

***Workers of all lands, unite!***

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

**Bucharest. Organ of the  
Information Bureau of the  
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## **IMMORTAL GLORY OF STALINGRAD**

Stalingrad! The glorious name of this hero-city is, for the common people in all countries and of all continents, a symbol of the staunchness, courage and unprecedented heroism of the Soviet people, a symbol of the invincibility of the forces of Socialism and democracy.

Ten years ago at Stalingrad the glorious Soviet Army, carrying out Comrade Stalin’s strategic plan and under his leadership, completed the defeat of the crack Hitler troops, won the greatest victory ever recorded in the history of wars. The Stalingrad epic marked the beginning of the decisive turn in the course of the second world war laid the firm foundation for complete victory over the Hitler hordes. **“Stalingrad”**, Comrade Stalin points out, **“marked the beginning of the**

**decline of the German fascist army. It is common knowledge that the Germans never recovered from the Stalingrad slaughter”.**

In the Battle of Stalingrad there was displayed in all its clarity the immense superiority of the Soviet social and state system, the heroism, valour, high fighting spirit and profound patriotism of the Soviet people and their armed forces, the superiority of the Stalin military science over the reactionary, adventurist doctrines of the imperialist war “strategists”.

The inspirer and organiser of the Stalingrad victory and of all the other victories of the Soviet people, was the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its leader Comrade Stalin – the greatest captain of all times and of all peoples.

The Battle of Stalingrad which raged for more than six months, attracted the attention of the entire world. Here, at this stronghold on the Volga, there met in mortal conflict the forces of rampant imperialist reaction seeking to enslave the whole world, and the forces of the socialist society whose aim was not only to uphold the honour, freedom and independence of the Soviet Union but also to help the enslaved peoples of Europe. The Battle of Stalingrad decided the fate of all peoples, it decided the fate of progress and of world civilisation.

At the time of the Stalingrad battle the ruling circles of the U.S. and Britain had over 6 million men under arms and immense quantities of arms and equipment. Despite this they perfidiously violated their solemn promise to open the second front in 1942. It was precisely the absence of a second front in Europe that enabled the Hitlerites and their satellites to mobilise all the reserves at their disposal, to switch them to the Eastern front and establish great numerical superiority in the south-western direction. Thus, by deliberately delaying the second front, the U.S.-British imperialists actually helped the Hitler clique in the struggle against the Soviet Union.

This naked sabotage of the second front and the cynical

policy of the U.S.-British reactionary circle were not at all fortuitous. This policy stemmed from their imperialist aims in the war. They sought to remove Germany and Japan as their most dangerous rivals while preserving the fascist regime in these countries in the hope of utilising it in the struggle against the forces of democracy. The main objective of the U.S.-British imperialists was to weaken and bleed the U.S.S.R., to undermine its international prestige. But these calculations suffered complete fiasco.

The Soviet socialist state, which in the grim days of war demonstrated its great and indomitable strength, proved that it is the most viable and stable state in the world. The Soviet people are indebted to the Communist Party, to Comrade Stalin for their indomitable strength and for all their victories.

Comrade Stalin saw through the adventurist plan of the Hitler command and counterposed it with his brilliant and scientifically-grounded plan for smashing the fascist troops at Stalingrad. The defence of Stalingrad was led by the great captain himself, he personally directed, the operations of the Soviet troops, inspired the defenders of the city to legendary exploits. Under Comrade Stalin's leadership there was carried out the brilliant operation for surrounding and smashing the 330,000-strong fascist army. History has never known such a big and brilliant military operation as the Stalingrad operation.

The Stalingrad victory is the peak of military art, a genuine triumph for the Stalin strategy and tactics, for the Stalin military science based on Marxism-Leninism.

The Stalingrad victory was of tremendous in emotional significance. After the defeat of its troops at Stalingrad Germany's international positions sharply deteriorated. Under the blows of the Soviet armed forces the Hitler robber coalition began to crack at the seams and to disintegrate. The Japanese imperialists and the Turkish janissaries who awaited news of the fall of Stalingrad as the signal to invade the Soviet Union,

were forced to relinquish the idea of beginning hostilities.

The Stalingrad victory added still more to the international prestige of the Soviet Union.

Progressive people in all countries expressed admiration for the historic victory of the Soviet Union, their boundless gratitude to and esteem for the Soviet people, its heroic army and the great Stalin. In commemoration of this victory streets, squares and factories in many countries have been given the proud name of Stalingrad.

The world-historic exploit of Stalingrad instilled in the hearts of the peoples enslaved by German fascism faith in liberation, inspired staunchness and courage in them and rallied them for active struggle for national liberation. Stalingrad became the banner of the fighters against the fascist yoke.

Under the powerful impact of the Stalingrad victory the struggle of the oppressed peoples against the regime of the fascist buccaneers rose to a new, higher level and began to acquire a general character. The enslaved peoples of France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Albania, Belgium, Norway and Holland rose against the fascist occupationists. The flames of partisan warfare spread wider and wider in the Hitler-occupied Soviet districts, and in many regions in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece and France. Dozens of new partisan detachments, hearing the name Stalingrad, made their appearance. The glorious Polish Army and the Czechoslovak Corps, formed on the territory of the Soviet Union, fought shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Army and made their contribution to victory over the common enemy – German fascism.

The peoples of Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary with renewed vigour carried on the struggle against the fascist oppressors and their henchmen – the quislings in their own countries.

The flames of the national-liberation struggle in China and

other countries of Asia burned brighter and brighter.

The fight against the fascist occupationists in all countries was headed by the Communist and Workers' Parties – the staunchest and most selfless fighters for the freedom and independence of their countries.

All progressive mankind relied on the Soviet Union to break the back of the fascist beast and save the world from the threat of fascist enslavement. And the Soviet people, led by their glorious Communist Party by the great Stalin, justified these hopes.

At present, the Soviet people, inspired by Comrade Stalin's brilliant work, "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R." and by the historic decisions of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U., are working wholeheartedly for fulfilment of the majestic tasks of the fifth Five-Year Plan, successfully effecting the gradual transition from Socialism to Communism. The great life-giving force of the socialist system, the outstanding successes registered by Soviet peace economy are strikingly illustrated by the example of Stalingrad.

The Hitler vandals almost completely destroyed the splendid city. The Soviet people – a people of heroes and builders – raised Stalingrad from the ashes in a remarkably brief space of time. Today Stalingrad is a city of great constructions. In the place where fierce fighting raged ten years' ago, there is now the Volga-Don Navigation Canal – the first of the grand edifices of Communism. At Stalingrad work is in full swing on what will be one of the most powerful hydro-electric stations in the world. Construction on the same titanic scale is in progress all over the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union – the great citadel of world peace – unswervingly pursues a policy of peaceful co-operation with all countries, a policy of preserving peace among the nations. This policy, expressing the vital interests of all peace-loving peoples, enjoys the wholehearted support of the working

people in the People's Democracies and of all the progressives forces in the capitalist countries.

The U.S. imperialists seek to prevent the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies from advancing steadily along the pathway of economic progress and cultural development. They send spies, saboteurs, wreckers and assassins into these countries. In these circumstances the working people in the socialist camp must maintain as never before sharp vigilance in relation to the encroachments of the imperialist warmongers.

Ten years have passed since the Stalingrad victory which played a tremendous role in the fate of mankind. Stalingrad's glory is immortal. In the years of World War II the Stalingrad exploit inspired the peoples for selfless struggle against Hitler fascism. Today Stalingrad instils courage and staunchness in the fighters for peace. Stalingrad is the embodiment of the indestructible might of the U.S.S.R., the symbol of the invincibility of the forces of Socialism and democracy.

## **VOLUME VIII OF J. V. STALIN'S WORKS PUBLISHED IN GERMANY**

“Dietz” Publishing House of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany has issued Volume VIII of Comrade Stalin's works. The translation was done by the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party.

**PROGRESSIVE MANKIND  
WHOLEHEARTEDLY MARKS TENTH  
ANNIVERSARY GREAT VICTORY AT  
STALINGRAD**

**Hero City - Juljan Tuwim, Poet, State Prize  
Winner, 1st Class, Polish People's Republic**

History knows many geographical names which became symbols or household words replacing long narratives or

historico-philosophical conclusions. The names of many cities have entered the language of all civilised nations and the mere mention of them excites the imagination and feeling. Some have positive meaning, others negative. Some we recall with respect, others with scorn... The feature of all of them is that they have become sayings. Take these for example: Babylon, Athens, Sparta, Canossa, Panama, Sedan... These proper names could have been written in the lower case. For a proper name this is a great honour, since from a grammatical “proper noun” it is transformed into a “common noun”.

Ten years ago there entered into the vocabulary of all languages of the world the name of a city which derives from the name of a man, whose genius, strength of mind, prestige and foresight constitute the great happiness of mankind. The city of his name has become, in the epoch of his name, the symbol of such enthusiasm and exertion of collective will of the Soviet peoples that Stalingrad, it would seem, has ceased to be a geographic concept and has become a world-wide synonym for epic heroism, an international slogan and call equivalent to a sum of concepts, namely: faith, staunchness, inflexibility, will-power and confidence that the cause for which the blood is being shed – is a sacred cause.

Glance at the map: this city stands at a point where the mightiest of the rivers of the great Russian people makes a sharp, almost right angle turn. Recall the recent past: this city, burning and in ruins, was suffocating, dying, and then, due to the great Stalin and the great idea which educated and reared the Soviet Army, it arose and decided the outcome of the war, decided it at a time when history, and not only of the Soviet Union but of the entire world, had reached a crucial point, more crucial than ever before.

The ancient Romans denoted outstanding events with the number of years which had elapsed “**ab urbe condita**” – “since the foundation of the city”. We, contemporaries, could

boldly date recent events with the phrase “since the defence of the city” – the city of Stalingrad.

Today I glance at the black dot in the sharp turn of the Volga and recall the difficult, at times terrifying days, when ten years ago I gazed with anxiety and hope at the very same dot...

The words spelt out on the pages of the Hitler and **American** press, predicting the inevitable defeat of the Soviet Army at Stalingrad, grew thicker and blacker. The radio blared the news ever more noisily and with ill-concealed satisfaction... I was fully conscious that there, and there alone, at the bend in the Volga, there was being decided the fate of my own tiny stream Lodka and my own beautiful Vistula. Then came the wonderful days when the tiny black dot began to grow, turn red and finally became a crimson, flaming seal on the death sentence of fascism.

Stalingrad... Stalingrad...

Stalingrad is not simply a geographical symbol, not only a chapter in strategy books; it is, and will remain forever, a grim reminder for those whose hands, dirty with counting dollars, would set in motion the machine of war. Let them remember that Stalingrad has not only been built, it has grown to unprecedented dimensions in these ten years: it has become an idea.

## **Majestic Constructions on Former Battleground**

Splendid edifices are rising on the places where fierce fighting raged; giant industrial enterprises are operating; erection of tall apartment houses continues day and night; the city has spread out along the Volga like a bright ribbon 75 kilometres long; in the distance the Stalin monument is seen rising at the entrance to the new Canal.

