

Workers of all lands, unite!

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

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HISTORIC TASK OF COMMUNIST AND DEMOCRATIC PARTIES IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES

In his inspiring speech at the XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Comrade Stalin, on the

basis of a profound Marxist analysis of the problems of the world revolutionary movement and evaluation of the present situation in the capitalist countries, drew a brilliant conclusion concerning the paths and methods of the struggle of the Communist and Democratic Parties of these countries, concerning their militant tasks. Comrade Stalin's speech laid the basis for the entire activity of the Communist and Democratic Parties of the capitalist countries under whose leadership the broad masses of the working people are waging a heroic struggle for their democratic rights, for independence and national sovereignty, against the imperialist yoke.

The present-day bourgeoisie has trampled underfoot the principle of equality of the peoples and nations, has thrown overboard the banner of bourgeois-democratic freedoms, the banner of national independence and national sovereignty. Doomed to inevitable destruction the class of the bourgeoisie, which has outlived itself, is conducting a criminal anti-popular, anti-national policy.

Comrade Stalin pointed out that in the capitalist countries "gone is the so-called 'freedom of the individual', – the rights of the individual now are recognised only in the case of those who have capital, while all other citizens are regarded as human raw material fit only for exploitation".

The policy of crushing democratic freedoms, of fascisation and war is carried out with particular zeal by the U.S. aggressors who are following in the footsteps of the Hitler tyranny. The working people in the U.S. live in an atmosphere of constant police persecution, intimidation and terror. All the official propaganda of the U.S. is aimed at poisoning the mind of the people with the foul "ideas" of bestial nationalism and racism of war and fascist obscurantism. The bourgeois press and radio are assigned the task of lauding imperialist plunder and fanaticism, of whipping up war psychosis.

Precisely from the U.S. there comes today the chief threat

to peace, freedom and independence of the peoples. On the example of and on orders from their American masters the mercenary rulers of the capitalist countries of the West have launched against what remains of democratic freedoms. The bourgeois rulers, selling the fights and independence of the nations for dollars, have shed all feeling of national dignity, not hesitating even at sacrificing the security of their countries. In France, Italy and other countries they are trying to re-write the constitutions on the fascist pattern with a view to liquidating the political and social gains won by the people directly after liberation from Hitler fascism, concocting fraudulent electoral laws, and, in point of fact, are abolishing universal suffrage. They encroach on the right of the working class to strikes, manifestations, meetings and rallies, they are trying to wreck the trade-union movement, and they smear the Communist and Workers' Parties; they seek to strike a blow at these parties, persecute and imprison their leaders.

With unprecedented hypocrisy the U.S. imperialists, and their lackeys scream about defence of the "free world" and insolently trample on the freedom of the peoples wherever they can do so. "Freedom" in their understanding is freedom to exploit and rob the working people, freedom to suppress other peoples, freedom to amass maximum profits.

With the aid of the bourgeois rulers of the satellite countries the U.S. warmongers are trying to implant fascism wherever possible. In Western Germany and Japan they encourage the revival of fascist organisations foster militarism and revanchist tendencies. They back the bloody dictatorships of Franco, Tito, Papagos, Salazar, Syngman Rhee Chaves, Trujillo, Vargas and others all the foul cliques of butchers of the peoples. World imperialist reaction deprives the hundreds of millions in the Colonies and dependent countries of all human rights, seeking, by means of the most barbarous methods, to crush the struggle of these peoples for freedom and

national independence. But the encroachments of national sovereignty and on the remnants or bourgeois-democratic freedoms testify not so much to the strength as to the weakness of the bourgeoisie, to its animal fear of the future.

In their anti-popular policy of strangling democratic freedoms the bourgeoisie relies on the all-round support of the Right-wing Socialist leaders who have now become the most zealous agents of American imperialism. The Attlees and Guy Mollets, Saragats, Spaaks and Ollenhauers carry out the vilest assignments of the U.S. rulers aimed at crushing the national-liberation struggle of the peoples and at splitting the working class.

Comrade Stalin stressed particularly that in the capitalist countries there is no force, other than the Communist and Democratic Parties, capable of raising the banner of democratic freedoms and national independence and of carrying it forward. The Communist and Democratic Parties alone consistently and to the very end uphold the interests of the people, the interests of the nation. Loyalty to the revolutionary traditions of their people, feelings of national pride, genuine love for the homeland – all these noble features so highly esteemed by the immortal Lenin – find their concrete expression in the policy and activity of the Communist and Democratic Parties.

The speech by the great friend, leader and teacher of the working people of the world Comrade Stalin, inspires the Communists and all progressive people of the countries in which capital dominates to fight for democratic freedoms, for the independence and sovereignty of their countries. The struggle meets with a ready response and support on the part of the peoples whose cherished aspirations it expresses. The struggle for democratic freedoms and national sovereignty is inseparable from the struggle for peace. Consequently, the wrathful voice of the people saying:

“Yankee, Go Home!” is heard wherever the U.S.

imperialists act the master.

The working people are rallying more and more closely around the Communist and Workers' Parties. The glorious French Communist Party is organising and inspiring the struggle of the entire nation against the anti-democratic conspiracy of the Government, against fascisation of the state system, against the dirty war in Viet Nam. The French Communists are waging persistent and irreconcilable struggle against the U.S. occupation of their country, for annulment of the treaties subordinating France to U.S. imperialism, for a government of independence and peace, the only government which, thanks to the backing of the broad masses, would be a stable government.

The Italian Communist Party, rallying all the democratic forces of the country, is continuing its persistent struggle against De Gasperi's fraudulent electoral law, against the attempts to abolish the republican Constitution by means of monster demonstrations and mass strikes the Italian people are supporting the deputies of the democratic parties. This fight for democratic liberties is combined with exposure of the policy of national treachery pursued by the clerical Government.

The German Communists are conducting resolute struggle against the anti-people's Bonn regime, "The Programme for National Re-unification of Germany" defines the clear goals of the national-liberation movement of all the German people. In the U.S., Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands and in the countries of Latin America the Communist and Democratic Parties are boldly defending the freedom and national interests of their countries. The banner of struggle for freedom and national independence of the Japanese people, who have fallen into misfortune, has been raised aloft by the Japanese Communist Party.

A heroic struggle for the liberation of the country from the colonial yoke of the imperialists is being waged by the

Communist Party of India. The Communist Party of India has become a big force in the country, the courageous and recognised leader of the masses. By its selfless work it has won the love and respect of the working people, and has forged cadres of genuine fighters for the bright future of the people.

In the onerous conditions of bloody terror the Communists in Spain and Portugal, in Greece and Turkey, Yugoslavia and in a number of Latin American countries are resolutely fighting for the overthrow of the fascist dictatorships, for the independence of their countries.

The Communist and Workers' Parties in the capitalist countries spare no effort in rallying all the healthy forces of the nation, all true democrats and patriots around the working class into a mighty united front of struggle for democratic freedoms and national independence. At the same time they vigilantly guard the purity of their political line. They are combating sectarian and opportunist elements who seek to belittle the role of the Party as the decisive force in the struggle for democratic freedoms and national sovereignty; they are purging their ranks of traitors, of those who have gone over to the camp of the class enemies of the proletariat.

At the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. Comrade Stalin, addressing the representatives of those Communist and Democratic Parties that have not yet come to power and are still working under the heel of the draconic laws of the bourgeoisie said that "there is every reason to count on success and victory for the fraternal Parties in the countries dominated by capital."

The Communist and Democratic Parties of the capitalist countries are taking into their hands and hold aloft the banner of democratic freedoms, the banner of national independence and national sovereignty of their countries.

The unfading light of the Lenin teaching illumines the pathway for all Communist and Workers' Parties. Leninism is

the guiding compass for them, a guide to action. The great all-conquering Lenin-Stalin ideas are penetrating more and more deeply into the consciousness of the masses, gripping the minds of million of ordinary people fighting for peace, for democracy, for Socialism. This is the guarantee of their success and of their coming victory.

WORKING PEOPLE IN CHINA WHOLEHEARTEDLY SUPPORT DECISION TO CONVENE ALL-CHINA ASSEMBLY OF PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES

At its sessions on January 13 and 14, the Central People's Government Council discussed the question of convening an all-China assembly of people's representatives and assemblies of people's representatives at all levels.

The Central People's Government Council decided to convene in 1953 assemblies of people's representatives at all levels on the basis of general elections and then to convene an all-China assembly of people's representatives which will adopt a Constitution, approve the state Five-Year Plan for construction and elect a new Central People's Government.

In a closing speech Comrade Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central People's Government Council, said:

“Speaking in terms of the whole country, military operations on the continent have ended, agrarian reform has been completed in the main and all sections of the population united; in view of this and in keeping with the stipulations of the General Programme of the People's Political Consultative Conference, conditions have already matured for convening an all-China assembly of people's representatives and the people's representative assemblies at all levels. This is a great victory won by the Chinese people who shed their blood and made great sacrifices in the struggle for democracy which they waged for tens of years. The convening of the people's representative assemblies will help further to develop people's democracy, to accelerate state construction, intensify resistance to the United States and to increase aid to Korea. The

Government which will be formed by the all-China assembly of people's representatives, will be a government of the united front of all nationalities, of all democratic classes, all democratic parties and of all popular organisations in the country”.

The Central People's Government Council formed a commission under the chairmanship of Mao Tse-tung which will elaborate the draft of the Constitution of the Chinese People's Republic and a commission under the chairmanship of Chou En-Lai which will elaborate the draft of the electoral regulations in the Chinese People's Republic.

The democratic parties and working people in China wholeheartedly welcome the decision of the Central People's Government Council to convene in 1953 assemblies of people's representatives at all levels.

Numerous meetings and rallies of factory and office workers in Peking and Tientsin and conferences of representatives of all parties and groups have supported the decision of the Central People's Government Council and have pledged their support for the Government in carrying out the great work ahead.

CEASEFIRE IN KOREA!

A meeting marking the launching of a great campaign for popularising the Congress decisions and for carrying them out was held in London.

Monica Felton, International Stalin prize-winner, moved a resolution, unanimously adopted by the meeting, calling on all London citizens and organisations resolutely to press their M.P.'s to demand an immediate cease-fire in Korea and a meeting of the Five Great Powers for settling the differences through negotiation.

PEOPLES PAY TRIBUTE TO MEMORY OF V. I. LENIN

With deep love and respect the working people of the world commemorated the 29th anniversary of the death of their great leader, V. I. Lenin.

In the **Soviet Union**, in Moscow, on January 21, a memorial meeting took place in the Bolshoi Theatre attended by the leaders of the Communist Party and of the Government of the Soviet Union, by representatives of Party and public organisations and of the Soviet Army. After a brief introductory speech by Comrade Shvernik, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., Comrade Mikhailov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U., delivered the report of the XXIX anniversary of V. I. Lenin's death. Comrade Mikhailov pointed out that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union won and is winning great victories because in everything and at all times it has been loyal to the Lenin teaching, which is constantly being developed by the great Stalin. The audience warmly applauded the concluding words of the speaker in honour of Comrade Stalin, the great continuer of Lenin's cause.

During the Lenin day memorial meetings were held in all the capitals of the Union Republics and in towns and villages throughout the Soviet Union.

The keynote of the Lenin days in **China** was profound study of Marxism-Leninism, of the brilliant works of Lenin and Comrade Stalin. Numerous talks on V. I. Lenin's life and work were given in factories and mills, in offices and educational establishments.

