by the progressive forces fighting for peace in every capitalist country. It is confronted by the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries who are intensifying their struggle for freedom and independence. And finally, confronting it are the Communist and Workers’ Parties, the militant organisations of

the working masses which are daily growing stronger, winning ever greater influence among the popular masses by their selfless struggle for peace, for freedom and the national independence of their people. A new world war – should the imperialists succeed in deceiving the popular masses and involve them in war – will bring about the doom of imperialism. Irrefutable testimony of this are the lessons of history.

Noting that Anglo-American imperialism was just as much a beast as German imperialism, Lenin, in a speech on November 8, 1918, to the VI Extraordinary All-Russian Congress of Soviets, said: “And we say with absolute certainty that now this overfed beast will tumble into the abyss as did the beast of German imperialism”.

IN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

J. V. STALIN WORK IN BULGARIAN TRANSLATION

The Publishing House of the Bulgarian Communist Party has issued a new book entitled "J. V. Stalin, Speeches, Statements and Greetings 1946-1952". The collection contains answers to questions, interviews, letters and messages by J. V. Stalin, dealing with the international situation and the struggle of the peoples for peace.

SECOND CONGRESS OF GUATEMALA PARTY OF LABOUR

The Second Congress of the Communist Party of Guatemala at which, among other decisions taken, it was decided to change the name of the Party, took place on December 11-14. The Congress decided that henceforth the Party would be known as the Guatemala Party of Labour.

The Congress was preceded by discussion in Party organisations of the theses of the Central Committee report of the draft programme of the Party, the draft Rules of the Party and the theses of the report on this question.

Of 184 delegates present 115 took part in discussing the reports.

The great principled significance attached to the questions discussed at the Congress round expression in the report made by Comrade Jose Manuel Fortuny, General Secretary of the Party. Fortuny said that the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism headed by the U.S.S.R. had demonstrated in practice the immense superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system. But the victories won in building Communism in the Soviet Union did not come by themselves, said the speaker. "They came as a result of tireless work by the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union, of the endeavours of the great Soviet people as a result of the guidance of the great Stalin, leader and teacher of the Lenin-Stalin Party, leader and teacher of the Soviet people and of all progressive mankind".

Analysing in detail the internal situation in Guatemala, the speaker pointed out that the working class should, as the leading social force, head the struggle feudalism and imperialism, should organise an alliance with the peasantry and, on this basis, build a united, patriotic front of all the social forces acting against feudalism and imperialism.

Referring to inner-Party questions Comrade Fortuny pointed out that the Party can no longer be regarded as being in an "embryonic" phase as was the case prior to the IV Plenum of the Central Committee held in January, 1951. The Party has increased its ranks almost fourteen fold in the past three years. But it is not yet a mass Party. As to its social composition 60 per cent of the members are workers and 13 per cent peasants.

Touching on shortcomings in Party work the speaker pointed to the inadequate contact with the masses, to a wrong attitude in selecting and promoting cadres, insufficient attention by the leadership to raising the ideological level and to Marxist-Leninist education of the Party members, poor Party discipline and weakness in unfolding criticism and self-criticism, etc.

The Congress received a telegram of greetings from the fraternal Communist Party of the U.S.A. The telegram stated that they had a common enemy, the chief enemy of peace and freedom in all countries – American imperialism. The telegram added that Guatemala is one of the countries bearing the brunt of the onslaught of U.S. imperialism. It ended with the call: “Hands off Guatemala!”

The Congress elected the new leading organs of the Party. Jose Manuel Fortuny was elected General Secretary.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the British Communist Party held on January 10-11 heard a report on the fight for peace in 1953 and adopted a resolution welcoming the success of the People's Congress for Peace and urging Party members to help in developing a mass campaign for all immediate cease fire in Korea and for conclusion of a Five-Power Peace Pact. The resolution called upon the members to help in organising deputations to Members of Parliament, in securing corresponding resolutions from organisations and in popularising the Vienna decisions.

The Executive Committee also resolved to launch a campaign against the Tory Government's denationalisation plans and fight for replacement of capitalist nationalisation. By socialist nationalisation. The meeting heard a report on the steps taken by the Party to popularise the decisions of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. The Plenum decided to hold hundreds of public meetings and to organise Party schools for popularisation of the Congress materials; to secure a sale of tens of thousands for Comrade Stalin's work “Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R., Comrade Malenkov's

report and Comrade Gollan's pamphlet on the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U.

FROM PRESS OF COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

For Genuine Popular Realistic Art

“Neues Deutschland” – Organ of Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party of Germany



“Neues Deutschland” recently published an editorial on the tasks of the German State Opera Theatre. The newspaper sharply criticised the caste of the theatre for making insufficient use of the classical heritage for manifestations of cosmopolitanism, formalism and other serious shortcomings and mistakes. “Neues Deutschland” makes serious demands on art workers, stressing their special role in the struggle against cosmopolitanism and other manifestations of bourgeois ideology in musical creation, widely outlining their tasks in creating modern genuinely popular, realistic operatic art.

Pointing to shortcomings in the repertoire of the Opera Theatre the paper writes: “During the period from November 2 to December 16, 1952, 34 operas were staged of which only 11

were by German authors. At present the repertoire of the State Opera Theatre has nothing by Glück, Weber and Wagner despite the fact that these masters gave superb creations of operatic art".

The newspaper stresses that the German State Opera Theatre must be in the van of the struggle for a new national German Opera, must become the centre of modern realistic operatic art. This can be achieved only in persistent and consistent struggle against formalism, which demoralises operatic culture, only by thorough study of the creative methods of the German classics.

"Unfortunately, until now the German State Opera Theatre has not been a leading force in the fight for realism in opera", says the paper. "Very often the management tolerated on their stage glaring formalistic experiments. Take, for example", it continues, "the opera 'Lucullus' pay attention to the composition of the orchestra. There are no violins in the orchestra... no haul boys or clarinets, instead there is a jarring piano and first of all nine various-size drums equipped with metal discs and played by drumming with a stone. This... shows that the composer Paul Dessau underestimates, or even ignores, the role of melody and harmony in music".

Citing the well-known article, published in the "Pravda" under the headline "Cacophony Instead of Music", "Neues Deutschland" shows that formalistic extravaganza on the pattern of that used in "Lucullus" opera is anti-popular and anti-national. The working people do not display any interest in it. In this connection it is pointed out that even the honoured German composer Hans Eisler, has not overcome elements of formalism in his art.

Referring to problems of staging productions, the newspaper states that the German Opera Theatre has not drawn lessons from the discussions held in the German Democratic Republic on realism in art. Only rarely do producers succeed in

disclosing correctly and profoundly the ideological content of a production.

“A typical example of how, as a result of insufficient understanding of a play, it is possible to vulgarise its ideological content was the staging of “‘Fidelio’, writes the newspaper. “The realistic staging of this opera in the Beethoven spirit was dangerous for the bourgeoisie because Beethoven was a revolutionary in art. In ‘Fidelio’ he indicted, with the passion of an artist, feudal-absolutist slavery and fought for the democratic rights of the people. But one hardly feel this in the staging of our state opera”.