Stalingrad is surrounded by boundless steppe. But this is

not the steppe of yesterday. Forest-shelter belts are being planted, irrigation canal are functioning, ships ply the Volga-Don Canal and bumper harvests are ripening. Last year's yield averaged 22 centners of grain per hectare. These are real achievements!

The Battle of Stalingrad was the great turning point in the course of the war against the German armed forces. Completion of the Volga-Don Canal and commencement of work on the powerful hydro. electric station signified that Stalingrad had turned to large-scale construction of Communism. The guns no longer rear, and the engines are silent. At night over the Volga the flare is seen not of rocket guns but of the open hearth-furnaces working for the peaceful lives of those who defeated war.

After February 2, 1943 – the day which marked the end of the Battle of Stalingrad – the people who succeeded in defending their homeland also succeeded in healing the scars of war. They showed that they were able to lead their country to new bright goals. Their goals are our goals. Their enemies are our enemies. Their leader is our teacher. They are working for the cause of peace. We, too, are fighting for peace.

**P. Robotti, newspaper “Unita” (Italy)**

## **Superiority of Soviet Social and State System**

It is vitally important to appreciate the entire world-historic significance of the great victory won by the armed forces of the great victory won by the armed forces of the Soviet Union over the fascist invaders; it is also important, or even more important, to appreciate the reasons which led to the victory of the Soviet Union. These reasons show to all Hitler followers that they are doomed to inevitable destruction should they

attempt to carry out their criminal war schemes against the Soviet country.

The victorious outcome of the battle at Stalingrad demonstrated the superiority of the Soviet social and state system over the social system of any capitalist state.

But this is not all. To the reasons for the victories of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic war, there must be added the tremendous superiority of the Stalin military science over the anti-scientific, adventurist military doctrines of German imperialism.

**“Neues Deutschland”, organ of  
Central Committee, Socialist  
Unity Party of Germany**

## **Symbol of Valour and Courage**

Spring 1942 found the Hitler army fighting only on the single Eastern front. The deportation to Germany of millions of working people from the occupied countries enabled Hitler to effect general mobilisation of his manpower. On the Eastern front he had at his disposal 179 German divisions and 61 satellite divisions.

The enemy launched his offensive in July. His main objective was the capture of Moscow by means of an outflanking manoeuvre: to breach the front of the Soviet troops and reach the Volga, cut communications between Central Russia and the Caucasus, to drive upwards along the Volga, cut off the capital from the Volga and the Urals, and, in this way, crush the main forces of the Soviet Army.

Stalin's prevision saw through the design of the Hitler Command, with the result that at the beginning of September

when the Hitlerites reached the approaches to Stalingrad, they never even suspected what lay in store for them. Comrade Stalin issued the order: "Stalingrad must not be surrendered to the enemy!" This was the beginning of the heroic defence. The workers, the men and women who remained in the city, fought shoulder to shoulder with the Army. All of them decided simply, courageously and definitely: to defend Stalingrad, to save it or die.

However, at the time the enemy divisions were furiously attacking the heroic city, in the Kremlin Stalin, the greatest captain of all times and of all peoples, was preparing a weeping counter offensive. This was a difficult task: to prepare a counter-blow in the highly complex conditions of defensive fighting, to concentrate large masses of troops and military technique, observing at the same time the deepest secrecy, in order to keep the enemy in the dark.

By mid-November all preparations had been completed and on November 19 the offensive was launched. It was crowned with complete success: the flanks of the enemy troops were smashed and the Hitler forces fell back on Stalingrad. On November 22, the Soviet troops advancing from the North and from the South effected a junction. Twenty-two enemy divisions were trapped; 330,000 enemy officers and men were encircled.

All Hitler's efforts to rescue van Paulus' army failed. Beginning with January 5 the encircled troops began to surrender in units. On February 1, van Paulus himself was taken prisoner. The Battle of Stalingrad was over.

The decisive turning point in the second world war had taken place.

The Battle of Stalingrad was a striking demonstration of the superiority of the Stalin strategy and tactics over the Hitler adventurist strategy. From the standpoint of scale and the skill with which it was conducted, the Battle of Stalingrad is without

parallel in history.

The Hitlerites thought that they had taken everything into account: their divisions, thickness of the armour of their tanks, the quality of their aircraft. But they failed to take into account the staunchness and courage of the Soviet people forged and tempered by the Party of Lenin-Stalin, of those same people who at the height of the battle wrote to their Supreme Commander: "Before our battle standards, before the entire Soviet country we vow that we will not tarnish the glory of Russian arms, we shall fight to the last. Under your leadership our fathers won the battle of Tsaritsyn, under your leadership we shall be victorious now, in the great Battle of Stalingrad!".

The victory at Stalingrad was of tremendous world-historic significance. In all the occupied countries it added tenfold to the forces of the peoples in the liberation struggle, it encouraged hundred of thousand to go over from passive resistance to active struggle. Moreover, after Stalingrad there set in a steady decline in the morale of the occupationists, "these swashbucklers, braggarts, and bullies who promenaded on our Paris boulevards and in our villages after their easy victory in 1940" (Maurice Thorez). In France at the time of the Battle of Stalingrad the franc-tireurs and partisans attacked trains carrying Hitler troops and military supplies. In the very heart of occupied Paris they threw grenades at lorries transporting Hitlerites and into bars frequented by Nazi officers, etc. Inspired by the Stalingrad victory French partisans courageously acted in all Departments. This impelled Jacques Duclos, Secretary of the French Communist party to write in the underground "L'Humanité" that the struggle of our partisans "is a splendid present to the enslaved homeland".

Today Stalingrad has risen from the ruins. It preserves its legendary glory. The magnificent hymn of free labour swells out again over the city. Machines glide off the conveyor in the tractor works and go straight to the peaceful fields of the

collective farms. The noise and bustle of work resounds on the miles-long construction site fronting the Volga. In the schools the children learn their ABC, and on the park benches young people share their hopes for the future. There is an atmosphere of peace and happiness at the point where the magnificent Volga-Don Canal has its beginning and where there will soon be a giant hydro-electric station.

Upon seeing all this, upon reading the name “Stalingrad” on more than a hundred streets, boulevards and squares in France one repeats again and again the vow taken by Maurice Thorez on behalf of the French people: “The people of France will never, never fight against the Soviet Union!”

### **Stalingrad – Synonym of Invincibility**

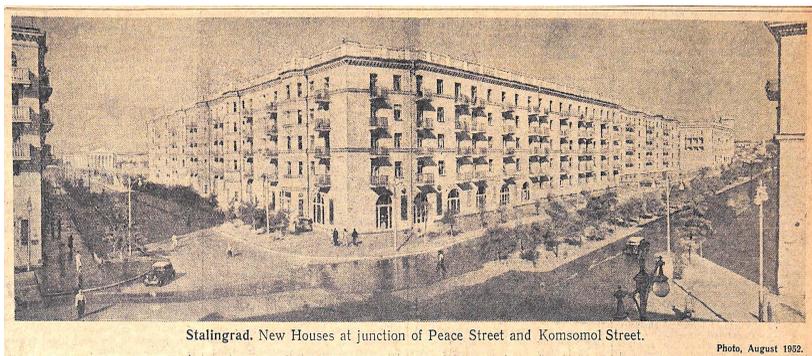
Since 1943 the word “Stalingrad” has signified “invincible”. Stalingrad demonstrated with particular force the might of the Soviet Union, the valour and persistency selfless love for the homeland and the moral greatness of the Soviet people.

The men of Stalingrad proved that man can become firmer than granite if he is aflame with love for his socialist homeland, if he is reared, inspired, trained to fight and be victorious by the Lenin-Stalin Party.

At Stalingrad the Soviet people and the Soviet Army defended not only their homeland but the peace and freedom of the peoples of the world. The victory at Stalingrad instilled fresh strength and hope in the peoples, in the hearts of hundreds of millions of people... The example of Stalingrad testifies that the peoples can safely rely on the Soviet Union in the struggle for their rights, for national independence, for peace, against exploiters and oppressors.

Stalingrad is a great reminder. Let those now plotting to hurl mankind into a new war of extermination remember Stalingrad. Let the imperialist wolves remember Stalingrad, let them not forget that a new anti-Soviet war will lead to the destruction not only of the imperialist armies but of the capitalist system as a whole.

**From Leading article in  
“Szabad Nep” (Hungary)**



Stalingrad. New Houses at junction of Peace Street and Komsomol Street  
Photo, August 1952

**ON CLASS STRUGGLES IN COUNTRIES  
OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY. Alexej  
Cepicka, Member, presidium, Central  
Committee, Communist Party of  
Czechoslovakia**

Socialist construction in the European countries of people's

democracy is taking place in conditions of sharpening class struggle.

Lenin and Stalin teach us that the transition from capitalism to Socialism cannot proceed peacefully, without bitter class struggle; they teach us that Socialism is achieved only by means of class struggle. Way back in 1919, Lenin, developing the teaching on the dictatorship of the proletariat, pointed out that the dictatorship of the proletariat is the continuation of the class struggle of the proletariat but in new forms.

The historic victory of the Soviet Army over Hitler fascism was a decisive condition for the rise of the countries of people's democracy. The fraternal aid rendered by the mighty Soviet Union saved these countries from civil war and the horrors of foreign intervention. However, the continuation of the class struggle in new forms in the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat, as indicated by V. I. Lenin, are characteristic for all countries of people's democracy. The resistance of the exploiters takes on different forms and is manifested in political and economic life, and in the ideological sphere.

## **Collapse of Counter-Revolutionary Plans of World Reaction**

After the liberation of the countries of Central and South-Eastern Europe by the heroic Soviet Army the exploiting classes, relying on their political parties, tried to prevent the establishment of the new socialist system in these countries. They calculated on frustrating democratic changes and on preserving capitalism with the help of these parties. Representatives of the bourgeois parties sought, by means of demagogic speeches in parliament, to sow mistrust in the

strength of the working class, mistrust of the Communist Parties and the Soviet Union. The bourgeoisie concentrated in the non-Communist parties the hangers-on of capitalism and fascism, the betrayers of the people whom it saved from just punishment, and the reactionary clergy. Organising resistance to the new system, the bourgeoisie relied in all countries of people's democracy on the Right-wing Social Democrats, the tried servants of capitalism and betrayers of working-class interests.

There is not a single people's-democratic country in which the criminal activity of bourgeois political parties is not carried out under the leadership of the imperialist aggressors and their diplomatic establishments and representative organs. It was only the presence of Soviet troops which in the early phase prevented the bourgeoisie in the People's Democracies from unleashing a bloody civil war with the help of foreign armed intervention, from attempting to restore capitalist rule by force, against the will and interests of the people.