Chinese newspapers published numerous articles devoted to the memory of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. On January 21

“Jenminjihpao” published an article “Leninism Illumines the path of the ‘national-liberation struggle for the peoples of Asia” by Lin Po-tsui, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Soviet film were shown in cinema in the capital and in other towns of the Chinese People’s Republic devoted to the life, work and struggle of the great leader and teacher of the working people of the world. The Peking National Library opened an exhibition devoted to the immortal leader of the working people.

In **France** on January 21 in the Mutualité Hall a memorial meeting of the working people of the Paris region was held by the Communist Party of France. Some four thousand people were present. The platform was adorned with large portraits of Lenin and Stalin and a banner bearing the words of Maurice Thorez, leader of the French people: “Lenin – is the Party, the revolutionary Party, tempered in great class battles, the advanced Party equipped with advanced theory and leading the working class to victory.”

The leaders of the French Communist Party and representatives of the democratic public were present at the meeting. After the opening speech, delivered by Marcel Cachin, member of the Political Bureau, a report on the life and work of V. I. Lenin was delivered by Auguste Lecoœur, Secretary of the Party.

In **Poland** the Lenin Days’ which began on January 20 will continue for ten days. The memorial meeting in Warsaw devoted to the 29th anniversary of V. I. Lenin’s death was attended by the leaders of the Polish United Workers’ Party and of the Government of the Polish Republic, headed by Comrade Bierut, and by the Party activists of the capital.

Numerous memorial meetings, evenings and talks devoted to the life and work of the great Lenin were held all over the country. Lectures and exhibitions organised by the Poland-

Soviet Friendship Society were visited by many thousands of working people. The films “Lenin in October”, “Lenin in 1918”, “Vladimir Ilyich Lenin”, etc., were screened in Polish towns and villages.

Talks and lectures on V. I. Lenin’s life and work were given in factories, coal and ore mines, on construction sites, in schools and higher educational establishments and in agricultural co-operatives in **Czechoslovakia**.

The V. I. Lenin Museum, established on the initiative of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Government, was opened in Prague. The 20 halls of the Museum contain 1,700 documents ‘relating’ to Lenin’s life and struggle. Klement Gottwald spoke at the opening ceremony.

A V. I. Lenin memorial meeting was held in the Budapest State Opera House, **Hungary**, on January 21. Those present at the meeting included the leaders of the Hungarian Working People’s Party and of the Government headed by Comrade Rakosi, leading workers and peasants and the best representatives of the intelligentsia.

In **Bulgaria** the Lenin meetings held throughout the country were, followed on January 21 by a memorial meeting of the Sofia working people.

Lenin’s works and particularly his “On Co-operation” are in great demand in bookshops and libraries.

The memorial meeting in Bucharest, **Rumania**, devoted to the memory of V. I. Lenin, was attended by the members of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers’ Party and members of the Government headed by Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej, Party activists and the activists of the mass organisations, by workers in the realms of science, art and culture, stakhanovites and leading workers.

Meetings devoted to the 29th anniversary of V. I. Lenin’s death were held throughout the **German Democratic Republic** and in the big cities of **Western Germany** on

January 21. The meeting convened by the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the leadership of the greater Berlin Party organisation was attended by the Party leaders, headed by Comrade Pieck. The speakers at the meetings in Western Germany included the leaders and activists of the Communist Party of Germany.

Memorial meetings in the Korean People's Democratic Republic took place not only in towns and villages but also in guerrilla detachments operating behind the enemy's lines. A memorial meeting was held in Pyongyang on January 21.

The working people in **Albania**, the **Mongolian People's Republic**, **Austria**, **Britain** and in other countries marked the anniversary of V. I. Lenin, the unforgettable teacher and leader.

POWERFUL MOVEMENT OF ITALIAN PEOPLE AGAINST FRAUDULENT ELECTORAL LAW

On January 21, the Government majority in the Chamber of Deputies voted for the draft law on the “reform” of the electoral system. About 200 deputies – Communists, Socialists and Left-wing Democrats refrained from the voting. They left the Chamber shouting: “Long live Parliament! Long live the Constitution!”

A joint meeting of opposition deputies decided: to send a deputation to the President of the Republic to inform him of the gross violation of the prerogatives of Parliament; to convene in Rome “a meeting of senators, deputies, members of regional and provincial councils, mayors and communal councillor in order to define jointly measures necessary for defence of freedom and the republican institutions; to launch during the coming weeks a nation-wide campaign for the purpose of explaining the parliamentary debate after establishing contact with the electors; to work actively for the formation of a broad front against the attempts of the Government to deprive the citizens of the right of equal vote.

On January 22, the opposition representatives, Togliatti, Nenni and Targetti, called on the President of the Republic.

Despite obstacles on the part of the police, opposition deputies in Florence, Genoa, Reggio Emilia, Modena and other cities were warmly greeted by mass manifestations of the working people.

A mighty wave of nation-wide protests is gathering momentum throughout the country. Millions of Italian citizens are resolutely protesting against the police provocations of the Government, which, by means of force, seeks to foist the

fraudulent electoral law on the country. General strikes of two and three-hour duration took place in Genoa, Modena, Parma, Ferrara, Padua and Rovigo. About a hundred thousand agricultural labourers in the Po Valley stopped work. Thousands-strong demonstrations took place in Apulia, Abruzzo and Sicily.

CARRY OUT PEOPLES' CONGRESS DECISIONS

In Paris, Toulon and many other places French delegates to the Peoples' Congress for Peace have reported to the population on the work of the Congress. A peace committee of more than 30 members, representative of different convictions, was formed after Mayor Mager of the Lombron Commune (Sarthe Department), a socialist, addressed the population in his commune. The committee members pledged actively to popularise the Appeal of the Peoples' Congress and its call to the governments of the Five Great Powers to sign a Peace Pact.

At its meeting in Paris on January 11, the National Committee of the Republican Association of War Veterans supported the Congress decisions and called upon war veterans and war victims "to do all in their power to popularise the decisions all over the country and to carry them out, to find new ways and means of struggle in order to ensure the signing of a Peace Pact between the Five Great Powers".

FORWARD IN STRUGGLE FOR WORLD PEACE! Second Czechoslovak Peace Congress. Anejka Hodinova-Spurna - President, Czechoslovak Peace Committee

The people of Czechoslovakia accepted with feelings of pride and profound responsibility the honoured title of one of the “Shock-brigades” of the world revolutionary and working-class movement, bestowed on our homeland by J. V. Stalin, – the great standard-bearer of peace and friendship among nations – at the historic XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The keynote of the Second Czechoslovak Peace Congress which took place in Prague on January 17-18, was “Forward, Czechoslovak ‘Shock-brigade’, in the struggle for world peace!”

The Congress afforded additional and striking evidence of the fact that in our People’s Democratic Republic all honest people are striving to preserve and consolidate peace and to eliminate the war danger, that the consistent peace policy of the Communist Party and the Government of Czechoslovakia have not only the complete confidence but also the active support of the entire nation.

The Congress discussed the decisions of the historic Peoples’ Congress for Peace and charted ways for consistent struggle for their realisation. It also summed up the results of the peace movement in Czechoslovakia in the two years, since the First Peace Congress, and, on the basis of the experience accumulated, gave guidance for future work. The Congress elected the Czechoslovak Peace Committee – the leading body for organising fulfilment of the great and responsible tasks in the matter of mobilising all Czechoslovak citizen for active

struggle for peace.

The wide representation of all sections of the population at the Congress shows that the peace movement in Czechoslovakia is indeed a nation-wide movement. Of the total of 1,617 delegates, 565 were workers, 338 – peasants, 124 – office employees, 95 teachers and 45 clergymen. The delegates included leading functionaries of the political parties and mass organisations affiliated to the National Front of Czechs and Slovaks, leaders of publicly-owned enterprises, outstanding artists – state prize winners, famous scientists, factory workers and peasants. The fact that 656 women were elected to the Congress, and that 417 delegates were less than 30 years, testifies to the growing activity of Czechoslovak women and youth in the struggle for peace.

The speeches of the delegates eloquently showed that the people of Czechoslovakia are united in their striving for peace and friendship with all nations, that by their diligent labour and by their unanimity they are making a big contribution to the cause of preserving and consolidating, world peace. Whether it was a peasant or worker who spoke, doctor or writer, man or woman – all mentioned the same.

The Congress convincingly showed that all organisations affiliated to our regenerated National Front, and all their members regard the cause of peace as their own cause and that realisation of the tasks of the peace movement becomes an inseparable part of their daily work. Millions of the population actively participated in the voting for a Pact of Peace between the Five Great Powers and in the great nation-wide campaign against the remilitarisation of Western Germany. Our people voiced wrath and indignation against the barbarous crime of the U.S. imperialists in unleashing the bacteriological war in Korea. The Czechoslovak people express fraternal solidarity with the heroic Korean people. The working people of Czechoslovakia contributed 260 million crowns to aid the

population of embattled Korea.

The Second Czechoslovak Peace Congress called on the people:

To continue their struggle for a Pact of Peace between the Five Great Powers and demand that representatives of these Powers should meet as quickly as possible and begin negotiations for the signing of a Pact of Peace;

to intensify the struggle against remilitarisation of Western Germany, against the “general contract” and the so-called “European Defence Community” which pursue aggressive aims; to unfold a wide solidarity campaign with the German people striving to create a united, independent, democratic and peace-loving Germany;

to demand resolutely an immediate end to the wars in Korea, Viet Nam and Malaya and simultaneously to continue stubborn struggle for prohibition of bacteriological warfare, prohibition of all means of mass extermination of people.

The Congress set itself the task of acquainting all our people with the decisions of the Peoples’ Congress for Peace which proclaimed that each people, each state has the right to a free and independent life and that struggle for national freedom and independence is an inseparable part of the fight for world peace.

In the next few days enlarged meetings of the peace committees and meetings of peace activists will be held in the different regions and districts of the country. In close co-operation with the National Front organisations and especially with the women’s committees, numerous meetings and talks will be held in towns and villages to discuss the Congress decisions. This work will be combined with preparation for International Women’s Day.

Czechoslovak peace fighters always combine the struggle for peace with strengthening the might of our homeland, with the fight for the successful carrying out of the Five-Year Plan.

The working people are conscious of the profound thought contained in the slogan advanced by Klement Gottwald, beloved leader of the Czechoslovak people: “Build the homeland – consolidate peace”.

In, their daily work Czechoslovak peace fighters never forget about the need for resolute exposure of the imperialist warmongers, for inculcating in the people a sense of alert vigilance in relation to encroachments by the enemies of peace. Czechoslovak peace fighters ceaselessly popularise the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union and stress the vital significance for Czechoslovakia of friendship and alliance with the U.S.S.R. whose peoples, under the leadership of the great Stalin, show to all mankind the pathway to peace and a bright future.

**XXIX ANNIVERSARY OF V. I. LENIN'S
DEATH. Report by Comrade N. A.
MIKHAILOV at Memorial Meeting in
Moscow**



Comrades!

It is 29 years today since the death of the founder and leader of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the creator of the Soviet socialist state, the leader and teacher of the working people of the world, brilliant thinker and great master-

mind of revolutionary science – Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

All these years the Communist Party has confidently taken the Soviet people along the road pointed out by Lenin. The ideas of Leninism, like the rays of clear sunlight, illuminate our road of struggle and victories. Beneath the banner of Lenin, under the leadership of Comrade Stalin, the Soviet people are successfully building the majestic edifice of Communism.

The achievements of the Soviet state, the mighty growth of the forces of the camp of peace and democracy embody the indomitable strength and greatness of Leninism, which is exerting a decisive influence on the entire course of world history. Lenin's cause is immortal. The image of the great Lenin lives in the hearts of the working people of the whole world, inspiring to struggle for a new life, for democracy, for socialism.

I.