“Neues Deutschland” makes definite demands on the Opera Theatre. It is necessary above all to put an end to the fluctuation among artists. Care for the artist must not be confined to material matters alone. Both the theatre management and the State Arts Commission must lend a ready ear to all suggestions, complaints and demands made by artists, must eliminate differences, contribute to creative work and perfect the skill of each artist. The article ends with the following words:

“The German State Opera Theatre has at its disposal all the possibilities for solving the above-mentioned tasks because the people want the German State Theatre in Berlin to become the leading opera house in the country. The personnel of the theatre can always count on help from the Government of the German Democratic Republic. If the personnel of our opera theatre appreciate this, if they become conscious of the perspectives opening before them in our society then they will undoubtedly solve these tasks successfully”.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF PARAGUAY AT FIGHTING POST. Oscar Creydt, Member, Political Commission, Central Committee, Communist Party of Paraguay

The Communist Party of Paraguay is the party of the youngest and the most advanced class in our country – the working class. This Party, like the Communist Parties in the other Latin-American countries, is raising the banner of national independence and national sovereignty, the banner of democratic freedoms, thrown overboard by the bourgeoisie. This is the historic necessity which has been grasped by the Communist and Democratic Parties, Comrade Stalin, addressing the representatives of the Communist and Democratic Parties from the capitalist countries at the final session of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U., said: “There is no one else to pick it up”.

The U.S. imperialists and the governments of the latifundists on whom they rely, are themselves, willy-nilly, by their anti-popular actions, bringing about conditions which help the Communists in advancing to leadership of the majority of the people in the struggle in defence of national sovereignty and for democracy. The U.S. imperialists want agreements that would encroach on the independence of the nation, ruin its national economy and threaten the working people of the country with starvation. And in order to carry out this policy,

despite resistance by the people, they install and give their backing to fascist-type regimes such as now dominate in Paraguay and Venezuela.

The present brutal regime in Paraguay can be compared only with the fascist regimes in Spain, Greece, Yugoslavia, and South Korea. This regime has existed about 15 years. In this period the Government of Paraguay has been granted a number of American loans and beggarly subsidies through the so-called "Technical Agency of the Inter-American Co-operation". In this way the U.S. imperialists ensured for themselves a number of economic advantages and political control over the most vital organs of the Paraguayan Government.

In 1946 the democratic forces succeeded in making a wide breach in the front of reaction. For the first time the Communist Party of Paraguay was able to function legally for a few months. It resolutely headed the struggle for immediate, free elections to the National Legislative Assembly. Fearlessly denouncing interference by the U.S. in the internal affairs of the country and the complicity of the head of the Government, the Communist Party took the lead in the struggle for national sovereignty. In this way it attracted thousands of workers, peasants and other democrats and patriots to the ranks of the Party.

In January 1947 the U.S. Embassy and military mission did all in their power to prevent the formation of the National Legislative Assembly. A few months later they helped the fascist dictatorship to drown in blood the popular uprising which had the help of the troops and lasted from March to August 1947. The "gionrojo" fascist gangs enslaved the country by means of bandit methods. Actually the same system of terror prevails now. All political activity, except the activity of the ruling clique, is banned and persecuted. Save three official new papers there is no press in the country.

In view of the agreements imposed through the medium of

Truman's so-called "Point Four" Programme, Paraguay is forced to tolerate official interference by the U.S. Government – interference effected through the so-called "mixed commission". This commission, with the aid of the numerous "technical" missions planted in every Ministry, control the economy and the finances of the country, adapting them to the War economy of the United States; it is plundering the country and dooming it to poverty unprecedented in Paraguay.

The Communist Party of Paraguay is the only Party that denounces the foreign interference and the treachery of the ruling latifundia Oligarchy. It calls for resistance and united action, by forming a patriotic alliance, for struggle against the foreign interference, for democratic freedoms, for the immediate demands of the masses, for peace. This call meets with an ever wider response both among workers and peasants and among the intelligentsia. Despite persecution, torture and killings, the struggle of the working class and of the entire people against hunger and the anti-national agreements is gaining momentum. The movement for peace and independence of the country is developing. The participants of this movement refuse to be intimidated even though many outstanding progressives have been confined in the remote Chaco military fortress.

The propaganda of the psychological war waged by Washington is powerless to refute the fact that the Communists everywhere act as the best and most persistent champions of the common interests of the nation, of its vital interests. Precisely because American imperialism is being exposed politically by the Communists it encourages repression and fascism everywhere. For this reason it resorts to such gangster measures as assassination of Communist leaders. Whenever it fails to organise direct assassination or attempts on life as was the case in Belgium, Japan, Italy, Iraq and Cuba, it resorts to the slow-death now used in relation to Obdulio Barthe

(Paraguay) and Jesus Faria (Venezuela).

Frustration of the criminal plan to put O. Barthe out of the way represents a Victory for the national and international movement fighting for the release of this outstanding, militant Paraguayan democrat, who for nearly 2½ years has languished in prison in inhuman conditions and subjected to torture.

This movement is broadening. In Buenos Aires (Argentina), in San Paulo (Brazil) and in Asuncion (capital of Paraguay) committees for the release of Obdulio Barthe are functioning, with the participation of outstanding figures belonging to different social and political spheres. Preparations for the formation of similar committees are underway in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) and in Montevideo (Uruguay). A number of deputations consisting of lawyers, doctors and journalists arrived in Asuncion from Argentina and Brazil. The Government of Guatemala has promised asylum to Obdulio Barthe. Outstanding figures in many countries have demanded his release from Frederico Chaves, President of Paraguay.

The struggle for the release of Barthe, Faria and the other anti-imperialist leaders in Latin-America and the fight for annulment of the court proceedings against Luiz Carlos Prestes, leader of the Brazilian people, is part of the fight for peace and democracy.

Barthe was arrested in 1950 while addressing a meeting devoted to the Stockholm Appeal, and against the use of the atom bomb. Consequently, the struggle for his release is a concrete form of the fight for peace.

Obdulio Barthe and Jesus Faria are in the clutches of the U.S. warmongers and imperialist monopolies. Only united action by democrats and humanitarians in all countries of the world can wrest them from these clutches. We are confident that this will be the case!

GROWING CHINESE-SOVIET FIRNDSHIP



In Chinese People's Republic, Socialist emulation is widely developing for further success in economic upbuilding. Photo: Textile workers sign emulation pledge.

A Sino-Soviet Friendship Month was celebrated by all people in China during November-December, 1952.

The Month was marked by mass rallies everywhere and propaganda of every description dedicated to strengthening Sino-Soviet friendship. In the provinces of Hopei and Kiangsu alone, 900,000 took part in propaganda work all over the countryside.

During the Month Soviet film shows were held in 67 cities. In addition, 935 projection teams also showed Soviet films in the factories and mines, visiting remote villages and settlements even in the outlying regions of the country. Soviet films attracted audiences totalling more than 100 million during this period. Intensified study of advanced Soviet science and technique and Soviet methods of labour took place as a result of which many new production records were made.