The outcome of the attempts by the bourgeoisie to organise anti-popular putsches and to seize power generally known. In all the countries of people's democracy the bourgeoisie, in the final analysis, suffered defeat; the non-Communist parties were purged of traitors and the working people, under the leadership of the Communist and Workers' Parties, relying on the selfless extensive aid of the Soviet Union, took the road of socialist construction. As a result of this struggle there strengthened and developed the people's democratic states as a form of the dictatorship of the proletariat, called upon to smash the resistance of the overthrown exploiting classes, to rally all working people around the proletariat and to arm the revolution for struggle against the insidious machinations of the foreign enemy – imperialism.

After this defeat, the bourgeoisie, acting on the orders of the U.S. imperialists, threw its reserves onto the front of class

struggle. The imperialists began forming these reserves long before the second world war, in the course of the war and in the post-war period. Long before the war the chieftains of the imperialist camp discerned the danger which the Communist Parties constituted to the rule of world capitalism, parties that were becoming stronger year by year and growing all the time. It is precisely this that explains why imperialist reaction, using all ways and means, sent its agents, spies and traitors into the Communist Parties with assignment to smash them from within, to sap their strength. In this way the imperialists succeeded in creating inside the Communist Parties agencies which were to further the restoration of capitalism in the countries of people's democracy. But only one of these fifth columns in the service of the U.S.-British imperialists – the gang of Tito spies and assassins – succeeded in carrying through its black act of foul betrayal of the people's interests. The exposure of the criminal Tito gang which once again plunged the peoples of Yugoslavia into the grim capitalist slavery was a crushing blow to the machinations of the enemies of the people's democratic countries. The vigilance of the Communist and Workers' Parties helped to frustrate in good time the criminal designs of the espionage-conspiracy gangs of Rajk in Hungary, Kostov in Bulgaria, Xoxe in Albania, Slansky in Czechoslovakia, Gomulka-Spyhalski in Poland.

The exposure of the fifth column which Slansky organised on the orders of the U.S. imperialists shows most strikingly the dangerous forms of struggle to which the class enemy resorts in order to frustrate socialist construction. The trial of the far-reaching, anti-state conspiracy centre, headed by Slansky, revealed that the subversive and wrecking activity of the conspirators was a vital link in the war plans of the U.S. imperialists in preparing an assault against the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy. At this trial there was also exposed the role of international Zionism as an agency of

U.S. imperialism, an agency used by the enemy in order to infiltrate into the Communist Parties. Hence, these fifth columns, which constituted the reserves thrown into battle also sustained defeat. The attempts by the enemies of democracy and Socialism to seize power in the Communist and Workers' Parties and in the people's-democratic countries were frustrated.

But the class struggle in the countries of people's democracy is not confined simply to attempts by reaction to seize power and restore capitalism.

Having nationalised large-scale industry and the banks and having liquidated ownership of land by landlords, the people's-democratic states deprived the capitalists and landlords of their economic base. But in these countries there still remain remnants of exploiters who have had their enterprises taken away from them, former bankers and landlords, big merchants, reactionary military, the clerical hierarchy and reactionary civil servants. There are the kulaks, the most brutal exploiting class. All these hostile elements constitute the pillar on which the Western imperialists rely in their undermining activity against the countries of people's democracy.

The imperialists seek in every way to support and encourage the resistance of all these hostile elements. They send spies, assassins and terrorists into these countries with a view to hampering by subversive means the advance of the working people towards their final goal. The aim of the wrecker-criminals is, in the first place, sabotage in the economic sphere, in industry and agriculture. They organise espionage and sabotage in mills and factories, on the railways and in the countryside; they resort to arson, intimidation and assassination, seeking to do as much harm as possible to the economy and in this way to prevent the establishment of the economic base of the new, socialist society, to disrupt the peaceful life of the working people.

But vain are the attempts of the enemies to frustrate the peaceful socialist construction. Smashing the frantic resistance of the class enemies the working people in all people's-democratic countries are at the same time successfully fulfilling and overfulfilling their national-economic plans, confidently advancing forward towards a happy, well-to-do life.

### **Intensified Struggle on Ideological Front**

Bitter class struggle is also underway on the ideological front. From the first days of the liberation by the Soviet Army of a number of countries in Central and South-East Europe from the Hitler yoke, the bourgeoisie, which long before the outbreak of World War II had bartered the national interests of their countries to the Hitler fascists and then to the U.S.-British imperialists, sought to cover up this tact, to deceive the masses, spreading false theories about class harmony. After the defeat of Hitler fascism the bourgeoisie in the countries of people's democracy tried to assert that all, without exception, that is, exploiters and their victims – the exploited, suffered under the yoke of Hitler fascism and that all, without exception, fought against this fascist yoke. In this way the bourgeoisie wanted to distract the attention of the working people from the internal forces of reaction, to make them forget that the bourgeoisie had collaborated with the Nazi thugs and that afterwards they tried to harness the peoples to the yoke of U.S.-British imperialism, to make them forget the suffering, poverty and exploitation which the “native” bourgeoisie brought upon the working class and working population. But the bourgeoisie did not succeed in deceiving the working people. Thanks to the firmness and steadfastness of the Communist Parties, which headed the struggle against the Hitler oppressors, the Marx-Lenin theory

of class struggle became in all countries the mighty weapon of the working people for liberation from capitalist exploitation.

There collapsed also all the attempts of the enemy who penetrated into the Communist and Workers' Parties to distract them from their leading role in the class struggle by means of the old, hostile Bukharin theory about the peaceful growth over of capitalism into Socialism. The Bukharin capitulatory theory about the dying out of the class struggle in the period of the dictatorship of the proletariat, exposed and smashed by Comrade Stalin, likewise suffered defeat in the countries of people's democracy.

Bourgeois nationalism and cosmopolitanism are particularly dangerous weapons used by the enemies of the people. History teaches that the bourgeoisie resorts to nationalism in order to distract the attention of the masses from the class struggle and to utilise the working-class movement in its own interests. The bourgeoisie in the countries of people's democracy strove to act in this manner.

The exploiting classes are widely using cosmopolitanism – the poisoned weapon of U.S. imperialism – in the ideological struggle. Cosmopolitanism is manifested, on the one hand, in cultivating among the masses mistrust in the strength of the people, in denying patriotism, national pride and national consciousness, in scorning the role of Soviet socialist culture, art and science, the role of proletarian internationalism, and on the other, in cultivating fulsome adoration of the Western way of life, capitalist technique, decadent bourgeois culture and so on.

The bourgeoisie uses in its criminal aims also the clergy who are hostile to the people's-democratic system and particularly the reactionary hierarchy of the Catholic church.

But all this did not help the exploiters. Educated by the Communist and Workers' Parties, the working people in the

people's democratic countries are becoming more and more convinced from personal experience that they can correctly solve all questions of life in their country only if they are guided by the teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin.

The struggle on the ideological front continues and is very complex in character. We need to wage an irreconcilable struggle against bourgeois ideology, to step, up Communist education of the working people.

## **Inculcation of New Labour Discipline**

The overthrow of capitalist rule in the people's-democratic countries did not destroy all the roots of capitalism. Lenin teaches that the petty bourgeoisie in town and countryside daily and hourly throw up from their ranks: capitalists, both big and small, and that these capitalist elements do all in their power to preserve their existence. I resistance can be overcome only in bitter class struggle. Since the working peasantry has not yet been completely won for collective agriculture, and since part of it is still wavering, adhering to private-property farming, the class enemy strives to attract the working peasantry onto his side.

Right from the inception of the people's democratic countries the working class realised that it was necessary to win the working peasantry to its side as a reliable and firm ally. The land reform carried out on a wide scale in the countries of people's democracy, and the correct policy of the Communist and Workers' Parties in the sphere of agriculture, a policy based, on the one hand, on supporting and convincing the working peasantry, and, on the other, on restricting and dislodging the capitalist elements created favourable conditions for binding the working peasants to the working class by firm bonds and common interests. The development of the co-

operative movement in the countryside is living proof that here too, in the process of class struggle, the resistance of the exploiting elements is being overcome and that in all the countries of people's democracy the idea of large-scale agriculture of joint cultivation, is making rapid headway, despite frantic resistance on the part of the kulaks.

The people's-democratic countries, being young countries, did not have sufficient specialists of working-class and working-peasant origin for the work of state and economic administration. Hence, they had to employ the old intelligentsia both in state administration and in all branches of the national economy, to win to their side all honest specialists and re-educate them. The employment of the old specialists under the leadership and control of the working class was accompanied by a number of difficulties, since not all those who formerly worked for the bourgeoisie were ready to work honestly and conscientiously for the people's-democratic states, to share their experience with the working people. The trials, and especially the trial of the anti-state conspiracy centre headed by Slansky, established that it was through these old specialists-saboteurs that the overthrown bourgeoisie directed its main blow at the very heart of the countries of people's democracy and unfolded wide subversive activity.

The consolidation of the people's-democratic system and the successful development of socialist construction – striking testimony to the great force of the Marxist-Leninist ideas – exert a powerful influence. In the matter of re-educating the old intelligentsia for whom the people's-democratic state provides unprecedented opportunities for applying their knowledge and abilities. Simultaneously, the people's-democratic countries are conducting large-scale training of specialists from the ranks of the workers, from among the working population.

One of the main forms of class struggle in the epoch of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the inculcation of a new

discipline, Lenin wrote: “Does not class struggle in the transition period from capitalism to Socialism lie precisely in the fact that it is essential to uphold the interests of the working class against encroachments by the handful, groups and sections of workers who cling might and main to capitalist habits and look on the Soviet state in the same way as before: give ‘it’ as little as possible and as poor quality as possible and grab from ‘it’ as much as possible”.

Education in the spirit of the new discipline constitutes struggle for a socialist attitude toward labour, towards state and public properly, a struggle against the survivals of private property, against private-property egoism, etc.

In inculcating the new, conscious discipline, the Party and the state utilise as their main weapon the weapon of convincing people. It is essential to ensure that every working man becomes convinced that Socialism cannot be built without conscious discipline. Stubborn struggle for conscious discipline must be waged until every working man is convinced that a bad attitude towards labour on his part only helps the class enemy.

## **Invaluable Significance of Aid of the U.S.S.R. and its Experience**

The experience of the Soviet Union, the country in which the exploiting classes have been abolished, is of great significance for the working people of the countries of people’s democracy stepping out along the road to Socialism. From this experience they learn how to fight against their class enemies and to triumph over them. The aid and support rendered by the Soviet Union enables the working people in these countries to cope successfully with all difficulties and overcome all the obstacles in the struggle for the new life, for Socialism.

As distinct from the Soviet people who, after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, had to fight against enemies on the fronts of the Civil War, against the armed intervention of the imperialists, the working people of the countries of people's democracy, thanks to the Soviet Union, were spared this. Had there been no Soviet Union, then the imperialists, undoubtedly, just as they did after the October Revolution, would, without hesitating, have organised joint intervention against the people's-democratic countries in order to smash the forces of democracy and Socialism.