Lenin is the great genius of the socialist revolution. It was under his leadership that the workers and peasants of our country took power into their own hands. A new era began in the history of humanity – era of the collapse of capitalism and the triumph of Socialism.

“The destruction of capitalism and its traces” – Lenin said – “and the laying of the foundations of the Communist system constitute the content of the new epoch that has now begun in world history”. Right from its very inception, the Soviet state set about solving the historical task of building Socialism. After the grim years of the civil war and armed intervention, the working people of our country restored industry, transport and agriculture: the bond between town and country took shape; the alliance between workers and peasants was strengthened and extended.

Lenin had boundless faith in the creative energy of the

people. The great leader discerned the path of the Soviet state's development for many decades ahead and prophetically affirmed that Russia would become a socialist country.

Mapping out the road for building Socialism in the U.S.S.R., Lenin pointed out that heavy industry was the material base of Socialism. He attached special significance to electrification for the Communist transformation of the country. Only when the whole country is covered by a dense network of power stations, said V. I. Lenin, will we be able to create a Communist society.

The Communist Party had to build Socialism in a country with a preponderantly small-scale peasant economy. In his works Lenin gave a profound and comprehensive exposition of the ways of reconstructing rural life on a new footing, of drawing the working peasantry into socialist construction.

The enemies of the Party and of the Soviet people – the Trotskyite-Bukharinite scum, the capitulators and traitors – tried to prevent the Party from carrying out its historic tasks, wanted to divert it from the correct path. Lenin and Stalin mercilessly rebuffed all these attempts, tempered and trained the Party and educated it in a spirit of irreconcilability to all enemies of the Soviet homeland and boundless loyalty to the cause of the working people.

Lenin bequeathed to the Party and the people a priceless treasure – the great and invincible science of the construction of a new world, Over Lenin's bier, Comrade Stalin, his faithful colleague and follower, vowed sacredly to carry out Lenin's behests and to follow Lenin's road unswervingly.

Comrade Stalin and the Communist Party carried out this vow. Banished never to return is the centuries-old backwardness of tsarist Russia. Gone forever are unemployment, illiteracy and the hopeless want and misery of the working people. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republic has now become a mighty socialist power with a highly

developed first-class industry, large-scale collective agriculture, and an advanced economy and culture. The Soviet land is the pride and hope of all progressive humanity fighting for peace and friendship between nations, the inextinguishable beacon-light of Socialism.

The recent XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union summed up the results of the Soviet people's tremendous victories, achieved under the leadership of the Party of Lenin and Stalin, and mapped out a programme for the further construction of Communism in the U.S.S.R. The Congress approved the directives concerning the fifth Five-Year Plan for the development of the U.S.S.R., the fulfilment of which will mark an important stage in the gradual transition from Socialism to Communism.

The Soviet people responded with enthusiasm to the directives and main assignments of the fifth Five-Year Plan and approved them with one accord. Reports come in daily from every corner of our homeland about the labour heroism of the Soviet people. The tried leadership of the Party of Lenin and Stalin, the will of the Soviet people, the socialist emulation that has developed with renewed force – these are the best guarantee that the targets of the Five-Year Plan will be reached and even surpassed.

In his works Lenin brilliantly defined the main line of the advance of Soviet society to Communism, pointed out the two phases in the development of Communist society. Lenin teaches us that Socialism and Communism are not separated by a Chinese wall, that they are not different social-economic formations. "... Socialism," Lenin says, "is the society that merges directly from capitalism, it is the first form of the new society. Communism is a higher form of society and can develop only when Socialism has been fully consolidated."

On the basis of Lenin's heritage, developing and enriching Marxism-Leninism, Comrade Stalin summed up the experience

of building Socialism in the U.S.S.R., disclosed the objective laws governing the transition from Socialism to Communism, and armed the Party and the Soviet people with a clear programme of struggle for Communism. Comrade Stalin's work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R." furnishes the solution to the most complex theoretical and practical problems arising before the Party in the new historical conditions, opens up and illumines the perspectives of Communist construction.

The tasks which the Soviet people must solve in the course of the transition from Socialism to Communism are complex and varied. But they will, undoubtedly, be solved successfully. Inspired by the Party of Lenin and Stalin, full of strength and confidence in their still happier future, the Soviet people are advancing along the Lenin road. And throughout all these years of working without Lenin, at all difficult, crucial moments, the Party has seen before it, at the head of the masses, its leader and teacher Comrade Stalin. (**Prolonged applause**). The militant watchword of our Party – beneath the banner of Lenin, under the leadership of Stalin, forward, to the victory of Communism – has penetrated deeply into the minds of the Soviet people and is a splendid expression of the axiomatic truth that Lenin's cause is triumphant, that Comrade Stalin is firmly and steadfastly leading the working people to Communism. (**Prolonged applause**).

II.

Marx and Engels, the founders of scientific Communism, discovered the economic laws of capitalism and proved the historic inevitability of the doom of capitalist society and its replacement by a new social order.

Brilliantly generalising the phenomena of the subsequent historical period, Lenin demonstrated the essence, the principal features and laws of development of the highest stage of

capitalism – imperialism. “Lenin’s service and, hence, his new contribution”, said Comrade Stalin, “is that on the basis of the main propositions of ‘Capital’ be presented a substantiated Marxist analysis of imperialism as the last phase of capitalism, revealing its ulcers and the conditions of its inevitable collapse”.

Creatively developing Leninism, Comrade Stalin gave a profound analysis of the general crisis of the entire capitalist system, revealed the essence of the economic laws of present-day capitalism and Socialism.

Comrade Stalin discovered the basic economic law of present-day capitalism and the basic economic law of Socialism. The opposite character of these laws determines the two opposite trends of economic development – the camp of Socialism and the camp of capitalism.

One line of development is the steady advance of the peaceful economy in the Soviet Union and the countries of people’s democracy. The other line of development is that of the economy of capitalism whose productive forces are marking time, an economy which is in the grip of the constantly-deepening general crisis of capitalism and recurring economic crises; this is the line of militarisation of the economy, of rivalry between countries, and the enslavement of some countries by others.

American imperialism, which heads the capitalist camp is an ultra-reactionary, evil force, the gendarme and strangler of the freedom of the peoples. “The American multi-millionaires”, Lenin wrote, “these present-day slaveholders, have opened a particularly tragic page in the bloody history of bloody imperialism”.

Enormous expenditures on war preparations, frantic armaments drive, wiping out the last vestiges of bourgeois democracy, merciless plunder of the working people and nonstop enrichment of a handful of arrogant multi-millionaires

– such is present-day America, such is its way of life.

American imperialism is blinded by savage fury for all that is advanced and progressive. In vain do the chieftains of American imperialism scream right and left from the pages of venal newspapers, about their love of peace. The facts testify to the opposite.

If the American imperialists are really for peace, and against a new war, why do they frustrate and sabotage proposals for armaments reduction, for a Pact of Peace between the Five Great Powers?

If the American imperialists are against war, then how shall we describe what they are doing in Korea, killing defenceless women and children, destroying peaceful towns and villages and using bacteriological weapons?

The world has never known more monstrous and more harmless lies than those spread by the U.S. imperialists. The true face of American imperialism, without its mask, signifies plunder of the peoples, war, murder, espionage.

American imperialism acts brazenly and shamelessly in the capitalist countries; it undermines their economy, rob not only the workers and peasants, but also the petty and middle bourgeoisie, it tramples on the traditions and customs of the peoples. This policy of American imperialism rouses the hatred of the freedom-loving peoples. The aggressive policy of the United States sharpens the political antagonisms between the capitalist countries, and intensifies the struggle for independence and freedom of these peoples that have fallen into the clutches of the American imperialist plunderers.

A powerful organised movement for peace has developed in all countries. The ranks of the peace fighters contain hundred of millions of people of different nations, professions, political views and religious convictions. The Vienna Peace Congress strikingly re-affirmed that this democratic, universal movement is a force capable of frustrating the bloody designs of the

instigators of a new war.

The American aggressors seek by every possible means to deceive the peoples, to impress upon them that there can be only one road – the road of war, and that the war must be directed against the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies.

The Soviet people, however, proceed from Lenin’s counsel about the possibility of the peaceful co-existence of Socialism and capitalism, the peaceful competition of the two systems. “The idea of the co-operation of the two systems was first formulated by Lenin”, J. V. Stalin said. “Lenin is our teacher, and we, Soviet people are Lenin’s disciples. We have never departed, and will never depart, from Lenin’s instructions”.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state firmly and consistently pursue a policy of policy., “... The interests of our Party.” Comrade Stalin has said, “far from contradicting on the contrary, merge with the interests of the peace-loving peoples. As for the Soviet Union, its interests are altogether inseparable from the cause of world peace.”

Comrade Stalin’s clear and exhaustive replies to the “New York Times” correspondent re-affirm that the Soviet state firmly upholds the cause of peace, resolutely opposes the war in Korea, and is ready to co-operate with the capitalist countries, the United States included, for the sake of preserving world peace, for the sake of friendship among the nations. Comrade Stalin’s replies upset the cards of the warmongers and once again exposed the aggressors before the whole world.

Firmly and consistently pursuing a policy of peace, the Soviet state keeps a vigilant eye on the machinations of the instigators of war. The Party and the Soviet Government are guided by Lenin’s and Stalin’s injunctions about the constant need to strengthen the socialist state, to multiply its strength and its might. This is what Lenin taught us. This is what Comrade Stalin constantly teaches us.

The warmakers base their foreign policy on methods of blackmail and intimidation. Lenin warned us not to yield to crude stunts of this kind, designed for people with weak nerves.

Here is what Lenin said in 1922: "... Whenever we find reports in the papers intended to frighten somebody, or to the effect that some ordeal is to be forced upon us, we calmly smile. We have seen enough threats, and more serious ones than those of the tradesman who prepares to slam the door, when offering his very, very last price. We have seen threats with guns on the part of allied powers controlling practically the whole world. **We were not frightened by those threats.**"

The imperialist brigand nurturing plans for attack on the U.S.S.R. should not forget the lessons of history. The incendiaries of a new war should know that a third world war, if they unleash it, will inevitably lead to the collapse of the entire world capitalist system. **(Prolonged applause).**

The entire international revolutionary working-class and Communist movement is inspired by the great Lenin ideas. Leninism is the sacred banner of the struggle of hundreds of millions of people.

The triumph of Socialism and the building of Communism in the U.S.S.R. exercise a decisive influence on the course of world history. The Communist and Workers' Parties, the working population in the countries of people's democracy learn from the experience of the Lenin-Stalin Party, from the experience of the Soviet people. The ideas of Leninism rouse the peoples of the capitalist and colonial countries for struggle against the oppressors, for freedom and independence.

The peoples of the world see that in the countries where the star of Socialism shines, the new life, a happy and joyful life, forges ahead. The labour of free people for themselves for their country, genuine people's democracy, unlimited opportunities for physical and spiritual development, the sway of the most advanced, truly humanitarian Communist ideas – such is the

socialist way of life which evokes the admiration of the working people of the whole world.

The genius of Lenin and Stalin has pointed out for the whole of humanity, the road to a new life. If not today, then tomorrow, this road will be taken by the people of all countries, of the whole world. There is no other road, and cannot be. That is what Lenin teaches us, that is what history teaches us.

At the dawn of the revolutionary movement in Russia, Lenin wrote:

“We are marching in a little band along a precipitous and difficult path, clasping one another firmly by the hand. We are surrounded on all sides by enemies, and nearly always have to advance under fire”.

The Communist movement to which Lenin dedicated his life has developed into a mighty and indomitable force. Millions of fighters have rallied to the banner of Lenin and Stalin. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union has in its ranks nearly seven million members and probationer-members. The Communist and Workers’ Parties of the world unite more than 21 million people. This is a great force.