Peasants also took an active part in the Sino-Soviet Friendship Month. On the example of Soviet peasants they are becoming convinced of the superiority of collective agriculture. In four districts of Ying County, Shansi Province, 243 peasant families applied for membership of the agricultural producer co-operatives.

Members of the intelligentsia initiated a broad movement for learning the Russian language in order to study Soviet advanced experience at the source. Medical scientists familiarised themselves with Pavlov's theories and widely used various advanced therapeutical methods, such as sleep therapy, painless child-birth, etc.

Schools in all parts of the country arranged literary evenings at which the heroic deeds of young Soviet heroes like Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, Matrosov and Oleg Koshevoi were discussed. The best classes now call themselves after these heroes.

The friendship and cultural exchange between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union have been significantly

strengthened by the visit to China during the Friendship Month of four Soviet cultural missions the Soviet Delegation of Cultural Workers, the Group of Soviet Art Workers, the Group of Soviet Cinema Workers, and the Red Banner Song and Dance Ensemble.

An over the country the Sino-Soviet Friendship associations expanded greatly during the month. One and a half million new members were added in the seven major cities: Peking, Tientsin Shengyang (Mukden), Shanghai, Sian, Chungking and Canton.

**LENIN LIGH IN RUMANIAN
MOUNTAINS. Petru Dumitriu, Author,
Laureate of State prize, Rumanian
People's Republic**

Hemmed in on either side by cliffs the turbulent waters of the River Bistrita rush down their meandering course. The mountainsides are clothed with trees. Ceahlau – the highest peak in this spur at the Carpathians – rises dimly from the mist. At one time this was a silent, secluded place, the silence broken only by the wind tearing through the gorges and by the tinkle of sheep bells. In the evenings all was murky darkness.

The life of the people was every bit as grim and gloomy as night-time in the surrounding mountains. And now thousands of electric bulbs twinkle in the valley and on the hillsides. Everything has been set in motion. The throbbing motors of temporary power units are heard, heard too are powerful Soviet excavators, Rumanian-made tractors, bulldozers and scrapers scurrying along the roads made in the past two years. Often the shriek of a locomotive is heard. Heavy freight trains bring up building materials and machinery. They are overtaken by passenger trains. Everywhere in the valley there are new houses, replicas of the workers' settlements in Hunedoara and Resita. Three years hence the very nature of this place will have been transformed.

Near the village of Bicaz, in between the mountains

fringing the river, there will be in 1955, a powerful hydro-electric station, and the valley along which the highway now runs, in which flocks and herds now pasture and which is dotted with tiny cottages, will be a huge lake, 40 kilometres long and about 100 metres deep.

Some 30 year's ago the best minds of the Rumanian people dreamed of harnessing the waters of the Bistrita, to make it serve man. But the bourgeois-landlord government, which, together with the foreign capitalists, plundered our country, was not interested in work which would emancipate our people from backwardness, impoverishment and ignorance.

These cherished dreams of our scientists were taken into account and vastly surpassed when elaborating the ten-year plan for the electrification of the country, adopted on the initiative of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party, headed by Comrade Gheorghiu-Dej. On November 16, 1950 the Government of the Rumanian People's Republic decided to undertake construction near Bicaz of a powerful 210,000 kilowatt hydro-electric station. The first 110,000 kilowatts will be commissioned in 1955.

This decision released the enormous creative energy of our people.

According to a decision of the Party the hydro-electric station on the Bistrita will bear the name of V. I. Lenin, the founder of the new world. Lenin's immortal ideas illumine with unfading light the road to freedom and happiness for the working people in all lands. Lenin demonstrated to the entire world that electrification is the pathway to large-scale machine technique, to industrialisation and to the summits of Communism. These immortal ideas live in the hearts of millions, they summon to action and are embodied in the great constructions of Socialism in the countries of people's democracy. The electric light which leads to profound changes in production and in the life of people is called the Lenin light

in all the countries and in all the languages of the Socialist camp.



One wintry morning I arrived at the Bicaz railway station. The mountain slopes and summits were dark with pine trees. Against this background of dense greenery there shone slender stems of birch. Crowds of men and women streamed along the road intersecting the valley. It was a damp raw morning. But the passengers who alighted with me and who now merged with the crowds on the road were gay and cheerful.

I saw a red flag waving in the breeze and heard the melody of a song. The singers were a youth brigade which had come by the same train...

This was an ordinary morning in Bicaz. The men and women were on their way to their jobs on the site of the Lenin Hydro-Electric Station...

People in Rumania are blossoming like flowers under the life-giving rays of the sun, having been awakened to the new life by the system of people's democracy. What mighty forces this system has awakened from slumber? What men and women it has reared – builders and creators!

The bourgeois-landlord system kept our people in complete ignorance, and now one-time shepherds and farm labourers, previously ground down by poverty, who had seen nothing but their village, are learning different trades, becoming real artists at their jobs and feel themselves genuine masters of their country.

Take 25 year old Petre Brânza, a Stakhanovite. Brânza is a hefty lad always with a cheerful smile and whose body is the epitome of strength and confidence.

He was born into a poor peasant family in the Casin mountains. In the summer he tended flocks, in the winter, with axe in hand, he went to the mountains to fell fir, beech and oak.

When called up for military service he could neither read nor write. Recalling the past Petre Brânza says:

“Only three years ago I could not distinguish “A” from “B”. But the army in our country has become a good school in the years of people’s-democratic rule”.

Petre Brânza first learnt to like books while serving with the forces. On returning to the village he became an activist in the League of Working Youth. The League sent him for a course of study, after which he found work on the site of the hydro-electric station on the Bistrita. His elder brother, secretary of the village Party organisation, and who is forming an agricultural co-operative in the locality, said to him at parting:

“Let one of us at least work on the Bicaz job which will change life for the whole of Moldova and for us as well. Go, Petre...”

In Bicaz the former shepherd became an electrician who, by exemplary work, won the coveted honour of Stakhanovite and then decided to improve his skill and to go on and become a foreman.

Stefan Ivacioni, a miner, who worked on the new Bumbesti-Livezeni and Salva Viseu railways came to Bicaz in 1950. He is proud that he is working on his third people’s-construction site. He and the thousands like him are the people who are building Socialism with their own hands, people for whom Socialism is directly linked with their everyday life. This explains why Stefan Ivacioni does the work of three in one shift. His fervent attachment to the site attracted his brother Emeric and his father Iosif Ivacioni. Now all three are working in Bicaz.

There are many such instances. Whole families come to the site and devote all their creative effort to enable the people to conquer the mighty energy of the waters of the river and to convert it into electric power.

Foaming turbulently, the Bistrita is already beginning to change its flow. Behind a metal barrier erected by the builders to divert the waters of the river, powerful excavators are already operating. One such intricate machine is handled by Ailincăi Mircea who proudly related that he learnt the profession on the site of the Danube-Black Sea Canal.

All around pumps drained off the subterranean water, while miners and excavator operators prepared the ground for the concrete foundation of the dam. The dam – a giant concrete wall – will rise almost in the mountain peaks where at present the air is rent with the thunder of explosions. A broad motor road will run along the top of the dam and down below the 40 kilometre-long storage lake will spread out. The valley and the trees will be submerged, and the peaks which now tower above the river will form the rugged banks of the lake. The enormous pressure of a billion and a half cubic metres of water will be directed to the turbines of the hydro-electric station via a five-kilometre long tunnel which will be cut through the rocky mountain.