The liberation of the people's-democratic countries by the heroic Soviet Army created particularly favourable conditions for the working people to deal with their own exploiters without civil war. It goes without saying, however, that the winning of political power by the working class under the leadership of the Communist and Workers' Parties, took place in conditions of bitter and complicated class struggle in the political, economic and ideological spheres. In this struggle there was achieved unity of the working class which won the majority of the population to its side, and the people's-democratic system triumphed.

## **IN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES**

### **Publication of V. I. Lenin's Works in Bulgaria**

By the end of 1952. V. I. Lenin's works had been published in Bulgaria in editions of over 1,600,000 copies. Publication of V. I. Lenin's works will be completed this year. Seventeen volumes have already come off the press and another 7 are being printed. Each volume appears in an edition of 20,000 copies.

Selected works of V. I. Lenin in nine volumes issued in 1946-49, including the separate editions of such works as "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism", "Left-Wing Communism, an Infantile Disorder". "The April Theses" and many others have been completely sold out; most of the works will be published in new editions in 1953.

In addition to the V. I. Lenin works translated into Bulgarian, the Party activists are making more extensive use of a large number of Soviet publications, studying in the original the brilliant works of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin .

### **Circulation in France of Comrade Stalin's Work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R."**

Following a decision of the recent meeting of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, the Party organisations are widely circulating and popularising J. V. Stalin's work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the

U.S.S.R.”.

By the end of January over 188,000 copies of Comrade Stalin's work had been sold. Some Party federations achieved particularly striking results: the Seine Department federation sold 79,000 copies: the Nord Department federation, 9,500 and the Gironde Department federation, 3,500.

In addition to the big sales for J. V. Stalin's work good results were registered in circulating the materials of the XIX Congress of the C.P.S.U. Some 127,000 copies of Comrade Malenkov's report have been sold.

## **Comrade Palmiro Togliatti's 60th Birthday**

The Committee handling the arrangements for Comrade Togliatti's 60th birthday have addressed all Italians with a message which reads: "On March 26, 1953, Palmiro Togliatti will be 60 years old. Over 30 years of the life of Italy, of the history of the working-class movement and the struggle for liberation are linked with Togliatti's name. A passionate spokesman for the national and social needs which have never been separated in his thought and actions, Comrade Togliatti has constantly fought to ensure that the people of Italy shall never be subjected to internal tyranny and foreign domination, to ensure that they be given an open and free road to civic progress.

"Today his comrades-in-arms in the leadership of the Party, those who marched shoulder to shoulder with him in the earlier years of his brilliant political activity, those who are organising the forces, and deepening the consciousness of the working people, those who in the battles for the liberation of people set an example of valour and honour – all of them, on this forthcoming joyful date, will greet Palmiro Togliatti, seeing in

him the tireless inspirer, the vigilant and confident leader in the great struggle now being fought out everywhere against the insanity of the old world which, from its last ditch, declares war on and death to the new World striving for peace and life.”

Palmiro Togliatti's 60th birthday will be celebrated at special conferences and rallies throughout Italy.

A two-volume edition of his speeches in Parliament, a volume of selected works written by him between 1921-52, as well as a biography of the leader of the Italian People will be published in honour of his 60th birthday. A number of Togliatti scholarships for university students writing dissertations on social-political subjects will be established and a Party school named after Togliatti will be opened.

## **Exchange of Party Membership Cards in Hungarian Working People's Party**

The ceremonial exchange of Party membership cards in the Hungarian Working People's Party took place during January at special branch meetings. The exchange was preceded by preliminary work which included the holding of group meetings which discussed the rights and duties of Party members and the work of the groups. The group organisers also conducted individual talks.

The activity of the members became more pronounced already in the course of the preparations for the branch meetings. Special shifts were worked in many places, with non-party people also participating, on the day scheduled for the branch meetings. For example, the workers in the large forge-shop of the Diosgyör combinat fulfilled the programme for the day 128 per cent; the steel-smelting shop, 158 per cent.

The Rules of the C.P.S.U. were of great help in preparing

the reports made by the branch secretaries. The speakers dwelt on basic questions of the work of the Party organisations and outlined the tasks in the sphere of production. Everywhere the members actively discussed the questions posed in the reports; in the Bacs district, for example, 50 per cent of the members took part in the discussion in the branch meeting. In their contributions the members expressed their devotion to the Party and to Comrade Rakosi their concern for fulfilment of the increased tasks. The members boldly criticised short-comings in Party work.

The members also took socialist pledges at their meetings. In the Diosgyör machine-building plant, for example, Kugler, stakhanovite worker, stated that he wanted to be worthy of the noble title of Party member and for this reason, he, on behalf of his work-team, pledged to fulfil the plan for the second quarter by April 4. The Party members in the Ferenemezo (Varpalota) pit informed the Party meeting about the emulation for fulfilling the emulation for 200 per cent. The Communists working in the Baja state forest nursery pledged to fulfil the quarterly plan by March 9 – Comrade Rakosi's birthday.

The exchange of membership cards has strengthened the organisations of the Hungarian Working People's Party and has contributed to an improvement in Party work as a whole.

### **Communist Party of Belgium Strengthens Contact With Masses**

A recent conference of the Brabant Federation of the Communist Party of Belgium was devoted to the subject of strengthening the Party's contact with the masses. The main report was delivered by Comrade Jean Borremans, member of the Political Bureau and Federation Secretary. After thorough consideration it was resolved that the report be discussed also

at meetings of the Party branches. To date Comrade Borremans' report has been already discussed at many branch meetings.

The considerable work carried out during the conference and at the branch meetings, aimed at a critical analysis of the work of the Brabant members and at finding new means for strengthening their contact with the masses, has already yielded good results. Members realised that it was necessary to do more for mobilising the masses to defend the immediate demands of the different strata of the population.

Following the lead of Party members the "Westinghouse" workers are demanding an amnesty for the imprisoned Belgian soldiers. Quenast quarry workers, threatened with unemployment, held a general meeting and resolved to hold a one-day strike and a protest demonstration against closing the quarry. Tramway workers worked out a "copybook of immediate demands". Unemployed workers in Uccle are taking to action against the recent reactionary decisions of the Government concerning the unemployed. Tenants in Schaerbeek and Ixelles are demanding that the authorities take effective measures against raising rent.

## **Socialist Unity Party Organisation in "Ost" Iron and Steel Combinat Rectifies Mistake**

Agricultural producer co-operatives are successfully developing in the German Democratic Republic. The Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany has repeatedly pointed out to the leadership of the regional, district and branch organisations of the Party and particularly to the branches in industrial enterprises that the alliance of the working class and the working peasantry must be strengthened above all by helping the producer co-operatives. However,

there are still serious shortcomings in this sphere.

A recent meeting of the leadership of the Party branch in the “Ost” iron and steel works discussed this matter. It was stated at the meeting that kulak elements had succeeded in countering the advanced working peasants whenever the latter were not given the necessary help by industrial workers. By way of self-criticism it was admitted that the Party branch had focused attention exclusively on the inner work of the enterprise and had not appreciated the great significance of the producer co-operatives in laying the foundations of Socialism and had not helped them.

The branch leadership took measures to rectify this serious error. The “Ost” works resolved to give constant help to one of the producer co-operatives in the Furstenberg district. In addition, help will be given to the working peasants of the Ernst Thaelmann settlement on the Oder in organising a producer co-operative. The branch leadership instructed its secretariat to discuss these measures with the secretariat of the Furstenberg Party organisation.

## **Communists Head Struggle for Fulfilment of Five-Year Plan in Four Years**

The Party branch in the Bucharest works named after Matias Rakosi pays constant attention to production matters. The 1952 plan was exceeded by 17 per cent; labour productivity considerably rose and production costs were lowered.

In the past six months production questions have been discussed several times at meetings of the Party bureau. The meetings were also addressed by the works manager and the chief engineer. The Party organisation saw to it that the shortcomings which arose in the course of carrying out the plan

were eliminated. Aided by the stakhanovites and leading workers in the enterprise, the Party organisation succeeded in getting all the workers to fulfil their production quotas.

The rise in production is also greatly facilitated by the political work carried out by the Party branch in connection with recruiting probationer members. The work-team led by Nicolae Vasu, Hero of Socialist Labour, a young Party member, has already fulfilled the Five-Year Plan assignment; Vasu himself is working on assignments for the last days of the 1957 plan.

## **Inviolable Soviet-Rumanian Friendship**

Five years have passed since the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Aid between the Soviet Union and the Rumanian People's Republic.

Friendship between the Soviet and Rumanian peoples is based on the principle of proletarian internationalism and serves the cause of peace. The Soviet-Rumanian Treaty sealed the sincere relations of friendship and good-neighbours which took shape between the two countries after the defeat of fascism and the establishment of the democratic system in Rumania.

February 4, the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty, was marked by a ceremonial meeting in Bucharest organised by the General Council of the Rumanian Society for Friendly Relations with the U.S.S.R. ("ARLUS"). Present in the presidium were Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej, Petru Groza, leaders of the Rumanian Workers' Party and of the Government and outstanding public figures.

S. Bugic, Minister for Foreign Affairs, delivered a report: "Five years of the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Aid between the U.S.S.R. and the Rumanian People's

Republic”. The speech was repeatedly punctuated with applause in honour of the great Soviet Union – liberator and friend of the Rumanian people, in honour of Comrade Stalin – brilliant leader of the peoples. The meeting sent a telegram of greetings to Comrade Stalin.

Celebration meetings took place throughout the country.

## **FURTHER SUCCESSES IN COUNTRIES OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY**

### **Czechoslovakia**

Industry in Czechoslovakia fulfilled the annual production assignment for 1952 by 98.5 per cent. Compared with 1951 gross output in industry as a whole rose 18.3 per cent in the past year, including heavy industry 27.3 per cent and light industry 10 per cent.

The volume of industrial production in 1952 was almost double that of 1937. The share of heavy industry in overall output amounts to more than 50 per cent. New types of machinery and mechanisms were produced including new types of complex machine-tools, automatic and semi-automatic welders, coal combines for thin seams, new types of equipment for the chemical and textile industries.

The socialist sector in agriculture was considerably extended and consolidated in 1952. At present it embraces 38 per cent of all the cultivated land.

The volume of capital investments increased 16.7 per cent compared with 1951. Four hydro-electric stations were commissioned, 3 blast furnaces and 6 open-hearth furnaces, 3 coke-ovens and a number of enterprises of the food industry. The capacity of many enterprises was extended. Many new schools, hospitals and apartment houses were built.

The national income increased 15 per cent compared with 1951. Approximately 70 per cent of the national income was used for satisfaction of the growing material and cultural requirements of the population and roughly 30 per cent for the further expansion of socialist production and for other state

requirements.

## **Bulgaria**

The annual output plan of heavy industry in Bulgaria was fulfilled 100.1 per cent and in light industry 104 per cent. Compared with 1951 industrial output rose 18 per cent. The plan for electric power generation was fulfilled 134 per cent; coal output, 116 per cent; extraction of ores, 140 per cent; production of concentrated ores 138 per cent; lead smelting, 221 per cent; pig iron, 146 per cent, etc.