“Now”, Comrade Stalin has said, “when from China and Korea to Czechoslovakia and Hungary new ‘Shock-brigades’ have appeared in the shape of the people’s democratic countries, – now it has become easier for our Party to fight, and indeed work is going with a swing”.

The growth of the Communist and Workers’ Parties is the living embodiment of Leninism, proof of the great triumph of Lenin’s ideas. Communism is winning, it will triumph finally and irrevocably. The ideas of Leninism are penetrating to the most remote corners of the globe. There is no force on earth, and cannot be, capable of halting their victorious march.

III.

All the victories of the Soviet people are inspired and organised by the Communist Party, created by Lenin and Stalin. The world has never before known a party that fights with such consistency, perseverance and fearlessness for the interests of the working people, as the Party of Communists.

The Party of Lenin and Stalin has won boundless love and esteem by its selfless struggle for the cause of the people.

Lenin and Stalin steered the Party in irreconcilable struggle against all enemies of the working people, they inculcated in it the spirit of steadfast faith in the strength of the people, the spirit of readiness to advance firmly and steadily towards the goal, smashing all obstacles in its way. The people entrusted their destiny, their future to the Party of Lenin and Stalin, and in doing so made no mistake. Throughout all difficulties and trials, storms and stresses, the Communist Party, beneath Lenin's banner, under the leadership of Comrade Stalin, boldly and confidently, lead the Soviet people from victory to victory. Lenin always displayed concern for the unity of the Party, for the purity of its ranks, for elevating the title of Party member. Under the leadership of Comrade Stalin the Party has adhered firmly to this Leninist principle. The Communist Party is a militant alliance of like-minded people, an alliance strong in its solidarity, in its organisation, in its boundless devotion to the great cause of Lenin and Stalin, to its leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin. **(Prolonged applause).**

The Rules of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union adopted at the Nineteenth Congress raise still higher the title of Party member. The demands the Party Rules make on Communists exert an immense beneficial influence not only on Communists. The working masses follow the Party, they learn from the Party and see in its principles the embodiment of the most progressive and most just idea.

Lenin constantly trained the Party in the spirit of maintaining close and indestructible bonds with the broad

masses of the working people. Stressing this Leninist demand, Comrade Stalin points out that contact with the masses, the ability to heed the voice of the masses is the key to the invincibility of Party leadership.

The people of the Soviet Union have become convinced from the experience of many years that the Party of Lenin and Stalin has no interests other than the interests of the people, that the Communist Party regards selfless service to the homeland, to the people as its supreme goal. It is this that explains the fact that the policy of the Communist Party is regarded by all the working people of our country as their own vital cause. The struggle for realizing Lenin's ideas, for the triumph of Leninism, has long since become the cause not only of the Party, not only of the Communists, but of the broadest sections of the non-party people, of the Soviet people as a whole.

The method of criticism and self-criticism is one of the distinctive features of the Communist Party, inherent in it as a genuine revolutionary Party, a Party of a new type. Criticism and self-criticism constitute a special, socialist method of bringing to light difficulties and contradiction and of overcoming them. Lenin pointed out that only a genuinely revolutionary Party, strong and solid, monolithic and united, can boldly criticise itself, bring to light its errors, weaknesses and shortcomings and overcome them.

Comrade Stalin constantly teaches us that self-criticism is as essential to us as air, as water, that the slogan of self-criticism is the heart of the Communist method of training cadres. Proceeding from the counsel given by Lenin and Stalin the Rules of our Party lay down that one of the major duties of a Party member is to develop self-criticism and criticism from below, to bring to light shortcomings in the work and to strive for their elimination, to fight against the pretence of all being

well and against being carried away by successes in the work. The Party regards the stifling of criticism as a grievous evil. He who stifles criticism and substitutes it by pompousness and bragging has no place in the ranks of our Party.

The successes attained by the Soviet people in building the new society are truly enormous and are of world-wide, historical significance. Among many insufficiently mature comrades these successes engender a feeling of complacency and carelessness, a blunting of their political vigilance.

In the Great Patriotic War the Soviet Union won a victory without parallel in history. In a short space of time the country repaired the terrible destruction, the aftermath of the war, and made immeasurable progress. It does not follow from this, however, that all problems of the class struggle have already been removed from the order of the day, that now our country no longer faces the danger of wrecking, sabotage and espionage on the part of the capitalist states. The greater the successes of Communist construction the more perfidious, vile and brutal are the methods and means of struggle used by our enemies. The more successful our progress, the sharper will be the struggle by the enemies of our people who are doomed to inevitable destruction.

Summing up the first results of the realisation of the policy of Soviet power, Lenin said that the first commandment, the first lesson that must be learned by all workers and peasants, by all working people is to be on guard, always to remember that we are surrounded by people, classes, governments that openly express the greatest hatred for us.

Comrade Stalin has repeatedly emphasized the profoundly anti-Party meaning of talk about the class struggle “dying out”.

“Some comrades”, Comrade Stalin says, “interpreted the thesis on the abolition of classes, the establishment of classless society and the withering away of the state to mean a justification of laziness and complacency, a justification of the

counter-revolutionary theory that the class struggle is subsiding and that the state power is to be relaxed. Needless to say, such people cannot have anything in common with our Party. They are either degenerates or double-dealers and must be driven out of the Party. The abolition of classes is not achieved by the subsiding of the class struggle, but by its intensification”.

Socialism triumphed in our country. The exploiting classes were smashed and abolished in the U.S.S.R. long ago. But we still have survivals of bourgeois ideology, survivals of the psychology and morals of private ownership still remain in our country. We still have transmitters of bourgeois views and bourgeois morals – **living men**, hidden enemies of our people. These hidden enemies, supported by the imperialist world, have done harm and will continue to do harm to us. Convincing proof of this is the case of the group of physicians-wreckers – despicable spies and murderers who hid behind the mask of physicians and sold themselves to slaveholders and cannibals from the United States and Britain.

High political vigilance is demanded of all Soviet people, vigilance excluding any manifestation of complacency, of the idiotic disease of carelessness, vigilance that forestalls attempt by the enemy to wreck and to do harm and helps to expose the enemy agents no matter what disguise they assume. Vigilance must be our constantly functioning weapon.

Besides enemy agents we have another enemy – the credulity and negligence of our people. Not a few credulously negligent persons have sprung up in our midst. It is the credulity and negligence of some of our people that form fertile soil for spies and saboteurs. As long as we have credulity and negligence there will be wrecking as well. Hence in order to eliminate wrecking we must put an end to credulity and negligence in our ranks.

Following the directives of the immortal Lenin the Soviet people must not for a single moment forget that it is necessary

to heighten their vigilance in every way, to watch closely all the intrigues of the warmongers and tirelessly to strengthen the armed forces and the security organs of the Soviet State.

Communist education of the people becomes especially important during the transition of Soviet society from Socialism to Communism. Leninism is the ideological foundation for the education of the Soviet people. The Communist Party is strong because it is guided by Marxist-Leninist theory in all its activities. Stressing the great significance of Marxism-Leninism Comrade Stalin has repeatedly pointed out that of all the Party's treasures the most important and valuable is its ideological treasure.

The Lenin-Stalin Party inculcates in the Soviet people a Communist attitude to labour, to socialist property; it develops in them a lofty sense of duty to society, cultivates the ideas of Soviet patriotism and inviolable friendship of the peoples. The Party cultivates and promotes with loving care the finest traits of Soviet people, the noble features of builders of Communist society.

Socialist ideology holds sway in our country. It by no means follows from this however that any, even the least slackening in the ideological and educational work of the Party is permissible. Any weakening of socialist ideology leads to the strengthening of bourgeois ideology. Serious shortcomings in ideological work were sharply criticized at the XIX Party Congress. The task is to ensure, on the basis of Leninism, an advance in the educational work of all Party organizations.

All the work of the Party is carried out through the medium of its cadres. The success or the failure of the work depends on the selection, education and training of cadres. Lenin and Stalin have always attached exceptional significance to selecting cadres, to verifying how the work is carried out as the decisive prerequisite for organisational work. Cadres decide everything, Comrade Stalin teaches us.

We must persistently apply the Lenin-Stalin principles of selecting and training cadres. In the light of the tasks set by the XIX Party Congress these questions must be in the centre of the work of Party organisations.

There can be no doubt whatsoever that the Lenin-Stalin Party will, with honour, fulfil its historic tasks. Inspired by its great leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin, the Communist Party is firmly and confidently leading the Soviet people to the designated goal.



The Communist Party of the Soviet Union has won and is winning great victories because in everything and at all times it has been loyal to Leninism, because it sacredly cherishes and carries out Lenin's behests and designs.

The Marxist-Leninist theory by which our Party is guided is being constantly developed and enriched with new experience. Leninism as applied to the new era, the era of building Communist society, is further developed in the brilliant works of Comrade Stalin, wise leader and teacher of the Party, of the Soviet people and of all progressive mankind. **(Prolonged applause).**

Beneath the red militant banner of Lenin and Stalin our Party fought for the victory and consolidation of the new social system in the Soviet country and won this victory. Beneath the banner of Lenin, under the brilliant leadership of the great continuer of Lenin's cause – Comrade Stalin – the Communist Party and the Soviet people will achieve the building of Communism. **(Applause).**

Long live Leninism! **(Applause).**

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Party of Lenin and Stalin, the inspirer and organiser of all our victories! **(Applause).**

Long live the great continuer of Lenin's cause, our wise leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin! **(Tumultuous applause).**

Beneath the banner of Lenin, under the leadership of Stalin, forward, to the victory of Communism! **(Tumultuous prolonged applause expressing fervent love for the leader of all progressive mankind, Comrade Stalin. All rise).**

**IN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS'
PARTIES**

COMRADE STALIN'S WORK "ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF SOCIALISM IN THE U.S.S.R.", AND DOCUMENTS OF THE NINETEENTH CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION WIDELY STUDIED IN CHINA

Study of Comrade Stalin's brilliant work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R." and of the documents of the Nineteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has assumed nation-wide dimensions. These documents are studied with the greatest enthusiasm by the broad masses of Party cadres.

The moment Chinese translations of the documents of the Nineteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of Comrade Stalin's work became available, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China recommended study of these historic documents by all Party members during October and November. The main purpose of the study, as the directive of the Central Committee of the Party pointed out, is to help members to understand the world situation, to understand developments in the Soviet Union and the significance of the building of Communism in the U.S.S.R. for defence of world peace. This study, the directive emphasised, will help cadres acquire a better comprehension of advanced Soviet experience in all fields and to improve their own work, and, by learning from the experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to acquire a better knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China called on leading Party cadres in the first place to make a serious study of these documents so as to be able to give guidance to rank and file member and non-party personnel. Leading cadres all at levels are urged to give personal guidance

in the study, to indicate the chief points to be studied, to check on the progress of the study, to answer questions and to show personally how to link discussion of theoretical questions with the tasks of the party and with the everyday work of the Communists.

Party organisations everywhere and all cadres responded enthusiastically to the Central Committee's call. Most Party organisations decided to devote four or more months to study of Comrade Stalin's work and Comrade Malenkov's report.

An example in theoretical study is being given by the leading Party workers. More than 2,000 high-ranking cadres in Peking, 2,000 in the Northeast, 800 in North China, and over 1,400 in Central-South China are participating in regular and profound study of Comrade Stalin's work and the Congress materials.

Early in December the Central Committee verified the theoretical studies and propaganda work done by high ranking cadres in over twenty organisations in Peking. The result revealed that much work had been done by them.