Work on the tunnel was started from both sides by a team of young miners. On a cliff, slit as if with a knife, an inscription reads: "This is a youth construction". The din continues day and night at both ends of the future tunnel, and all day and all night there is heard the thunder of exploding rock. But in the heart of the mountain the silence is unbroken. And it is against this silence, this blind resistance of rock that young miners in Bicaz are battling. The teams are working with enthusiasm in order to hear as quickly as possible the sounds from the other end which will tell them that they are near their goal. When the last few metres of the five kilometres of tunnel are bored, when the last minutes of their emotional labour draw to an end, Nicolae Măluncioiu, Petre Feher, Vasile Vascau, Enache Barbărasă and Petre David – all Stakhanovite miners – will finally meet. That will be a glorious day!

The way of the young tunnelers has not been easy. Not so long ago they had difficult days, a matter which deserves special mention.

Last spring the props and girders which supported the ceiling of one of the galleries of the tunnel began to give way. A hollow, menacing sound emanated from the galleries. The crackle of crunching scaffolding resounded throughout the valley. On the sector where the miners had toiled for months a thick wall appeared after the crash. No one was injured but everything had to be begun anew and the conditions were far more difficult. Water dripped from the gallery ceiling. After several hours work in the bowels of the mountain, tens of cubic metres of earth and rock, splintered boards and prop again fell in waves. On one occasion it took the team a fortnight to advance one metre. In May the workers advanced twelve metres, battling against the acrid fumes which filled the atmosphere, almost choking them.

This stubborn struggle raged for three months. The team was organised in a way that not a single member remained in the gallery more than two hours. Their clothes soaking wet, half-choked with the heat, the workers made steady progress. And finally the difficulties were left behind. At present the team covers in a day the distance it used to over in a week. Labour conditions have improved, above the noise of the wagonettes and the roar of the pneumatic drills the vigorous and cheerful voices of the victorious young workers are heard.

Stefan Nicolae, chief engineer of the tunnel and member of the Party Committee on the site, a well-built, agile man with shrewd eyes which twinkle from behind his spectacles, speaks enthusiastically about his team:

“Most of us have worked on construction jobs for a number of years. Some came from the Danube-Black Sea Canal site, one from Bumbesti-Livezeni, others from Salva-Viseu. This particular job is most inspiring. We know that we

are building an artery which will give energy and power to the turbines, to the heart of the hydro-electric station. This will take place in 1955... Then," he said, " my daughters will grow up and all of us – my wife and children – will move on to another site..."

"To another site?"

"Of course. We are building Socialism. 1 dream of the day when we shall build a new tunnel, another vital artery".

"Another one?"

"Yes, the Bucharest Metro."

In 1955, at the end of the first Five-Year Plan, thousands of people now working on the hydro-electric station will disperse to the other large and small construction jobs; they will build other hydro-electric stations, dig new canals, erect new enterprises and new towns.

And here in the Carpathians, the turbines will drone, the high-voltage lines will hum and the grand edifice of the V. I. Lenin Hydro-Electric Station will be seen, illuminating the countryside with the bright Lenin light.

STRUGGLE OF FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY FOR UNITY OF ITS RANKS. Leon Mauvais, Member, Political Bureau, French Communist Party

On January 4, acting on the unanimously adopted motion of the branch of which André Marty was a member the Federation committee of the Seine Department of the French Communist Party unanimously resolved to expel Marty from the Party.



What has taken place since the meeting of the Central Committee on September 3-4 last year when it received the first report of the political Bureau concerning the factional activity of André Marty and Charles Tillon and their political differences with the Party?

This report, based on the first series of facts which reached the Party leadership, clearly showed that Marty and Tillon, who rarely expressed their disagreement with the Party in its regular organs, aired their “platform” outside these organs, engaged in factional activity and, in May 1951 in particular held a joint factional conference. The Party leadership also learnt that Charles Tillon, without the knowledge of the Central Committee, retained large sums of money which should have

been handed over to the Party.

In the discussion on this report members of the Central Committee cited numerous facts which testified that Marty and Tillon had serious political differences with the Party. Some of these were, unquestionably, based on the nationalist views of Marty and Tillon, on their erroneous concepts concerning the struggle for peace, on the question of the Party, of its leading role, its national policy and the policy of the united front and on the question of the decisive role played by the Soviet Union in smashing the Hitler fascist army during World War II.

The September meeting of the Central Committee dearly showed that indiscipline was the rule for Marty and Tillon, that they did not abide by Party laws which are binding for all members.

Charles Tillon did not attend the September meeting of the Central Committee and his absence without valid reason was severely condemned.

As for Marty, he at first sought to evade discussion, to evade going into the essence of the questions posed and even sought to prevent the Central Committee from doing so. Then, after vile insinuations against the Party leadership, he had to acknowledge some of the facts and to promise that he would subject his mistakes to self-criticism.

The September meeting of the Central Committee relieved Marty of his duties as member of the Party Secretariat but retained him as member of the Political Bureau.

Marty did not, however, appear with any self-criticism. Moreover, in his numerous statements he actually advanced an opposition platform running counter to the Party line, to its principles and policy.

Nor did Tillon, who was relieved of his duties as member of the Political Bureau but allowed to retain his Central Committee membership, appear with sincere and complete self-criticism despite the comradely help given him by the Political

Bureau.

After the September meeting of the Central Committee Marty and Tillon's attitude was submitted to the membership for discussion in the Federation and section committees and in the branches. This discussion seriously helped to establish the truth. The entire Party approved the decision of the Central Committee and declared its complete confidence in the Political Bureau, in the Secretariat of the Party and especially in Maurice Thorez, our General Secretary. Reports confirming and supplementing the report of the Political Bureau to the September meeting of the Central Committee came in from all parts of the country.



Having familiarised itself with the letters and written statements submitted by Marty and Tillon the meeting of the Central Committee, held on December 5-7, 1952, heard another report of the Political Bureau. This report analysed the situation and discussed the basic questions of which Marty and Tillon expressed disagreement with the Party and also their factional activity.

A number of facts testified that Marty had not confined himself to elaborating all opposition platform which ran counter to the Party line, they showed that he had begun to circulate his "platform". As a result at the discussion at this meeting the Central Committee could not but condemn, and did condemn, this new manifestation of Marty's factional activity.

The meeting of the Central Committee held in December relieved Marty and Tillon of all leading functions, removed them from all posts in the Party and resolved "to submit the case of André Marty for consideration by the Party branch of which he is a member, since his activities, which run counter to the principles, policy and discipline of the Party and his contact

with police elements raised the question of his membership of the Party".

The discussion which began in the Party last September revealed the indestructible unity of its ranks tempered by Maurice Thorez on the basis of Marxist-Leninist-Stalinist principles.

We have every reason for saying that the overwhelming majority of the Party members evaluated the decisions of the September Plenum as being even too moderate.