Chemical fertilizers, nitric acid, tanning chemicals, cellulose, etc., were produced in Bulgaria for the first time. Nearly one hundred and thirty new types of machinery and mechanisms were produced. New plants, among them the cellulose plant named after S. Kiradjiev and the S. M. Kirov plant for manufacture of concentrated fodder, the Makotsevo-Vazograd railway and two power stations were commissioned. The "Kalin" storage lake was built. The total number of factory and office workers in 1952 increased by 47,109 people, labour productivity rose by 11 per cent.

The area sown to crops was considerably extended. The overall grain harvest in 1952 exceeded the average annual yields of 1948.51 by 11.3 per cent, including food grain by 27.4 per cent. Agriculture received large quantities of new machines and mechanisms.

The agricultural co-operatives continued to improve in 1952. Compared with the private sector the yields of agricultural co-operatives per hectare were higher: wheat 12.6 per cent; barley, 12.8 per cent; maize, 135.8 per cent, and so on.

Three thousand two hundred and fourteen livestock farms were established in the agricultural co-operatives and state

farms during 1952.

The leva was strengthened and real income of working people increased as a result of the currency reform, abolition of rationing and two price reductions. The plan for trade turnover was fulfilled 101.3 per cent. 22.2 per cent more goods were sold to the working people as against 1951.

## **AGAINST RATIFICATION OF BONN AND PARIS MILITARY TREATIES!**

### **For Militant Solidarity of German and French Peoples**

The joint call – against ratifying Bonn and Paris military treaties – addressed to the German and French peoples by the Central Board of the Communist Party of Germany, the Central Committee of the French Communist Party and the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, has met with wide support among working people in Germany.

Welcoming the call by the three biggest working-class Parties, miners in Mansfeld (German Democratic Republic) demanded that the Bonn Parliament and the French National Assembly refuse to ratify the separate military treaties.

Thousands of metal workers in Nuremberg (Western Germany) addressed a message to the workers in France which reads in part: “We know that the French workers, jointly with all peace-loving people, are doing all in their power in the struggle against capitalist exploitation and impoverishment of the masses. You have displayed great vigour in the struggle against unleashing a new world war. Our main task is to establish a united, democratic Germany because this will be the guarantee that the German workers will never take up arms against the French workers and that the workers of the West will never bring to the socialist nations the horrors of a war of extermination”.

Springer, Social-Democrat member of the Urberach municipality, declared: “The inviolable friendship of the German and French workers must be backed with joint action by the workers of the entire world, both Social Democrats and Communists”. In its resolution the metal workers committee in

Reinicickendorf (West Berlin) welcomed the joint call of the three Parties and urged that this militant front be extended by bringing into it the trade unions of both countries. A meeting of three hundred residents in Rendsburg, including Social Democrats, Communists, trade unionists and members of other organisations, pledged full support for the joint call.

## **Against Fascism and War**

The entire democratic press in France published in full the call of the three Parties to the German and French peoples against ratification of the Bonn and Paris military treaties. Under the headline “Tremendous Historic Significance of the Call of the three Working-Class Parties in France and Germany” the “France Nouvelle”, weekly organ of the French Communist Party, stresses the responsibility which rests with the French people: “It is the historic duty of our people to intensify the struggle in complete solidarity with the German people in order completely to frustrate the treacherous military treaties”.

The growing opposition of the French people to the ratification of the Bonn and Paris military treaties finds expression in the numerous resolutions adopted at public meetings, in the organisation of deputations from factories and city districts to Parliamentary deputies, in the petitions circulated in educational establishments in the moving appeals of former inmates of Hitler concentration camps and of former war veterans and war victims.

Thousands of former exiles, war veterans and resistance fighters who gathered from 40 Departments, including participants of the resistance movement in Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg, all ended the solemn rally of French resistance fighters in Longwy on February 1.

A protest against the Bonn and Paris treaties was signed by 80 per cent of the personnel of educational establishments in the 11th district of Paris. Hundreds of people who attended a meeting in Menton (Alpes Maritimes Department) called on their members of Parliament to oppose ratification of the treaties. A similar demand is being advanced at numerous meetings devoted to the Vienna Congress held throughout the country.

To the broad opposition movement to its pro-American policy the Mayer Government replies with intensified repressions. The popular masses, however, are stepping up the fight for the release of Alain Le Leap, and the other imprisoned patriots, for the rejection of the demand to deprive leaders of the French Communist Party, including Jacques Duclos, Secretary of the Party, of their parliamentary immunity.

“Action days” were held in a number of Departments.

Keynote of the anniversary of the anti-fascist days of February 1934 will be: “Release Alain Le Leap and the other imprisoned fighters!”. “Observe the rights of the opposition and parliamentary immunity!”, etc. In the Paris area the unions affiliated to the General Confederation of Labour and the Teachers Autonomous Trade Union issued a joint communique urging the population to take part in a grand demonstration on February 8.



The agrarian reform in the main has been completed in the Chinese People's Republic. For the first time millions of peasants have received full possession of land. Photo: a peasant family reads the title-deed to land.

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Photo: a peasant family reads the title-deed to land.

## **DECISIONS OF PEOPLE'S CONGRESS TO MASSES!**

### **Popularising Congress Decisions in China**

The Chinese Peace Committee has suggested to the local organisations of the different democratic parties, people's organisations and its local branches that they hold public meetings for the purpose of popularising the Congress decisions. Its resolution calls on the people throughout the country to devote all their effort to fulfilling the great tasks of "intensifying the resistance movement to U.S. aggression and for aid to Korea", of carrying out planned national construction and supporting the convening of the all-China meeting of people's representatives and local assemblies of people's representatives at all levels.

By means of successful effort directed towards solving these three great tasks, reads the resolution, we shall ensure the carrying out of the decisions adopted by the Peoples' Congress for Peace.

## **MASS PUBLIC RALLIES IN ITALY**

Public rallies devoted to the decisions of the Peoples' Congress for Peace were held in Grosseto, Rovigo, Catanzaro, Cosenza and Alessandria. The speakers dwelt on the close link between the war preparations of the Atlantic bloc and the encroachments on democratic liberties by the reactionary rulers in Western Europe who seek to weaken the popular front of struggle against war.

Numerous meetings of peace champions and protest demonstrations against foreign interference in the internal affairs of Italy were held all over the country. Peace fighters in Genoa collected thousands of signatures to an appeal calling on all members of the Senate to reject the draft of the election "reform", which the Government is using in an attempt to prepare the ground for forcing on Parliament decisions violating the sovereignty and national independence of the country.

## **MEETINGS OF PEACE SUPPORTERS IN AUSTRIA**

For the purpose of widely popularising the decisions of the Peoples' Congress for Peace the Austrian Peace Council held meetings of peace supporters in all the main cities during January. In Vienna and Lower Austria meetings were held in all district. All these meetings were addressed by delegates to the Congress who told the audiences about the work of the great assembly of the peoples. Many of those present at the meetings joined the peace movement under the influence of the Congress decisions. The campaign for popularising the Congress decisions is strengthening the local peace councils and adding to their number.

A special issue of the "Österreichische Friedenzeitung" (organ of the Austrian Peace Council), devoted to the Peoples' Congress for Peace" has appeared in a large edition with a colour supplement entitled "Peoples' Congress for Peace. Speeches and Documents".

## **"PEACE FORUMS" IN GERMANY**

“Peace Forums” – talks with the people in the course of which questions dealing with the fight for peace are explained in free discussion – are being held in towns and villages and in enterprises throughout the German Democratic Republic. No fewer than 70 thousand “peace forums” are scheduled for the next few months.

At the meeting of the Greater Berlin peace committee it was decided to reorganise the committee into a peace council and to increase its membership to 60.

In Western Germany members of the delegation to the People’s Congress for Peace are reporting on its work at numerous meetings, rallies and conferences. At a mass meeting in Duisburg on February 1, the speakers included the former secretary of one of the organisations of the Christian Democratic Union, a representative of the Communist Party of Germany, a Social Democrat from the Saar and a delegate from the Hamburg War Victims Association. The speakers called for the establishment of a solid front of the peoples of Western Europe against the conspiracy of the U.S. warmongers, against the militarist treaties.

## **INSPIRING ROLE OF GREAT STALIN IDEAS – Harry Pollitt, General Secretary British Communist Party**

Progressive people in Britain followed with the keenest interest the discussions and decisions of the 19th Congress of the C.P.S.U.

There is enormous interest, too, in Comrade J. V. Stalin's work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R." And this is not surprising, for it is a work which is invaluable also for the workers in the capitalist countries.

Every experience which the British people are now undergoing confirms the correctness of Comrade Stalin's brilliant definition of the basic economic law of modern capitalism:

"... The securing of the maximum capitalist profit through the exploitation, ruin and impoverishment of the majority of the population of the given country, through the enslavement and systematic robbery of the peoples of other countries, especially backward countries, and, lastly, through wars and militarisation of the national economy, which are utilised for the obtaining of the highest profits."

Just what the operation of this basic law means and will mean for the people of Britain was revealed by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, in an interview given recently to the American magazine, "U.S. News & World Report".

In this interview Butler was concerned to beg and plead in the most slavish way that the American millionaires should "help" British imperialism out of its present difficulties, and he, therefore, laid great emphasis on the scale of Britain's war effort. But in his efforts to please his American masters, Butler made a series of admissions which roused the anger and opposition of all in Britain who really love their country.

Butler declared that civilian consumption would fall in the

coming period – that is, that the decline in living standards which has already hit the British working people hard would continue. During 1952 prices rose much faster than wages; drastic cutting of food subsidies further increased the price of basic foodstuffs and other necessities.

He also admitted that Britain is facing serious difficulties in selling her goods owing to competition from West Germany. As is well known, this competition is deliberately encouraged by the United States, and the combination of West German and Japanese cheap labour and U.S. capital is forcing British goods out of one export market after another.

Yet at the same time Britain's rulers have meekly accepted American bans on Britain's trade with the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies in Europe and with the People's Republic of China – bans which are having a devastating effect on Britain's economy. This was also admitted by Butler, who declared in his interview that Britain can only dispense with supplies from socialist countries "at a serious cost to our general economy and the food supplies of our people."

Finally Butler made another vital admission when he declared that the overseas military expenditure of Britain amounted to the colossal sum of £354 million per annum. Hitherto, the British official statistics have never shown an overseas military expenditure greater than £130-£150 million, no doubt because their compilers feared the effect on British public opinion if the true figure was known. Butler, however, in his anxiety to prove to the Americans how much Britain is doing in the Anglo-American war drive, let the cat out of the bag.

This enormous sum of £354 million is spent on the enslavement and systematic robbery of the peoples of other countries and on wars abroad. The British people have to provide the money for these purposes by paying higher and higher taxes and by having a reduced standard of living

imposed on them, while the capitalists and financiers draw in enormous profits from the exploitation and oppression of the colonial peoples and from the manufacture of arms for the wars in which British imperialism is engaged.