Responsible cadres played also a leading role in the course of this study in the central bureaux and provincial and municipal Party committees.

Participants in this study movement include not only Party and Government cadres but also teachers, students, and cadres of the Chinese People's-Liberation Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers. The National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference also called on all democrats for organised participation in the study of these documents.

WORKING PEOPLE OF BULGARIA STUDY COMRADE STALIN'S BRILLIANT WORK

In Bulgaria the Communist Party branches in the Tolbukhin district held 148 open Party meetings devoted to Comrade Stalin's work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R." and to the decisions of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. Over 10 thousand working people attended these meetings. On January 20 the 4,7533 students in 235 sections of the Party educational network began to study Comrade Stalin's "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R."

Thirty-five open Party meetings held in Kustendil heard reports on the work and decisions of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. Open Party meetings have been held in most villages of the district. Study of the XIX Congress materials and of Comrade Stalin's work began in the Party and youth educational network on January 15.

The national lecture group of the Union of the People's Reading rooms provides lecturers for those studying the materials. On December 23 public lectures took place in the Radomirov, Blagovgrad, Berkovsk, Mikhailovgrad districts, etc. Everywhere the lectures were listened to with keen interest. In the town of Grabovo more than 500 were present at the lecture, 300 in the village of Vladimirovo, Mikhailovgrad district, and over 250 in Boyanovo, Elokhovsk district.

100 THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS JOIN ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

The annual campaign for exchanging membership cards and for winning to the Party tens of thousand of industrial workers, working people and democrats who have

distinguished themselves in the fight for progress, liberty and peace, is drawing to an end. Of the total 1952 membership of the Party 92.3 per cent had exchanged cards by January 10. By January 10, 129,411 more membership cards had been issued than by the same date in 1952. This year 71 of the 97 Party federations achieved better results than last year.

Tens of thousands of working people have applied for Party membership. According to preliminary figures based on incomplete data about 100,000 new members had joined the Party by January 10.

The campaign for exchanging membership cards and recruiting new members is being waged under the slogan of the great struggle of the Italian people in defence of constitutional rights, against the fraudulent electoral law dictated to the country by the Christian Democratic Party. This struggle is closely linked with the movement for peace and national independence, with the struggle for the economic demands of the working people, a striking example of which was the impressive general strike of 200 thousand railwaymen. The Party organisations have pledged to complete the exchange of membership cards by January 21 which is the 32nd anniversary of the foundation of the Italian Communist Party.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCER CO-OPERATIVES IN GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC. Albert Schäfer, Head of Agricultural Department, Central Committee, Socialist Unity Party of Germany

After the smashing of Hitler fascism by the Soviet Army the Potsdam decisions were consistently carried out on the territory of the German Democratic Republic. As a result of the consistent democratic transformations one of the main pillars of Prussian-German militarism – big land ownership and junkerism – was destroyed. The land, farm buildings and livestock, as well as agricultural machinery and implements were transferred to the agricultural labourers, working peasants and settlers.

In the period from 1945 to 1952 the peasants who received land as a result of the reform and also those working peasants who owned small plots developed their farmsteads and achieved a higher level of prosperity. With the formation of machine-tractor stations, public estates and the Peasants' Mutual Aid Associations (Peasants' Trading Co-operation) the working peasants were given valuable help. The German Economic Commission and later the Government of the German Democratic Republic allocated over 3,000 million marks for rehabilitation of agriculture. The application of the most progressive Michurin and Lysenko agro-technical methods resulted in the yields of 1934-38 being exceeded. In 1951 the average grain yield was 26.5 centners per hectare. The head of cattle also increased compared with 1938.

The working peasantry and the agricultural labourers, under the leadership of the working class, have become an

active political force in the countryside, supporting the policy of the Socialist Unity Party and the Government of the German Democratic Republic. However, the kulaks are trying to prevent the democratisation of the countryside. They also endeavour to sabotage the assignments for livestock development and the sowing assignment and try to evade their state delivery obligations. Despite kulak intrigues the masses of working peasants and agricultural labourers are working diligently for still better yields, for increasing the head of live lock and for preschedule fulfilment of the state deliveries.

As far back as 1946 in some villagers in the German Democratic Republic the working peasants and agricultural labourers had begun to form producer co-operatives.

The Second Party Conference resolved:

“Agricultural workers and working peasants who, on a purely voluntary basis, unite in producer co-operatives shall be given the necessary aid and in this way the alliance between the working class and working peasantry strengthened. Simultaneously, while prosecuting the policy of alliance it is necessary further to intensify co-operation with the small and middle peasants with individual farmsteads, and to go ahead with developing mutual aid under the guidance of the Peasants’ Mutual Aid Association (Peasants’ Trading Co-operation). We must resolutely overcome the attitude of neglect towards the peasantry which is an expression of social democratism”.

The agricultural producer co-operatives formed prior to the Second Party Conference relied on their own initiative. The decisions of the conference aimed at getting the Party and state organs to help them and to popularise among the working peasants and farm labourers the need for more co-operatives.

At present there are 1,335 producer cooperatives, uniting 13,747 farmsteads. These co-operatives have a membership of 22,174 and have 113,749 hectares under crops. In addition, there are 300 preparatory committees for forming new co-

operatives.

The biggest producer co-operatives have up to 80 members and farm from 400 to 800 hectares. The cooperatives of the lower, first type, comprise roughly 90 per cent of all the co-operatives, co-operatives of the second type, 4 per cent and cooperatives of the higher, third type, roughly 6 per cent.

The co-operative farms of the first type are formed, firstly, from land belonging to the members or land rented by them and, secondly, from land given to the producer co-operative for use free of charge, by the state. Orchards, meadows, pastures and the wood-lands of the peasants remain for individual use. In addition every cooperative member can have his individual plot which must not exceed half a hectare. In the first type co-operatives all the livestock, agricultural machinery and implements remain in individual use. However the members are obliged, in accordance with the decision of the general meeting, to provide horses and oxen as well as machinery and implements for field work in the co-operative at a stipulated rate. After meeting the state quotas, after setting aside seed and reserve funds and the indivisible common co-operative fund, (up to 5 per cent of the total income), net income is distributed among the members. Up to 40 per cent of the income is distributed in accordance with the amount and quality of land contributed by each member, and at least 60 per cent in accordance with the number of work-day units registered within the year.

In the co-operatives of the second type the horses and oxen, machinery and implements are pooled for common use with subsequent compensation paid by the co-operative to the owner. The general meeting decides on the scale of compensation the owner is to receive and when this compensation is to be paid. However, the time-limit for full payment must not exceed 10 years. The draught animal each co-operative member may have for individual use consist of a

horse and one or two colts, an ox, and in addition, any number of pedigree and productive stock. After fulfilling the state deliveries and fixing the amount of the commonly-owned fund, the income in cash and kind are distributed as follows: up to 30 per cent in accordance with the size and quality of land contributed to the co-operative and not less than 70 per cent in accordance with the work-day units registered to the credit of each co-operative member in the course of the year.

In the producer co-operatives of the third type the commonly-owned property includes, besides the arable land, also the meadows, pastures and woods. These members have up to half a hectare for individual use. In co-operatives of this type the pedigree and productive livestock is also socialised. But each family may have for its own use: one horse with one or two colts or an ox, up to two cows with calves, up to two sows with their young, up to 10 sheep or goats, unrestricted numbers of poultry, rabbits and other small stock and up to 10 bee-hives.

After fulfilling state deliveries, after setting aside the fodder fund, the aid fund for the aged, for needy families, for the creches and kindergartens to the amount of 1 per cent of the overall income, and after setting aside the indivisible commonly-owned fund to the amount of 6 per cent of the income, the remaining income cash and kind is distributed among the members as follows: up to 20 per cent according to the amount and quality of the land contributed to the cooperative and no less than 80 per cent according to registered work-day units.

The rules of all types of co-operatives stipulate that admission is purely voluntary and only by a majority decision of the general meeting. Admission to the agricultural producer co-operatives is open to working peasants, farm labourers; as well as to all rural residents of either sex upon reaching the age of 16. The following are barred from membership:

speculators, former landlords and big traders, kulaks, as well as shopkeepers and inn-keepers and owners of hotels who employ hired labour. A member can be expelled from the co-operative only on the decision of the general meeting attended by at least two-thirds of the members.

The highest organ of the producer cooperative is the general meeting which deals with all questions connected with, the work of the co-operative. The general meeting elects a chairman, the board and the auditing commission.

The working peasants and farm labourers are now becoming increasingly aware that continued improvement of their conditions, continued democratisation of the countryside and consolidation of the people's-democratic foundations of the German Democratic Republic are possible only on condition of further consolidating the alliance between the working class and the working peasantry and by switching to co-operative socialist production in agriculture. Seeing the relatively rapid development of this movement of the working peasants since the Second Party Conference, the capitalist elements are intensifying the struggle against the democratic forces. Already there have been cases of poisoning cattle, arson and even direct attempts on co-operative members. The democratic forces are resolutely suppressing the terror and subversion of the capitalist elements who act on orders from the imperialist warmongers. Acting on the decision of the 10th Plenum of the Central Committee the Party of the working class and the Government of the German Democratic Republic are restricting and dislodging the capitalist element in agriculture.

Simultaneously, more help is being given to individual working peasants who as yet have not made up their minds to join the producer co-operatives. Meanwhile a resolute struggle must be waged against the mistaken and harmful theories of spontaneity, against the sectarian elements as well as against

the provocateurs who by measures of force seek to discredit the transition of the working peasants to socialist co-operative production. In some cases certain functionaries tried to introduce producer co-operatives from the top, without conducting any serious explanatory work in the countryside. One leading functionary even pledged to form 50 producer co-operatives by the end of 1952. There have also been attempts to insert in the rules of some producer co-operatives formulations which, in practice, would have meant expropriation of the peasants' property. In some producer co-operatives the principle of sharing income according to work done is not observed, there is a tendency towards levelling, etc.

The Political Bureau adopted a decision, "On privileges for agricultural producer co-operatives and their members" which provides that machine and tractor stations shall send their best teams to the producer co-operatives, that they shall charge producer co-operatives the lowest rates and that the work can be paid for after gathering the 1953 harvest.

The machine and tractor stations are sending their best agronomists to work in producer co-operatives. Producer co-operatives receive agronomic and veterinary aid free of charge. They also get the necessary mineral fertilizers. The Peasants' Bank gives them short-term and long-term credits at specially favourable interest; these credits can be repaid in small instalments after the 1953 harvest.

Producer co-operatives receive high-grade seeds. Obligatory state deliveries for 1952 in grain, potatoes and oil-bearing plants were reduced for them. Further privileges are envisaged for 1953. For the first two years since their registration producer co-operatives are exempt from taxes. Taxes for co-operative members were reduced by 25 per cent in 1952. Co-operators who received land as a result of the agrarian reform are exempt from any further redemption payment. This proposal of the Political Bureau was adopted by

the Council of Ministers on July 24, 1952. The Political Bureau also adopted a number of vital decisions about supplying manufactured goods to the producer co-operatives.

Political departments, organs of the Central Committee of the Party, are established in machine and tractor stations, in the regional boards of machine and tractor stations, and in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

The political departments, modelled on those in the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy, will play a big role in the socialist reconstruction of the countryside. They will help to eliminate mistakes and shortcomings, to root out enemy agents and to strengthen and develop the producer co-operatives.

The first conference of chairmen of agricultural producer co-operatives and representatives of the political departments of the machine and tractor stations took place in Berlin on December 5-6 last year. The conference was organised under the auspices of the Central Committee of the Party and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The main report: "Questions connected with the development of agricultural producer co-operatives" was delivered by Waller Ulbricht, General Secretary of the Party. The conference discussed the organisational, economic and political consolidation of the producer co-operatives, organisation of labour, allocation of income, production teams, work-day units and verification and development of socialist emulation in the producer co-operatives.