This demonstrated most forcefully the ideological-political unity of the Party.

In his speech to the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U., Comrade Maurice Thorez, General Secretary of our Party, emphasized quite rightly the decisive contribution made by the Lenin-Stalin Party to the creation, and development of the unity of the French Communist Party, and to ensuring this unity.

"The analysis is and the methods of solving Party problems, contained in the report submitted by Comrade Malenkov and also in the draft of the amended Rules," declared Maurice Thorez in his greetings to the XIX Congress, "will be of great help to us, especially valuable at this moment when our Party is waging active struggle for unity of principles against each and every deviation, for the unity of its ranks and against all attempts at disruptive activity".

All Party members and many sympathisers are beginning to see ever more clearly that the unity of the Party is the basis, of its strength and invincibility.

Everyone is becoming increasingly conscious of the fact that it is impossible to wage a successful struggle against our class enemies without simultaneously fighting against disagreement in the Party, without overcoming this disagreement and that in the struggle against the class enemy the Party cannot advance if in its ranks there are those who have no confidence in our cause and who seek in every way to

retard our forward movement.

The political disagreements of Marty and Tillon with the Party did not appear suddenly, in fact they were present for a number of years; in the case of Andre Marty these disagreements existed for many years.

Instead of voicing these disagreements in the regular Party organs, Marty and Tillon expressed them only to individual comrades and also to non-party people and even to enemies of the Party.

Marty and Tillon engaged in factional activity, a fact partly admitted by Charles Tillon. Referring to Marty, Tillon wrote that he "did actually conduct, as I now think, such activity among many comrades in the Party". As for Tillon himself, he, only with great reservation, acknowledges his participation in the factional activity.

Marty and Tillon conducted disruptive activity in the ideological-political field which could have proved harmful to Party unity precisely as the class struggle becomes more acute.

They opposed the policy of broad reliance on the masses which simply signified playing into the hands of the French bourgeoisie and U.S. imperialism.

The line pursued by Marty and Tillon on the question of Party cadres was permeated with a clan spirit the spirit of groupings, and not with the concept of a mass working-class party, a party of action armed with Marxist-Leninist theory.

If this harmful activity had not been cut short, had Marty and Tillon succeeded, under cover of "left" phraseology, in forcing their opportunist, liquidator line on the Party, the Party, quite clearly, would have been weakened, split, reduced to a sect and would have forfeited all its prestige. It is not fortuitous that speaking about what might have happened to the Party in this case, old activists recall the situation created in 1929-30 by the Barbe-Celor police group, referred to by our Comrade Maurice Thorez in his book "Son of the people".



The reports, documents and articles of the Political Bureau contain not only a detailed chronicle of the facts testifying to the harmful activity of Marty and Tillon, they provide also an analysis and evaluation of these facts.

This analysis shows that Mart and Tillon, on the pretext of “tactical” considerations, belittled the role of the Soviet Union which made the greatest contribution to the liberation of France and simultaneously liberated the countries of Central and South-East Europe, as a result of which conditions were created in those countries for establishing the system of people’s democracy. The Political Bureau condemned the fact, established after the September meeting of the Central Committee, that Marty questioned the Soviet-German Non-Aggression Pact of 1939 and that he lacked faith in the land of Socialism to the degree that he doubted its victory in the war against Hitler fascism.

The Political Bureau proved that Charles Tillon also glossed over the paramount, decisive role of the Soviet Army and Soviet people in the defeat of Hitler Germany and in the liberation of France. At the same time he belittled and glossed over the role played by the Party in organising the Resistance Movement and in organising and leading the national uprising in August 1944.

The Political Bureau disclosed the incorrect and even dangerous character of Marty’s and Tillon’s views who alleged that the working class in France could have taken power in August 1944. The Political Bureau recalled the situation as it was then and the correlation of force’s not only in France but throughout the world and showed that the task at that moment was to give maximum support for the speedy defeat of Hitler Germany.

The stand taken by Marty and Tillon is strikingly similar to that of Tito, the traitor and fascist, who also charged the French Communist Party with failure to take power in August 1944.

The Political Bureau disclosed that Marty who now questions our participation in the Government in 1944-47, never uttered a single word about this before, In this connection Marty not only caricatures Party policy, he actually camouflages the policy of the French bourgeoisie, the policy of national betrayal, the role of Social Democracy which excluded the Communist ministers from the Government and which did everything to get our country to accept the policy of Marshallisation.

Way back in October 1947, at the meeting of the Central Committee held after the first conference of the Communist and Workers' Parties, Marty took a stand which signified refusal to expose the Socialist Party and its leaders – the splitters of the working class. Now he takes the same stand by directly attacking the Party.

The Political Bureau revealed that Tillon and Marty had hampered development of the struggle for peace in France, that their bourgeois-nationalist stand found expression particularly during the signature campaign for a Five-Power Peace Pact. They, in fact, counterposed to it the signature campaign against rearming Western Germany, although a feature of the Peace Pact campaign in France was that it linked the German problem, the struggle against rearming Western Germany, with the international movement for peace.

The Political Bureau disclosed that for a number of years Marty had sabotaged Party work among the youth. In the guise of left phrasemongering of advocating a more "revolutionary" Communist Youth League, Marty actually pursued an opportunist line. This resulted in the fact that the Republican Youth Union acted as a "non-political" organisation not only in the general election held on June 17, 1951, but at the World

Youth Festival in Berlin as well. The Political Bureau stated that by his attitude **Marty demonstrated hostility in relation to the Lenin principles of youth organisation**, principles always opposed by the opportunists and Social Democrats.

The Political Bureau showed that Marty and Tillon regarded with contempt ideological work based on Marxism-Leninism. Marty, for instance, tried repeatedly to counterpose theory to practice and vice versa. He defended Blanqui, taking care not to mention that Lenin, like Marx and Engels, while paying tribute to the revolutionary Blanqui and to his courage, severely criticised his ideological and political views and proved that **Blanquism was the theory of negation of the class struggle**.

At the Central Committee meeting held in December the report of the Political Bureau and speeches by members of the Central Committee clearly showed that Marty had tried to spread an ideology alien to Marxism, that in the guise of a theoretician of Marxism-Leninism he acted as a revisionist, as an opportunist, as a liquidator, that he **actually advocated the idea of negation of revolutionary theory and of the Party itself**.

The Political Bureau revealed that Marty and Tillon, by their attitude, had violated the principles of democratic centralism, the discipline which is binding for all members of the Party, violated the organisational principles and the principles of Party leadership, aiming, as is now quite evident, at countering Party policy and its realisation, at imposing an incorrect policy on the Party, at seizing leadership of the Party. Moreover, the Political Bureau stated that Marty and Tillon were in touch with shady and suspicious elements and even with naked enemies both at home and abroad.

One of the more glaring fads analysed at the meeting of the Central Committee and brought to the notice of the Party and the masses is the connections of André Marty with his brother

Jean Marty, who over a period of more than 25 years proved himself a rabid enemy of the Party, and who is in contact with the police and with the police prefect, Socialist Baylot, in particular.