Thus the brutal and barbarous colonial war in Malaya is now in its fifth year, and more and more fiendish and murderous methods are being resorted to by British imperialism in its vain endeavour to subjugate the heroic people of Malaya.

Violence and military measures of extraordinary severity are being used against the native people of Kenya, in the effort to maintain the grip on that country of the British colonisers who exploit its resources and its people.

And all the time British imperialism gives its full backing to the American organised war in Korea, maintains 20,000 British troops there, and on the orders of the Americans resists every attempt on the part of the Governments of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, of China and the Soviet Union to bring about, a peaceful settlement in Korea.

As a consequence of this policy, while the conditions of the British working people get worse and worse, the British capitalists are making greater profits than have ever been made in the history of British capitalism. Just now British public opinion is particularly indignant with the Government which, while conducting war preparations, neglected timely measures that could have ensured the safety of the population in the coastal areas where the people have suffered severely as a result of the terrible flooding.



The British people cannot help contrasting the position in which they find themselves as a result of the operation of the basic economic law of modern capitalism. With the lot of the

Soviet people arising from the operation of the basic economic law of Socialism. From the hard facts, facts which even the enemies of the Soviet Union cannot conceal, the working people of Britain can see the real state of affairs in the U.S.S.R. so brilliantly generalised by Comrade Stalin in his definition of the basic economic law of Socialism:

“... The securing of the maximum satisfaction of the constantly rising material and cultural requirements of the whole of society through the continuous expansion and perfection of socialist production on the basis of higher techniques.”

The contrast between the capitalist and socialist worlds is indeed striking. While production in capitalist Britain declines, in the socialist Soviet Union it is planned by 1955 to increase coal production by an amount equal to 60 per cent of Britain's total coal production; to increase steel production by an amount equal to Britain's entire steel output; and to increase oil production by a quantity greater than that consumed by Britain every year.

While civilian consumption and real wages in Britain fall, in the Soviet Union the national income (three quarters of which goes to the working people for the satisfaction of their personal, material and cultural requirements) increased by 83 per cent between 1940 and 1951. The real income of industrial and office workers rose in the same period by 57 per cent and that of the working peasants by 60 per cent. Now it is planned to increase the national income by not less than 60 per cent and real wages of industrial and office workers by not less than 35 per cent.

The splendid aims and perspectives opened up before the Soviet people are the living proof that the workers and peasants can not only do without the capitalists, but that they can do far better without them. They enable the Communists in Britain to show the British workers that they should have confidence in

the strength find the ability of the working class, bearing in mind the wise words spoken by Comrade Stalin at the Fourteenth Congress of the C.P.S.U. (B):

“What is needed to enable the proletarians of the West to win? First of all, confidence in their own strength, the consciousness that the working class can do without the bourgeoisie, that the working class is capable not only of destroying the old, but also of building the new, of building Socialism. The entire role of Social Democracy consists in imbuing the workers with doubt, with distrust in their own strength, with disbelief in the possibility of achieving victory over the bourgeoisie by force. The significance of all our work, of all our construction, lies in that this work and this construction convinces the working class in the capitalist countries that it can do without the bourgeoisie and can build the new society by its own efforts.”

The great plans outlined at the 19th Congress of the C.P.S.U. for re-making nature and vastly improving the life and wellbeing of the Soviet people are also proof of the profound desire for peace of the Soviet Union. They expose the foul lies of the Anglo-American imperialists who try to justify their war preparations by slandering the Soviet Government and people, whom they falsely accuse of having “aggressive designs”.

This slander is having less and less effect as news of the peaceful constructive achievements of the Soviet people becomes known in Britain. The decisions of the 19th Congress of the C.P.S.U. are indeed a powerful weapon in the fight for peace in the capitalist countries, including Britain.



Of particular significance for the further development of the struggle for peace is Comrade Stalin’s profound and clear statement on the role and aims of the present-day peace

movement. This estimate is of invaluable assistance in the task of building-up a broad movement for peace in Britain, embracing people of all views and opinions who sincerely desire peace, irrespective of whether or not they consider it desirable to replace the capitalist system by the socialist system. The possibilities that exist for building such a movement in Britain were shown by the success of the campaign for the Vienna Congress.

The British delegation to Vienna consisted of 157 persons, of whom 93 were trade unionists and 50 were individual members of the Labour Party. It was undoubtedly, the most representative British delegation, so far as expressing the desires and wishes of the British people is concerned, that has ever attended an international conference.

Its return from Vienna was the signal for an unparalleled campaign of attacks and expulsions by the Right-wing Labour leaders against those Labour Party members who went to Vienna or who support the peace movement.

This has aroused great indignation throughout the Labour Party. A big movement of protest is developing; the answer of the peace fighters is to strengthen in every way the organisation and activity of the peace movement in Britain.

The opportunities for preventing the war plans from being successful are certainly very great at the present time. All is far from well in the camp of the warmongers, which is divided by deep antagonistic contradictions. Even in the short-time the 19th Congress of the C.P.S.U. many events have occurred which confirm Comrade Stalin's statement about the relations between the countries of Western Europe and the United States, that things are far from well between them:

“But it would be mistaken to think”, Comrade Stalin says, “that things can continue to ‘go well’ for ‘all eternity’, that these countries will tolerate the domination and oppression of the United States endlessly, that they will not endeavour to tear

loose from American bondage and take the path of independent development.”

The contradictions between Britain and the U.S.A. are increasingly becoming apparent. They provide further confirmation of G. M. Malenkov’s statement in his report to the 19th Congress of the C.P.S.U. that:

“The facts show that no enemy of Britain has inflicted such heavy blows upon her, no enemy has taken from her part after part of her Empire as her American ‘friend’ is doing.”

The resistance of the working people of Britain to the American domination and occupation of Britain is growing. The Communist Party leads this fight, having in mind what Comrade Stalin said in his speech to the 19th Congress of the C.P.S.U.:

“Formerly the bourgeoisie was considered the head of the nation, it championed the rights and independence of the nation, placing them ‘above everything’. Now not a trace remains of the ‘national principle’. Now the bourgeoisie sells the rights and independence of the nation for dollars. The banner of national independence and national sovereignty has been thrown overboard. There is no doubt that you, representatives of the Communist and Democratic Parties, will have to pick up this banner and carry it forward if you wish to be patriots of your country, if you wish to become the leading force of the nation. There is no one else to pick it up.”

On the occasion of the inauguration of Eisenhower as President of the United States on January 20<sup>th</sup>, the Communist Party issued a Manifesto denouncing the American domination of Britain, and calling on the people to fight for peace and national independence. 500,000 copies of it were distributed to workers going into their factories early in the morning of January 20<sup>th</sup>. About 1,500 factories received the Manifesto in this way.

The Communist Party combines its fight for Britain’s

national independence with the fight for national independence for all the peoples of the British Empire, realising that they are indissolubly linked. In this connection the Report to the 19th Congress of the C.P.S.U. made by Comrade Beria is of inestimable value, showing the gigantic advances made by the formerly backward countries of the former Tsarist Empire, whose present condition, as a result of the application of the Lenin-Stalin national policy, is in amazing contrast to the poverty, misery, hunger and disease which are the lot of hundreds of millions exploited and oppressed by the British imperialists.



One principal conclusion we in Britain must draw from the 19<sup>th</sup> Congress of the C.P.S.U. is the need to strengthen the British Communist Party. The 19<sup>th</sup> Congress of the C.P.S.U., the great achievement it was able to record, and the magnificent vistas it opened out, represent a challenge to British Communists to examine in the most serious and self-critical way the reasons for the slow growth of the British Communist Party, despite the achievements it has to its credit. This will be the purpose of a special enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee in February.

A further important lessons which we in Britain have drawn from the 19<sup>th</sup> Congress of the C.P.S.U. is the vital necessity of using to a far greater extent the weapon of criticism and self-criticism. It must be admitted that we have been exceedingly lax in organising the full expression of criticism and self-criticism from the top to the bottom of the Party, and in this respect the experience of the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union are a lesson to us and a model and all example which we must follow.

The British Communist Party regards it as one of its most

important tasks to make widely known the decisions of the 19<sup>th</sup> Congress of the C.P.S.U. and to circulate and ensure study of Comrade Stalin's brilliant work "Economic Problems of the Socialism in the U.S.S.R.

50,000 copies of Comrade Stalin's work were circulated as a supplement to a weekly journal in Britain when it first appeared, and since then a further 14,000 have been sold in booklet form. A leaflet on the 19<sup>th</sup> Congress was distributed in 115,000 copies. Hundreds of public meetings have been organised at which the decisions of the Congress have been expounded.

Many Party schools have also been organised, including a school on Comrade Stalin's work for members of the Executive Committee. 20 of the 21 Party Districts have also organised schools for District Committee members. In addition there have been many branch and factory classes on the 19<sup>th</sup> Congress and on Comrade Stalin's work. These also are the subject of study at the National one and two-week schools. Syllabuses have been produced to assist in the study of the 19<sup>th</sup> Congress decisions and Comrade Stalin's work.

Nevertheless the Executive Committee is far from satisfied with what has been done, and at its January meeting decided to take steps greatly to intensify the campaign in connection with the popularisation of J. V. Stalin's "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R." and the decisions of the 19<sup>th</sup> Congress of the C.P.S.U. It decided closely to relate this effort to the work of popularising and winning support for the programme of the Party "The British Road to Socialism".



Comrade Stalin's new work, his speech at the 19<sup>th</sup> Congress of the C.P.S.U. and the decisions taken by the Congress under his wise guidance and leadership, are an

inspiration to the Communists and the working people of Britain and all other countries.

Studying closely these programme-documents learning from them, and using the weapon of criticism and self-criticism, the British Communist Party will make ever greater efforts in the fight for unity of the working class and the building of a mighty movement which will ensure a lasting peace and restore Britain's national independence.

## **RESULTS OF II. CONGRESS GUATEMALA PARTY OF LABOUR - Alfredo Guerra Borges, Secretary, Central Committee, Party of Labour of Guatemala**

The II. Congress of the Communist Party of Guatemala (renamed the Party of Labour of Guatemala) held on December 11-14, 1952, is of vital importance not only for the Party but generally for the further development of the democratic and revolutionary movement in Guatemala.

The Congress discussed the work of the Central Committee of the Party, the Party Programme and Rules and elected the new leading organs of the Party.

Representatives of the fraternal Parties: Dionisio Encina, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Mexico; Oscar Vargas, leader of the Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica; Leon Ponce, leader of the Communist Party of Salvador, and Pericles Franco Ornes, leader of the Popular Socialist Party of the Dominican Republic, were present at the Congress. Greetings were received from the Italian and French Communist Parties, from the U.S. Communist Party, the Communist Parties of Brazil, Uruguay, Equador, Puerto Rico and from the Popular Socialist Party of Cuba.