Socialist construction in the German Democratic Republic lends strength to the struggle for a united, peace-loving and democratic Germany.

The working people in Western Germany compare the upsurge in the German Democratic Republic with the economic decline in Western Germany, the growing wellbeing of the population in the German Democratic Republic with the growing impoverishment of the population in Western

Germany. The working masses in Western Germany see, on the example of the German Democratic Republic, that this is the sole correct path for the entire German nation.

HUNGARIAN INSTITUTE OF WORKING-CLASS MOVEMENT AND ITS TASKS.

Laslo Reti, Director, Hungarian Institute of Working-Class Movement

In the past the history of Hungary was subjected to ruthless falsification and distortion. Hungarian bourgeois historians in the service of the ruling classes were not interested in the history of the people, in its struggle for freedom, but only in the doings of kings, conquerors and oppressors. As a rule they ignored the struggle of the working class which represents the basic motive force of history.

A highly responsible task – truthfully and most fully to relate the history of the origin and development of the working-class movement in Hungary – falls to the historians of People’s Democratic Hungary and particularly to the research workers studying the Hungarian working class movement.

Our Party made a big contribution to the solution of this task when it established the Hungarian Institute of the Working-Class Movement in the autumn of 1948. The decision of the Political Bureau of the Hungarian Working People’s Party of the question of establishing the Institute, reads:

“The aim of the Institute in the first place is systematically and in an organised manner to collect, systematize and study the documentary material relating to the past and present history of the Hungarian working class movement. A complementary task is to publish the documentary material, popularise the militant and heroic traditions of the Hungarian working-class movement and to facilitate utilisation and practical application of the rich material of the history of the Hungarian working-class movement.

“The Institute’s second aim is in an organised manner and systematically, to collect materials relating to the history of the international working-class movement”.

In the four years since its establishment the Institute has striven to become a genuine centre for research into the history of the Hungarian working-class movement”.



The Institute has five departments, two of which – the scientific department and the museum – satisfy directly the scientific requirements of the working people and strengthen the agitation-propaganda work of the Party connected with the history of the working-class movement; the remaining three – the library, archives and documentary departments – have for their task to facilitate the work of the first two departments and also to help research workers outside the Institute.

The basic task of the scientific department is to carry out preliminary work on the history of the Hungarian working-class movement. The Institute has begun publication of “Selected Documents of the History of the Hungarian Working-Class Movement” in 9 volumes. The first volume of 650 page came off the press in 1951, others are being edited and will be published in the next two years.

In addition to these collections, embracing the entire history of the working-class movement, the Institute is also compiling collections of documents on special topics. In 1949, for example, the collection of documents relating to the “Hungarian Soviet Republic, 1919” was published on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of the Soviet Republic in Hungary (1919). The Institute also edited the large documentary collection on the “Rakosi trial” first published in 1950. This book has already appeared in four editions in more than 250 thousand copies. In the past two years it has appeared in Italian, French, Rumanian and German translations.

In addition, the Institute is compiling a two-volume edition

of selected documents relating to the history of the working-class youth movement in Hungary. The first of those appeared in 1951, the second was completed last year.

Apart from the preliminary work and publication of collections of documents the Institute is also working on independent monographs. The personnel of the Institute has produced a number of smaller works on the influence of the Paris Commune on the democratic movement in Hungary, the monster demonstration on May 23, 1912, and barricade fighting, which took place prior to World War I, on the Hungarian Soviet Republic, and also on the counsel of Lenin and Stalin arising from the lessons, mistakes and achievements of the Hungarian Commune. Other publications, included the work on the Bethlen-Payer Pact by means of which the Right-wing Social democrats betrayed the Hungarian working class and peasantry to the counter-revolutionary Horthy regime after the fall of the Soviet Republic, the revolutionary actions of the masses against fascism on September 1, 1930, and finally on the treachery of the leaders of Hungarian Social Democracy during World War II. These monographs describe not only the events to which they are devoted but also the circumstances preceding these event as well as their influence on the course of subsequent events. Hence, each of these works provides a picture of a definite period in the history of the Hungarian working-class movement.



The museum department of the Institute is opening permanent museums and temporary exhibitions which exhibit materials on the history of the Hungarian and International working-class movement. In the four years of its existence this department has expanded considerably. While at the time of the opening of the Institute the museum department was housed in

only three hall, in the following year – extended and supplemented – it occupied 10 halls and at present it occupies 16 halls in the new Institute building.

The materials of the museum on the history of the Hungarian working-class movement may also be used for mobile exhibitions. In the course of three years two of the mobile exhibitions were on show in 183 villages and in 20 large enterprises in the capital. In these three years they drew more than 630 thousand visitors. In addition, the Institute arranged special exhibitions: the Hungarian Soviet Republic, the history of the working-class youth movement in Hungary, the history of the Hungarian communist press and one on the Paris Commune.

On March 9, 1952, on the occasion of Comrade Rakosi's 60th birthday, an exhibition – "Militant life of Mathias Rakosi" was opened in the Institute's new building. The materials, arranged in 8 halls, acquainted visitors with phases of Comrade Rakosi's life which has been devoted to serving the Hungarian working class and working people. The exhibition was supplemented with the thousands of presents received by Comrade Rakosi on his 60th birthday from abroad and from representatives of the different sections of the population in all parts of the country. The gifts are exhibited in 20 special halls, in the less than four months during which it was open the exhibition was visited by more than 450 thousand people. At present it is making a tour of the large towns in the provinces.

Last year on September 9 – the eighth anniversary of the liberation of the Bulgarian people – an exhibition opened in the Institute dedicated to the life of the leader of the Bulgarian people, Georgi Dimitrov. The exhibition was open for six weeks, evoking keen interest among the working people of the capital.

To date the exhibitions and museums opened by the Institute have been visited by nearly two million people, that is,

by over 20 per cent of the population.

On the eve of May Day 1952, the Institute, on Comrade Rakosi's initiative, opened a new museum devoted to the history of the Lenin-Stalin Party. This museum consists of 16 halls, each of 12 contains materials devoted to one chapter of Stalin's "Short History of the C.P.S.U. (B)". Two other halls tell the history of the Lenin-Stalin Party after 1938. A special hall shows the help rendered Hungary by the Soviet Union and Comrade Stalin. The last of the 16 halls is given over to the great constructions of Communism.

Visitors and press have underlined the great impression which the museum leaves; they point with satisfaction to the large number of exhibits and to the excellence of the artistic reproductions, paintings, sculptures and models. All emphasise the positive significance of the fact that the exposition of the history of the C.P.S.U. 35 illustrated in the exhibition is reinforced by material showing the influence of the struggle of the Russian working class on the liberation movement in Hungary. The Institute is constantly extending and supplementing this museum. For example, the historic XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. was immediately reflected in the last hall devoted to construction of Communism. The first few months following the opening of the museum – show that it is becoming an exceptionally important and absolutely essential auxiliary means for studying the history of the C.P.S.U. Thorough familiarisation with the materials of one or another hall helps students attending various courses of the history of the Party to assimilate the given chapter, to make a more profound study of the subject and to master it.

The curriculum for study of the history of the C.P.S.U. and Marxism-Leninism for the 1952-53 academic year in the Budapest Party schools, in the non-school Party education network and in the higher schools includes organised and regular visits to the museum.



Although the Hungarian Institute of the Working-Class Movement has done good work since its establishment, only the first steps have been taken in the sphere of research into the history of the Hungarian working-class movement, in its elaboration in the spirit of Marxist-Leninist teaching. Comprehensive study of the history of the C.P.S.U. which now embraces hundreds of thousands of people, clearly revealed the drawback in not having a systematic course of the history of our Party. Therefore the decision of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party of June 5, 1952 states in reference to Party education:

“One of the main obstacles to raising the theoretical level of the entire Party education at present is the absence of a thoroughly elaborated history of the Hungarian working-class movement, of the Hungarian Communist Party and our People's Democracy”.

This decision places new and big tasks before the entire front of Hungarian historiography and before the Institute of the Working-Class Movement in particular. In close co-operation with the Institute, the group studying the history of the Hungarian Working People's Party under the Central Lecture Bureau of the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the Central Committee recently completed the theses for six lectures covering the history of the Party. Leading Party workers will read lectures on these theses, after they are approved, in the Higher Party School at the beginning of 1953. Their lectures will form the basis for a short history of our Party. The Institute gives constant help in the preparation of these lectures by means of correct and rapid collection and selection of documents and historical materials. Moreover, the Institute must compile material which will be used at different

levels of the educational network for profound study of the history of the working-class movement in Hungary. The Institute must also select the cadres of lecturers who will teach the history of our Party on a scientific basis in the Party and non-party educational network.

One of the urgent tasks of the Institute is to extend its research to the post-liberation period on the basis of the lecture “The Path of our People’s Democracy” read by Comrade Rakosi in the Budapest Higher Party School. The Institute will shortly complete work on two monographs relating to different problems of history:

“The role of U.S. imperialism in overthrowing the Hungarian Soviet Republic and in consolidating the counter-revolutionary regime”, and “The Path of Treachery of Hungarian Social Democracy”. These work will help to ensure a still better understanding of the present aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists and will make more effective the ideological work for eliminating the hangovers of Social Democratism.

The resolution of the Political Bureau regards as one of the basic tasks of Party propaganda the education of the Hungarian working people in the spirit of internationalism. In this connection the Institute is preparing to open, in addition to the museums of the history of the Hungarian Working People’s Party and of the C.P.S.U. a museum of the history of the international working-class movement. The museum of the history of the working-class movement in the countries of peoples democracy is due to open in the first half of 1953.



Constant help, counsel and criticism on the part of the Central Committee of our Party and of Comrade Rakosi is the firm basis for carrying out the tasks of the Institute. Of

particular importance for us is the experience of the historians and of the institutes of history in the Soviet Union whose work is a model for the Institute.

We attach special significance to close and regular contact with historians and scientific research institutes of the fraternal Parties and of the Parties in the People's Democracies in particular. This contact must be extended and consolidated in the interests of better historical-research work, exchange of documents and books and regular exchange of methods of work and experience.

MEDLEY OF RIGHT-WING SOCIALIST BETRAYERS IN RANGOON

A conference of Right-wing Socialist parties of eleven countries – Burma, India, Pakistan, Japan, Indonesia, Malaya, Iraq, Syria, the Lebanon, Israel and Egypt was held in Rangoon, capital of Burma, over January 6-15. The ‘imperialist warmongers –the real inspirers of this conference – pinned great hopes on it.

In the plans nurtured by imperialist reaction for suppressing the national-liberation movement and bolstering its positions in the colonial and dependent countries not the least role is assigned to the Right-wing Socialists whose officiousness and lackey-like readiness to serve have long been utilised by the capitalist rulers in the struggle against the working class. It is not fortuitous that the bourgeois press linked the holding of the Rangoon conference of the Right-wing Socialist parties with the “unfavourable conditions for capital investments in view of inadequate security” in the countries of South-East Asia. If only the Socialists in Asia could be united with the European “Socialist International” these “unfavourable conditions” would be eliminated and Western imperialism could calmly proceed with the dirty work of plundering and ruthlessly exploiting the peoples of the under-developed countries. It was precisely in this – in the idea of uniting the Rightwing Socialists of Europe and Asia – that the leaders of the “Socialist International” and their masters saw the task of the Rangoon medley.