The Political Bureau stated that, in point of fact, Marty supported the enemies of the Party –Trotskyites – direct police agents, who on their part advocated his “platform” and publicly defended Marty and Tillon.

It has now been established on the basis of new documents which reached the Party leadership, that Party’s factional activity and his attempts to demoralise the Party were the activity and attempts of a man in direct collaboration with police agents.

In June 1930 at the XVI Congress of the C.P.S.U. (B) Comrade Stalin said:

“Capitulation in practice as its content, “left” phrases and “revolutionary”-adventurist gestures as the form, masking and boosting capitulatory content – such is the essence of Trotskyism”.

The Political Bureau showed that in the given phase, this definition of Trotskyism given by Comrade Stalin can be fully applied to Marty.



The Political Bureau drew all the conclusions from this state of affairs and subjected itself to criticism.

It revealed the full responsibility of the Central Committee for this state of affairs which developed in the Party. It stated that some members of the Central Committee, and individual members over a period 61 many years), tolerated statements by Marty and Tillon testifying to crying differences with the Party, tolerated attempts at impermissible discrediting of Party leaders by Marty and Tillon.

The Political Bureau showed that, given better vigilance and more firmness, facts, which became known only in recent week, could have been exposed much earlier and the ulcer disclosed earlier. In these circumstances Marty and Tillon would not have been able to do so much harm to the Party.

The Political Bureau pointed out that not only should it have displayed more vigilance and firmness, it **should have organised criticism from below, created conditions for its full development, including the leading organs and leaders irrespective of positions** held by them, in line with the constant directives of Lenin and Stalin – directives recalled by Comrade Malenkov at the XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Since the meeting of the Central Committee in September, when the Central Committee unfolded broad criticism of the anti-Party activity of Marty and Tillon and called on the Party organisations to develop criticism from below, many members have supplied the Party with information and critical remarks concerning the attitude of Marty and Tillon. This fact fully confirms the counsel given by Comrade Malenkov:

“The view that criticism from below can develop of itself, automatically, is erroneous”.

Criticism from below must be organised and it is necessary to be able to listen to it.

The Central Committee should have come to this conclusion long ago. More than 20 years have passed since Comrade Maurice Thorez conducted a campaign under the slogan: “Let the people express themselves freely”, a campaign well-known to the Party.

We are confident that the Party will succeed in drawing lessons from this struggle for the unity of its ranks against the factional, undermining activities of Marty and Tillon.

The unanimity of the Party, clearly demonstrated ever since the facts of the factional activity and the anti-Party attitude of

Marty and Tillon became known, and the confidence expressed in the Party leadership by the members and the masses, will help the entire Party in its struggle for consolidation of the ideological-political and organisational unity of its ranks.

U.S. INTELLIGENCE AGENTS, SPIES AND ASSASSINS IN GUISE OF SCIENTISTS-PHYSICIANS

On January 13, the Soviet press published a TASS report concerning the arrest of a terrorist group of physicians, uncovered by the State Security Organs of the U.S.S.R. The group set themselves the aim of shortening the lives of active leading figures in the Soviet Union by means of injurious treatment. The members include: the therapeutists – all of them professors – M. S. Vovsi, V. N. Vinogradov, M. B. Kogan, B. B. Kogan, P. I. Yegorov, Y. G. Etinger; professor A. I. Feldman, otolaryngologist; professor A. M. Grinshtein, neuropathologist; G. I. Maiorov, therapist.

As has been established, all these physicians-murderers monsters with scientific degrees and titles, who trampled underfoot the honoured and sacred banner of science, were hired agents of foreign intelligence services. The majority of the members of this terror group (Vovsi, B. Kogan, Feldman, Grinshtein, Etinger and others) had sold themselves body and soul to the U.S. intelligence service which recruited them with the aid of “Joint” – the international Jewish bourgeois-nationalist organisation. Set up by the U.S. intelligence service allegedly for rendering material aid to Jews in other countries, this Zionist organisation, which plays by no means the least role in the evil designs of U.S. aggressive imperialism, actually conducts, on the assignment and under the guidance of the U.S. intelligence service, wholesale espionage, terrorist and other

subversive activity in a number of countries, including the Soviet Union. Vovsi, the physician-murderer, now under arrest, received, as he testified during interrogation, from the United States, precisely via "Joint", a terrorist-espionage organisation, the directive "to exterminate the leading cadres of the U.S.S.R."

Other members of the terror group (Vinogradov, M. Kogan, Yegorov) proved to be British intelligence service agents of long standing.

Acting on assignments of the U.S. and British intelligence services the doctor-poisoners abused the trust of their patients, deliberately and villainously undermined their health made incorrect diagnoses and then wilfully killed them through incorrect treatment.

At the criminal hand of these foul murderers, masked in the noble profession of physicians, there fell Comrade A. A. Zhdanov, outstanding leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet State and of the international Communist movement. The criminals confessed that taking advantage of Comrade A. A. Zhdanov's illness, they said not a word about the myocardial infarction from which he suffered, prescribed a regime the very opposite of that which his serious illness required, and, in this way, killed him.

Comrade A. S. Scherbakov, another outstanding leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet State, also fell victim to this gang of American hirelings. By deliberately applying strong medicines and prescribing an injurious regime the criminals shortened the life of Comrade A. S. Scherbakov.

On the orders of the U.S.-British Intelligence organs the physicians-criminals sought in the first place, to undermine the health of leading military cadres, to disable them and to weaken the defence of the Soviet Union. They tried to disable Marshal A. M. Vasilevsky, L. A. Govorov, I. S. Konev, Army General S. M. Shtemenko, Admiral G. I. Levchenko and

others. But arrest thwarted their villainous designs, prevented the criminals from achieving their foul aims.

The exposure and arrest of the criminal gang of doctor-killers brings up for judgement by international progressive public opinion yet another evil act of U.S. intelligence and its foul masters – the U.S. war industrial and finance rulers, wallowing in the mire of monstrous crimes.

Seeing in the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy the main obstacle to unleashing a new world war and to carrying out their sinister schemes, U.S. imperialism, along with frantic, slanderous propaganda and the setting up of strategic springboards on the approaches to the U.S.S.R., and the countries of people's democracy, is sending into these countries gangs of espionage agents, diversionists and assassins for subversive terrorist and espionage activity. As is known, U.S. Congress appropriated, with cynical candour, a hundred million dollars for maintaining these gangs, in addition to the hundreds of millions expended on these dirty aims secretly.

There is indeed no end to the bestial brutality of the U.S. insidious, cold-blooded murderers from napalm, poison gas, the bacteriological weapon and wholesale extermination of prisoners of war in Korea to round-the-corner assassination of progressive elements in different countries and of leaders of the Communist Parties, predatory killings of individual statesmen of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies – such is the arsenal used by the American slave-owners.

Seeking to strangle the freedom of the peoples, to suppress the democratic forces and implant fascism, U.S. imperialism aims its blows above all at the Communist Parties and their leaders. It was American imperialism which directed the hand of the fascist assassins who tried to murder Comrades Togliatti, Tokuda and Duclos, Comrade Julien Lahaut, Chairman of the Communist Party of Belgium, was assassinated precisely on its orders. It was the U.S.

misanthropes, the mortal enemies of peace, democracy and Socialism who ordered Judas Slansky and the anti-state conspiracy centre headed by him to shorten the life of Comrade Gottwald.