Under the mighty influence of the historic decisions of the XIX. Congress of the C.P.S.U., Comrade Stalin's work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R." and his speech at the closing session of the XIX. Congress of the C.P.S.U., the II. Congress of the Party of Labour of Guatemala worked hard to elaborate a correct political line which would facilitate the development and extension of the struggle for peace, exert influence on the carrying out of the agrarian reform in the country by immediate transfer of the land to the peasantry and intensify the fight for national independence, for

the wellbeing of the people and for unity of the democratic forces of Guatemala. On behalf of the Central Committee Comrade Guerra Borges made a report on the XIX. Congress of the C.P.S.U.

In his address Comrade Fortuny, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, stressed the success achieved in building the Party, in consolidating it and in making it more active and militant. The enactment of the agrarian-reform law and the struggle for its consistent realisation, the establishment of a unified trade union centre – the General Confederation of the Working People of Guatemala –, the fight in defence of bourgeois-democratic freedoms now under continual threat by feudal-imperialist reaction which conceals its subversive activities under the Hitler mask of anti-Communism; struggle against the United Fruit Company and other U.S. companies ruling the roost in Guatemala; the fight for peace; the fight for higher wages and for unity of the democratic forces in the country – in all these measures which are of vital importance for our people, the Party has played and is playing a considerable organising role.

A significant achievement in the matter of rallying the progressive forces of the nation was the formation of the electoral democratic front which unites all the democratic parties represented in the progressive Government of Jacobo Arbens. The electoral democratic front was established for the purpose of contesting the elections which took place in January for half the members of the Congress of the Republic. The front struck a heavy blow at the reactionary forces linked with the United Fruit Company. Carlos Manuel Pellecer member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour distinguished leader of the General Confederation of the Working People of Guatemala, was elected deputy. Of the 58 seats in the Congress of the Republic 51 are held by the bloc of the progressive parties. The fury of the U.S. imperialists

caused by this remarkable victory of the democratic forces is explained precisely by the fact that it testifies to the growing anti-imperialist movement in Latin America.

The II. Party Congress was attended by 184 delegates including 140 delegate with a decisive vote and 44 with a consultative vote; they represented 14 times more members than did the 1st Congress in 1949. In 1949 the Party had no newspaper, while the II. Congress pointed with satisfaction to regular publication of "Octubre", the weekly paper of the Party, circulation of which has risen from approximate 800 copies in June 1950 to 3000 copies and some weeks to 7000 copies. It should be borne in mind that the biggest newspaper circulation in Guatemala averages about 20-22 thousand copies. "Octubre" increased its pages from four in 1950 to eight in June 1951 and sometimes appears with 12-16 pages.

Comrade Fortuny subjected to sharp criticism the poor contact of the Party with the masses, the tendency to do everything from "above". He also criticised the weak propaganda, the lax discipline in some Party organisations and the unsatisfactory ideological work.

He drew particular attention to the incorrect definition widespread in the Party concerning the character of the democratic movement in Guatemala. The point is that some Party documents and even reports at meetings of the Central Committee stated that since October 1944, that is, since the overthrow of the tyranny of Ubico and of his successor Federico Ponce, the bourgeois-democratic revolution has been developing in Guatemala. Comrade Fortuny pointed out that the banner of the popular movement of 1944 was simply the overthrow of the sanguinary dictatorship and restoration of the bourgeois-democratic freedoms. Big gains were won beneath this banner, in subsequent years, But, said Comrade Fortuny, it is only in recent years, when the agrarian reform began to be carried out and when other measures were taken – measures

aimed at eliminating the feudal order, the domination of the U.S. monopolies and local landlords in the country – only then did the democratic movement begin, more and more, to assume the character of a real anti-feudal, anti-imperialist revolution.

The political line and the Programme adopted by the II. Congress placed before the Party the task of fully developing this anti-feudal, anti-imperialist revolution.

Comrade Fortuny added that in some Party documents there were formulations which brought unclarity into the attitude of the Communists in the matter of eliminating the feudal backwardness of the country and in the matter of its bourgeois development. These formulations gave the impression that the Communists in Guatemala evaluated the bourgeois-democratic revolution from the standpoint of the classical revolutions of this type (in France, etc.) and that they considered a long period of capitalist development inevitable, without taking into consideration the specific peculiarities of revolutions of this type in the epoch of imperialism and general crisis of capitalism. Because of these formulations some comrades drew the conclusion that since the point at issue in Guatemala is that of a “bourgeois” revolution, then this revolution must be headed by the bourgeoisie and not by the working class.

The exhaustive criticism of these views at the II. Congress will, undoubtedly, powerfully facilitate rectification of the mistake made and will find correct reflection in the Party’s struggle for carrying out the agrarian reform.

From these mistakes there arose another inexact formulation. The Party documents did not sufficiently stress the leading role of the working class. This mistake was criticised in the light of Comrade Stalin’s historic speech at the closing session of the XIX. Congress of the C.P.S.U.

The report submitted by Comrade José Manuel Fortuny and unanimously approved, stressed the following main tasks

of the Party: to expose the aggressive imperialist policy with all vigour, to extend and consolidate the peace movement and “to translate the slogans of this movement into concrete actions”. “Widely to popularise the truth about the peaceful construction of Socialism and the superiority of the socialist system of economy, of the new society and life in the Soviet Union, in the Chinese People’s Republic and in the Peoples Democracies”. “To fight for restoration of trade with the entire world and thus enable Guatemala to trade with all countries including the Soviet Union and the People’s Democracies”. Resolutely to denounce “all pacts and agreements impelling Guatemala to take part in the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression”. To display more effectively our international solidarity with the liberation and resistance movements in the colonial and oppressed countries, in the dependent countries of Latin America and with the struggle of the workers in other countries of the capitalist world for higher wages and a better standard of living. To fight against the revival of fascism and to expose it all the time.

The main tasks in home policy are: to fight tirelessly against feudal-imperialist reaction, which is against developing the country and which is organising all kinds of conspiracies aimed at strangling the democratic system in the country. To intensify the fight against the foreign monopolies who hold the economy of Guatemala in their clutches. To fight for a correct and thoroughly consistent realisation of the agrarian reform, for the transfer of the land to the labourers and poor peasants. To intensify the anti-feudal struggle and enhance the fighting capacity of the masses by strengthening their organisations, by giving them aid and support. To strengthen the unity of the working class and the alliance of the workers and peasants. To consolidate the struggle of the workers for higher wages and a higher standard of living. “To develop unity of action by the masses in the matter of rallying all the democratic and popular

forces in the country for the formation of a broad patriotic front, having in mind the perspective of completely transforming the democratic and revolutionary movement into an anti-feudal, anti-imperialist revolution in Guatemala... and the formation of a more democratic and more popular, genuinely anti-imperialist government in which all the forces of the national patriotic front would be represented a government which would fight for the economic development of Guatemala, for national independence and for peace”.

The section of the report devoted to the Party stressed the need to work for raising the ideological level, for strengthening Party discipline, for intensified Party propaganda and work among the masses, for unfolding criticism and self-criticism, for making ‘Octubre’, now a weekly, a daily newspaper, etc.

The Congress resolved to change the name the Communist Party of Guatemala to the Party of Labour of Guatemala, taking into consideration the fact that in the present conditions of the development of the country the name Communist Party prevented the Party from developing as quickly as the situation and the present conditions of revolutionary struggle in the country required.

The Congress elected a Central Committee of 21 members and 4 alternate members. At the meeting of the Central Committee held immediately after the Congress, Jose Manuel Fortuny was elected General Secretary of the Central Committee; it also elected the Political Commission of the Central Committee, the Secretariat and leaders of the Commissions and appointed the chief editor of “Octubre”.

The wide masses of the working people wholeheartedly welcomed the II. Congress of the Party of Labour which marked an important step in its development as a Marxist-Leninist Party called upon to play a big role in the fight for the national liberation at Guatemala and for peace.

## **CRISIS ECONOMY OF CAPITALIST COUNTRIES**

**Who owns the land in Western Germany. • Food prices soar in Britain. • Curtailment of production and rising unemployment in Japan.**

★ **Agriculture in Western Germany**, reports the newspaper “Die Stimme”, is burdened with a monstrous debt. As a result of the huge expenditure on war preparation this burdensome debt has increased by 72 per cent in the period between 1948 and 1951 – from 2,480 million to 4,270 million marks.

The lot of the small peasants, who, according to official statistics, comprise 55 per cent of all landholders but farm only 10.9 per cent of the total arable land – 30 per cent of which they rent – is particularly hard. These households have half a hectare of land per member of the family.

Simultaneously, the big landholders, in the first place former high-ranking officers of the Hitler army who comprise but 0.7 per cent of all the landowners, own 27.7 per cent of the cultivated area. These estates have over 530 hectares per member of the family.

More than 70,000 peasants have been driven from their plots. by the U.S.-British and French occupationists: over 500,000 hectares have been taken for use as airfields, tank parks, ammunition dumps and army barracks.

★ **Last year food prices in Britain** rose sharply. According to a statement in the Parliament by a Labour M.P. prices have gone up as follows: beans, 45-50 per cent; flour,

53-56 per cent; canned meat, more than 30 per cent; tea, 33 per cent; bacon, 63 per cent; butter, 20 per cent; cheese, 86 per cent; bread, 25 per cent; meat, 21 per cent; milk, 19 per cent; fats, 12.5 per cent.

Such are the fruits of the armaments drive conducted by the British Government.

★ **The Japanese textile industry**, beginning with January of the current year, has again reduced, as a result of curtailing civilian production, the monthly production of cotton yarn from 165,000 bales to 150,000 (output was cut 40 per cent in March last year), Output of rubber goods was reduced by 30 per cent, phosphoric fertilizers by 10 per cent.

The one-sided development of the Japanese economy and its intensified militarisation led to the closing of over 9,100 enterprises and to the dismissal of 170,000 workers between January and August 1952.

## **RELEASE LOPEZ RAIMUNDO AND HIS COMRADES**

A new danger threatens Gregorio Lopez Raimundo, the heroic leader of the general strike and popular demonstrations in Barcelona in March 1951. Sentenced to four year imprisonment last July by the Franco butchers, Lopez Raimundo has been transferred from the Dueso prison to a prison in Madrid and handed over to a military tribunal which is framing a new trial against him with the obvious intention of imposing a more severe sentence,

A solidarity campaign with Lopez Raimundo and his comrades has developed in France, Mexico and other Latin American countries. The "France-Spain" Society, the Chilean Society for Help to Spanish Democracy, the Confederation of Chilean Working People and other working-class and democratic organisations have called on the working masses to protest against the new crime being planned by the Franco butchers and to demand the release of Lopez Raimundo and all other imprisoned Spanish patriots.