Envisaging a possible display of stubbornness on the part of the Asian Socialists the back-stage directors of the conference from Washington and London, with the aim of ensuring the success of their undertaking, ordered the “Socialist International” to bring into action the big guns in the shape of the leaders of the European “socialist” movement who

have been tried time and again and who are most subtle in deceiving and betraying the popular masses. And so there went to Rangoon an impressive procession headed by Clement Attlee, primate of “democratic socialism” and captain of the guard of capital in Britain. Djilas and Bebler, hardened political charlatans of the Tito fascist gang of spies and assassins, also took the road to Rangoon.

Stressing the significance of Attlee’s mission the “Economist”, organ of the magnates of the London City, wrote on January 10 that Attlee had rendered a great service to the capitalist world and to his own party by participating in the Rangoon conference. The “Economist” was just as definite in commenting on the visit to Burma of the Titoite thugs, stating that Djilas and Bebler would make a realistic contribution in Rangoon, since they can explain many things better than anybody else. Indeed, who better than the Titoite thugs could explain to the Asian Right-Wing betrayers how to barter their countries, to suppress democratic freedoms and implant fascism, how to plunge the working masses into imperialist bondage, how to burden them with taxation, hunger and prisons. The Titoites could boast of years of experience in the sphere which has earned for them the plaudits and approval of their transatlantic masters. Every traitor to his homeland can learn something from them. And of course no one could describe better than the Djilases how, on the assignment of U.S. intelligence, to send spies and saboteurs into neighbouring countries, how to organise reactionary conspiracies against the lawful people’s-democratic governments, how to indulge in slanders against the countries of the socialist camp, how to utilise Tito fascist methods for subversive activity in the ranks of the national-liberation and international working-class movement.

It seemed that the U.S.-British inspirers of the Rangoon masquerade had foreseen everything to ensure its success.

Nevertheless, the performance did not produce the desired result.

The conference was held in an atmosphere of wrangling, and mutual altercations between representative of the “Socialist International” and their Asian fellow-travellers. Ahmet Hussein, the Egyptian delegate, set the ball rolling. He rebuked the former head of the British Labour Government for opposing nationalisation of the Iranian oil industry. He also had a “good” word to say for the U.S. imperialists. Then, declaring that he could not “remain at the conference with Israeli aggressors present and speaking in the language of Hitler and Mussolini”, Hussein walked out. The Lebanon delegate followed suit, to the consternation of the participants of the medley.

The speech by Slim, leader of the Tunisian Neo-Destour Party, who dwelt on the “barbarity of French imperialism” in Tunisia was not at all to the liking of André Bidet “observer” from the French Socialist Party. Interrupting Slim, Bidet, without the slightest embarrassment declared: “French Socialists have surpassed the Tunisians in fighting for Tunisian independence”.

Matters ended with the conference deciding, despite numerous speeches and tearful pleadings by Attlee calling for unification with the “Socialist International”, to form an independent Asian organisation of Socialist parties which would subsequently “establish contact” with this “International”.

The differences brought out in Rangoon between the Right-wing Socialists in Asia and their European mentors reflect the irreconcilable contradictions inside the imperialist camp as well as the contradictions between the imperialist powers and the colonies. The Right-wing Socialist leaders in Asia oppose the imperialist colonisers not because they are more revolutionary than their European brothers, and not

because they really champion the interests of their people as indicated in their thoroughly demagogic declarations, including those adopted at the Rangoon gathering. Not at all. They, just like Attlee, Morgan Phillips, Guy Mollet and the other scions of Kautsky and Blum, have been, and are now, traitors to the nation and to the working people, enemies of the international revolutionary and working-class movement and of the national-liberation struggle. The point is that they cannot help taking into account the sentiment of the overwhelming majority of the people of their countries, cannot risk a direct and open deal with the French, British and other social-betrayers without running the risk of committing political suicide. Consequently, the Asian Right-wing Socialist leaders are forced to hide behind left phraseology, pseudo-revolutionary slogans, sham talk about national independence democracy and freedom in order to deceive the rank and file members of the Socialist parties. But the rank and file Socialists in Asia are becoming more and more convinced from the actions of the leaders of the "Socialist International" and their own leaders who have joined hands with the U.S.-British warmongers, that their road is not the road taken by the leaders.

The Communist Parties – the most consistent fighters against national oppression, for the freedom and independence of their countries – are the force around which the oppressed peoples of the East are rallying closer and closer, the only force that expresses their hopes and aspirations. Beneath the militant banner of the Communist Parties the colonial and dependent countries, from being the main hinterland and heavy reserves of imperialism, are becoming the powerful reserves of the anti-imperialist, national-liberation revolution which will completely smash the colonial system of imperialism.

N. LORAN

FROM PRESS OF COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES

Rules of C.P.S.U. – Invaluable Aid to Spanish Communists – “MUNDO OBRERO”, – organ, Central Committee, Communist Party of Spain.



The underground press of the Communist Party of Spain continues to devote close attention to the materials of the XIX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, stressing their immense significance for raising the ideological level of the Communists in all countries. A special article in one of the latest issues of the paper is devoted to the new Rules of the C.P.S.U, which, as the paper puts it, are “a living source of inspiration and growth” for all Communist and Workers’ Parties.

“For us, for the Communist Party of Spain”, says “Mundo Obrero”, “the Rules of the C.P.S.U. signify further valuable ideological and political help – help which strengthens us and gives us a new weapon in our efforts to carry out the tasks now confronting the Party: to mobilise and rally the entire people and all patriots against Francoism, for peace and independence for Spain, for the restoration of the republic... In the Rules we find the highest expression of the essence of the Party; we find in them a powerful stimulus for understanding our

responsibility as Communists, our obligations in carrying out the political line of the Party; for understanding how to safeguard this line and the unity of the Party which today is the guarantee of Spain's liberation and tomorrow will guarantee the development of our country”.

The newspaper points out that the Rules of the C.P.S.U. are a great model for the Communist Party of Spain also because they oblige each member boldly and fearlessly to criticise shortcomings in work, because they demand the development of criticism and self-criticism.

“In this respect”, – the newspaper writes, “the specific conditions under which we, the Spanish Communists, are forced to work should never be obstacles to developing criticism and self-criticism. On the contrary, they should stimulate this development. Although criticism and self-criticism are always necessary, their need becomes greater the more difficult the situation in which the Party works. They ensure genuine control over the carrying out of the political line, over the work of the cadres and members of the Party”.

Referring to those points of the Rules which say that the duty of members is to strengthen contact with the people. “Mundo Obrero” stresses that the Spanish Communists will succeed in making the National Anti-Franco Front a reality only if they strengthen contact with the people in the struggle against fascism and against U.S. imperialism.

“Mundo Obrero” says that it is necessary to take full cognizance of the point in the Rules about raising the political and ideological level of members and about correct selection and allocation of cadres. It calls on the members to make a profound study of the Rules, to draw lessons from the Rules taking into account the concrete situation of the country, and to popularise the Rules among the working people. “Mundo Obrero” says in conclusion:

“More than ever before we are faithful to the great

Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and more than ever before we are rallied around it and its leader – Comrade Stalin – our teacher and leader. Such a great banner as the Rules, strengthens our confidence in the victory of Communism all over the world, in our own victory, in our inevitable happy tomorrow the bright reality of which we see today in the Soviet Union and the foundation of which we are laying now for our country”.

Contours of the New Warsaw

January 17 marked the 8th anniversary of the liberation of Warsaw by the Soviet Army alongside whom there fought the newly-formed Polish people’s army. The population of the Polish capital and the entire country solemnly celebrated this outstanding date. Meetings, lectures and talks at which sincere friendship and deep gratitude were expressed for the fraternal Soviet people and pledges taken to work even more perseveringly on the restoration of the capital were held in enterprises, offices and educational establishments in Warsaw. On the occasion of the anniversary many of the leading workers, builders of the new Warsaw, were awarded orders and medals.

Splendid indeed are the results of the rehabilitation work carried out in Warsaw during the past three years – the first half of Poland’s Six-Year Plan – which will transform Warsaw into a magnificent, modern city worthy of being the capital of a country building Socialism. The contours of the city have sharply changed in the course of these years. Risen from the ruins are new residential districts in which working people received comfortable apartments. More than 173,000 dwellings have been rehabilitated, built anew and repaired. The splendid

ensembles, such as the buildings on Dzierzynski Square, the buildings of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, the first few blocks of Warsaw's new centre – the magnificent Constitution Square – attract the attention of every resident and every visitor.

The Six-Year Plan provides for large-scale reconstruction of industry in the capital. Warsaw will become one of the biggest industrial centres of the country. The reconstruction of Warsaw is based on plans designed to improve the living conditions of the working people, to develop cultural establishments and utility services. There are now 103 kindergartens in Warsaw (34 in 1945) and 166 elementary schools (75 in 1945). The number of secondary schools increased by 128 per cent against 1945, the number of creches four-fold and the number of hospital beds more than two-fold. The green belt has been extended considerably. Work is underway on construction of an underground railway which will be the largest transport system in the city.

The past year witnessed all event of exceptional significance in Warsaw's history. The Soviet Union presented Poland's capital and thereby the entire Polish nation with a splendid Palace of Culture and Science. The walls of the Palace buildings are already rising in the centre of the city. For Polish workers, technicians and engineers the site of the Palace has become a school for assimilating the achievements of the advanced Soviet technique and Soviet methods of work.

In the coming years of the Six- Year Plan the capital will receive tens of thousands of new apartments, numerous schools, houses of culture, etc. New residential districts and settlements will be built. Year by year Warsaw will become more and more beautiful. The programme of the National Front envisages its complete restoration in the present decade.

POLITICAL NOTES

Spy and Assassin in President's Chair



Tito – the chieftain of the Belgrade fascist clique of spies and assassins, an old agent-provocateur of the U.S.-British imperialists – has assumed the title of “President of Yugoslavia”.

The transformation of Tito from “head of the Government” to “head of the state”, the public ceremony of arraying this bloody buffoon in the peacock’s feathers of “President” was preceded by a disgusting farce in the fascist Skupshtina on January 13, a farce accompanied by the adoption of the so-called “new Constitution”.

The Titoite camarilla has now openly and officially abolished the Constitution of 1946 which was unanimously approved and adopted by the people shortly after the liberation

of Yugoslavia from Hitler tyranny by the Soviet Army. Under cover of empty talk about “further perfecting” the state system the Skupshtina adopted a new, typically fascist-like “Constitution” which, in the interests of the transatlantic imperialists, gives legal embodiment to the regime of ruthless police arbitrariness and violence.

It will not be difficult to visualise, the content of this “Constitution” if one takes into account the fact that it was drafted, as admitted by the West European press, under the diktat of the Wall Street resident in Titoite Yugoslavia, the notorious U.S. intelligence agent, George Allen.

The new “Constitution” officially transplants into Yugoslavia the cult of the “American way of life”. The Titoite thugs achieved no little “progress” in the inculcation of this “way of life” long before the new “Constitution” became law! The frantic night round-ups of Yugoslav patriots are effected with the aid of U.S. police cars. The arrested patriots are beaten with U.S. police truncheons; the handcuffs which shackle them are of American make; they are tortured on the model practised in U.S. torture chambers: they are electrocuted on U.S. electric chairs. All these inseparable attributes of the “American way of life”, sufficiently familiar to the Yugoslav people are now, so to say, given “legislative force”.

The ‘Belgrade birds of passage long ago annulled the law on nationalisation of industry in the interests of the U.S. monopolists. At present all the key positions in the Yugoslav economy are under the complete control of the U.S. plunderers. The 1946 Constitution officially prohibited private monopolies such as “cartels, syndicates, trusts and similar organisations created with a view to dictating prices, monopolising the market and causing injury to the interests of the national economy”. This article of the 1946 Constitution, which at that time aimed at defending the economic independence of the country, has long ceased to correspond to the state of affairs in

Yugoslavia, where U.S. trusts are virtual masters of the leading branches of industry and of the natural wealth of the country – and is now unceremoniously abolished.