Remnants of the smashed exploiting classes in the countries of people's democracy, the existence of unstable strata of intelligentsia, infected with toadyism in relation to the capitalist countries, with cosmopolitanism and bourgeois nationalism, survivals of bourgeois ideology, the ideology and morals of private property owners, negligence, – this is the soil in the countries of the camp of peace, democracy and Socialism, from which there still stems and can stem the evil subversive activity of the U.S. imperialist spies.

Vigilance, vigilance and again vigilance – this is the conclusion that should be drawn from the uncovering of the criminal misdeeds of the U.S. gangsters by all Communist and Workers' Parties and first of all in the countries of the socialist camp. No complacency and no dizziness from success, no smugness and conceit! Every Communist, every honest non-party citizen, be he a worker or peasant, office employee or scientist, must always remember that an enemy agent may infiltrate into his sector of work. Ability to unmask the imperialist hireling, provocateur and diversionist and to disarm him in time is the duty of every patriot of his country.

The arrest in the Soviet Union of the criminal terrorist group of doctor-poisoners is another defeat for the U.S.-British warmongers, another crushing blow to their perfidious designs.

Filled with burning wrath and hatred for the U.S. cannibals the peoples of the world have entered to their account yet another grave crime. The hour will strike when freedom-loving mankind will present to the fascist pretenders to world domination this bill of monstrous, bloody crimes. It will demand retribution in full. The U.S. fascist obscurantists and their hired assassins will not escape just punishment!

ACHIEVE PEACE PACT!

Decisions of French National Peace Council

A session of the French National Peace Council held on January 10-11 drew conclusions from the work of the Peoples' Congress for Peace and outlined measures for popularising the decisions of the Great Assembly.

In his report Gilbert de Chambrun dwelt on the Vienna decisions. He stressed that the most vital questions for the further development of the peace movement in France were an immediate cease fire in Korea, an independent policy to ensure France's security, all-out opposition to any ratification of the Bonn and Paris agreements, cessation of the war in Viet Nam. The speaker dwelt at length on the vital problem which is closely linked with all the other tasks: the achievement of a Five-Power Peace Pact.

The National Peace Council resolved to initiate a broad Peace Pact campaign and called upon all French men and women to fight for a powerful public movement to achieve these goals.

During the discussion close attention was focused on the job of ensuring the national independence and the security of the country.

Summing up the two-days work of the National Council Yves Farge stressed the new responsibility devolving on the peace movement and the need to extend and consolidate it

organisationally. Speaking on the Peace Pact campaign he declared that it should express the aspirations of France to end the “cold war”.

Growing Wellbeing of Czechoslovak Working People

The Party and the Government of people's-democratic Czechoslovakia devote daily attention to raising the material and cultural level of the working people.

Both food consumption and consumption of manufactured goods as a whole have surpassed pre-war and are increasing year by year. According to figures of the National Plan, in 1953 as compared with 1952, the network of state and cooperative retail trade will make available to the population 5.3 per cent more bread; 11.7 per cent more bakery items; 16.6 per cent more meat; 28 per cent more fats; 57 per cent more vegetables; 102 per cent more fresh fruit; 12 per cent more silk; 9.8 per cent more footwear; 19 per cent more furniture; 209 per cent more washing machines; 84 per cent more refrigerators, etc.

While under the bourgeois regime the number of children attending kindergartens barely reached 88,700, last year the figure rose to 165,500. The number of primary schools has increased from 12,990 to 15,240. Some 38,000 students attended higher educational establishments in 1952 as against 18,000 in 1937. The network of classes training skilled workers will be extended and the number of those attending will be increased. With a view to training working people for leading posts in industry an industrial Academy will be opened.

The plan envisages a big increase in the number of public libraries and clubs. There will be 6 per cent more hospital beds, including 12.6 per cent more beds in Slovakia.

Thirty-nine maternity hospitals will be built in the

countryside. The number of medical aid stations is scheduled to increase by 19 per cent in the countryside and by 13 per cent in towns and industrial settlements.

Adenauer's latest speech leaves no doubt that the German revanchists, encouraged by the U.S. militarists, aspire to a leading role for the "Wehrmacht" in the "European army".

(Press item)



RIDGWAY (to ADENAUER): Okay With Me. Go right ahead!...

Drawing by J. Novak

POLITICAL NOTES

“Little Washington” in Paris!

O Lord, we are ashamed that money and position mean more to us than the simple sympathy of the heart. Help us to care, as you care, for the little ones of the world, – thus begins the prayer of the U.S. chaplain in the Senate with which the Senators, hypocritically raising their eyes to heaven, begin their “benevolent” day’s work.

One would think that it is genuine pastoral love for Europeans, sunk in vice, and not the desire to grab everything that comes their way outside their country not the temptation quicker to stupefy the “little ones of the world” with all the grandeur of “the American way of life” which sends Washington’s “bashful” missionaries roaming round the world.

There is hardly a corner in the capitalist world where the U.S. dollar does not flourish. Crazy with the idea of world domination the U.S. imperialist jackals would not be averse to hoisting the U.S. flag even on the moon and. as the Morgan journal, Collier’s, writes, to starting the job at once in order sooner to solve the technical problems connected with the conquest of the moon, and make good business of it into the bargain.

But the millions to be amassed from building of interplanetary bases is a matter for the future. Meanwhile U.S. businessmen, spies and robots, invested with great power and

even in ministerial positions, prefer to bestow their touching concern on "grandmother" Europe.

On January 12 the Washington newspaper "News" wrote that the number of U.S. government officials overseas is enough to form more than 15 army divisions. According to the newspaper the number amounts to 397,837.

The U.S. "patrons" devote special attention to cities like Paris. Visits by war trumpeters to the French capital have become so frequent that the U.S. Embassy in Paris created a special department which makes it its business to welcome "tourists", to provide limousines for them, it helps them buy "scent and hats", books, tickets for music halls and supplies guides in the event of lovers of frivolous amusements and black-market manipulations getting lost.

Even the reactionary U.S. journal "Saturday Evening Post" could not by-pass in silence the fact that the foreign travels of the "lawmakers" added to the burdens borne by U.S. taxpayers to the amount of 2-2.5 million dollars in 1951 alone. So what can be said of France where the transatlantic masters operate calmly and with the confidence of a gambler holding all four aces.

Tourists are only half the trouble! The streets of Paris swarm with the latest U.S. car models. And these are not tourists at all, they are the masters seeking to convert Paris into a branch of the Wall Street plunderers and the Pentagon atom-maniacs, into a haven for greedy stockbrokers, official and unofficial agents-provocateurs and spies.

Paris simply teems with U.S. officials. There are more of them here than in any other part of the globe, except perhaps in the U.S. itself. The 17 U.S. government institutions alone which occupy 18 buildings in Paris employ 1,500 Americans.