## **MORE LEGAL VIOLENCE IN FOLEY SQUARE**

### **Courage and Staunchness of American Communists**

Another framed trial has just ended. This trial was held in the same fascist court in Foley Square, New York where in 1949, on the basis of testimony furnished by Hoover's secret police agents and stool-pigeons, eleven leaders of the U.S. Communist Party, headed by Eugene Dennis, were accused of "conspiracy" and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Now, after nearly ten months proceedings, another thirteen leaders of the U.S. Communist Party have been convicted and jailed. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Pettis Perry, Alexander Bittleman, Alexander Trachtenberg, William W. Weinstone, V. J. Jerome and Arnold Johnson were sentenced to three years imprisonment and fined 6,000 dollars; Betty Gannet, Albert F. Lannon, Louis Weinstock, Jacob Mindel and George B. Charney were sentenced to two years imprisonment and fined 4,000 dollars; Claudia Jones was sentenced to one year and one day imprisonment and fined 2,000 dollars.

Like the legal farce staged in 1949 this framed trial was held in an atmosphere of anti-Communist hysteria and war psychosis and was organised by the chieftains of U.S. reaction with a view to outlawing the Communist, Party and removing its leaders from the arena.

The U.S. rulers stopped at nothing to accomplish these aims. The monopoly press, radio, films, television – all were used in order to create a lynch atmosphere around the trial.

The hired agents and professional provocateurs were used as prosecution "witnesses". Dozens of volumes of concocted and falsified documents were introduced as "evidence".

But neither careful rehearsal and briefing of spies and provocateurs, nor the piles of concocted “evidence” could “prove” the guilt of the accused in allegedly organising a “conspiracy”.

“The lengthy and hollow tragi-farce of Foley Square is ended”, write the convicted Communist leaders from prison in their appeal to the American people. “The government has put away its quotations torn from context, its exhibits, its stool-pigeons. The books have been filed until the next Smith Act thought-control trial.

“But we defendants are not defeated. Because truth cannot be destroyed nor ideas imprisoned.

“We are in jail today simply because we fight for peace and democracy. We were jailed because we oppose the bi-partisan war policies of Wall Street and Washington, because we defend the Bill of Rights, because we fight for Negro rights and labour’s needs.”

In the course of the trial the leaders of the Communist Party indignantly denounced the real meaning of this legal farce and ripped the mask from those who, on the pretext of combating “Communism”, seek to wipe out the last vestiges of bourgeois-democratic freedoms in the U.S.A. and to turn the American people into docile slaves of Wall Street.

Our country, **Pettis Perry** said in court, is precipitated towards war against the will of the people. It is being precipitated by people who dispose of wealth and power and who own and rule the country... This trial is the result of their preparation for war.

The government of the United States, Perry continued, seeks to make the Foley Square trial the symbol for the fate of all those who oppose war... We are here not because we have committed any crime but because we hold convictions which are not to the liking of the 60 families who own our country, because we have constantly fought for peace and friendship

among the nations, because we have opposed the designs of the Wall Street tycoons who are getting rich and fat on war and exploitation...

The Communist Party, said Perry, has dedicated itself not to aims of destruction and extermination but to life and progress; it believes in the necessity and inevitability of the Socialist transformation of society in the United States.

This trial is a war trial, Perry declared. We are here because our Party has done all in its power to acquaint the people with the danger of fascism... We are here because our Party has always fought for a strong united trade-union movement. We are here because our Party has always proved itself the champion of the rights of the Negro people. We are here because our Party is the Party of Socialism.



The trial was conceived with the aim of strangling freedom of speech and establishing thought control, of making silent the most active and conscious political defenders of the working people of the U.S.A.

“The conviction of the 13 Communist leaders in the Smith Act trial in Foley Square”, declared W. Foster, Chairman of the National Committee of the U.S. Communist Party, in a statement issued in connection with the announcement of the verdict “is a punishment inflicted upon them because they dared to speak out against the Korean war and for peace. The verdict of guilty, like the original indictment and the trial, of which it is the outcome, is a product of the present war hysteria”. Wall Street, continues the statement, seeks to unleash a third world war aimed at establishing its world domination. It conceives the Korean war “as the first step towards its hoped-for general conflagration. The Communist Party has resolutely exposed and opposes this war program, and it is organizing the

people to insist upon a general program of peace. Therefore, the Communists must be thrown into prison to break up their opposition to the warmongers”.

In his statement William Foster recalls that when the U.S. Government began the fascist Smith Act trial the U.S. Communist Party warned that they constituted not simply an attack upon the Communists, but that they signified the beginning of a crusade against everything progressive in the country. “The truth of this statement”, W. Foster declared, “is now being made very evident by yesterday’s verdict or in the wholesale witch-hunting that is going on in the government services, in the schools and colleges, in the trade unions, the movies and television, and everywhere else.

“Organized labor, the Negro people, the farmers organisations, and other democratic bodies, many of which have condemned the Smith Act, should realize the terrible menace in such a miscarriage of justice as that in the trial just concluded”.

The latest legal violence against the leaders of the U.S. Communist Party evoked a wave of indignation among all honest Americans who hate war and fascism. A movement is developing in the U.S. and in other countries to get the fascist sentence imposed on the thirteen leaders of the Communist Party annulled, to secure the release of Eugene Dennis and all the other victims of the Smith and MacCarran Acts.

# LUNATIC PLANS



**HITLER'S WRAITH: – Gentlemen, I too had plans and hopes...  
Drawing by J. Novak**

## **POLITICAL NOTES**

### **“Joint” – Branch of U.S. Secret Service**

Charity, it used to be said, covers a multitude of sins. In our days “charity” is shamelessly used by the U.S. imperialist pretenders to world domination as a cover for the espionage, sabotage, poisoning and assassination committed by their agents – spies and saboteurs – in many countries.

The Jewish bourgeois-nationalist organisation “Joint”, or to give it its full name “The Joint Distribution Committee”, is one of the so-called “charity” organisations through the medium of which the American espionage organs conduct their “cloak and dagger” work. Formed in the United States way back in the days of World I at by wealthy bankers and capitalists – the Warburgs, Morgenthau, Guggenheims and their ilk for the alleged purpose of providing charity, for their co-religionists in other countries “Joint”, as pointed out recently in the “Ce Soir” by Georges Soria, well-known French journalist, “is wholly and completely dependent on the U.S. secret service”. Through the medium of “Dillon, Reed and Company”, the chiefs of which maintain close contact with their opposite numbers in “Joint”, the threads stretch to the U.S. Government and to the notorious warmongers Harriman and Draper.

Irrefutable evidence and documentary data from different countries prove that “Joint”, through its ultra-reactionary directors, is engaged in activities as far removed from charity as heaven is from earth. Actually, “Joint” is an international Zionist espionage-saboteur organisation working for U.S. intelligence agencies, in accordance with their plans and instructions, far beyond the borders of the U.S.A. The criminal activity of “Joint”, spearheaded against the people’s-democratic countries, is directed by its “European Department” Headed by J. Schwartz, an old time American intelligence

agent.

The espionage and terrorist activity of “Joint”, as an instrument of the U.S. secret service, was exposed way back in 1949, during the Rajk trial in Hungary. In December of that year the head of “Joint” in Hungary, an American named Jacobson, who operated in the country was condemned and expelled from Hungary. A few months later this exposed spy addressed a meeting in Toronto, Canada, in the course of which he openly boasted about his subversive work in Hungary.

To the disclosures made at the Rajk trial in Hungary there is now added the confessions made in November last year by Slansky and his henchmen in the anti-state conspiracy centre in Czechoslovakia. It was established at this trial that under the “Joint” signboard American secret service agents carried on large-scale subversive activity in Czechoslovakia; they engaged, as was stated in the indictment, in “espionage, sabotage, black-market currency machinations, speculation, and contraband”.

In the Soviet Union where “Joint” activity was banned, carefully camouflaged agents of this organisation operated from the underground. The majority of the exposed and recently arrested doctor-murderers who had set themselves the aim, by means of injurious treatment to shorten the lives of prominent figures in the Soviet Union, belonged to the criminal Zionist organisation. Vovsi, one of these degenerates, confessed that it was precisely “Joint” which instructed him directly to “exterminate leading cadres of the U.S.S.R.”.

The true aims of Joint’s” “charity-men” are clearly revealed by the fact that at the beginning of 1950 they took part in the “American Conference to Combat Communism”, held in the Hotel Astor in New York. It was at this conference that Carey, the reactionary trade union leader, earned the applause of the billionaires by saying that in the next “war we will join the fascists to fight the Communists”.

“Joint’s” character as an organisation patronised by the American secret service is also seen in the flat refusal of this “charity” gang to advance a single cent to the Jewish organisations in Western Europe which grew out of the resistance movement and which are too progressive for Washington. But “Joint” is most generous when it comes to subsidising Trotskyites, Mensheviks, Social Revolutionaries, bourgeois nationalists, members of kulak parties and other spies and betrayers who were expelled from or who fled the U.S.S.R. and the countries of people’s democracy, the scum of society who, to quote “Ce Soir”, “found refuge in Jewish bourgeois-nationalist organisations directed by U.S. imperialism”.

The annual conference of the “Joint” organisation, held at the “beginning of January, approved its budget for 1953 to the amount of 25 million dollars. That these millions are not at all designed for charity is clearly evident from Senator Lehman’s address to the conference which from beginning to end, was a mass of foul insinuations and slander against the countries of democracy and Socialism.

Such, then, is the true physiognomy of “Joint”, the American secret service adjunct masquerading as a charity organisation. Its organisers and inspirers have now been pilloried. In vain do U.S. State Department sponsors of “Joint” and the reactionary American press spew out streams of lies and slander against the peace-loving democratic countries, bewailing yet another failure of their agency. All honest people on earth hold in execration the Zionist savages, spies and assassins who tried to masquerade in the guise of charity. All honest people are whetting their vigilance in relation to “Joint” and similar “charity” organisations of the U.S. espionage.

**Jan MAREK**

## **FACTS EXPOSE**

### **“Jumping from Tall Buildings Prohibited”**

In Tokyo two American soldiers who were scheduled to embark for Korea jumped to their death from a sixth floor window. The military authorities, alarmed at the increasing number of deserters and the extreme forms assumed by desertion are taking “counter-measures.” They have circulated a statement prohibiting army personnel from jumping from tall buildings, since this is contrary to the rules. Anyone violating this rule (i.e. anyone committing suicide), says this ludicrous document, will be “subject to punishment”.

The U.S. authorities are powerless to stop the moral disintegration of their soldiers who see no sense in the bloody adventure of the U.S. imperialists against the Korean people and who day by day become more and more convinced in the inevitable fiasco of this adventure.

### **First Krupp and Now Flick**

Having returned in full to war criminal Krupp his property and capital amounting to 650 million marks, the U.S.-British authorities in Western Germany have now ordered the return of all his former property to another war criminal – Friedrich Flick.

Restoring predatory German imperialism, the U.S.-British authorities are mindful of those who in their day fostered Hitler fascism and plunged mankind into the abyss of untold horrors.

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**EDITORIAL BOARD**

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