The Titoite regime has trampled on all the political and civic rights of the working people. Freedom of the press, freedom of speech, trade unions, meetings and demonstrations have been completely abolished. The country is covered with a dense network of prisons and concentration camps, where 250,000 of the best sons and daughters of Yugoslavia languish. Seeking to divide the unity of the peoples of Yugoslavia and to strengthen their rule the Tito fascist gang spares no effort in inciting race hatred and chauvinism. The national policy of the Tito clique is a typical nationalist chauvinist policy based on brutal enslavement and extermination of the national minorities. It is but natural that the new “Constitution” contains no mention whatever of the right of the peoples to self-determination, including the right to secession. The new “Constitution” abolishes also the “veche of nationalities”, one of the chambers of the Skupshtina.

In the guise of a new “Constitution” the people have been given a foul political fiction. The supreme authority in the country, it declares, is vested in the President who is elected by the Skupshtina deputies. He is empowered to issue laws in the form of presidential decrees; simultaneously he is supreme commander of the armed forces of the country; he appoints and dismisses generals, admirals and other senior officers; presides at meetings of the so-called “defence council”; receives credentials from foreign ambassadors, etc.

The U.S. imperialist masters of Yugoslavia had long wanted this post for Judas Tito. It was precisely for this purpose that of late the utterly foul, gangster imperialist press, like the American “Life”, or French “Figaro”, has displayed particular zeal in advertising the “life and work” of the chief Belgrade butcher and his fight for a “socialism” that is lauded

only by the worst enemies of Socialism. Precisely with this aim in view Belgrade is visited more and more frequently by the Right-wing socialist stooges of the American warmongers. Tito's "White Palace" in Belgrade has become the centre for the secret plots of the U.S., Greek, Turkish and Yugoslav militarist against all peace-loving nations.

The "United Press Agency" reported that last May Senator Flood, speaking in the U.S Congress, referred Tito as a wolf in sheep's clothing but, said the Senator, he is our wolf and we must keep him on our side. Who, then if not Tito, the hired provocateur of numerous imperialist intelligence services, who, already during the years of his watchdog service in the old Yugoslav secret police, worked for Hitler's Gestapo and the British "Secret service" and who, already in those days became the most obedient and foul hireling of the American imperialists in the Balkans, should occupy the post of "President"! Who, then, if not the inveterate butchers of the Yugoslav peoples Rankovic, Djilas, Kardelj, Pjade, Vukmanovic-Tempo should become "vice-presidents"! If the opportunity presents itself – why, then, grab it! And Tito rushed to the presidential chair the day after the new "Constitution" was proclaimed in the Skupshtina, without waiting for the elections to the Skupshtina on the bases of the "new electoral law" which is being "worked out". Even the history of bourgeois "constitutional reforms", so replete with falsification and trickery, knows nothing like this!

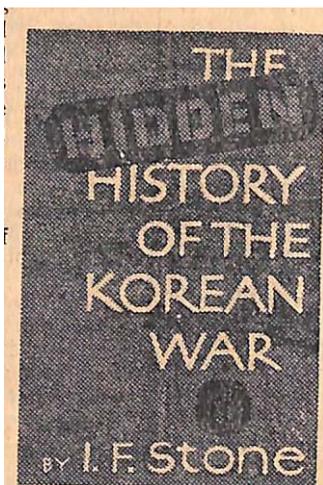
Under cover of the "Constitution"-fiction abusing the people and brazenly deceiving them, the chief of the Belgrade fascist gang, backed by his American masters, planted himself in the president's chair.

Indeed, a bloody buffoon on the throne!

Jan MAREK

BOOK REVIEW

One More Exposure of U.S. Aggression in Korea (The Hidden History of the Korean War by F. I. Stone*



In his *Hidden History of the War in Korea* I. F. Stone, a distinguished journalist of liberal sympathies, an American who like many more of his countrymen experiences the shame and disgrace brought upon the U.S. by the monopoly clique in the postwar years, subjects to minute, careful and critical analysis the spate of official documents and inspired press releases issued by the White House and other official American sources relative to the war in Korea.

The first part of Stone's book is a masterly survey of the circumstances in which the American warmongers, with the sinister John Foster Dulles playing a leading role, – and their

† *The Hidden History of the Korean War* by I. F. Stone, 344 pages, Turnstile Press London, 1952.

Syngman Rhee puppets – plunged Korea into war. The monstrous assertion – as foul as it was false – with which Truman and Acheson stampeded their docile majority in Uno, alleging that the North Korean People’s Army began the hostilities, is torn to shreds and exposed as one of the most cynical frauds in all history.

Stone begins by posing the question: What was Dulles doing in South Korea and Tokyo during the ten days that preceded the outbreak of hostilities? He devotes particularly close attention to this visit by the man who now replaces Acheson at the State Department and who was then Republican adviser to the Secretary of State.

“Peace”, especially “peace with Russia”, writes Stone, was “what Dulles feared”.

On June 19th, six days before the guns began to roar, Dulles addressed the Syngman Rhee “parliament”. He ended his anti-Soviet diatribe with the provocative words “You are not alone”. Then, on June 21st in Tokyo, four days before the guns, he, after talks with MacArthur, predicted “positive action by the United States... in the Far East”. Stone draws attention to yet another interesting detail “... With Dulles and MacArthur in Tokyo at the time were the American Secretary of Defence, Louis Johnson, and General Omar Bradley, head of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff”. Stone draws the pointed conclusion, the only “positive action” which followed the Dulles visit was “the outbreak of war in Korea on June 25”, started by the Syngman Rhee clique on the direct orders of the U.S. imperialists.

Stone relates that on the morning hostilities broke out, Mr. John Gunther, MacArthur’s biographer and bosom friend, had arranged to visit the countryside near Tokyo with General Whitney, chief political adviser to MacArthur. At the last minute Whitney called off-saying that urgent business with MacArthur necessitated his presence in the office. According to

Gunther, “two important members of the occupation” accompanied him on the excursion. Just before lunch one of them was suddenly called to the telephone. This very important person came back and whispered: “A big story has just broken. The South Koreans have attacked North Korea”.

For the “historian” says Stone, and he could have added for world public opinion and for a future war criminals’ tribunal, the fact that an “important member” of the U.S. occupation forces should have been informed shortly after the fighting began that it had been “precipitated by a South Korean attack”, that is, by the U.S. imperialists, is a matter of interest.

From Tokyo where the finishing touches, were put to the monstrous crime of unleashing the war of extermination against the Korean people Stone takes his readers to Washington where the chief war criminals now faced the job of covering the American aggression. At all cost their guilt had to be switched to the victim of the attack, to North Korea. And Stone tells in minute detail how the State Department spent the early, hours of June 25 in, doing this.

While the Syngman Rhee puppets were attacking the border at the 38th Parallel the U.S. Ambassador in Seoul cabled to Washington a message of 171 words, which although it parroted the lying propaganda dictated to Rhee by the Americans, was, nevertheless, non-committal. In other words, he reported the outbreak of hostilities but did not dare say outright that North Korea had attacked. This “omission” put the State Department in a difficult position. Five hours were spent discussing, cutting and editing the Ambassador’s cable. Then, at 3 a.m. local time on the Sunday morning, Ernest Gross, U.S. representative to Uno, urgently roused from his slumber his lackey Trygve Lie, Secretary General of Uno, and read to him over the telephone the falsified version of the Ambassador’s message, cut to 38 words. On the basis of this falsified message, quoted verbatim by Slone, Trygve Lie and the docile

American majority in Uno did as demanded, branded North Korea as “the aggressor”.

The key to the hidden history of the American-made war in Korea is to be sought, according to Stone, in “the dominant trend in American political, economic, and military thinking” which is “fear of peace”. “An almost hysterical fear of peace”, he writes, “made itself felt on November 28, 1951, the day after agreement on a ceasefire line”. He quotes Dewey, the intimate of Eisenhower, as saying: “Every time the Soviets make a peace move I get scared”.

The American rulers’ “fear of peace” is “the decisive element in Korea’s tragic story”.

The Trumans do “not want peace” because American imperialism is a predatory, cannibalistic imperialism. Modern American capitalist economy feeds on wars and, like a huge spider, has become bloated with human blood. The cannibalistic essence of American imperialism is expressed in the cynical words of General Van Fleet, quoted by Stone: “Korea has been a blessing. There had to be a Korea”.

A glance at the index for industrial output in the United States since 1929, the year that marked the beginning of the world economic crisis, tells plainly why there “had to be a Korea”.

Between 1929 and 1939 industrial output in the United States did not increase. Taking the 1929 index at 100, in 1939 it registered 99. By 1943, thanks to the second world war, it had reached the record level of 217. In the postwar 1946 it slumped to 155 and then with the launching of the “cold war”, the Korean war and the accelerated arms drive it spiralled to 200 in 1951.

And what did this “blessing” bring to the people of Korea! Let us quote Stone: “Ground troops in retreat left ghost-towns in their wake, while terror rained down upon the land from the skies... complete indifference non-combatants was reflected in

the way villages were given saturation treatment”. Major General O’Donnell, U.S. Air Force Commander, boasted that the entire, almost the entire Korean Peninsula is just a terrible mess. Everything is destroyed. There is nothing standing... no more targets”.

American lives, too, are lavishly sacrificed to the bloodlust of Wall Street. According to Stone, quoting official, plainly understated, American figures, every month’s delay in the truce negotiations took, on the average, a toll of 4,666 American casualties. The disregard shown by the U.S. rulers for this loss of American lives is evident from the cynical statement of Truman that it was nothing compared with the toll of “killed and injured on United States highways”. The cannibal Van Fleet supplies still another chief reason for the blocking of the truce talks to end the callous slaughter: “I could not” he said, “allow my forces to become soft... the fighting despite its unfortunate tendency to kill people, did provide military exercise... It was a combat school”. Actually, Van Fleet blurts out here what his chiefs talk about in the softest of whispers: the “combat school” is training the forces with which they want to extend the Korean war to People’s China and the Soviet Union.

In Stone’s detailed and documented recital of American ruling-class cynicism nothing is so brutally cynical as the revolting methods of the war-crazy generals to combat the war-weariness of their own troops. Already with the onset of the 1951 winter widespread discontent set in among the American soldiers. The troops were constantly asking “why can’t we have cease-fire now?”... The New York Times, a correspondent, reporting the discontent, said that developments “have convinced some troops that their own commanders, for reasons unknown to the troops, are throwing up blocks against an agreement”.



The Hidden History of the Korean War is a devastating exposure of the arsenal of intrigue, machination and falsehood to which the Truman gang resorted in launching the Korean war and to which the U.S. imperialists resort now in prolonging it and in seeking to extend it.

It is not, however, without weaknesses. It tends, for example, to sheer away from drawing conclusions from the facts so patiently and skilfully adduced. Moreover, the author's eagerness to use only "material" that "could not be challenged" by American officialdom resulted in him paying but scant attention to the highly important documents and materials issued by the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic – documents which fully expose the "secrecy" in which the American aggressors shrouded their launching of the war in Korea. Nor does he make any mention whatever of the deadly-incriminating Syngman Rhee archives captured in Seoul by the Korean People's Army.

But these shortcomings notwithstanding, the Hidden History of the Korean War is a valuable book. It is written by an American who, with tremendous effect, has turned his pen against the profit-seeking, war-mad Wall Street merchants of death.

John GIBBONS

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