The United States is represented in Paris by four Ambassadors, three ministers-plenipotentiary, 12 retired and serving generals and by a few dozen colonels, economists,

diplomats, including even official agents of the FBI. As reported by the London "Daily Worker", U.S. officials in Europe and North Africa occupy luxury flats or mansions and have three or four servants. The destructive effects of these locusts is even acknowledged by the U.S. reactionary press. "The United States News and World Report" asks in an article whether there are not too many Americans in Paris and states that Paris has become a "little Washington" in Europe. There are more U.S. employees in Paris than ever before in history.

What, then, are the Yankees doing in Paris?

At least half of them work for the so-called "wisdom committee", all the wisdom of which is directed towards preparing as best as possible a war, profitable for the U.S. and as devastating as scientific discoveries in the field of the atomic and bacteriological weapons permit.

One of the largest U.S. establishments in Paris is the bureau handling the affairs of the missions of the "Mutual Security Department" of 16 countries, a U.S. set-up designed to exert pressure on its European vassals and to hustle them in carrying out war plans. The bureau is headed by Ambassador William Draper, junior, special U.S. representative in Europe. Eleven buildings – former palaces or mansions – are occupied by Draper's personnel.

The French rulers, who are selling the honour of the nation, the independence and sovereignty of the state for dollars, have gone to the length of placing town after town including Orleans, Chateauroux, La Rochelle, La Pallice and Bordeaux, in the undivided possession of U.S. militarists. Nor would they mind turning the capital, –wonderful Paris– into their hands.

But they are acting without the master and contrary to the will of the master – the French people – whose views are different. Their unanimous opinion was expressed with absolute clarity, resolutely and openly in thousands of signatures, slogans and posters on squares, streets and walls in

French towns and in the countryside saying: "Down with the American war-mongers!", "Yankees, go home!"

Jan MAREK

FACTS EXPOSE

Living in a Wardrobe

For a long time past the Sydney residents Henry Taylor and Annie Murphy have been knocking at the doors of the Australian authorities begging to be included on the housing list. This elderly couple thrown onto the street, found temporary shelter in an old wardrobe wedged in a lane off Brumby Street.

One cannot say that the authorities have altogether lost sight of them. Only recently the aged couple were fined £10 for disobeying an order from the city authorities to give up the wardrobe.

The Sydney aesthetes who are not the least touched by the thousands of homeless people in the country, became infuriated at the sight of the wardrobe on Brumby Street.

Mark Twain Banned

The "Un-American Committee" has black-listed books which it considers unfit reading for American youth. The list contains 500 titles. U.S. students have been forbidden to read Theodore Dreiser, Howard Fast and Albert Maltz. In New York schools the book by the great American author Mark Twain: "A Yankee at the Court of King Arthur" has been banned. Mark

Twain is obviously not to the taste of the present rulers of the United States...

The Mark Twain ban is yet another manifestation of the process of fascisation of the state system in the U.S.A.

FOR RAISING REVOLUTIONARY VIGILANCE

“Neues Deutschland”, central organ of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, has published a decision of the Central Committee arising from the Slansky trial in Prague. This decision points to the lessons that the Socialist Unity Party of Germany should draw for itself. The Party, states the decision, “must fully clarify all questions and must have an idea of each Party member. Particularly important for the security and stability of the Party ranks, and this was unmistakably preyed by the Prague trial, is not to conceal the attitude of Party members in the period of emigration for reasons of ‘affection and friendship’ but to clear up everything”. The decision points out that exposure of agents of the foreign imperialists such as Merker and rendering them harmless are matters of paramount importance at the moment. So as to be able to fulfil the tasks confronting it the Party must be vigilant and again vigilant, must train its members in the spirit of irreconcilability in relation to deviation from the Party line and explain to them present enemy activity. The enemy agency can operate only where there prevails an atmosphere of smugness, conceit and carelessness in relation to ideological questions and indifference in carrying out Party decisions.

The Central Committee has outlined a number of measures aimed at the militancy of the Party and of safeguarding it against the corrupt activity class-alien elements within the Party. With a view to whetting revolutionary vigilance the

Central Committee demands vigorous development of self-criticism and criticism from below, ruthless struggle against all who suppress criticism, an end to complacency on the ideological front, to justifying mistakes because of ideological immaturity, resolutely to eliminate the situation when incorrect ideological concepts and mistakes in Party work are not remedied, are not fully explained and disclosed. The Central Committee stresses the need for verifying fulfilment of decisions which is an indivisible part of Party leadership and for greater attention to selecting and advancing cadres.

PEOPLE OF RHODESIA FIGH FOR THEIR RIGHTS

The British “civilisers” have brought hardship to the people of Rhodesia. The colonisers have deprived the population of the best land. In Southern Rhodesia, for example, 145 thousand Europeans own nearly twice as much land as the two million native population.

Child labour is widely employed on tobacco plantations. For the slightest violation of the slave contracts these young slaves are beaten and jailed. Illnesses of all kinds, caused by chronic starvation, are rife among the native population.

The British colonisers, not satisfied with the results achieved, are doing their best to plunder the peoples of Rhodesia on an ever grater scale. In this connection they plan to form the so-called “Central-African Federation” which they regard above all as a means for their intensified domination over these territories.

The people of Northern and Southern Rhodesia are protesting more and more resolutely against the violence of the British colonisers. They are demanding the return of the land taken from them by the colonisers, elimination of the brutal regime of race discrimination, political rights for the native population and a higher standard of living for the working people. They are resolutely denouncing the colonisers design for a “Central African Federation”.

What are known as “African Congresses”, national organisations of the native population are functioning throughout Northern and Southern Rhodesia. Overcoming the

great difficulties placed in the way by the colonisers, the trade union movement is developing. A Trade Union Confederation, uniting 43 thousand miners, genera labourers, shop workers, railwaymen and working people of other trades, has been organised in Northern Rhodesia. The Confederation plays the decisive role in the National African Congress of Northern Rhodesia. The trade unions are vigorously fighting for the interests of the working people. In the four years of its existence the Miners' Federation has raised wages by 75 per cent. Towards the end of 1952 the miners declared a strike which stopped work in copper mines for three weeks. Notwithstanding police terror trade union organisations have also been formed in Southern Rhodesia.

MASS GROWTH OF UNEMPLOYMENT BELGIUM

The Belgian Government reported that there are now 311,449 unemployed in Belgium, including 201,896 fully unemployed.

It goes without saying that the official figures are far from being correct because the Government, while causing unemployment by its policy, is at the same time removing from the unemployment benefit lists many unemployed workers. However, even these figures testify that the number of unemployed has risen more than 10 per cent compared with 1951. It is characteristic that unemployment prevails, in the main, in civilian industries such as ceramics, building, woodworking, textile, clothing and food industries.

Tens of thousands of workers deprived of any help, are in dire straits. There are one hundred thousand hovels in Belgium. Twenty thousand families in Antwerp live in terrible conditions; 18,200 people of 'Ghent' occupy 7,000 hovels; 871 families live in ramshackle huts in Seraing; many miner families live in a former war prisoners camp in Maurage.

Such is one of the results of the policy of subordination to U.S. imperialism carried out by the Marshallised rulers of Belgium.

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